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PART III.

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All Donations will be duly acknowledged.

LICHFIELD WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

The Council of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, having decided not to continue the issue of the Calendars of Wills and Administrations in the various Peculiar Courts at Birmingham, Derby, and Lichfield, since they do not relate to the County of Salop, nor of the Lexicographical Index of names of testators to the whole series, beg to inform those members who wish to complete their sets, that the Calendars of the above-named Peculiars and also the Lexicographical Index can be obtained on payment of five shillings. Names of intending subscribers should be sent to the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

Robert Staney's Will (33 Wells).

In the Name of God Amen. The 13th daye of September 1557, I, Robert Stanney p'sone of the parsche church of Seynt X'pofer beside the Stocke in London, being in goode & perfect mynde & memorye, lawde be to God, neverthelesse somewhat sicke of bodie do make & ordeyne this my present testament & last will in maner & fourme folowinge. That is to saye, I bequethe & comende my sowle to Almightye God my savyor & Redemer & to our blessed ladye his mother & all ye holy companye of heaven, beseeching hym to have mercye on my sowle. And I will my bodie to be buried at the highe aulter in the saide parische church of seynt x'pofer.

Item, I will that at my buriall there be a sermon & payenge therefor vi^s viii^d. Item, I will to haue ij braunches of white waxe, vj staffe torches w^t a devout number of preiste & clerke.

Item, I give & bequeth to dame Blaunche fforman¹ v^l in memoriall of her kindnes to me shewed whom I make my sole executrix.

Item, I give the said Blanche my sister a salte of sylver with a cover p'cell gilt of ye value of vi^l. xiijs. iij^d.

Item, I give to the saide Richarde my brother my lesser nutte p'cell gilte of iij^l. value or thereabout.

Item, I give to my ladye forman ij spoones of the xij Apostles and my best golde Rynge wth stone.

Item, I bequeth my gowne of violett ingrayne w^t my gowne of puke² lynced wth taffata to Elizabeth Chyrke.

Item, I give and bequeth my ffroche of worsted faced wth Coney to John her sonne.

Item, I bequeth my shorte gowne faced wth Seynt Omers worsted to Richard his brother her sonne.

Item, I give to John Mynton sexton of xp'ofers myne olde longe gowne furred wth lambe.

These being witnesses Thomas Wytton the scryvenor and notarye publique Robert Brigges goldesmythe and Davye Draper with other.

Proved P. C. C. 3 Feb., 1558.

Will of John Draper of Oswestr, 18 January 1534.³

He leaves his body to be buried "in Christian buriall in the Churche of Saint Oswalde the Martyr."

¹ His eldest sister.

² A kind of stuff. Also the colour puce.

³ Will. Somerset House. Hogen 23.

He bequeaths his house to his son "Hugh Draper."

"The residue of my goodes" to his wife Jonet, and to John Draper, Richard Draper, and Hugh Draper his sons, whom he made his executors.

Witness his brother for

"Owen David, Curate of Oswestr."¹

"Edward ap Robert and others."

"*Will of Johanne Draper.*"² 2 April, 1540.

"late wyff of John Draper of Oswaldestre."

"I bequeathe to Edwarde Draper myne eldest sonne all my landes and tenements which my husband John Draper and I the said Jenett have been possessed of, in the liberties of Oswaldstre to my three younger sonnes Richard Draper, Hugh Draper, and Thomas Draper, a house and a barn and all the land belongyng unto . . . in the towne of Whyttynton and within the said lordshipp of Whyttenton. . . .

The Oswestry Corporation Records are signed on 21 October, 1586, and 17 Feb., 1587, by Alixander Staney, and Roger Staney was bailiff there on 16 Oct., 1584. He was alive on 8th May, 1586. It is probably the marriage of his daughter that is recorded in the "Marriage Licenses," Bishop of London.

1588, Sept. 7.—John Ingledewe of Staple Inn, gent., and Ellinor Stanney of St. Christopher le Stocks, spinster, daughter of Roger Stanney, late of Oswestry, Co. Salop, gent., deceased.³

This was the last year of Robert Staney's life. His successor, John Glynne, was appointed to St. Christopher's 29 January, 1558.⁴

Besides Robert Staney the rector, we find others of the family connected with Selattyn. We have seen in Chapter IV. that Thomas Staney lived at Oldport, and that he was dead before 1562. His death is, probably, that which is recorded in Selattyn Register as "Thomas ap Robert Staney bur. at Oswestrie 26 Dec. 1557."

¹ See note 2 to Will of Richard Stanye the elder.

² Will. Somerset House. "Alenger 6."

³ *Bye-Gones*, Dec. 3, 1879.

⁴ Newcourt's *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum*

The Oswestry Registers only date from the succeeding year. We have no clue as to the house in which his son Robert Staney, husband of Eleanor Hanmer, lived in Selattyn, but the Registers give us the baptisms of his children and grandchildren.

The Registers of Oswestry and Selattyn supply us with information respecting many of the family. It is impossible to give with any certainty their degrees of relationship, so we think it better to give the entries in chronological order.

- 26 Nov., 1570. Lui'e Staney was gossip to Gwenhwyvar daughter of Sir William Maurice at Oswestry.
- 15 Dec., 1583. Thomas Staney son of John Staney and Anne Verch Edward were married at Selattyn.
- 8 Oct., 1587. Thomas Staney and Ann Kynaston were married at Oswestry.
- 29 May, 1596. David Stanney gent. bur. at Oswestry.
- 18 Sept., 1596. Gwenhwyvar Staney wife of John ap Edward was buried at Selattyn.
- 20 Dec., 1597. John Staney was buried at Whittington¹
- 25 Feb., 1606. Thomas son of Thomas Staney gent. buried at Oswestry.
- 16 Jany., 1622. Catherine wife of Thomas Staney gent. bur. at Oswestry.
- 12 Sept., 1625. Richard son of Thomas Staney gent. baptized at Oswestry.
- 21 Nov., 1630. Richard son of Thomas Staney gent. buried at Oswestry.
- 12 Sept., 1637. Thomas Staney gent. bur. at Oswestry.
- 21 Mar. 1657. Mrs. Thomas Staney widow buried at Selattyn.
- 26 Feb., 1707. Edward child of Charles Staney by [illegible] his wife baptized.

STANEY or STANNEY of PORKINGTON.

Harl. 1396, fol. 298b. Harl. 1241, fol. 127.

ARMS—*Quarterly 1 and 4 arg., a chevron betw. 3 pewits gu. 2 and 3 arg. a chevron betw. 3 trefoils sable.*

¹ The only Staney I found in Whittington Register.

ROGER STANNEY, = John Blodwell, = Dau. of David ap Griff
of Oswestry. Burgess of goch ap Jem ap David
Oswestry. Vychan ap Jer ap
David ap Kawred.

Richardde Blodwell.

Richard Stanye, = (1) Johanetta,¹ dau. Johanne Stanye = John Draper of
the elder, of (1) of John Blodwell, Will 2 April, Oswaldstre,
Oswestry, mer- of Oswestry. 1540. P.C.C. Will 18 Jany.,
cer, Will dated 1534. P.C.C.
15 Nov., 31 (2) Johanne, dau. of David lloid ap Owen.
Hen. VIII., prov. 15 April, 1540.

Edward = John. Richard = Hugh. Thomas.
mentioned in Richard Stanye's Will, 1542. mentioned in Mr. Robert Stanye's Will, 1557.

Thomas Stanye, = David, exect. to Edw. = Margaret Mr. Robert. Sup.
son and heir to Lloyd, of Llwynymaen, ap Hewe. for B. Can. L. Feb.
Richard Stanye 1544, Will dated 13 Sept., 1529-30, adm. 7 Feb.
the elder. Alder- 1558, prov. 3 Feb., 1558-9, Oxford University Register.
man of Oswes- heir his Nephew John Rector of S. Christopher 28,
try, in April, 2 Wyn Stanye. March, 1536-1558, Rector
Ed. vi. (1549). of Selattyn, 1537-1553.
Vicar of Meifod 1537-1540. Will
13 Sept. 1557, prov. 3 Feb., 1558.

Richard, = Elenour, "Parson Stanye," mentioned in brother's Will,
of Oswestry, Verch buried at Par. Church, Oswestre, before
draper, Will David. 1542. There was a John Stanye at Oxford,
1542. 1510.

Richard, sworn Burgess 29 Margaret = John Trevor, Jane. Dowce.
June, 1565, Bayliffe of Oswes- (fychan), of
try 20 June, 1572, and 23 Oswestry, Bayliffe 10 Jany.,
Nov., 1603, signs Corporation 21 Elizabeth, 1578, and 28
Records 3 May, 1582, and 8 Nov. 1603.
June, 1583,²

Catherine = Edward Lloyd, Dorothy = William Cowper,
bur. at Whitting- of Drenewydd, of Oswestry.
ton, 6 Sept. 1638. Whittington.

a

¹ Johanetta, d. of John Blodwell, is given as wife of Richard Stane hén in Llyfr Silin (Llwynymaen) *Archæo. Camb.* 5th Series, No. 18, and in *Herald Visit. Shrop.* Joanne, verch David Lloid ap Owen is the wife mentioned in his will.

² There is a Chalice belonging to Oswestry Church, dated 1575, the gift of "Richard Stannus." Oswestry Register gives the burial of "Richard Stanye, gent., 9 January, 1606," and of "Richard Stanye, gent., April 4, 1610."

Blanche, Executrix= as "Dame Blanche fforman," to her brother, Robert Stanley, Parson, 1558. Mar. Sir W. Forman, 30 Aug., 1544, (see Faculty Office Licence). Her Will prov. 1573-4. ¹	(1) Rich. Raynolde, citizen, Sheriff of London, 1532. Will 1543, (20 Spert). (2) Robert Palmer, citizen and mercer of London. Will dated 5 May, 1544, (12 Pynnyng). (3) Sir William Forman, Knt. ² Haberdasher, Lord Mayor 1538, son of William For- man, of Gainsborough, Lin- colnshire, bur. S. George's, Botolph Lane. Will dated 1546, (30 Alenger).	Jane=William Watson (native of co. Salop), citizen of London. Will 1559. P. C. C. fo. 4 Mellershe.
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John.	Anne.	Blanche=(1) Dunstan Walton. Will 1571-2. (10 Daper). (2) Sir Thos. Skyenner, Kt., Ld. Mayor, 1596. Will 1597, (51 Cobham).
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Johan=Jevan Lloyd of Park Promise 2nd or 3rd son of Meredith ap Howell, of Glascoed, by Dama- sin, dau. of Richard Ireland ap Roger Ireland, ap Sir John Ireland.	Elizabeth, bur. Os- westry 10 April, 1590.	Edward Lloid of Llwyn- ymaen, Constable of Oswestry Castle, Will prov. 16 Decr., 1544, dated Nov. 14.
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Richard=Elizth., d. of Llwyn- y-maen.	Jeuan. of John Tarbock, of Oswestry.	John, of Dre- newydd.	Henge, of Ial.	Marget=Edward Kinaston, of Hordley.
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Robert, men- tioned in Will Rich. Stanley.	Gwenhwyvor, d. of William Ed- wards, of Plas- newydd, Chirk.	Thomas, men.=Annys, dau. of Harry in Richard ap Sir John. (<i>Her.</i> Stanley's Will <i>Visit.</i>) 1542.
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Mr. Richard David. (Priest).	John.	Cicelye, men.=George Briggs, in Will Rich. of London. Stanley, 1542. (<i>Her. Visit.</i>)
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Roger, son= and heir. Bayliff of (<i>Her. Visit.</i>) Oswestry.	Richard,=Anne, d. of Andrew Charlton, of Apley.	Richard Thomas, Edward. William. Kyffin of Aston. Twyford.
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¹ She bequeathed "one hundred smockes of lockeram or canves to one hundred poore women at Oswestry," and also subject to her suit in Flanders being "recovered," one hundred pound to Oswestry for a lending fund, and fifty pounds to the free school there.

² Sir William Forman was one of the 12 Knights, brave wealthy citizens that lent the King (36 Hen. VIII.), money upon lands mortgaged to them. Sir W. Forman lent £300. Stow's *Survey of London*, Book I., page 282. One Thomas Forman gave £5 per ann. to the poor of St. Christopher's, issuing out of a house in Cornhill, within the said parish. Stow's *Survey of London*, Book II., page 131.

Alexander Staney. =
(*Her. Visit.*)

Robert Staney = Anna, d. — Draper.
(*Her. Visit.*)

Thomas Staney the younger, son and heir = Gwen, d. Jem ap Rhys, ap David
to Robert Staney, Burgess in Oswestry, ap Gwill'm. (*Her. Visit.*)
bur. at Oswestry, 26 Dec., 1557, lived at
Oldport.

Robert, Godfather, at Selattyn to Elizabeth, d. of Moris Hanmer, 18 July, 1567, bur. 2 Dec., 1613, at Sel- attyn.	= Eleanor, dau. of Thomas Hanmer (brother of David Hanmer) buried at Selattyn 10 Nov., 1608.	Anne, mar. = Robert ap Richard, ap 31 Oct., 1568. Howell, (mentioned in Will 1596, of Ed- ward, ap David ap William, to whom he sold lands in Selattyn. (See Chap. IV.)
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Gwenhwyvar, chris. at Selattyn, 31 Oct., 1569.
Gossipps, Robert Staney, Gwenhwyvar Staney,
and Gwenhwyvar verch Edward.

Richard, ap = Ales d. of Edw. Rob. Staney ap David, ap chris. Oswes- William of Pen- trie, 23 Aug. trewern. (His 1566. Will 1596, Chap. IV.)	John, ap Robert = Katherine. Margaret, Staney, chris. chris. Selat- Selattyn 6 Nov. tyn, 31 May 1572. 1570. Gossipps, David Hanmer, Margaret verch Roger, & Anne Staney, bur. Selattyn 25 Aug., 1570.
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John, born 24 Oct., bur. 26
January, 1620.

Robert, ap Richard Staney, chris at Oswestrie, 22 Nov., 1599, bur. Selattyn, 1 July, 1602.	John, ap Richard Staney = Ann, bur. Sel- chris at Oswestrie 21 attyn, 3 Jan., June, 1602, bur. Selat- 1678. tyn, 21 Jany., 1682.
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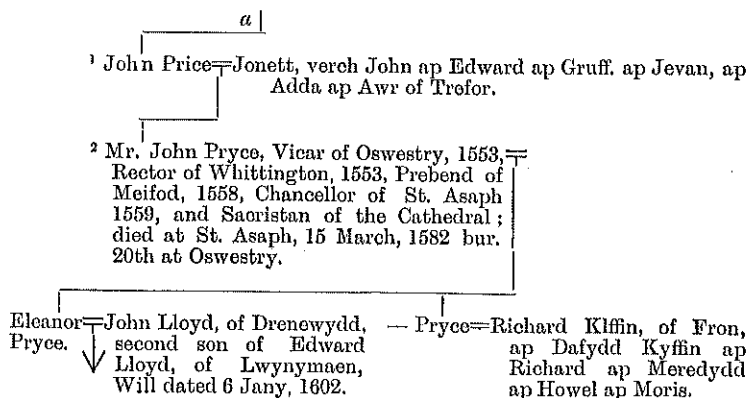
Jane, chris. at Selattyn, 8 Nov., 1643,
buried there 13 Jany., 1687.

¹ Saunder Staney, Burgess of Oswestry =

Sissilie Staney = Thomas ap Rhys ap Morris ap Jevan Gethin, ap
Kyffin.

a

¹ See *Llyfyr Silin Archæo. Camb.* Series V., p. 117 331.



Robert Ireland, LL.B., 6th July, 1 Mary (1554), by presentation of Thomas Hanmer³ (pro hac vice).

We find the name of this rector in the Exchequer first-fruits Composition Books,⁴ which tell us that at that date "Robert Ireland Clk entered his Composition for the first-fruits of Salatyn, extended at £12 9s. 6d. as tythe thereof 24/11½.

"Sureties Hugh ap Edwarde of the Towne of Shrewsbury, Draper, and John Davyes of Oswestre Yeoman, £11 4s. 6½d."

A branch of the Ireland family of the Hutt and the Hale, Co. Lancaster, had settled at Oswestry in the 14th century, and in 1434 we find Richard Ireland, receiver of the Lordship of Oswestry for King Henry VI. His sons Robert and Thomas, also Richard, Edward, Res, and David Ireland appear in a book containing the names of Burgesses prior to 1546.

In 1490-1, David Ireland was made a freeman of the Mercers Co. of Shrewsbury, and one item in his will may possibly refer to our rector. It is as follows:—

¹ It has been suggested that he was the Vicar of Whittington referred to in Wills 1540, 1541, and 1542, and not his son.

² Preferments taken from *History of St. Asaph*. John Pryce compounds for 1st fruits at Oswestrie, 23 March, 7 Edw. VI., (1553; Excheq. Comp. Bk. P. Record Office,

³ Of Pentrepant, acting for the Lord of the Manor,

⁴ Book iv., P. Record Office,

"Item to Robert ap Ruc¹ of Oswestry 50^s also to my brother's daughter 40^s."

The Heralds' Visitation gives us only the name of one brother, John, and tells us that he died s.p. He must have had another brother, whose name may have been Richard or Res, and to his son and daughter these large bequests were made.

The parentage of Robert Ireland, the Rector of Selattyn, cannot be proved. His will is not to be found at Somerset House² nor at St. Asaph; but we may be certain from the names of his sureties that he came from Oswestry or Shrewsbury.

Hughe ap Edward was the founder of Shrewsbury School, for which he obtained a Charter Feb. 10, 6 Edward VI. (1551).

This yere by the labor of one Hughe Edwa'ds of Salop and late of London merc' . . . was laboryd to the Kyngs m^{ty} for anwetic of xx^{li} for and towa'ds the mayntenance of a free scole in the sayd town of Shrewsbury.³

The other surety, "John Davyes of Oswestre, Yeoman," I am not able to identify; he may have been a connection, as we see from the pedigree that Elianora Ireland married Hugh Davis of Oswestry.

Thomas Hanmer of Pentrepant was a Burgess of Oswestry himself, and in all probability he would further the interests of the son of one of his fellow-burgesses.

Robert Ireland's appointment to Selattyn was shortly followed by two other preferments in the Diocese.

By the presentation of the Bishop of St. Asaph⁴ 28 July, 2 Mary, Robert Ireland Clerk entered Composition of first-fruits of the Rectory of Manabon otherwise called Manavon.

¹ The writing of this word is very indistinct, it may be "Rec."

² The only will of a Robert Ireland at Somerset House is too early. "December, 1502, Robert Ireland to be buried in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene [no place stated] bequest to wife Eliza'beth."

³ See *Hist. Shrews. School*. He was second son of Edward Edwardes of Kilhendre, Par. Dudleston, Co. Salop.

⁴ Bishop Warton.

Extended at £8 18s. 2d. as tithe thereof 17/10 remaining clear to be paid £8 0s. 4d.

Sureties for Robertus: William Runkorne of the Parish of St. Brigide London Merchaunt tayllor and Thomas Brooke of the same parish Skynner.

Also

12 March, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, Robert Ireland compounded for first-fruits of Denbigh £8 15s. 1 March, 17/6 remaining clear to be paid £7 17s. 6d.

Sureties: Barth'us Carrawaye de Hospicio Richi Sackvyle militis¹ and Nich'us Crane² of the same Hospital Generosus.³

We find from a MSS. book at St. Asaph Palace that the appointment to the Vicarage of Denbigh was made by Thomas Yale on Oct. 1, 1554 (five months before the composition was paid). He seems to have acted for the Archbishop of Canterbury during the vacancy of the See of St. Asaph, Bishop Warton having been transferred to Hereford in 1554, and Bishop Goldwell not being consecrated till May 12, 1555.

He appoints "Robto Ireland salutem in D^{no} ad vicaria et par'chialis de Denbygh."⁴

Robert Ireland had relations living in London, which may account for his London sureties for Manafon. We find in the Calendar of Wills of the Court of Husting—

Will prov. 25 July (Monday next after the F^t of St. James the Apostle) 1352, that Bartholomew Denmars or Deumars, Corder To be buried in the Chancel of the Church of

¹ Richard Sackville knighted 1547 was Chancellor of the Court of Augmentation under Edward VI. and Mary, and Treasurer of the Exchequer under Elizabeth.

It appears from his will, dated 1556, that he had been in the habit of paying certain revenue "for the sustentation of the poor alms folks at Lewes and Grenested, which he perpetuates by will." The subsequent foundation of Sackville College, East Grinstead, Sussex, was by the bequest of his grandson Robert Sackville, second Earl of Dorset, in 1609. (See Collins's *Peerage*, vol. ii., 107, 108).

² George Crane signs the Inventory of Ch. Goods, Ed. VI., as Vicar of S. Alkmund, Shrewsbury, 1552.

³ Excheq. Comp. Bk. iv.

⁴ D. Llyfyr Coch Asaph, fol. 9. Thomas Yale was made Prebend. of Vaenol 1564.

S. Lawrence to John Ireland and Dionesia his wife of the same¹

Dated Monday next after F^t of Ascension (17 May) 1352.

Also in the same Calendar of Wills we have one prov. 28 Oct., 1395.

Thomas Irland, Skinner.

as to his tenements in London To Katherine his wife he devises his dwelling-house and shop in the street of Cornhull in the par. of S. Michael upon Cornhull, acquired by him and Matilda his late wife to them and the heirs and assigns of the testator.

After the decease of the aforesaid Katherine the same is to remain to the rector and parishioners of S. Michael's aforesaid for pious uses for the good of his soul, the souls of Robert his father, Isabella his mother, of the aforesaid Matilda, Katherine and Katherine (*sic*) his wives, of Johanna the mother of Richard the King, of Edward the Prince of Wales, of Simon Sudbury, late Archbishop of Canterbury and others.

Dated London 6 May, 18 Rich. II.²

The Ireland family seems to have lived on in London, for John Ireland, Citizen and Salter of London, lived in the Parish of St. Mildred's, Bread Street, for 60 years. He died there 25 June, 1614, aged 83, and was buried in St. Mildred's Church, June 29, together with his wife Elizabeth, who died 2 April, and was buried 13 April, 1613, aged 75.

This John Ireland gave £200 to the Salter's Charities, was deputation of the Bread Street Ward for 15 years, and was the first Master of the Salter's Company. He was therefore a person of great influence, and was living at the time of our rector. We are further told that he was married for 49 or 50 years, and that he had 12 children.

Possibly it was to one of his daughters that Dame Margaret Hawkins, widow of the Rear Admiral of the Fleet against the Spanish Armada, who founded the

¹ Calendar or Wills of the Court of Husting, Roll 80 (135).

² Ibid, Roll 124 (20).

Royal Naval Hospital at Chatham on 27 August, 1594, and was buried at sea,¹ left a beautiful bequest.

Her will in the Court of Husting, London, was prov. Monday next after the Ft. of S. S. Tiburcius and Valerian (14 April), 1621.

To be buried in the Church of St. Dunstan in the East near the monument erected to Sir John Hawkins my late husband To god-daughter Margaret Ireland two "carcanettes² of gold," the one weighing 2 oz. and a half "lacke pennyweight" containing 23 pieces set with pearl, with a jewel pendant of 5 Diamonds; the other containing eleven buttons, being massy Spanish work enamelled, and set with pearls, with a jewel pendant having in it three diamonds, three rubies and one very fair pearl

Dated 23 April, 1619.³

But to return to our Rector, he is described in the Records of Denbigh as "Magister Robert Ireland, Presbyter, in Legibus Bacchalaurens, Prebendarius de Meliden etc. Vicarius de Denbigh et in eadem residens, sed non hospitalis."⁴

The final clause of this entry does not refer to residence in a Religious Institution, but is the answer to the Archbishop's usual inquiry as to whether the Vicar do "keep hospitalitie."

Robert Ireland was made Canon of S. Asaph 1553, and Prebendary of Meliden and Treasurer of the Cathedral 1558. He resigned the Rectory of Selattyn before this last appointment, for Robert ap Howel begins Selattyn Register as rector there in April, 1557.

He was not buried at Selattyn, and the Denbigh Registers do not date back so far.⁵

¹ Stowe's Survey.

² Diminutive of carcanus, i.e., necklaces.

³ Calendar Ct. of Husting, Roll 298 (5).

⁴ *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, p. 355.

⁵ One Robert Ireland was Rector of Christleton, near Chester, 1560. This could hardly have been our rector, as the succeeding rector of Christleton was not appointed until 1598, the date of his death. (See Ormerod's *Hist. of Cheshire*). Another Robert Ireland matriculated at Balliol Coll., Oxford, 6 April, 1583, aged 19.

Richard Ireland, the third son of David Ireland, to whom his father left a house in Mardol, Shrewsbury, was said to be Vicar of Welshpool. This seems highly probable, as his name does not occur on the Mercers Co.

The last of the family amongst the clergy of St. Asaph was John Ireland, who was Vicar Choral of the Cathedral in 1607, and Vicar of the Parish of St. Asaph.

M^d that upon Tuesday being the xxvjth daie of September 1626, at midnight John Ireland, clerk, senior Vicar Chorall of the Cathedrall church of St. Asaph leaving then viii motherless children alive, died at his then dwelling house in Gwernglev'yd neere Bronhwylva,¹ and was buried upon Thursday following, viz. the 28th of September aforesaid anyeh his stalle or sitting-place, in the said Church, viz. the south or senior stalle from the entrance to his stalle upwards close to the walle and wooden worke there.²

He is probably the man who is thus described in *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*:—

"John Ireland cler, sonne and heire to John Ireland, gouldsmith, was admitted and sworne burgess and paid for his admittance wyne."³

In the same book we find that "Jeffrey Ireland was a Corvisor of Denbigh in the year 1598."

"John Ireland, the sonne of S^r Harry Ireland, clc. deceased was sworne burgess, the iij of Januarie 1604."

"Jonas Ireland glover xxth Julie 1605."

"M. Harry Ireland, Preacher in Devintie, sworn burgess upon the new Chartre, paieing for his admyt-tance iij^s 26 Sept. 1625."

The three following wills are those of Shrewsbury Irelands.

David Ireland of Salop, Mercer. (19 Jenkyn).

7th January 1529.

. . . . I bequethe my soul to our Ladye S^t Mary and to all the hole Company in Heaven . . . and my bodye to be buried

¹ Bronhwylva at S. Asaph is best known as the home of Felicia Hemans, the poetess. Her family moved there from Gwrych in 1809.

² *Y Cwtta Cyfarwydd*, p. 116.

³ Page 355.

in the Chappell of our Ladye within Saynt Chadde Church of Salop . . . that all the priestes and ministers of the foure Parish Churches within the towne¹ be at my Dirige . . . I will that Saint Gregoris trentall of three Masses be saide for my sowle the day of my buryall. I will that the iij orders of fryers² be at my buryall and they to have for their labours for my sowle, my wife's sowles and all Xten sowles as my executors and overseers can best agree and devise after the laudable costome of their places.

Item. I will there be at my funerall 23 tapers off wyt wax a peace and two prichetts³ and two of the said tapers to the hyth aulter and two to Saint Michales aulter and on to every aulter in the Church, and the rest after the disposition of my executors.

Item. to the Cathedrall Church of Lychfelde xij^d.

. . . . to Saint Mary howse in Coventre xij^d.⁴

. . . . to the hyght alter in Saint Chadde Church of Salop for forgotten tythes xl^s.

. . . . to the reparacion of the said Church xl^s.

. . . . I bequethe 100 ponde to purchase lande for a Chauntre for ever to be kept at Saint Thomas aulter in Saint Chaddes Church for my soule, my wyffs soules and all Christian soules or ells the on hundred pound to be bestowed by my executors and overseers to bye ornaments for the saide Church of Saint Chad or ellis otherwise by the oversight of the worshipfull men of the parish.

I will that the iij freers houses shall have x^s to be equally divided amongst them by my executors, to singe a trentall for my soule and all xten soules the day of my anniversary or within 12 days after.

Item. I will that my executors do by lands to the value of iij^s and iiij^d by yere to be given to the Vicars of Saint Chadds to singe yerely on obbit for my sowle, my wife's soules and all xten soules.

. . . . to pore people the day of my buriall in mony 5^l.

. . . . 24 gowns to 24 pore men and wymen that beren the light at my burriall.

. . . . I bequethe my house in Mardewall that Thomas

¹ S. Mary, S. Chad, S. Alkmund, and S. Juliana.

² Augustinians, Dominican, and Franciscan Friars.

³ Candlesticks.

⁴ S. Mary's Hall in Coventry belonged to the Gild of S. Catherine it was built 1413. (Camden's *Brit.*, vol. ii, p. 345).

Clerke¹ dwells in to my sonne Richard Irelande for the terme of his lyfe and I bequeathe 9 shillings of these rents of two tenements and a garden that I purchased of Roger Doon, Draper, to my sonne William Ierland and his heirs of his body lawfully begotten and for lache of yeres of the forsaid William that then the same rent shall remayne to my sonne Richard Ireland for terme of his lyfe and after his deceas that the said rent do remayne to my yeres betwixt me and Katerin my wife lawfully begotten.

Item. I will that all my purchased land in Bedston, Jay and Erkjay for fau'te of heres lawfully begotten betwixt my wife Katerin and me remain to my eres of my body lawfully begotten of Anne late my wife according as the tenour of the purchasinge thereof doth expresse and if all they dye without heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten that then the saide lande remayne to find a Chauntre at Saint Thomas Aulter in Saint Chadde Church in Salop for ever or ells a free schole for ever and it to be sett and ordered by the Dean of the said Church and Churchwardens by the advise of the Heedman of the same parishe for to pray for my soule my wifs soules and all xten soules.

Item. I bequeathe to Ane my dowghter . . . 50^{li}.
 „ to EPin my dowghter . . . 50^{li}.
 „ to Robart my sonne . . . 50^{li}.
 „ to Christiane my dowghter . . . 50^{li}.
 „ to Johane my dowghter . . . 50^{li}.
 „ to Elizabeth my dowghter . . . 50^{li}.
 „ to Margaret my base dowghter 6^{li} 13^s 4^d to her mariage and if she dye onmaryed then to be distributed in dedis of charitie.

Item. I will that Katherine my wyfe have the orderinge of all my childerne of her begotten with their bequests till they be 16 yeres of age or married; and if any of them be deceased afore that time then that part to be distributed, halfe to my wife Katherine for their findinge and the other halfe to be distributed among all my childrene by my wife Katerin then being alyve and my sonne William, and if any of them do marry contrary to the mynde of their mother and my overseers of this my last will that there shall be minished of their parte so being marryed x^{li} and that to be distributed in dedis of charite for my sowle helthe and all xten soules.

¹ Probably son of Richard Clarke of Shrewsbur. See *Her. Visit.*, p. 114.

Allso it is my will that if Katerin my wife be married after my desseas that then she shall give in plate or money 4^{li} to everyon of my chyldarne betwixt hir and me begotten and to William Ierland my sonne and if she lyve soole and not marry then all my plate to be at her disposicion and mynde.

Item. I bequeth to the reparacion of Monwords Bridge¹ 5 marks.

Item. I bequeathe to Atchams brige to the reparacion thereof 40^s. Item. to the reparacion of tyren'is² Brige 13^s 4^d.

Item to the reparacion of Horton is lane 40^s.

Item to Jayne Mansell my servant 20^s. Item to Anne Couper my servant 13^s 4^d. Item to Raffé Coton my prentis so he serve his mestres truly during his yeres 40^s. Item to Richard Clerk³ scollar at his first massinginge 20^s. Item I bequethe to John Wtfelld 40^s. Item to John ap David lloit of Arahulleth so that he will trewly occupye wythe my wife as his father and I have done aforetyme 40^s.

Item to Robert ap Ruo (?) of Oswestr 50^s, also to my brothers doughter 40^s.

Also I bequethe to the Company of Mercers of Salop to the reparacion of their lands 40^s. Item I bequethe to Thomas Irelande my sonne x^{li} in money or plate and my skarlet gowne and my second velvet doublet.

Item I bequethe to Thomas Bromley⁴ my best velvet doublet and 10^{li} in money.

Item I bequeathe to Richard Owen⁵ my sattene dublyt, my gowne bynyd with sarsnyt and 10^{li} of money.

Item to William Ierland my sone my damasse doublet withe new flewes of damaske to the same and my krymson gowne and x^{li} of money that he do gether and pay to my executrix my good detts in London upon my executrix coste and expensis.

Item I bequethe to Robert Irland my sonne my puke gowne with the cape. Item I bequethe to Edward Hosier⁶ a dublett of damasse or ells of wryht satten. Item to Elizabethe his doughter 20^s.

Item to Margery my doughter a cup worth 10^{li}.

Item. I will that at the last payment of Thomas Abraham

¹ Montford's Bridge.

² Probably the bridge over the Tern.

³ Son to Thomas Clarke, before mentioned.

⁴ Lord High Chancellor of England in 1581, second son of George Bromley of Hodnet, Sheriff in 1522.

⁵ His son-in-law.

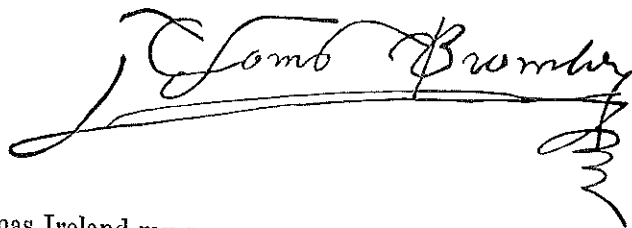
⁶ Ditto.

is bille, he be allowed x^{li} to be devidid amongs his childerne for his payne and labour in taking the personage of my void^d and for his kyndnesse at all tymes.

I will that Master Humfre Thomas² Warden of Battall be pardoned the one haulfe as he owes me in my boke, and to him I bequethe my old dublet of velvet.

Item I bequeth to Adam Coly a gowne after my wife's des-
cession and x^s of money to pray for me.

Item I bequeath to Jhon Owen my godsonne the sonne of Richard Owen x^s. Allso all my lands and rents not bequethed I give and bequethe to Katerine my wife during her life. The residue of all my goods not bequeathed my will fulfilld and my debts payd I bequeth to Katerine my wife the which Katerine I make and ordeine my sole executrix and that this my last will and testament be performyed and fulfilled I ordone and make



and Thomas Ireland my sonne overseers.

Thes being wittnesse Mast^r Humfrey Thomas, Warden of the battell feld, Sir Adam Coly preest, Richard Owen mercer and William Ireland my sonne.

Proved at Lambeth, 17 May, 1530.

Will of Wyllam Irelande of Salop Mercer.

2nd Aprill, 1545. (8 Alenger).

I bequeathe my soul to Almighty God . . . and my bodie to be buried in the Churchyarde of S. Chades Church . . . I bequethe to poor and ympotent persons and poore house-
holders of the towne of Salopp to be distributed among them

¹ ?

² In 17 Hen. VIII. "Humfri Thomas," Bachelor of Degrees, was in possession of Battelfield. On 18 Oct., 1535, he was dead, for "Sir John Hussey, Chaplain, admitted to ye mastership or custody of ye Collegiate Church of Battelfield, vacant by ye death of Sir Humphrey Thomas, last master, on ye presentation of Ma^r Richd. Hussey, Esq." (See Shrop. Archæo. Trans., 2nd Series, vol. i., pp. 336 and 341).

in bredd or money this dere yere fourtie poundes. I bequethe Katheryne my daughter fourtie poundes . . . David my sonne fourtie poundes . . . Edward my sonne fourtie poundes, Jone my daughter fourtie poundes, and if any of them decease afore they come to lawfull age . . . I will that her parte shall remayne amongst them that lyve equally divided, and if all of them decease or be married it shall be at the disposition of the executors for the poore.

I bequethe to my godson William Irelande¹ fortie shillings to my godson William Warringe² twelve shillings.

To my goddaughter Johanne Bowen twelve shillings, To Anne Luter³ my goddaughter twentie shillings . . . to my cosin John⁴ twoo sommes which be my godsonnes tenne shillings a yere.

To Richard Owen my [—] so that he do his dutie in helping the performance of this my last will 6^u 13^s 4^d.

To Willm Harntye 20^s. To Elizabeth Whitacres 30^s to Elizabeth Farnes 10^s to Katherine Alen 20^s to Raufe Htythe (?) 20^s to William Richarde 13^s and 4^d. I pardone Lawrence Phillipps the debt he oweth me. I pardon Elizabeth Lawrence the debt she oweth me. I pardon John Whithfelde 6^s and 8^d that my brother is suretie for and I bequeathe to hym more mynt work daye gowne. I pardon Alen Mannyng and Roger Mannyng the debts they owe me. I bequethe my brother Robert Irelande my best gowne. Also I will that George Owen be recompensed for the gold he lost of myne. All my tenements and takings I give to my wyfe during her lyf and after her decease to Davyd my sonne and to his heires.

My will is that if my wyfe departe and dwell out of my newe house⁵ that she shall put no person to dwell in hit but my brother Thomas if it shall be hys pleasure shall dwell in hit paing the rent to the Mercers untill David my sonne come to hys age or be married.

¹ Probably his brother Thomas's son.

² Second son of Adam Waringe of Shrewsbury. "Merchant of the Staple of Calice;" made freeman 1541-2. Warden Mercers' Co. 1544-5.

³ Roger Luter, son of William Luter, mercer, dec., was made freeman in 1535. He with Robert Ireland, the elder, did "detayne the Inventory of the Church goods of St Chaddes" 20 Dec., 1571. (Shrop. Archæo. *Trans.*, vol. x., p. 407).

⁴ One John Irelande was bur. at Norbury, 1 Nov., 1578.

⁵ Probably the beautiful half-timbered house known as "Ireland's Mansion," in High Street, Shrewsbury.

It is my will also that Thomas my brother have the custody of David my sonne Also I will that my brother Roberte Irelande have the custodye of Edward my sonne and all his portions bequeathed to hym. I bequeathe my debts to my wyfe and Thomas Irelande and Roberte Irelande my brothers I make executors. I bequeth to Elizabeth Browne 4^s to my sister Ales Owen my violet gowne and to Hugh Becoll¹ my bybull . . .

Witnesses Jo'in Irelande, Rauff Hecthe and Anne his wife Richard Owen and Anne Richardson.

Proved, London, 14 May, 1546, P.C.C.

Will of Thomas Irelande of Shrewesbury.

4 Sept., 1554. (10 More).

. . . I will and bequeathe to Robert Ireland my sonne my best bedd with all things thereto belonging, concerning that one bedd, my best carpet, my best table cloth and table, my standing cupp of silver and gilt with the cover of the same, my payer of best saltes without cover of silver and gilt, my best goblet with (?) of silver and gilt, my best dozen of spoones being thereunto the dosen, provided that the saide bequest unto my said sonne shall not be delivered unto hym nor unto any other in his name during my wyfe lyfe his mother, but after her decease I will he shall have the saide Legacie immediately, and if it fortune my sonne Robert dye before he may enjoy my said Legacie unto hym bequeathed then I will my next heir shall have all that and I also will that the residue of my goodes moveable and immoveable be equally devyded unto two partes and the parte being the moite thereof I give and bequeathe unto my welbeloved wief, and thother moite or parte thereof I will and bequeathe to be equally divided amongst the rest of my children that shall be lyving at the time of my decease, except my eldest sonne and heyre, my daughter and one such other of my daughters that shall hereafter fortune to marry and take to husband the sonne and heyre apparent or sonne and heyre of Thomas Scryven of Froddesley in the County of Salop Esq. and moreover I will that all my lands and te'nts in Shrewesbury, Bedston, Jaye,

¹ Richard Becoll, son to Hugh Becoll of Salop, gent., was apprenticed for seven years in 1580. He was made a freeman of the Mercers Co. "Son of Hughe Bewcoll dec. as a prentys 1583."

Beckjay¹, Stutte, Bechcote,² Layntwarden,³ Pulley,⁴ Codecote,⁵ Shippenfeld, Monkmoor and Adbrighton,⁶ Adbright Hussey

¹ These lands were, as we have seen, bought by his father, David Ireland. Bedston was a Domesday Manor, of which Jay and Beckjay were members. It was held under the Fitzalans, Barons of Clun, by Elias de Jay and his heirs 1135-1349. (Eyton, vol. xi., 302-306).

² "1543, 35 Hen. VIII., after the dissolution of the Monasteries, Betchcott was sold by the King to Thomas Ireland. 1718, a descendant of Thomas Ireland sold it to Thomas Powys, Esq."

The Inquis. Hen. VIII. on articles belonging to Betchcott Chapel "found to be in the keeping of Richard Wyldynge of the Spout Farm," were—"1 Chalice, a pair of Vestments, a Cross, 2 Coverings, 1 Pix, 1 Missal, 1 Little Bell called a Saint's Bell, 1 broken glass, 2 Table Cloths for the Altar and certain pieces of broken glass." (*Bye-Gones*, Aug. 17, 1892). Hen. II. granted "Bechehecota" to the Canons of Haghmond, they built a Chapel there, and Bishop Peche confirmed to Haghmond Abbey (before 1182-3) "the Chapel of Bechcote." It belonged to the Abbey until the Dissolution. The Minister's Accounts 1541-2 contain the following amongst the assets of the dissolved monastery, Bechcote:—

Rents of Tenants at will	...	...	...	0	0	6
Ferm of a Messuage and Land	...	...	...	2	19	4
Ferm of the Chapel ...	...	...	...	1	0	0

£3 19 10

(See Eyton, vol. vi., p. 244-249).

³ Leintwardine was a Shropshire manor temp. Domesday; it now belongs to Co. Hereford. It was granted by the Conqueror to Ralph de Mortimer. Hugh de Mortimer, 1181-5, gave the Church and Mill of "Lyntwardyn to Wigmore Abbey." In 1534-5 the Abbot of Wigmore's receipts were—

Yearly rents and fermes of Lentwarden	...	16	0	3
Ferm and Mills of do.	...	3	3	4
Corn tithes and hay tithes do.	...	0	12	6

£19 16 1

Probably Thomas Ireland bought Leintwardine at the Dissolution.

⁴ Pulley was partly belonging to Ralph de Mortimer. (See Eyton, vol. vi., pp. 206-213). Probably it had become a possession of the Monasteries.

⁵ Cothecote was granted to Haghmond 1204. Assets of the Abbot in 1541-2 were £4 3s. 3d. (See Eyton, vol. vi., pp. 249, 261-265).

⁶ "Adbrighton Monachorum" was probably given to Shrewsbury Abbey before the Conquest. The Ministers' Accounts 1541-2 give the Abbot's receipts £12 15s. 4d. (Eyton, vol. x., 107-110).

Harestote,¹ Aston Abbott,² Dervald and elsewhere within the Countie of Salopp.

Yf it fortune me to decease before my seaven youngest children shalbe marred or otherwise preferred shalbe devyded into three partes, one of which shall immediately after my decease descende and come unto my heyre according to the course of inheritance, and I will another or seconde part thereof unto my wife for the terme of her liefе together also my dwelling in Shrewesbury in the name of her dower and jointer, and I will the rest being the therde part of the saide landes and ten'ts to Joane my wyef and to her executors and assignes during the space of foure yeres next after my decease to the only purpose and entent that my said wief her executors and assignes shall have the (—) and profytt of the said thirde parte to be equally devyded and employed unto and for the advancement and preferment of all my children that shall be lyvinge after my decease except my sonne Robert and Lucy my daughter and one of the other of my daughters that shall hereafter fortune to marry and take to husbände the sonne and heire apparant or sonne and heyre of the said Thomas Scryven.

Also I will that after the saide terme of foure yeres shall be fully completyd and endyd, that then my wief shall have the moiete of all my landes and ten'ts during her liefе, and the other moiete to be to my heires.

And I will furthermore that if my moveable goodes will not amounte to performe and fulfyll my will hereafter mentioned concerning my seaven younger children, then I wyll that there shall be levied and taken out of the rente and rentes of my hole Landes yerely by my saide Wiefe and by her executors and assignes, the sum of twentye pounds until that my former Legacie and the moietie . . . shall be full worthe seven hundred pounce to the use and preferment of my seven younger children, that is to wyt, to Elizabeth Ireland £100, to Catherine Ireland £100, to George Ireland £100, to Wyllam Irelande £100, to Margery Ireland £100, to Susan Irelande £100, to Sara

¹ In 1310, Abbot William of Shrewsbury Abbey paid £40 for the purchase of land in Albrighton Husee and Harlescote to John Huse, who held of the Earl of Arundel. The Ministers' Accounts 1541-2 make the Abbey's farms in Harlescote to be £3 12s. 8d. In 1535-6 the College of Battlefield was receiving 20s. yearly for the ferm of the Chapel of Albrighton Hussey. (See Eyton, vol. x., 80-85).

² Probably Aston under Wrekin, given to Shrewsbury Abbey by the Empress Maud 1141. It appears in the Ministers' Accounts at the Dissolution.

Ireland £100 They shall sell for two hundred poundes worth of woode, so to be sold then for the furnyshing of seven hundred poundes and the rest be furnished out of the rentes and revenues of my landes Provided also that Johane my wiefeshall have my farm in the East forgatt during the yeres yet to come in the Indenture of the Lease . . . then I will immediately after my decease the saide farm shall remayne to George Irelande my sonne for all the terme of yeres which shall be then to come therein. Provided further that it shall please Almighty God to call any of my said seven children from this transitory life before they shall come to the age of twenty four yeres or else be marred then I will that hys or their partes be equally distributed amongst the survivors, also if any of them shall live as a thief, whoremonger or common drunkard then their part shall be distributed to the others . . . Also I bequeathe to Willyam Irelande my sonne all that farm and the landes and the rents belonging in Stutfeld and Shippenfeld in the several tenures of Joane Vaughan and Elynor Adams widowes to have to hym for the terme of fourscore yeres . . .

I give and bequeath to David Irelande¹ fourtie shillinge.

I appointe the righte Hon^{ble} Sir Thomas Bromley Knight Lord Chief Justice of England, Johan my wiefe, my brother Robert Ireland, my sonne Robert Irelande and Robert Aley my executors.

Witnesses, William Poyner² gent., George Lee, Richard Prynn, William Gough, Richard Hocekys and dyvers others.

Proved London, 17th Oct. 1554.

The death of Thomas Ireland is thus described in the Taylor MSS., Shrewsbury :—" November³ the 10th, 1554, was buried Master Thomas Ireland of Salop, Mercer, a right protestant⁴ and dylygent favourer of the woorde of God, and was also a verteous and charitable man unto the poore, zealous and carefull in prouydunge for them, and yf he had lyvyd he wold have brought hys mynd to pas in the same for hys perpetuall memorye."

¹ His nephew.

² Of Shrewsbury, second son of Thomas Poyner of Bestow. He mar. Jane, d. of Thomas Scryven of Froddesley, Sheriff in 1497.

³ This month must be wrong, as we see his Will was proved 17 Oct., 1554.

⁴ He signed Inventory Church Goods of S. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 6 Ed. VI.

His Protestantism advanced his worldly prosperity, for his property mainly consisted of Abbey lands, as we have seen. They were not, however, bestowed upon him, for we find that on the 31st Oct., 35 Hen. VIII. (1543), when the Manor of Albrighton "inter alia" was granted to him, he paid £292 6s. 9d. for it. It was conveyed by licence of alienation, dated 18 June, 1544, to "Thomas Jennens¹ and Edward Hosier,² to the use of himself the feoffee, and Johanna his wife, and his heirs, by the name of omnia illa lesur' terras et tementa in Longehays vocat' Priory Hill, Malbrych, Bradweys and Bright Abridge, in the parish of St. Mary of Salop, and also the tithe and demesne of Abridge, lately holden by the Dean and Chapter of St. Mary."³

Albrighton continued in the male line of the Irelands until 1792. When Thomas Pershall Ireland died, he left it to his illegitimate daughter Mary. On her death it escheated to the Crown, but was soon after granted to the nephew of Thomas Pershall Ireland, who in 1804 sold it to the Rev. Inigo William Jones.⁴

The Inquisition p.m. of Thomas Ireland, Co. Salop, was taken at Wenloke, 1 and 2 Phillip and Mary. It states that his eldest son and heir Robert was aged 18 on the death of his father, and that the said Robert in the lifetime of his father, on 29 August, took to wife Elizabeth.⁵

¹ Thomas Jennins mar. Elianora, daughter and heir of Sir Rowland Jay, of Jay, Co. Salop, sister to Katherine, wife of David Ireland. Thomas Jennins's daughter Jane was the mother of Sir Thomas Bromley.

² Brother-in-law of Thomas Ireland.

³ *Shrop. Arch. Trans.*, 2nd Series, vol. i., pp. 98-101.

⁴ It passed to the Sparrows by purchase, and now belongs to William Arthur Brown Sparrow, Esq.

⁵ Inquis. p.m. 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, secunda pars., No. 83 (Pub. Rec. Office). The only other Inquis. p.m. of the Irelands is one dated June 27, 37 Hen. VIII., No. 69 (1535) of "Anthony Ireland" of Uppingham, Co. Rutland. It mentions Edward, his brother and heir, aged 26.

IRELAND.

ARMS: Harl. 1396, fo. 169b.—*Gules, 6 fleurs-de-lis, 3, 2, and 1 arg.*

CREST: *A dove arg. holding in the beak an olive branch, vert.* (From Alan de Columbers).

Johannes de Hibernia
Came over with William the Conqueror. Settled
at the Hutt or Haut, in the Parish of Childwall,
Co. Lancaster. He built the chancel of Hale
Church in 1081, and was bur. there in 1088.¹

² Sir Irelande

² Irelande

² Irelande

John or Roger Irelande
temp. Rich. I., 1190. Roger de Hibernia settled "all
his lands of Liverpool on the marriage of his son
Robert with Beatrix de Daresbury." Some say he
built the Castle of Liverpool.³

Sir Robert Irelande = Beatrix, d. of William Daresbury,
of Hutt, Kt., 1215,⁴ mar. 1206. "In the
raigne of King John in great favoure and
countenance wyth him, as appeareth
diuerse wayes."

Sir John Irelande = of Hutt, Kt.	Matilda (or Margaret) sole d. and heir of Sir John Hesketh of Rufford, Co. Lancas- ter. Arms: <i>Arg. on a bend sable 3 garbs or.</i>	Alan de Colum- = bers. Arms: <i>Gules, a bend or.</i>	Cecilie de Walton, d. and heir of Richard de Mida Walton, grandson of Gilbert de Walton, Lord of Hale and Hale- wood. In 1221, Hen. III. took Hale, but restored
a			b

¹ Recorded in Notes collected by "Thomas Chalenor of Bridge Street, Chester, Student of the laws of Arms and Armory, 1592," leaf 6.

"Lichfeldie qui istam Cantavian

pmo . . . dni John de Irland militi

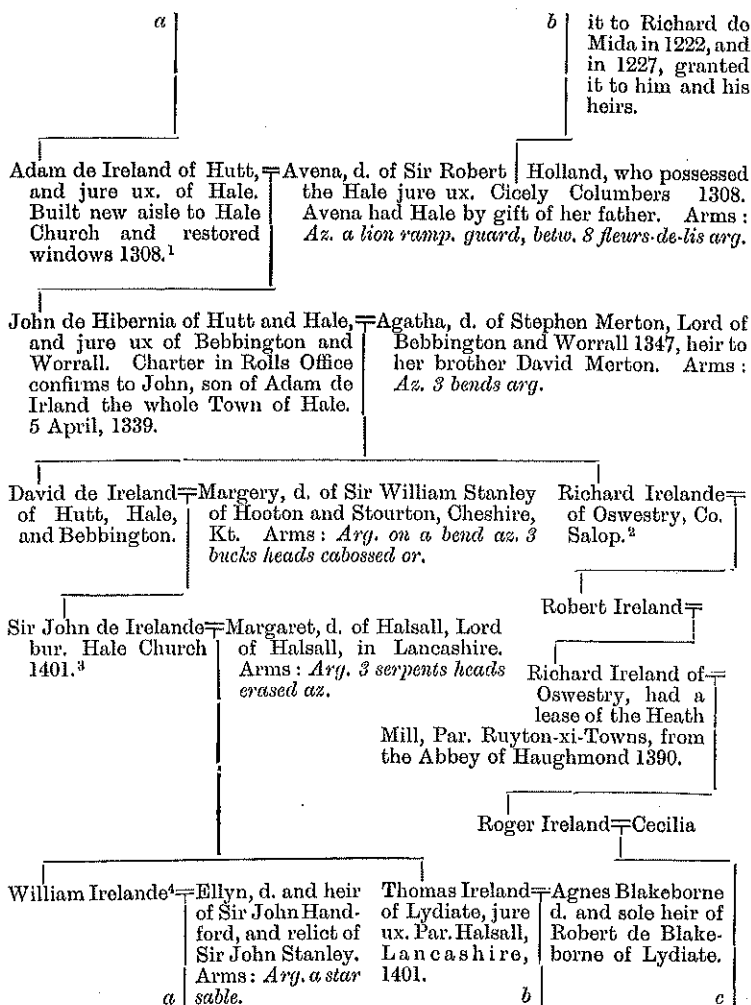
rd . . . dni millimo octogecio primo." "These words I found written in a peece of
glasse in Hale Chappell wyndowe." (See *Hale Hall*, with Notes on the family of
Ireland Blackburne, privately printed, 1881).

² Three Irlandes in succession, of whom little is known. (Ibid).

³ *Views of the Old Halls of Lancashire and Cheshire*, Phillips, pub. 1893. One "John de
Hibernia" was living in Shrewsbury, and admitted on the Roll of Burgesses 1209. (See
Joseph Morris's Pedigrees, Shrewsbury).

⁴ Arms of Ireland of Hutt were, az. a chev. arg. inter 3 fleurs-de-lis or. (Ibid).

⁵ *Hale Hall*, with Notes.

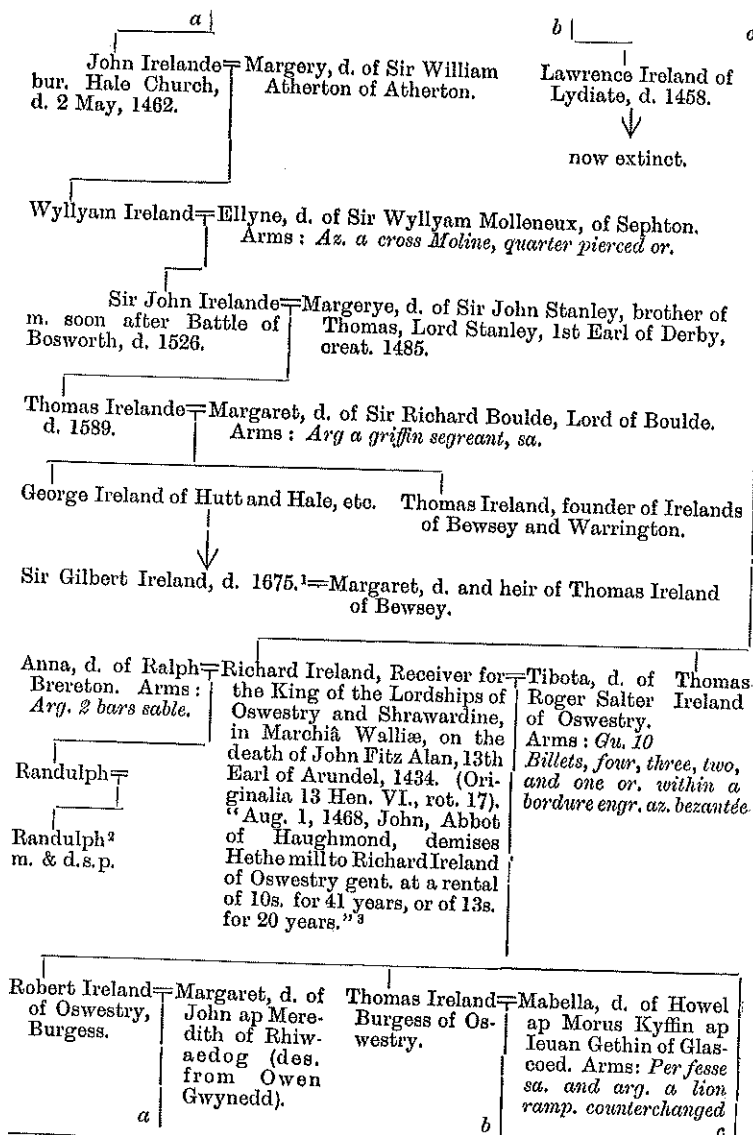


¹ April 18, 1321, William de Walton releases and for ever quit-claims to Adam de Hibernia and Robert his son, the Vill of Hale, dated Lyverpool, Eve of Easter Sunday, 14 Edw. I. *Hale Hall* with Notes.

² See Joseph Morris's Pedigrees, Shrewsbury. One Walter de Ireland was Attorney in Edmund, Earl of Arundel's demise of land "in the Bose of Haghmon, called Blakewelle-mor," to the Abbey, May 16, 1314. Walter de Ireland soon after quit-claims all his own interest whether as Bailiff or Tenant in the premises. On August 12, 1316, Edmund, Earl of Arundel, advises Walter de Yrlond, Warden of his wood of Upton, that he has granted a parcel thereof in form to Haghmon Abbey. (Eyton, vol. vii, pp. 296, 297).

³ 1350 A.D., Sir John de Ireland's plea to a "Qui Warranti" on the right of wreckage, and right "to the Royal fish taken in the same sea." *Hale Hall* with Notes.

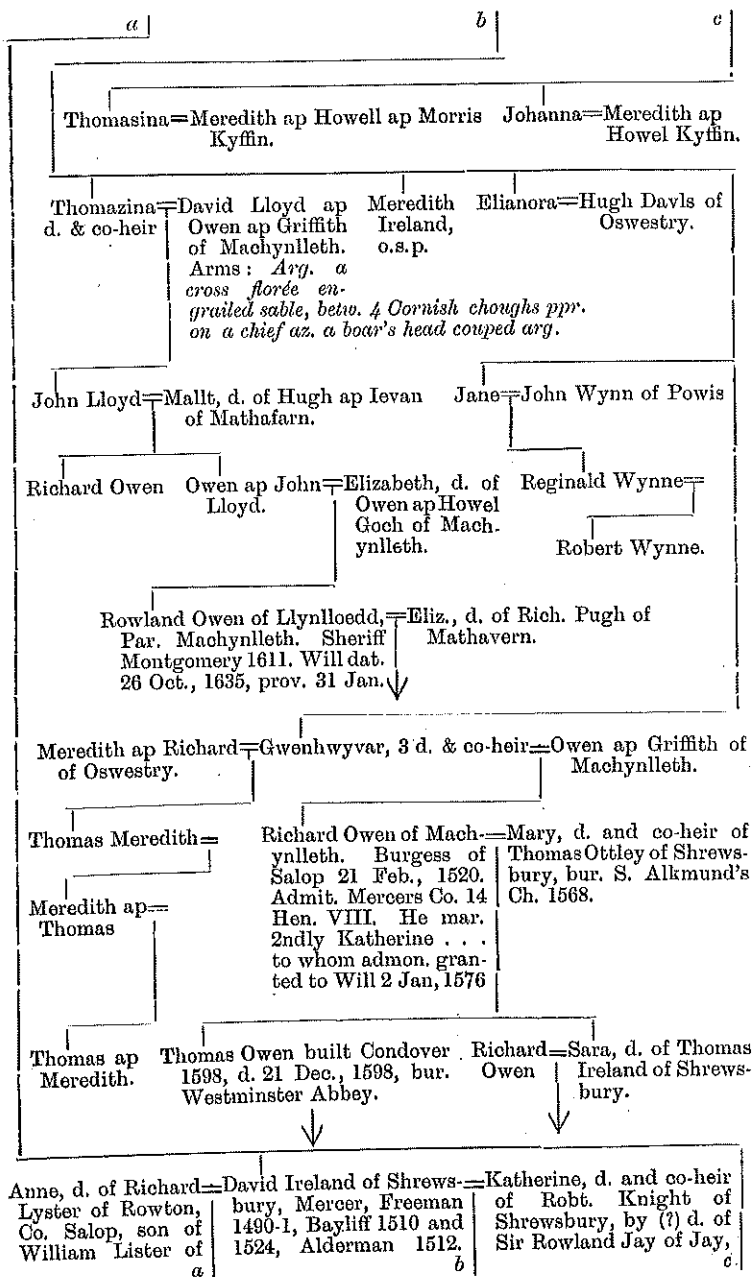
⁴ 1424, A.D. 2 Hen. VI., William Ireland of the Hale leases land called Portershache. Witness, Thomas Ireland. (Ibid).



¹ From his sister and heir Margaret, the Hale and the Hutt passed to the families of Aspinwall and Green, and now belongs to John Ireland Blackburne, Esq., to whom we are indebted for the Pedigree of the Irelands of Hutt and Hale.

² Randall Ireland was defendant in Star Chamber Suit 29 Hen. VIII., about collection of tithes and Easter Offerings in Church of Oswestry.

³ Eyton, vol. x., p. 116.



<p>^a Shrewsbury, Bur- gess 1451. Arms: <i>On a fess sa. 3 mul- lets arg.</i>¹</p>	<p>^b Will dat. 7 Jan., 1529, prov. P.C.C. 17 May, 1530 (19 Jenkyn).</p>	<p>^c Kt. Arms: <i>Arg. 3 Pales gu. a bord. engr. az. on a canton gu. a spur, the rivel upwards and strap or.</i>¹ She re-mar. Robert Dudley.</p>
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<p>John Ireland o.s.p.</p>	<p>Gwenhwyfar= William ap Jenkyn of Chirkland.</p>	<p>Jonet=(1) Evan ap Owen (des. Rhiryd Vlaidd). =(2) Nicholas ap Tho. mas of Maes y newydd in Llan- decwyn.</p>
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<p>Thomas Ireland admit.= freeman of Mercers Co. Shrewsbury, 19 Hen. VIII., Bailiff 1544 and 1550-1. Will 4 Sep., 1554, prov. 17 Oct., 1554, P.C.C. (10 More).</p>	<p>Johan, d. William Oteley of Pich- ford, Co. Salop, Sheriff 1500. He d. 26 Sept., 1529. Arms: <i>Arg. on a bend az. 3 oat garbs or.</i></p>	<p>William Ireland admit.= freeman of Mercers Co. Shrewsbury, 21 Hen. VIII., Warden 1539. Will 2 April, 1545, prov. 14 May, 1545, P.C.C. (8 Alen).</p>
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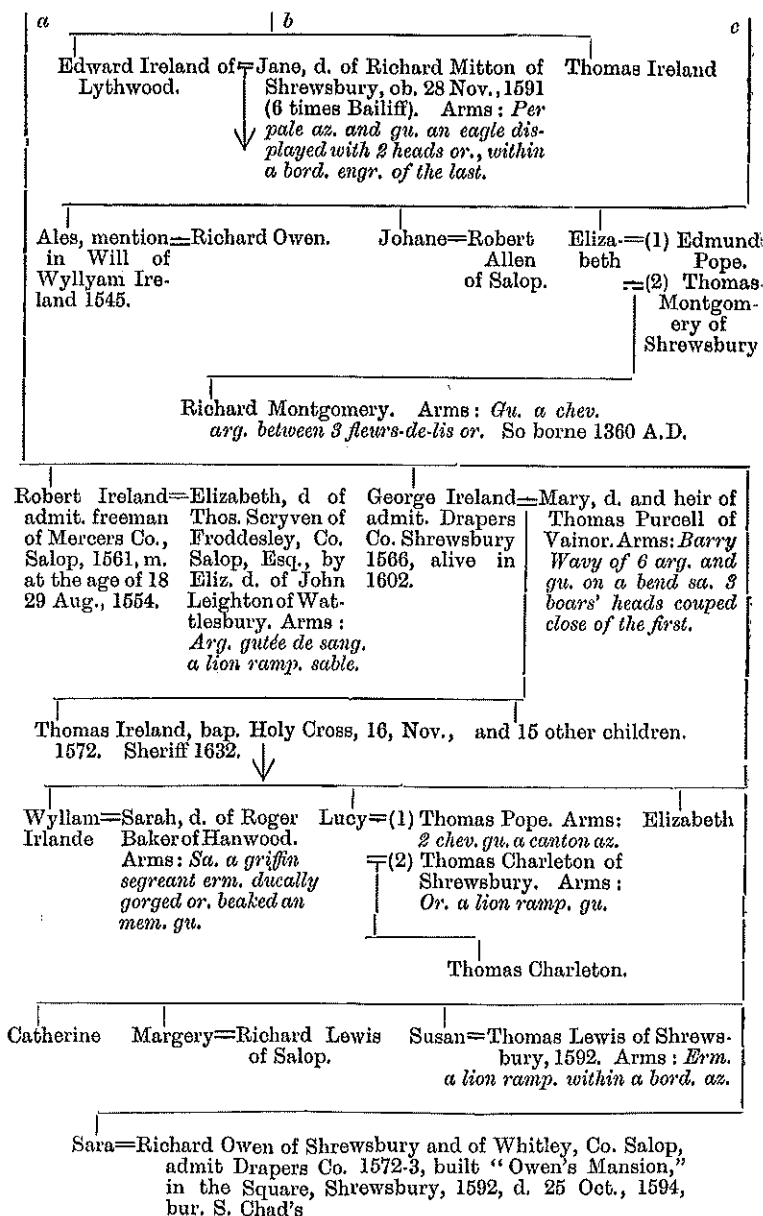
<p>David Ireland appren. to Robt. Ireland Mercer, for 7 years from 1554. "Servant to Robt. Ireland the elder." Admit. Mercers 11 Feb., 1563-4.</p>	<p>Edward Ireland (one Edward Ireland was Burgess of Oswestry).</p>	<p>Katheryne Jone</p>
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<p>Richard Irland, Vicar of Welsh- pool.</p>	<p>Margery= Edward Hosier of Preston Go- balds. Arms: <i>Per bend sinister erm. and ermines a lion ramp. or.</i></p>	<p>Anne=Thomas Har- per of London</p>
<p>Elizabeth=John Draycot Hosier of Paynesley, Co. Stafford.</p>		

Ellin=John Bayly Christiane=. . . Grosvenor of London.

<p>Robert, made freeman= of Mercers 31 Hen. VIII., Warden 1550 and 1561,² d. 6 Oct., a 1599, bur. in S.Chad's</p>	<p>Elizabeth, d. and heir of Thomas Pontesbury of Al- bright Lee, Co. b Salop.</p>	<p>Maria=Richard Trentham not men- of Co. Stafford, tioned in Wills.</p>
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² There is some uncertainty as to which were the children of the respective wives.
Brought certain evidences of the Mercers Co. in a Conference with the Drapers in 1567.



SHELVOCK.

By R. LLOYD KENYON.

SHELVOCK, which is now a farm house in the Parish of Ruyton-of-the-eleven-Towns and part of the Tedsmore property, was formerly an important place, and for more than two centuries was the seat of the Thornes family, which was among those of the first rank in Shropshire. Though the present house is quite modern, the date 1606 is on one of the stables, and its situation, with the park-like grounds round it, and the picturesque pool below it, which is still often occupied by a vagrant swan, quite corresponds with the idea of its ancient consideration.

The Township of Shelvock includes the house and only one cottage besides. The area is 259a. 3r. 4p. It belongs wholly to the Tedsmore property. The great tithes are merged, and the small ones are commuted at £16. At the Domesday period Shelvock must have been one of the three Berewicks of the Manor of Wykey,¹ which was owned in Edward the Confessor's time by Edwin, Earl of Mercia, and in William the Conqueror's time by one Odo, who owned also Hordley and Ruyton, but held them all under Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury. The Earl's son Robert rebelled and forfeited his property in 1102,² and Wykey, with many other of his manors, was given to Alan Fitz Flaald, hereditary Sheriff of Shropshire, whose son William Fitz Alan gave Ruyton and Wykey to John le Strange

¹ Eyton xi., 23.² Eyton vii., 206, 220.

about the year 1155, to hold under him. Le Strange again, about 1175,¹ gave Shelvock and all its appurtenances to one William fitz Walter and his heirs to hold of himself and his heirs free of all services except that of giving to Le Strange annually some goat skin leggings and gilt spurs.

About 1270 Philip, Lord of Shelvock, was lord also of Shotatton, as appears from the following deed, of which a copy is at Tedsmore. Shotatton, Shelvock, and Eardiston were, doubtless, the three Berewicks of the Domesday Manor of Wykey, and if, as we may suppose, Philip derived his title to the property from William fitz Walter, it would seem that the manorial rights of the Manor of Wykey had passed to the latter as appurtenances of Shelvock, and that Shelvock had already in 1175 become the head of the Manor of Wykey. It is difficult to account otherwise for the Lord of Shelvock having the right to hold a Court and to amerce the township of Shotatton. The Deed is curious enough to be quoted.

Philip Lord of Sselvak confirms the gift and sale made by Roger de Caldecote the son of William de Wynelicote to Alan son of Roger de Ssetatton of a messuage and half virgate of land which Roger son of Aldithe formerly held in Ssetatton, and a messuage and nook of land which Richard le Knicht held there, and the half messuage which Ithell held, and the nook of land which Roger son of Juliana formerly held in the same, for 13 marks paid by Alan to Philip. He also grants to Alan and his heirs free pasture within and without the sown fields of Ssetatton, except in his wood during mast time; and releases them from being summoned or attached to his Court for any offence "but if they offend concerning me or my heirs they shall make amends by the consideration of four lawful men to be chosen on each part;" "and if the township of Ssetatton shall be amerced by me or my heirs or assigns, neither the aforesaid Alan nor his heirs or assigns shall make any contribution for it unless for their own offence and that in the manner prescribed." And for 1^d in silver per annum Alan and his heirs are released from all suits of court reliefs heriots and aids of all

¹ Eyton x., 72.

kinds. Witnesses Sir John de Lee, Thomas his son, Hugh the son of Philip, Stephen de Felton, Roger Impias and others.

This Deed is undated, but Philip de Schelfac, Sir John de Lee, and Hugh son of Philip, occur as witnesses to another deed¹ executed between 1269 and 1276, so that the present deed may be presumed to be about the same date.

About 1301² the le Stranges sold to their suzerain Edmund Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, Ruyton with all its homages and fees, which would include all their rights over Wykey and Shelvock; but about 1325 we find John, Lord of Shelvock, giving to the Abbot of Haghmond a quit claim as to certain lands at Balderton,³ so that Shelvock had not passed with Ruyton into the immediate possession of the Earl of Arundel, but was still held by an under-tenant, whom we may presume to have been a descendant of the William fitz Walter to whom it had been granted in 1175.

There is nothing to show whether the under-lords of Shelvock were disturbed in their possession in 1326, when their suzerain, the Earl of Arundel, forfeited his estates and was beheaded, or in 1331, when his son was restored to them, or in 1397, when his grandson again forfeited them; nor have we found any further mention of Shelvock till 1476, when Thomas Thornes is described as of that place.

The Thornes family had long been eminent in Shrewsbury. In 1356 Robert atte Thornes was one of four merchants summoned from Shrewsbury to confer with the King in a Council of Merchants at Westminster.⁴ In 1381 the Earl of Arundel interfered to appease some dissensions among the burgesses of Shrewsbury which had become very acute,⁵ and induced them to commit

¹ Eyton x., 116.

² Eyton xi., 23.

³ Eyton x., 73.

⁴ Rolls of Parliament II., 457a.

⁵ Owen and Blakeway i., 169.

the government of the town to a committee of 12 persons, one of whom was Robert of Thornes, son of Robert atte Thornes above mentioned; and thus the Thornes family came into connection with the Lord of the Manor of Ruyton and the suzerain of Shelvock. This Robert was four times Bailiff of Shrewsbury, 1388 to 1409. His son Thomas¹ was also Bailiff in 1432, 1436, and 1440, and in 1444 became one of the first Aldermen of the Borough. Thomas Thornes, grandson of the Alderman, is described² as of Shelvock in 1476, and presumably bought it. He married a daughter of Sir Roger Corbet of Morton.

Roger Thornes, son of Thomas, was called the "Wise Thornes of Shrewsbury, for that both town and country repaired to him for advice." Though owner of Shelvock, he retained his family connection with Shrewsbury, and seems to have lived principally in the town, where he had a house in the Raven Street, just opposite the School Lane. He was six times Bailiff. In 1506 he was associated with Richard Lyster, who, like himself, was both Bailiff of Shrewsbury and county gentleman, being the owner of Rowton, in negotiating some business in dispute between the Borough and the Abbot of Shrewsbury, and in 1525, when he was senior bailiff, he went on another deputation with Mr. Lyster to Bewdley, to arrange before the Court of the Marches sitting there a dispute between the towns of Shrewsbury and Worcester. He married a daughter of Sir Roger Kynaston. He died in 1531, and was buried in St. Mary's Church.³ After him was a somewhat rapid succession to the property of Shelvock.

John Thornes, his son, married Elizabeth Astley of Patishull.⁴

Jeffery Thornes, son of John, married first Jane Kynaston of Shardon, by whom he had a daughter

¹ Owen and Blakeway i., 212.

² Morris's MS. in possession of Mr. Peele. *Heralds' Visitation*.

³ Owen and Blakeway, i., 279, 302; ii., 398.

⁴ *Heralds' Visitation*.

Jane, baptised at Middle, 13 Feb., 1545, and other children; and secondly, Anne Fowler of Staffordshire.¹ His will was proved at Lichfield in 1552, and he was succeeded by his son by his second wife,

Nicholas Thornes, who married Margaret, daughter of Walter Wrotesley of Staffordshire. He was succeeded in 1592 by his son

Richard Thornes, who in 1599 bought a third part of the Manor of Ruyton from George Younge, Esquire,² the heir, no doubt, of Thomas Younge, Archbishop of York, who had bought the manor in 1567 from the Earl of Arundel and others. Richard Thornes was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1610,³ but for the first half of the year only, being succeeded during the latter half of the year as sheriff by Richard Mytton of Halston, whose sister Elizabeth he had married. The initials ^{R. T.}_{E. T.} 1606 are on a stable still standing at Shelvock, with enormously thick walls, and are those of this Richard Thornes and his wife Elizabeth Mytton.

Francis Thornes, son of the Sheriff, married Beatrice, eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Corbet of Moreton Corbet, on the 12th Dec., 1625, at Moreton Corbet,⁴ he being then 19 and she 15 years of age.

By a deed⁵ of 16 Dec., 1638, he settled "the Lordship or Manor of Shelvock and all houses and lands in the township of Shelvock, the Heath Mill in the Township of Knockin, and two meadows at Maesbrook," on himself in tail, subject to a jointure for his wife. When the civil war broke out he took an active part for the King.⁶ On the 8th August, 1642, he subscribed in Shrewsbury a strong declaration of loyalty, and he afterwards signed "The Ingagement and Resolution of the

¹ Middle Register and Heralds' Visitation.

² Duke's *Shropshire*, 315.

³ *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, A.D. 1610.

⁴ Moreton Corbet Register.

⁵ At Tedsmore.

⁶ Owen and Blakeway, i., 417, 455, 482.

principall gentlemen of the County of Salop, for raising and maintaining Forces,¹ at their own charge, for the defence of his Majestie King Charles I., their country, and more particularly the fortunes, persons, and estates of the subscribers undernamed." The forces to be raised were "one entire regiment of dragooneers," and were to be ready, with the money, on the 20th December, 1643, and to be under the command of Sir Vincent Corbet, his brother-in-law. Francis Thornes was one of the many county gentlemen captured when Shrewsbury was taken on Feb. 22nd, 1644-5, by the Parliamentary forces under the command of his first cousin, Thomas Mytton of Halston, and he had to pay a composition of £720 for his estate. In 1653 he executed a settlement² upon the marriage of his son, comprising "the Manor of Shelvock, the Manor House in Shelvock in which Francis Thornes dwells, the water corn mill called Heath Mill in Knockin, Molverley Farm, 2 closes in Wykie in or near a place called Bagamore, all in the possession of Francis Thornes, land covered with water in Great Ness called Ingerley (?) Pool, a farm in Webscott, 4 messuages in Molverley, the Black Birches in Smethcot in the Parish of Middle, Startlewood in Hopton, a messuage in Edgerley, a messuage called the Gorsty Leasowes in Ruyton in the occupation of Richard Taylor, 2 messuages in Ness, and 13 in Shotatton, in the tenures of William Hanmer, John Woods, Thomas Dovaston, John Wofie (?), Richard Morton, John Peevor, Cornelius Peevor, Edward Perkins, Edward Foster, John Croxon, Daniel Griffiths, Edward Griffiths, and Edward Dyos; a messuage in Earston, otherwise Yarston, in possession of Richard Jones, and two messuages in Hopton."

After the Restoration Francis Thornes was one of the Commissioners appointed under an Act of 1661 for administering oaths of allegiance and supremacy to all

¹ Duke's *Shropshire*, lxxxi.

² Which is now at Tedsmore.

office holders in Shrewsbury, and for removing from office all disaffected persons.

The following inscription to the memory of him and his wife is on the north wall of the chancel of Ruyton Church :—

Here lieth the body of Francis Thornes, Esq^{re}, Justice of the Peace and quorum for this County, one of his Majesty's Deputy-Lieutenants, a loyall subject, A cordial friend, A patron of the poor, who departed this life the 2nd day of July Anno Dom. 1678, aged 72 years.

Here lieth interred the body of Beatrice Thornes, wife of Fran^s Thornes of Shelvoock, Esq^{re}, and the eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Corbett of Morton-Corbett, who deceased upon the 30th day of December Anno Dom. 1664, ætatis suæ 55."

Thomas Thornes, son of Francis, was the last Thornes owner of Shelvoock. He was baptised at Moreton Corbet, 26 Sept., 1630, and married in 1653 Elinor, daughter of Jonathan Langley of the Abbey, Shrewsbury, who was sheriff of the county in 1689. Secondly Catherine Littleton, daughter of Sir William Courteen, Kt., of London, and widow of Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton, Co. Stafford, Bart., a zealous royalist.¹ To her there is the following inscription on a stone which was formerly² in the chancel of Ruyton Church, but is now lying outside the east end :—

Here lieth the body of Lady Catherine Littleton, wife of Thomas Thornes of Shelvoock, Esq^{re}, in the County of Salop, who departed this life the 12th day of December Anno Dmni 1674.

Thirdly Anne, who married after his death George Bold. Thomas Thornes sold Webscott, in Middle, to his brother-in-law Thomas Price.³ He died without issue. His tombstone was formerly under the altar at Ruyton, but is now, with that to his second wife, lying outside the east end of the Church. It is inscribed :—

¹ Burke's *Peerage*, tit. Hatherton, where, however, her name is given as Hester.

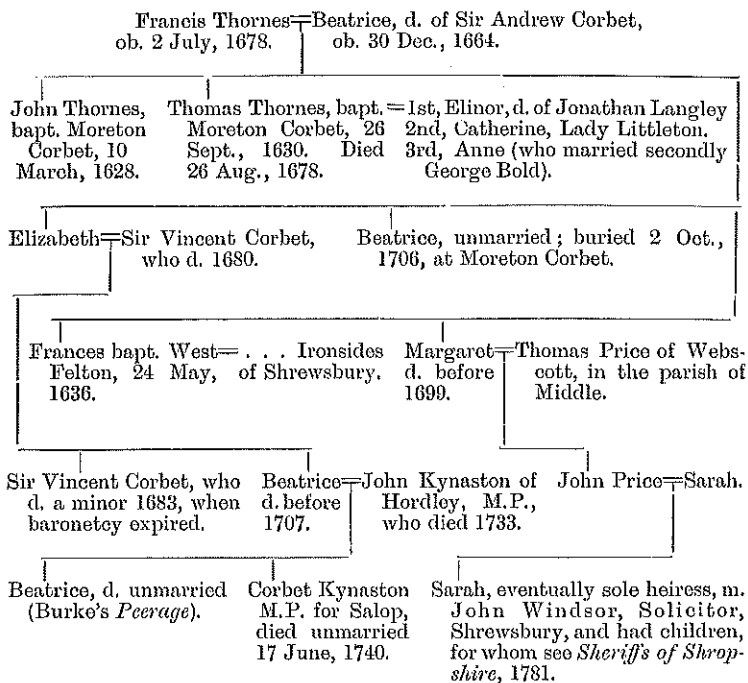
² Shropshire Records by D. Parkes, Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21,022

³ Gough's *Hist. of Middle*, 120.

Here lyes the body of Thomas Thornes of Shelvock, Esq., Son and Heire of Francis Thornes, Esq., who departed this life August 26th, 1678.

He, therefore, survived his father less than two months.¹

The pedigree of the Thornes family down to Francis Thornes is published in the *Heralds' Visitation of Shropshire* by the Harleian Society. The subsequent pedigree will be best understood from the following table, compiled principally out of the deeds at Tedsmore.



¹ In the Deed of 7 Aug., 1707, two messuages in Shotatton are described as formerly held by Roger Thornes, and now by Timothy Sides and Francis Plymley; and the deed of 20 Dec., 1748, mentions a chief rent of 1d. issuing out of lands within the Manor of Shelvock, belonging to Edward Thornes. In 1779 this land had passed from him to Thomas Reynolds. Who these Thornes were does not appear. Edward Thornes of Ruyton married Elizabeth Bill of Felton, at Felton, 23 June, 1711.

On Thomas Thornes's death his widow retained possession of Shelvock, and married George Bold, but their right to the property was evidently disputed by the family, for in 1699 a deed of family settlement was executed, dated 30 Oct., between George Bold of Shelvock, gent., and Anne, his wife, of the one part, and Dame Elizabeth Corbett of Shrewsbury, widow, Beatrice Thornes of Shrewsbury, spinster, Frances Ironsides of Shrewsbury, widow, and John Price of Shrewsbury, gent., son and heir of Margaret Price, deceased, daughters and co-heirs of Francis Thornes, late of Shelvock, Esq., deceased, and sisters of Thomas Thornes of Shelvock, Esq., of the other part. By this deed it is agreed that all differences and lawsuits about the land late the estate of Francis and Thomas Thornes are to cease. The Bolds are to hold for their lives and to keep in repair the capital messuage of Shelvock, the Heath Mill, and the demesne lands belonging to Shelvock, and the following lands in Shotatton, viz., the Turf Pool, the new Hill, the old Hill, the Calves Croft by Elsbridge¹ Gate, the Marly Furlong, Meridens Crofts, the great Hodge Park, the little Hodge Park, the Poole Marsh, the Coatfields, the broad pool or the ox pasture, Hanly² Heath, and the Heath Mill, all of which are parcel of the demesne lands of Shelvock. After the deaths of the Bolds, the whole of the above are to belong in fee simple, free from incumbrances, to Francis Thornes's four daughters and their representatives. The Bolds are to have Broome's tenement in Great Ness in fee simple, and £500. Various conveyances made by Francis and Thomas Thornes in 1673, 1676, and 1678 are to stand good and not to be disputed, by which the inheritance of certain lands in Shotatton, Yarston, and Hopton, and the life estate in the house and demesne of Shelvock were conveyed to

¹ Called Hellbridge in 1707 deed.

² Hantley, alias Antley Heath, in 1707 deed.

Anne Bold, and life interests in other lands to some of the others.

The following lands in Shotatton, viz., the Craniums, the great Foxholes, the little Foxholes, the Gentlewomen's close, a little parcel of land in possession of Anne Griffiths, and the Butts in Shotatton field in the possession of John Griffiths and John Wheelock, are to be delivered into the possession of George Bold, he paying £10 to Beatrix Thornes for the said Butts or Furlongs, which are her proper inheritance; and she is also to sell to him the cottage in Shotatton called Bellamie's tenement.

The Bolds are to do no waste in certain tenements at Melverley of the value of £50 per annum, which will come to the representatives of Francis Thornes's daughters after the death of Anne Bold.

Anne Bold, therefore, and her second husband, George Bold, had possession of Shelvock from 1678; and they were still alive in 1707,¹ but had let it to some under-tenants.

Lady Corbet settled her fourth part of the Shelvock estate on her grandson Corbet Kynaston, and in 1702 her sisters Beatrice Thornes and Frances Ironsides transferred their shares (subject to their life interests) to her, and in 1707 the remaining fourth was bought from John Price by Corbet Kynaston's trustees for £400. Another deed of family arrangement was executed on 7 Aug., 1707, conveying the Manor and Manor House of Shelvock and its demesnes to Corbet Kynaston, and other pieces of land in "Earsdiston alias Earston," Bagamore, Hopton, Ruiton, and Melverley, to the Bolds and others in fee. In addition to the demesne lands enumerated in the settlement of 1699, the following are by this deed agreed to be part of the demesne lands, and conveyed accordingly to the Bolds for life, with remainder to Corbet Kynaston in fee, viz.:—"The

¹ Deed of 7 Aug., 1707, Frances Ironsides and others to Corbet Kynaston; at Tedsmore.

Hall Meadow, the Spring, Rogers's Leasow, Rogers's Meadow, the Marshes alias Wigmarshes, Earson's or Eason's Meadow, Stockin Meadow, Edmonds Moor, two White Leasows, the great Park Fields, the three crofts adjoining to the great Park fields, the Spring Meadow, the Hopyard, the little Park field, the Stanneley, the Rock Hill, the Connery and Connery Meadow, and all other lands being now in the occupation of George Bold, his under-tenants or assigns, and in the townships of Shelvock and Shotatton."

Corbet Kynaston, therefore, became sole owner of Shelvock on the death of the Bolds some time between 1707 and 1738, when he executed a deed barring his estate tail in a part of the property. He was not of age in 1707. In 1713 he was a candidate to represent Shrewsbury in Parliament,¹ but was defeated by Thomas Jones and Edward Cressett, Esqs. He presented a petition against the return of the latter, which was dismissed by the House of Commons as frivolous, vexatious, and scandalous, but the next year, on the accession of George I., he was elected, together with Thomas Jones. In 1721 he was again returned at the head of the poll, with Richard Lyster, Esq., but though they sat in the House for two sessions, they were both unseated in 1723, inhabitants of the Abbey Foregate and of a number of other places having been improperly admitted to vote. From 1732 to 1735 he was involved in litigation with the Corporation of Shrewsbury,² in which he appears to have been unsuccessful. In 1733 his father died, and "by his death an estate of £8,000 per an. fell to his son Corbet Kynaston, Esq.,"³ including the estates of Sundorne and Hordley, and in 1734 he was elected M.P. for Shropshire with Sir John Astley, and sat till his death in 1740. His step-mother⁴ took up her resi-

¹ Hulbert's *History of Shrewsbury*, 193.

² *Ib.* 195.

³ *Gent. Mag.* for 1733, p. 495.

⁴ Owen and Blakeway i. 508.

dence in Shrewsbury on her husband's death, and lived there till her death in 1773. She is said to have been very frequently employed in carrying over to Flanders the contributions of the Shropshire Jacobites for the Court of St. Germain. Mr. Kynaston died unmarried the 17th June, 1740.¹ As the furniture at Shelvock then belonged to him,² he may have occasionally lived there, but he had also houses in Shrewsbury which he inhabited, and chambers in the Temple in London, and described himself in his will as "of Shrewsbury." He left all his real estates, including Sundorne and Shelvock, to

Andrew Corbet of Lee and Albright Hussey,³ whose grandmother was sister to Edward Kynaston of Hordley, Corbet Kynaston's grandfather; but Andrew Corbet died 15 April, 1741, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother

John Corbet. Corbet Kynaston, however, had left debts amounting to between £70,000 and £80,000; suits were instituted by his creditors, and an Act of Parliament had to be obtained for selling his estates. Accordingly an arrangement was entered into, by deed dated 20 Dec., 1748,² between John Corbet, therein described as of Shrewsbury, and Charlton Leighton of Underdale, near Shrewsbury, and Anna Maria, his wife (who was a daughter of Richard Mytton of Halston, and was joint heiress at law with John Corbet to Corbet Kynaston). By this agreement John Corbet was to purchase the manor and lands of Acton Reynald at a certain price, and some houses in Shrewsbury, and to have Corbet Kynaston's furniture in Shrewsbury and in the Temple, and Anna Maria Leighton was to have the manor, house, and lands of Shelvock, and the furniture there, and the Heath Mill, the Heath Farm, and all the freehold tenements late of Corbet Kynaston in

¹ *Gent. Mag.* x., 317.

² Deed of 20 Dec., 1748, at Tedsmore.

³ Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Corbet of Sundorne.

Shelvock, Shotatton, Knockin, Meverley, Baggimore, and Ruyton.

Charlton Leighton and Anna Maria his wife, therefore, became owners of Shelvock in 1748. He was the eldest son of Sir Edward Leighton of Loton,¹ and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1756. Possibly he may have lived at Shelvock before his father's death, but in 1757 he let it for his own life to Richard Madocks, yeoman, and as Madocks is described in the deed as of Shelvock, he was, probably, already tenant of it before this time. In 1766 Sir Charlton gave up the property of Shelvock Manor, messuage, and farm, with the Gate House, Mill, and Dovehouse thereto belonging, and the Heath farm and land at Meverley, to his son

Charlton Leighton, to whom in 1773 he also transferred the Loton estate, subject to various charges. In or before 1774, however, Charlton Leighton sold the manor and estate of Shelvock to

William Mostyn Owen of Woodhouse, Esq., subject, of course, to the lease to Richard Madocks, who had been succeeded in the occupation of Shelvock before 1766 by his son Robert, described as "Gentleman" in a deed of 1777. Sir Charlton Leighton, for whose life they held it, died in 1780. Mr. Mostyn Owen represented Montgomeryshire in three Parliaments. He died in 1795, and was succeeded by his son

William Mostyn Owen, who about 1832 conveyed Shelvock to

Thomas Bulkeley-Owen, Esq., of Tedsmore, in exchange for lands at Haughton. Mr. Owen about 1858 pulled down the old house, and erected the present farm house, which is not exactly on the site of the old house, but a little to the east of it. The rats from the old house are said to have all emigrated to Pradoc. Some of the cellars of the old house still remain. The stable with the date 1606 has been already mentioned. When the house was pulled down a quantity of oak panelling was

¹ Burke's *Peerage*.

removed to Tedsmore, including an old English mantel-piece, now in the entrance hall there. Mr. Owen at one time travelled a great deal, and bought some very fine pictures abroad, two of which, the Holy Family by Murillo, and the Brazen Serpent by Rubens, were bought by the National Gallery in 1837 for £7,000. He died in April, 1867, and was succeeded by his son

Bulkeley Hatchett Bulkeley-Owen, who died on the 10th August, 1868, leaving a widow, but no children, and was succeeded by his brother

The Rev. T. M. Bulkeley-Owen, the present owner. He was Vicar of Welsh Hampton 1863-70, and was afterwards the means of starting the mission district in Castle Fields, Shrewsbury, and of getting the Church of All Saints built and endowed there. He has also built the Chapel called St. Chad's Church, at Haughton, in West Felton parish.

Mr. Thomas Lloyd is the occupier of Shelvock farm which includes the house and almost the whole township, and Mr. Thomas Bowdler of the cottage, which is the only other house in the Township of Shelvock. It is situated on the brook which separates the Townships of Shelvock and Eardiston, and is probably the Gate House mentioned in the Deed of 1766.

THE ABBOT OF SHREWSBURY VERSUS THE BURGESSES THEREOF IN THE MATTER OF THE MILLS.

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

THE following document affords a certain amount of insight into the dispute between the Abbot and the Burgesses, which dragged on its weary length for many scores of years; in fact, it was not without its influence upon their mutual dealings until the very eve of the Dissolution. Both parties were as obstinate as any legal fraternity could desire, and neither of them showed the least inclination to yield; for although the Abbot had, to all appearance, prescription of law and long continued usage in his favour, he could not persuade the Burgesses to see the matter in dispute with any other eyes than their own; in fact, the Burgesses were daily becoming more wealthy and more influential, and inclined on these accounts to dispute every restriction laid on their liberties. They were willing enough to yield to the Abbot in spirituals, but in temporals they would have greater freedom, and so they were not backward in taking any steps which tended to lessen his authority and to enhance their own.

Dr. Cunningham says:—

The connexion between the monasteries and the towns was close and not always friendly: to the Abbey the town often owed its origin; but, as they increased in wealth, the towns-

men wished to be freed from the control which the Abbot exercised ; men were inclined to resent manorial claims and rights everywhere, and the monasteries exercised these rights in some prosperous places where the grievance was most deeply felt. (*Growth of English History and Commerce* Cambridge, 1890, page 197).

The situation of the convent outside the walls of the town served to make his exactions, sanctioned though they were by royal grant and subsequent royal confirmation, the less tolerable, and so, as they had no command of water power, for the mills on the Meole stream were indisputably his, they were forced to erect wind and horse mills, sufficiently capable not merely of grinding their own grists, but likewise of diverting any grist from coming to the Abbot's mills. And so the squabble went on year after year, and term after term. The Sheriff did not proceed to extremities, and no real advantage accrued to either side. The end of the dispute is not apparent. "What was done in Edward's Court upon the writ of Certiorari, to which the document appended is a return, does not appear. Possibly the parties settled the action out of court." This is what a competent legal authority, to whom I submitted the question, suggests, upon an examination of the particulars. It is not my own opinion, however. I incline to the supposition that the matter was never completely set at rest before the time came for the Dissolution of the convent on the 24th of January, A.D. 1539-40, almost four centuries and a half after its foundation.

The following extracts show the ground of the Abbot's action. He was merely standing upon his rights, which the Burgesses were not backward to infringe. This is his charter :—

Roger earl of Salopesberia to his son and heirs and barons and men and all his friends French and English greeting. Know ye that I have constructed a Monastery in the suburb of the city of Salopesberia in the church of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul which was anciently founded there : and have granted to the same all that street which is called Biforiete,

with three mills¹ and all the rents, and all the land between the Severn and the Meole and a little land called Aldefelth on the other side of the Meole.—O. and B. ii., 11.

Under the grant of their founder, confirmed by Henry I., the monks of Shrewsbury claimed the exclusive privilege of grinding all the corn used in the town and the sole right of possessing mills within its limits. But two centuries and successive royal charters had greatly raised the condition of the burgesses and prompted them to spurn the slavish badge of their former subjection. They had erected three horse mills and one wind mill within the walls of the town, and three horse mills in one of the suburbs, and they had also prevented persons who wished to have their corn ground at the Abbey mills from so doing. It could not be expected that the monks should tamely view so open a violation of their privileges. They appealed to the Courts of law, and there can be little doubt that the suit must have terminated in their favour, for the words of King Henry's charter to them are express. But the discreet ecclesiastics probably saw that the spirit of the age was too far advanced to make it prudent for them to press in its full vigour a monopoly so hateful, and that they might ultimately lose more than they should gain by exacting the utmost of their rights, and alienating the affections of their neighbours. They therefore acquiesced in the mediation of "common friends" and availed themselves of the present visit of Henry III. to Shrewsbury, to submit the dispute to him and his Council, consisting of Sir Walter de Merton, Master Godefrid Gyffard (Giffard) then Chancellor, Master John de Chysshull (Cheshull), Sir Robert Walerand (Waleraunt), Sir John de la Lynde, Sir Robert Anguyllon, and other great men, then being at Salop. The result was, that the mills in the suburbs were directed to be destroyed; those within the town

¹ There are still three mills in the Abbey parish on Meole Brook: the Burnt Mill, Trill or *Prince's* Mill, and the Abbey Mill, and these, in all probability, are those included in this Charter. They are now not situate on the natural course of the brook, but on an artificial cut or canal, an ancient work, it should seem, of some of the early Abbots. "About £11 3s. 9d. was the annual produce of these mills; a large sum when we consider that these mills were only three, and that the common rent of a mill in Domesday is seldom more than 10s., but then it must be considered that the earl had granted to his monks 'the *multure* of the whole city,' i.e., he interdicted the burgesses from grinding their corn anywhere else but at these mills; and this privilege might very well raise their value to the sum mentioned above."—O. and B. ii., 10.

to be maintained at the common expense of both parties, who were to divide the profits and expenses; two water mills were to be erected on the Severn, at the joint expense of the Abbey and town, with a saving of the fishery of the burgesses, who further covenant that they will not in future obstruct any person from repairing to the Abbey mills (from which it may be inferred that they had lately done so); and if the existing mills do not suffice for the wants of the town, others are to be set up at the common charge of the contending parties.—O. and B. i., 129, 130.

Placita coram Domino Rege apud Westmonasterium De termino Sancte Trinitatis anno regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici trecesimo quinto [*ro lxi^o Braba . . .*]¹ (*A.D. 1306, 7*). Dominus Rex mandavit Thesaurario et Camerario suis breve suum in hec verba.

Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie Thesaurario et Camerario suis salutem.

Quia quibusdam certis de causis certiorari volumus super tenore ejusdam composiciois inter Abbatem et Conventum Sancti Petri Salop' et communitatem Burgensium ejusdem Ville Salop' de quibusdam molendinis in eadem Villa per predictos burgenses levatis coram celebris memorie domino Henrico quondam Rege Anglie patre nostro anno regni sui quinquagesimo primo (*1266, 7*) facte et irrotulate. Vobis mandamus quod scrutatis rotulis dicti patris nostri de anno predicto qui sunt in thesauraria nostrâ sub custodia vestrâ ut dicitur, et transcriptionem composiciois predictæ nobis sub sigillo dicti scaccarii nostri distincte et aperte sine dilatione mittatis et hoc breve Teste meipso apud Lanrecost² xix die

¹ *ro' lxi^o Brab . . .* This is my reading of some words at the end of the first line of the document. The parchment is deeply stained and broken, and some letters are irrecoverably lost. I can give no meaning to the characters as they stand. My legal friend suggests that they may be an *ear-mark* of the record, of which the exact signification is not now known. The sense is complete without them.

² *Lanrecost*.—The Abbey of Lanercost lies about 11 miles N.E. by E. of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland. It was an Augustinian Priory, dedicated to St. M. Magdalene, and was founded in 1169 by Robert de Vallibus, Lord of Gilsland, and endowed by himself and others with a revenue valued at the Dissolution at £79 19s. It was frequently visited by Edward I, and partly destroyed by a conflagration in 1296. In 1311 Robert Bruce with his army lay here for three days. Ruins of the conventual Church cloisters and refectory still exist. The nave has been fitted up as the Parish Church,

Octobris anno regni nostri tricesimo quarto (1305, 6) Virtute cujus brevis prefatus Thesaurarius et Camerarius miserunt hoc recordum et processum in hec verba.

Placita de Assisis et juratis capta coram Domino Rege apud Salop' ad festum Sancti Bartholomei anno li° (*Aug. 24th, 1266, 7*). SALOP' Cum inter religiosos viros Abbatem et Conventum Sancti Petri Salop' ex una parte et Communitatem Burgensium Ville Salop' ex altera' motum esset placitum in Curia Domini Regis de quibusdam molendinis per predictos Burgenses in eadem Villa et extra levatis contra cartas et libertates predicatorum Abbatis et Conventus a diversis Regibus et magnatibus Anglie eisdem concessas secundum quod in cartis ipsis plenius continetur Tandem mediantibus amicis communibus coram Domino Rege et ejus consilio videlicet Domino Waltero de Merton¹ magistro Godefrido Giffardo tunc Cancellario Domini Regis² et magistro Johanne Cheshull³ dominis Roberto de

¹ *Walter de Merton* was of the King's Council. He was an ecclesiastic. A notice in the *Cal. Rot. Pat.*, p. 36, 49 Hen. III. (1264, 5) runs thus :—"Rex amortizavit Waltero de Merton *familiari* suo ac Prebendario de Halywell in Ecel'ia Sancti Pauli London' in success' *Mazamillam* extra muros London' ex parte boreali vocat' La More." He was also later on Bishop of Rochester, and Lord Chancellor, and died in 1278 seized of the Manor of Kebeworth, in Co. Leicester, and lands in Middleton, in Co. Northampton, and much other land. He was the founder of Merton College, Oxford.

² *Godefridus Giffard* was also an ecclesiastic. He is styled in 1265, 6, 50 Hen. III., "Cancellarius Regis," and in 1267, 8, "Wigorn' Electus," in 1268, 9, "Ep'us Wigorn'."

³ *Magister Joh. Cheshull*.—He was several times Chancellor. I find the following notices of him. He had the custody of the great seal on the 3rd day of December, 1263 (*Cal. Rot. Pat.*, 48° Hen. III., p. 85.) He delivered it up the year after, for we find this notice :—"Die mercurii prox' post festum Sancti Petri a Cathedra Rex recepit sigillum suum a Mag'ro Joh'ne du Chishull Archidiacono London' apud Westm' in præsentia Hugonis le Dispenser Justiciar' Angliæ et al' de concilio R's et Rex eodem die dictum sigillum commisit Magistro Thomæ de Cantilupo custodiend' qui statim cum eo consignavit." (*Cal. Rot. Pat.* 49 Hen. III., p. 87).

It was again in his hands a few years later and again taken away, "Vicesimo nono die Julii Rex Sigillum suum recepit a Joh'ne de Chishull, Decano S. Pauli London et illud commisit Rico' de Midelton custodiend' qui brevia cum eodem 'consignavit.'" (*Ibid.*, p. 42).

But in the same year, A.D. 1268, he was again made Chancellor and by a later patent "Thesaurarius Scaccarii Regis," and in A.D. 1273 'Electus London'."

Waleraunt¹ et Johanne de la Lynde² Roberto Anguyllon³ et aliis magnatibus tunc apud Salop' existentibus videlicet die Veneris proxima ante festum Sancti Michaelis anno domini millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo septimo (*Sept. 23, 1267*) regni vero ejusdem Domini Regis li^o terminatum est placitum predictum et contensiones et discordie occasione omni (abla)ta inter partes mote amicabiliter conquieverunt in hunc modum Videlicet cum dicti Burgenses tria molendina ad aquas et unum ad vent(um intra) muros dicte Ville et tria molendina ad equos in Suburbio ejusdem Ville levassent tam iidem Burgenses quam predicti Abbas et conventus pro se et successoribus suis concesserunt quod predicta tria molendina in dicto suburbio levata prosternantur et in perpetuo prostrata remaneant Et quod predicta quatuor molendina infra muros predictos existencia in locis in quibus nunc sunt in perpetuum remaneant vel ad loca competenciora in eadem villa de comuni consensu partium predictarum sumptibus communibus transferantur levantur et sustententur.

Ita quod ipsa quatuor molendina secundum statum in quo nunc sunt per duodecim probos et legales homines juratos neutri parti suspicatos fideliter appareantur Et quod dictus Abbas et conventus medietatem dicti precii dictis burgensibus refundant si molendina ipsa ibidem debeant remanere Sin autem alibi de communi consensu de communibus sumptibus utriusque partis levantur et sustententur Omnes vero

¹ *Robert de Waleraunt* occurs as early as 5 John (1203, 4) as holding various manors by service. The entry is not very plain. It runs thus:—"Waleran' fil' Roberti vic' et her' Horton maner—Hereford; Stikelawe servicia—Burthendum, medietat," the county of the latter being omitted. This may have been the father or grandfather. Very numerous notices are found of Rob. de Walerand in the *Cal. Rot. Pat.* and *Cal. Rot. Chart.* from 31st Hen. III. (1246, 7), to the 56th of the same King, and one in the first year of Edw. I. (1272, 3). His sire-name is spelled Waleraunde, Walerande, Walerand, Wallerand, and perhaps Walter, with or without the *de*, and he is styled Custos, Senescallus, Constabularius, and Secretarius Regis. He was seized of manors and estates in at least 14 counties.

² *John de la Lynde* appears in the 50th year of Hen. III. (1265, 6), as having with John Walerande the custody of the city and Tower of London, and in the 56th year of the same King as being entitled to a fair and free warren in Dorset and Lincoln.

³ *Robert Anguyllon*.—Of him I find only one notice. He appears in 57 Hen. III. as "Conciliarius Regis," and in one place his name is given as "R. Aguilum."

exitus et proventus ipsorum quatuor molendinorum inter partes predictas equalibus porcionibus sine contenc'one dividantur et ipsa molendina et molendinarii et alii ministri in ipsis molendinis communi consensu consortietur sumptibus communibus utriusque partis sustententur. Preterea de communi consilio et concentu (*sic*) tam predictorum Abbatis et Conventus quam predictorum burgensium provisum est et concessum quod duo molendina aquaria per aquam Sabryne currencia circa Villam Salop' una tum stangnis eorum (dem) sumptibus communibus construantur et sustententur ubi utraque pars ad commune commodum magis viderit expedire. Ita quod omnes exitus et proventus (ipsorum) molendinorum sicut et aliorum quatuor antedictorum equaliter inter partes dividantur. Et quod nulla captura piscium occasione duorum (molendinorum) in aqua predicta exorteatur. Salvâ tamen predictis burgensibus et eorum heredibus antiquâ et consuetâ piscac'one sua. In omnibus autem predictis molendinis consortuantur molendinarius et alii ministri tot ex parte predictorum Abbatis et Conventus et eorum successorum quot ex parte burgensium et eorum heredum. Ita quod de communi consensu utriusque partis sustententur vel amoveantur et alii loco ipsorum sustituantur. Si vera omnia molendina predicta una cum molendinis predictorum Abbatis et Conventus in Suburbio constructis ad multuram dicte Ville non sufficiant et plura molendina de communi consensu levare voluerunt tunc tam de sumptibus quam emolumentis eorundem molendinorum per omnia fiat inter partes sicut de aliis molendinis communibus ut predictum est. Nullus vero de hominibus Salop' impediât aliquem quominus ad communia molendina predicta et ad molendinum predictorum Abbatis et conventus in suburbio et alibi pro voluntate sua propria libere possit ire et ad ea molere. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto in modum cyrographi confecto partes alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt.

Pretextu¹ cujus brevis et eciam composic'ois predictæ postea ex parte Abbatis et Conventus Sancti Petri Salop' nunc accepit Rex quod communitas Burgensium predictæ Ville composic'oem non servant in hoc videlicet quod ipsi Burgenses predicta quatuor molendina infra Villam predictam ob defectum sustentac'ois pro porc'one eosdem (conting)ente diruere permiserunt Et duodecim molendina alia absque assensu et Voluntate

¹ *Pretextu*.—This may stand for *pretextum* or *pretextus*, with the meaning of *purport*. The case is uncertain.

ipsorum Abbatis et conventus, auctoritate sua propria in eadem villa post modum contra formam composic'ois predictæ.

Per quod preceptum fuit vice comiti quod non omitteret propter libertatem¹ ville Salop' quominus scire faceret communitati burgensium predictorum per duos liberos et legales de comitate sua quod essent coram Domino Rege a die Sancti Johannis Baptiste (*June 24*) in xv dies ubicunque &c. ad ostendendum siquid pro se haberent vel dicere scirent quare composic'oem predictam in omnibus suis articulis juxta formam concessionis predictæ *inde*² in curia predicta ut predictam formam observare et tenere non debent. Et ulterius facturum et recepturum quod Rex consideraret in premissis. Ad quem diem predictus Abbas venit et similiter Burgensis communitatis Ville predictæ per promissum communem sibi factam per attornatum suum *venerunt*. Et predictus Abbas petit quod predicta quatuor molendina communia reficiantur et sustententur juxta composic'oem predictam et quod alia molendina per ipsos Burgenses contra eandem composic'oem postea levata, ut predictum est, prosternantur et ammoveantur et quod composic'o illa in suis articulis decenter teneatur et observetur. Et predicti Burgenses dicunt dicere³ quod ipsi nichil contra composic'oem predictam fecerunt.

Dicunt enim quo ad predicta quatuor molendina communia quod unum eorum stat sufficienter reparatum et sustentatum et de aliis tribus duo illorum pro debilitate et defectu sustentac'ois diruta sunt et prostrata et tercium jamdiu est per infortunium *fuit* combustum &c. Que quidem molendina adhuc remanent infecta et inconstructa tam ob defectum predicti Abbatis quam ipsorum Burgensium eo quod idem Abbas eos nunquam monuerit nec allocutus fuit quod ipsi ad constructionem et reparac'oem molendinorum illorum pro porc'one ipsis inde contingente juxta composic'oem predictam contribuc'oem facerent. Unde dicunt quod defectus ille ipsis solummodo imputare non debet &c. Et quo ad alia molendina que prefatus Abbas dicit eos levasse contra composic'oem &c. Dicunt

¹ *Libertatem*.—The historians of Shrewsbury say vol. i., p. 161—"Soon after (May 12th, 1328), follows a licence (from the young King, Edw. III.) to erect within the town 'ingenia per que blada et brasia molere possunt' (mills for corn and malt), thus releasing them from a slavish and galling dependence on the Abbot."

² *Inde*.—I am not sure of this word, either here or on page 349. It is indistinct. If it is really *inde*, it is perhaps used in some forensic sense.

³ *Dicunt dicere*.—This may be a law phrase, but not good Latin,

quod ipsi nulla molendina contra composicioem predictam levaverunt. Et de hoc ponunt se super patriam &c. Et predictus Abbas dicit, ut prius, quod predicti Burgenses predicta quatuor molendina ob defectum constructiois et reparaciois &c. pro porcioe ipsis inde contingente diruere permiserunt et adhuc per eorum defectum et non per defectum ipsorum Abbatis et conventus diruta remanent et infecta &c. Et eciam duodecim molendina alia absque assensu et voluntate ipsorum Abbatis et conventus auctoritate sua propria in eadem Villa postmodum levaverunt contra formam composiciois predictae. Et hoc petunt quod inquiratio per patriam &c. Et predicti Burgenses similiter &c. Ideo veniant inde¹ jurati coram Domino rege a die Sancti Michaelis (*Sept. 29*) intra dies ubicunque &c. Et quod nec &c. ad recognitionem &c. Quia tam &c. Postea a die Sancti Hillarii (*Jan. 14 or Oct. 1*)² in xv dies anno regno Regis nunc octavo, venit predictus Abbas in propria persona et communitas Burgensium ville Salop' per attornatum suum Et similiter jurati veniunt *quum* dicunt super sacramentum suum quod tria molendina in querela predicti Abbatis contenta videlicet duo molendina ad equos et unum molendinum ventritium sunt diruta et prostrata ob defectum constructiois et reparaciois predictorum Burgensium communitatis predictae et non per defectum ipsorum Abbatis et Conventus. Et de quarto molendino dicunt quod omnino ignorant ubi situm fuit nec de eo unquam noticiam habuerunt Et dicunt quod tria predictorum molendinorum nunc sunt edificata per predictos Burgenses. Et inde proficium capiunt &c. Dicunt eciam quod predicti Burgenses levaverunt duodecim molendina in predicta Villa Salop' contra formam composiciois predictae ad dampnum ipsius Abbatis trescentarum librarum.

Questio si predictus Abbas unquam eosdem Burgenses monuerit ad reparacioem et sustentacioem predictorum molendinorum faciendorum. Dicunt quod sepius eos monuerit *quoniam* hos omnino facere recusarunt.

Questio si predicti Burgenses unquam prefatos Abbatem et Conventum monuerunt ad reparacioem et sustentacioem predictorum molendinorum pro porcioe ipsis contingente. Dicunt quod non,

¹ *Inde*.—I am not sure of this word, either here or on page 348. It is indistinct. If it is really *inde*, it is perhaps used in some forensic sense.

² *Sancti Hillarii*.—St. Hilary's day was Jan. 14. Hilary term began 23rd or 24th January, and ended on the 12th or 13th February

Questio cujusmodi molendina sunt illa xij molendina que prefati Burgenses levaverunt. Dicunt quod molendina cum rotis et similibus aliis instrumentis ad molendinum pertinentibus et que molere possunt viginti quarteria bladi nocte et die ut intelligunt Et quia compertum est per inquisicioem predictam quod predicta tria molendina sunt diruta et prostrata ob defectum communitatis Burgensium predictorum Ville Salop'. Et quod predicti Burgenses levaverunt duodecim molendina in predicta Villa Salop' contra composicioem predictam &c.

Ideo consideratum est quod predicta tria molendina reparantur et releventur sumptibus predictorum Burgensium. Et cum reparata et relevata fuerint, sumptibus utrorumque Abbatis et Conventus et predictorum Burgensium sustententur juxta formam composiciois predictae Et quod predicta duodecim molendina per prefatos Burgenses levata sumptibus predictorum Burgensium per vicecomitem prosternantur &c. et prostrata permaneant &c. Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod non omitteret propter libertatem predictam quominus distraheret predictos Burgenses ad promissa facienda &c. Et quo ad *judicium dampnorum* &c. dies datus est partibus usque a die Pasche in tres septimanas ubicunque &c. quo ad audiendum *judicium* &c. Ad quem diem partes predictae venerunt per attornatos suos et datus est eis dies in crastino Sancti Johannis Baptiste ubicunque &c. quo ad *judicium dampnorum* &c.

Factum per recorda Anno nono H quinto coram eo¹. (? 9th H. V., 1421, 2).

(Endorsements)

Recordum in Scaccario Inter Abbat Salop' et Vill 35 Edw. I.

Record of a Suit between the Abbot about the Abbey Mill 34 (?) Edw. I.

TRANSLATION.

Pleas before the Lord the King at Westminster in the term of Holy Trinity, in the thirty-fifth year of King Edward, son of King Henry (1306, 7).

The Lord King has entrusted his writ to his Treasurer and Chamberlain in these words—

¹ *Anno nono H(enrici) quinto*.—This cannot be reconciled with the other dates. Are we to ascribe this phrase to the error of the scribe, for the 9th year of Henry 5th (if quinto be intended for quinti) (1421, 2), is manifestly too late for the enrolment of this record, and would indicate the prosecution of this dispute for about 100 years.

Edward by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine.

Writ of Certiorari for the removal into the King's Bench of a certain Composition between the Abbot and Convent of Salop and the Town.

To his Treasurer and Chamberlain greeting.

Whereas for various certain causes We will to be informed concerning the tenour of a certain composition between the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter at Salop and the commonalty of the Burgesses of the same town of Salop respecting certain Mills in the same Town, erected by the aforesaid burgesses within the time of the Lord Henry of illustrious memory, formerly King of England, our father, in the fifty-first year of his reign, made and enrolled :—

We command you that you examine the rolls of our said father of the year aforesaid which are in our Treasury, in your custody, as is said, that without delay ye send us a transcript of the aforesaid composition under the seal of our said Exchequer distinctly and openly and this Writ.

Witness ourselves at Lanrecost the nineteenth day of October in the thirty-fourth year of our reign.

Return of Writ and Composition. And of process (which was commanded).

By virtue of which Writ the aforesaid Treasurer and Chamberlain sent this Record and Process in these words—

Title of process or action.

Pleas of the Assizes and Juries held before the Lord the King at Salop on the festival of St. Bartholomew in the fifty-first year.

The Composition referred to.

Salop } Whereas between the religious men
to wit } the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter at
Salop of the one part and the Commonalty of
the Burgesses of the Town of Salop of the
other, an action has been instituted in the
Court of the Lord the King, respecting certain
mills erected by the said Burgesses in the
same Town and without it, contrary to the
Charters and liberties of the aforesaid Abbot
and Convent, by divers Kings and chief men
of England granted to them, according to that
which in the charters themselves is more fully
contained :

Recitals.

Nevertheless the aforesaid action was deter-

mined by the intervention of common friends
before the Lord the King and his Council viz :

Lord Walter de Merton

Master Godfrey Giffard (then Chancellor
of the Lord the King)

and Master John Cheshull

Lord Robert de Waleraunt

and John de la Lynde, Robert Anguyllon
and other great men then dwelling at Salop,
namely upon the Friday next before the Feast
of St. Michael in the year of the same our Lord
one thousand two hundred and sixty seven and
the fifty first year of the reign of the same
King the action was settled and all cause of
contention and discord between the parties was
done away (and) they moreover very amicably
agreed in this manner, that is to say—

The

Whereas the said Burgesses had erected
three water-mills and one wind-mill within
the walls of the said town and three horse-
mills in the suburb of the same town, as much
the same Burgesses as the aforesaid Abbot
and Convent for himself and his successors
have granted that the aforesaid three mills in
the said suburb erected should be overthrown
and should for ever remain overthrown. And
that the aforesaid four mills existing within
the aforesaid walls should for ever remain in
the places in which they now are, or shall be
transferred to places of greater convenience
in the same town, by the common consent of
the parties aforesaid, at the costs of the
commonalty, and there erected and main-
tained. Also that the same four mills, accord-
ing to the state in which they now are should
be faithfully appraised by twelve good and
lawful men sworn, by neither party suspected.

Composition.

And that the said Abbot and Convent shall
reimburse the said Burgesses one half of the
said price, if the same mills ought to remain
in the same place. But if elsewhere, by common
consent, they are to be erected and maintained
at the common charges of both parties. All issues
and profits of the same four mills to be never-
theless divided between the aforesaid parties

Concessit).

in equal portions without contention, and the mills themselves and millers and other servants in the same mills, to be by common consent chosen by lot, shall be maintained at the common charges of each party. *Further* by the common advice and consent, as well of the aforesaid Abbot and Convent as of the aforesaid Burgesses, it was *provided* and granted that two water mills, on the Severn water, flowing around the town of Salop, together with the dams (*or pools*) of the same shall be at the common charges, constructed and maintained when either party shall see that it is conducive to the common advantage, and that all issues and profits of the same mills, as well as those of the other four before mentioned, shall be equally divided between the parties. And that no catch of fish shall arise by reason of the two mills in the aforesaid water, saving, nevertheless, to the aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs their ancient and accustomed fishery. In all the aforesaid mills, however, the miller and other servants, as much on the part of the said Abbot and Convent and other successors as on the part of the Burgesses and their heirs, be chosen by lot, so that by the common consent of each party they be maintained or removed and others substituted in their room. If, however, all the aforesaid mills together with the mills of the aforesaid Abbot and Convent constructed in the suburb, do not suffice for the multure of the said town, and they wish by common consent to erect more mills as much regarding the expenses as the emoluments of the same mills, everything to be done between the parties as with respect to the other common mills as before mentioned. Nevertheless, no man of Salop is to hinder any one from going to the common mills aforesaid, and to the mills of the aforesaid Abbot and Convent in the suburb and elsewhere at his own proper free will and there milling.

End of the Com
position.

(Sealed).

In witness whereof to this present writing done in the manner of an Indenture the parties alternately have affixed their Seals. Under pre-

(The King, i.e.,
Henry, anno regni
li^o).

Count or Declara-
tion.

Scire facias quasi
upon a recogni-
sance.

(ubicunque fueri-
mus in Anglia).

Plea

and

Defence.

text of which Writ and also of the aforesaid Composition thereafter set out the King has now heard on the part of the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter at Salop that the Commonalty of the Burgesses of the aforesaid town do not preserve the Composition in this respect, namely that they the Burgesses have permitted the aforesaid four mills within the aforesaid town to go to ruin for want of the repairs due to the same upon their part. And have also without the assent or will of them the Abbot and Convent upon their own authority in the same town afterwards erected twelve other mills against the form of the aforesaid Composition.

Wherefore the Sheriff was commanded to omit not by reason of the liberty of the town of Salop to make known to the Commonalty of the aforesaid burgesses by means of two free and lawful men of his bailiwick that they should be present before the Lord the King on the day of St. John the Baptist within fifteen days wheresoever [he should be in England] to show cause for themselves if they have, or know of anything to say why the aforesaid Composition in all its articles according to the form of the grant aforesaid . . . in the Court aforesaid ought not to be observed and kept according to the form aforesaid. And further to do and receive what the King might adjudge in the premisses.

On which day comes the Abbot and likewise the Burgesses of the Commonalty of the aforesaid town by (their mutual agreement made by) their attorney come. And the aforesaid Abbot claims that the aforesaid four common mills should be repaired and maintained according to the aforesaid Composition, and that the other mills by them the Burgesses afterwards contrary to the same Composition erected as aforesaid should be overthrown and removed and that that Composition in all its details should be fitly kept and observed. And the aforesaid Burgesses are heard to say that they have done nothing contrary to the aforesaid

Issues Composition. For they allege with respect to the aforesaid four common mills that one of them stands sufficiently repaired and maintained and concerning the other three that two of them are ruined and destroyed from neglect and defect of maintenance and the third is now sometime since burnt by mishap &c. which mills up to the present time remain imperfect and un-repaired as much from the neglect of the aforesaid Abbot as of themselves the Burgesses inasmuch as the same Abbot never warned nor requested them that they should on account of their share therein contingent to them according to the aforesaid Composition for the construction and repair of those mills make contribution. Therefore they say that neglect ought not to be imputed to them alone &c. And as to the other mills which the aforesaid Abbot says they have erected against the Composition &c. They say that they have erected no mills in contravention of the aforesaid Composition And thereof they place themselves upon their country &c.

thereon. And the aforesaid Abbot says as before that the aforesaid Burgesses permitted the said four mills to go to ruin from want of reconstruction and repair &c. according to the proportion therefrom contingent to them, and that until now through their neglect and not through the neglect of him the Abbot and Convent they remain ruined and useless &c. And also that they afterwards without the assent and will of him the Abbot and the Convent and upon their own authority in the same town erected twelve other mills against the form of the aforesaid Composition Whereof they claim that an inquest by the country &c. should be held. And the aforesaid Burgesses do likewise the same.

Defence Issue

Issue joined.

Replication.

Venire awarded.

Therefore let a jury come thereupon before the Lord the King on the day of St. Michael (Sept. 29) within fifteen days wheresoever [he shall be in England] who [neither are of kin to the said Abbot or Convent nor to the said Burgesses] to recognise [what the truth upon

the issues be] For [the same day is given to the parties aforesaid].

Postea.

Verdict for plaintiff
the Abbot, &c.

Afterwards on the day of St. Hilary in fifteen days in the eighth year of the King that now is comes the aforesaid Abbot in his own person and the commonalty of the Burgesses of the town of Salop by their Attorney And likewise the jury came who upon their oath say that three of the mills mentioned in the complaint of the aforesaid Abbot namely two horse mills and one wind mill are ruined and overturned on account of the neglect to rebuild and repair of the aforesaid Burgesses and commonalty aforesaid, and not through the omission of him the Abbot and the Convent. And as to the fourth mill they say that they are entirely ignorant where it was situate, nor have they ever had any knowledge concerning it. And they say that the three aforesaid mills are now built by the aforesaid Burgesses. And that they take the profits thereof, &c. They say also that the aforesaid Burgesses have erected twelve mills within the aforesaid town of Salop against the form of the Composition aforesaid to the damage of him the Abbot three hundred pounds. Asked whether the said Abbot ever gave them the Burgesses notice to cause the aforesaid mills to be repaired and maintained they say that he often gave them notice although they entirely deny that he did so. Asked whether the aforesaid Burgesses ever gave the aforesaid Abbot and Convent notice to repair and maintain the aforesaid mills in respect of their share therein they say that Not. Asked what kind of mills are those twelve mills which the aforesaid Burgesses have erected they say that they are mills with wheels and other similar engines for milling and that they can mill as they understand twenty quarters of corn by day and night.

Wherefore it being found by the aforesaid inquisition that the aforesaid three mills are ruined and overthrown owing to the neglect of the commonalty of the Burgesses aforesaid of the town of Salop. And that the aforesaid

Burgesses have erected twelve mills in the aforesaid town of Salop contrary to the Composition aforesaid, &c.

Judgment for
Plaintiff save as to
damages.

Therefore it is adjudged that the aforesaid three mills be reinstated and re-erected at the cost of the aforesaid Burgesses. And then when they shall have been so restored and re-erected they shall be at the cost of each of them the Abbot and Convent and the aforesaid Burgesses maintained according to the form of the aforesaid Composition. And that the aforesaid twelve mills by the before-mentioned Burgesses erected at the expense of the said Burgesses be by the Sheriff destroyed and shall remain destroyed, &c.

Trial.

And the Sheriff is commanded that he omit not on account of the aforesaid liberty to distrain upon the said Burgesses to compel them to do their promises. And as to the verdict of damages, &c., a day is given to the parties until the day of Easter in three weeks wheresoever [the King shall then be in England] upon which for the assessment of verdict of damages [an inquest shall be had].

Adjournment.

On which day come the aforesaid parties by their attorneys and a day is given them on the morrow of St. John the Baptist wheresoever [the King shall then be in England] upon which for the assessment of a verdict of damages [an inquest shall be had].

Done of record in the ninth year H. V. before him.

(Endorsements
in later hands).

Recorded in the Exchequer. Between the Abbot of Salop and the town 35 Edw. I.

Record of a suit between the Abbot about the Abbey Mills 34 Edw. I.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF S. MARY'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

BEING A LECTURE BY THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON LLOYD, M.A.

NOT long ago, in connection with the work of the Shropshire Archæological Society,¹ I had the opportunity of submitting for discussion the question, "*Which* of those now existing should be regarded as the first-founded Church in Shrewsbury." The conclusion which I drew was that such earliest foundation must have been the Church of S. Mary, and it was based mainly on these three grounds.

(1). That, out of the ten churches, the dates of the origin of eight of them could be approximately assigned.

(2). That, before the earliest possible date of the foundation of any of these eight, it was quite certain that Christianity (and therefore churches also) was established in Pengwern or Amwythig, the capital of Mid-Wales.

(3). That, of the two churches to which no date of foundation could be assigned, viz., those of S. Julian and S. Mary, the latter is indicated as the earlier, both by its central position within the boundary of the original town, and also from the fact that while some "islands," as I may call them, of S. Julian's, both in town and country, lie enclosed in the wider area of S. Mary's, no such isolated portions of S. Mary's are contained within S. Julian's parish. These conclusions were fortified by several other considerations which I will not deal with now, as being foreign to my present

¹ See *Transactions*, 2nd Series, vol. iv., pp. 7 to 13.

purpose ; and I have merely referred to these three because they will receive some confirmation from what I am about to state concerning the history of the building of the Church which now exists as distinct from any building which must have in earlier times preceded it.

When I thus sought to provoke enquiry as to the first-founded church in Shrewsbury, I was obliged to lean to a great extent on conjectures based on circumstantial evidence where no direct evidence had survived ; but, in dealing, as I propose to do in this paper, with the existing fabric of S. Mary's Church, I shall have the advantage of appealing to direct evidence, and calling witnesses whose honesty we cannot doubt, though their language may not be equally understood by all of us, and others may not put precisely the same value upon the testimony of each one of them that I do. The stones shall speak for themselves. In the case I shall submit to you I shall call only such witnesses as I can put into the box.

But I must begin, I fear, with one exception. One witness, the earliest is dead and buried, but has been seen by some of us, and I must ask my readers to take our evidence at second hand.

We began the restoration of S. Mary's Church in 1864 by dealing first with the nave and aisles. We took up the pavement of the whole floor, and having occasion to secure sundry, but not many, vaults and graves within the church, and to provide also channels for hot water pipes, and gas mains, a thorough investigation of the whole foundation became necessary. We discovered the entire ground plan of an earlier, and, I think beyond all doubt, a pre-Norman Church. It extended from the eastern face of the present tower 76 feet eastward, being 27 feet in width, and terminated in a semi-circular apse, projecting about 11 feet beyond the present nave. These foundations, which were continuous, were from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet thick, so far as the nave extended, while the walls of the apse

were scarcely 3 feet thick. The pillars of the existing nave are laid upon these walls, which are sunk into the ground nearly 4 feet below the base of the pillars. Through these foundation walls we were obliged, in places, to cut channels for water or gas pipes, and were thus enabled to examine their construction. And it was very interesting to observe the evidence they gave of a yet more ancient church, being constructed of stones, most of which had obviously been used for building purposes at some yet earlier date; just as we know, we may often see, in our own day, that when a church or dwelling is re-built, much of the old worn, though still sound, material is employed in the foundation of the new work. But this use of old material in the nave walls of this pre-Norman Church was not to be traced in the semi-circular apse to the east of it. From these facts I venture to offer to you certain conclusions to which I have been led. (1). That this apse belonged to a very ancient church of so-called Saxon date, which I will not dare to suggest in figures, but existing before 950, for a reason which I will give presently. This church must have been small, inasmuch as the chord of the apse is considerably less than the width of the nave foundations which I have just now described. Indeed, if the apse belonged to a church of the same date as those foundations, it would be out of the usual proportion, and unworthy of its dignity. And when we add the condition of its masonry constructed of stones not previously used, to the evident use of *old* materials in the nave, and then compare the small size of the apse with the considerable width of the nave, we are justified, I think, in concluding that the apse belonged to an earlier church than that of which the nave foundations give evidence. Next, it would seem that this small church to which the apse belonged came to be enlarged, and that in what we may still call Saxon times. The reason for this, which I just now hinted at, is grounded in the statement made by the Commission issued in 1529,

that S. Mary's Church was raised to the dignity of a Royal Chapel by King Edgar. This must have been some time between 959 and 975, when Edgar died. And this statement would point in the same direction as the condition of these old foundations, that not long after 950, the Church of S. Mary was re-built on a larger scale required by its new dignity. The apse is my evidence of the Church existing before 950, and the nave foundations, consisting largely of old materials and yet pre-Norman, as I hope to show directly, are my evidence of a *second* church which preceded the Conquest by one hundred years. A church it must have been of considerable size in those days, for it is described on occasion of the visit of S. Ulfstan, the Bishop of Worcester, to Shrewsbury, as being the most conspicuous and venerable of the churches of Shrewsbury, a visit which took place about the time of the Conquest, and before the Abbey of Shrewsbury was built. When this second church was constructed, the builders had no occasion to interfere with the foundations of the apse of the earlier church, which still remained to tell their own tale nine centuries afterwards. They made them level with the floor, and left them buried where we found them.

But we may now get above ground, and I daresay it will be more satisfactory, if not more interesting, that I should go on to point out features of the Church, of which you can see and judge for yourselves.

I present two ground plans, which will make my conclusions better understood than any words could do. One of these gives the outline of the Norman Church, and shows also the position of the Apse in that which preceded it. The Church was, probably, extended further to the east in King Edgar's time, when he made it a Collegiate Church, and added to it the dignity of a Royal Chapel. But no trace of the limits of such extension was discovered when the floor of the chancel was laid bare. The second plan gives the Church as it now exists,

A church of a very large size was built in what we call the Norman period. It was a plain cruciform building, extending in length 140 feet from east to west, and with transepts extending 91 feet from north to south. Of this church some portions of the walls, either in their lower or their upper courses, can still be traced throughout its whole extent. We cannot assign to it an early date in the Norman period: probably not later than 1150, in the time of Henry II.; possibly a little earlier, in the reign of King Stephen. It was a simple cross, without any excrescence of Chapel or subordinate building to break its simple outline. There were four chapels in the transepts, but they scarcely projected beyond the thickness of the walls. I do not know whether any of you have paid a visit to a most interesting spot named Porchester, near Portsmouth, where a complete and unaltered Norman Church still stands within the old Roman Castle, which gives its name to the place. If you have, you will better appreciate what I am about to say; if you have not, I would recommend you to make it the object of the next holiday excursion which you may have in view. Porchester Church is not on quite so large a scale as S. Mary's, but in its date and in its structure it must correspond very nearly with what the Church of S. Mary must have been in the 12th century, before the low tower at the west end was built.

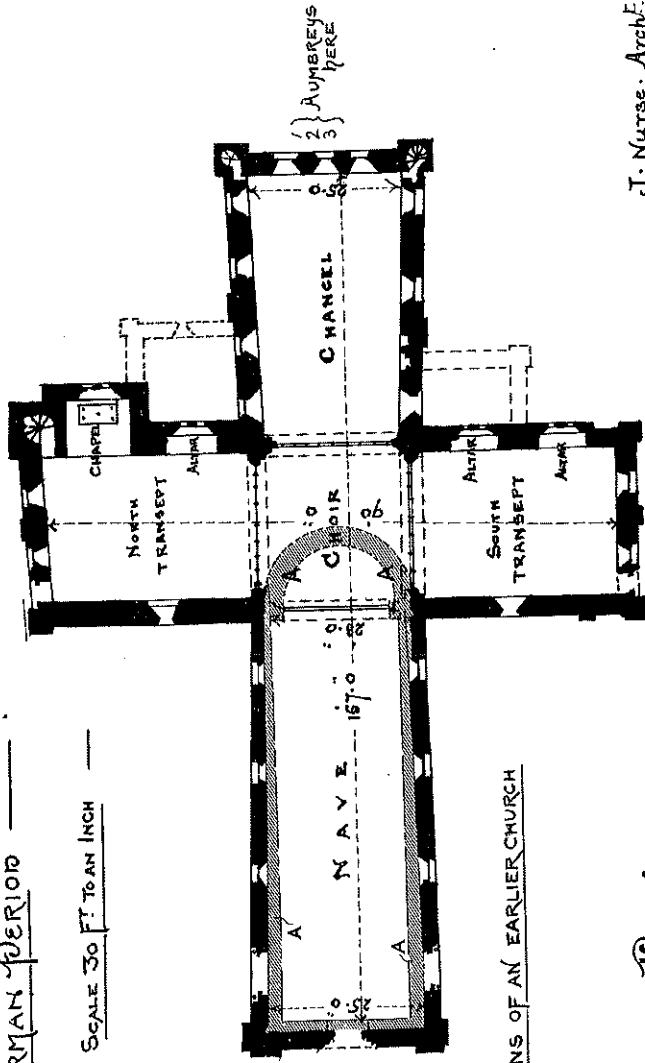
In constructing their Norman Church the builders at S. Mary's were content to take the outline of the second Saxon nave, and having razed it to the ground level, to erect their own walls exactly upon its foundations.

The stone they used, as well as the character of the masonry, prove that the work above and below ground are of different dates. In the chancel and the transepts both foundations and superstructure are of the same period. I said that some portion of the Norman work remains, either in its upper or its lower portion, throughout the whole extent of the cruciform plan. In the nave you may see it only in the upper part, whereas in

— St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury —

— The Norman Period —

— No 1. — SCALE 30 FT. TO AN INCH —



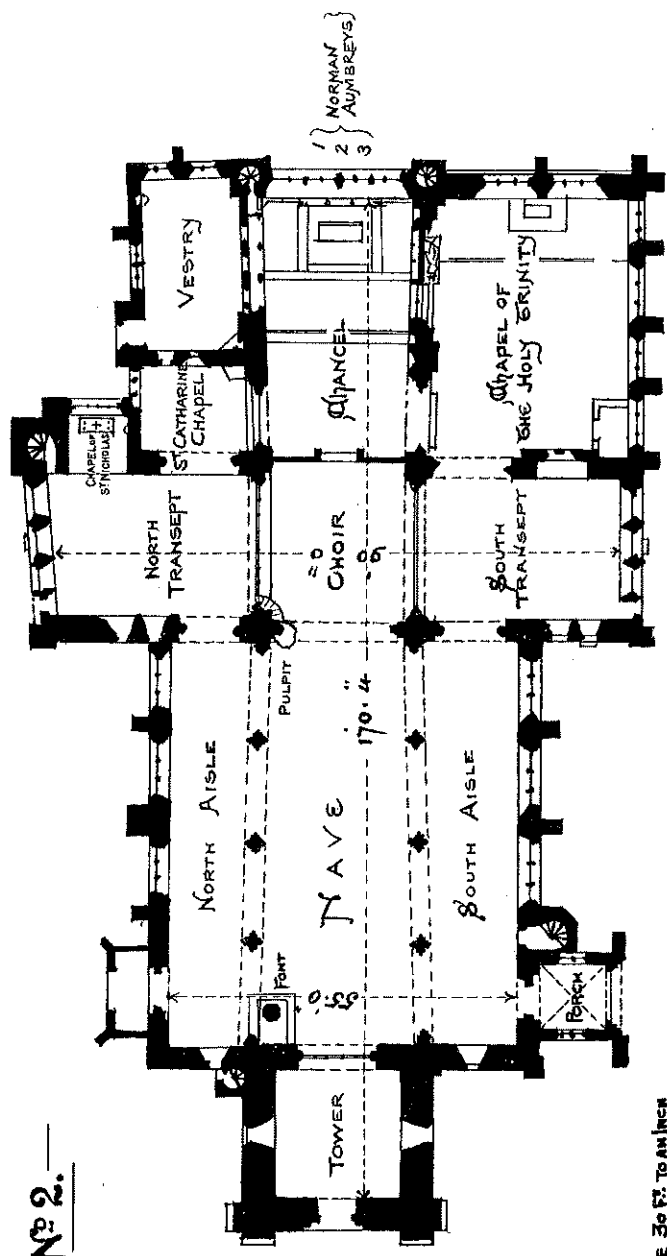
— REMAINS OF AN EARLIER CHURCH —

— GROUND PLAN —

J. Nutt. Archt. DEL.
Saton Sept. 1894.

— St Mary's Church + Shrewsbury. —

— No 2. —



Scale 30 ft. to an inch

— GROUND PLAN. —

— SNEWING SUCCESSIVE EXTENSIONS FROM THE NORMAN PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME. —

J. NUTSCHE ARCHT. DEL
Sept. 1894.

the chancel and the transepts the Norman walls are visible in three parts of their surface. In the centre of the church there was a low lantern tower, the Norman masonry of which may still be seen in the spandrels of the early English arches, which were subsequently inserted. There are two singular features in the chancel which require remark. One is the existence of three large aumbries, which in 1868 we found concealed behind the then existing reredos. They are of Norman workmanship, and testify to what we find in some other large churches, as at Tideswell in Derbyshire, viz., that the altar was advanced westwards, and a sacristy or vestry placed behind it, and sheltered by an altar screen or reredos of moderate height, so as not to blind the east windows. These aumbries had been filled up with broken material and faced with masonry, probably in the fourth year of Edward VI., when it was directed that all stone altars should be removed, and tables set up in their place. And here, among the stones with which the aumbries were blocked, we found the remains of the broken altar. The top stone, which formed its surface, was broken into five fragments, of which one was rather more than half the full size, containing the centre cross marked as well as the two crosses at the northern end. This was sufficient to prove the exact size of the old altar. We preserved this stone beneath the altar now existing, and a new slab of full size, corresponding with the old measurement, supplies its place. I mention this as justifying what some persons think to be the small dimensions of the present altar, and as discountenancing the extravagant and disproportionate length of the altars now in fashion among many architects and church restorers at the present time. However, this is only by the way. The other noticeable feature of which I spoke belonging to the Norman chancel is the remnant of a small arcade in the north wall, with an aumbry to the east of it. The aumbry is plainly of later date than the arcade, and at one time a second niche extended, where the aumbry stands. But

what were these two niches, for there were certainly two, if not more. From their position relatively to the altar, which, as I said, was advanced towards the west, the most obvious suggestion is that they were sedilia; and the level, too, of the seat (if seat it was) with relation to the Norman floor of the chancel, would support that suggestion. But their form and lower construction are against this view, and I can give no decided opinion.

The Norman Church can be further traced in the external masonry of the chancel to the level of the Clerestory, but its features are less noticeable within; for the interior surface has been much altered when subsequently the chancel was groined in its early English period, and again when the groined roof was removed. There are, however, two indications of the Norman windows, one on the northern and one on the southern wall. These justify me in concluding that there must have been two windows in each bay on each side. This is quite what we should expect to find, for usually one Norman window of a larger size sufficed for each bay in the nave, while smaller windows were distributed at more frequent intervals in a Norman and in an early English chancel.

If we turn now to the Norman transepts we shall find the work of that date more evident than in other parts of the Church. Not only are the east and west walls in each of them almost entire, up to to the Corbel Table of their parapets, but in the south transept we have two of the Norman windows still remaining; one in the west wall, of the ordinary form, and one in the north wall, which is circular. These two windows, though now opening on both sides only into the Church, were originally open to the Churchyard. The transepts in their gables, both north and south, had probably two, if not three, Norman lights; and in the chancel I conjecture that Norman lights were, as at Buildwas, distributed in two tiers of three lights each.

So far of the Norman Church. I turn now to the very considerable alterations made in the early English

period; those, in fact, which give their chief interest and beauty to the interior of the fabric, and which, except as regards the windows, remain at this day almost untouched.

The first change to the complete Norman Church was the addition of a tower at the west end. I cannot assign a date, but it must have been added before the close of the 12th century. It is very plain, and was probably never much loftier than the level of the present bell chamber—or than the summit of the then existing central lantern. The next step seems to have been the enlargement of two, if not three, of the altar chapels in the eastern walls of the transepts, in one of which is a purely Norman window. The arches which connected them with the Church are somewhat earlier than the nave arcade, and appear to have led to the adoption of the same design a few years later in the two very similar arches at the end of the north and south aisles, which we should have expected to find adorned with mouldings corresponding to the nave arcade. All these arches partake of the heaviness and severity of the Norman style.

Then came the great change effected by the early English builders by the addition of the north and south aisles. They began their work, I suppose, about 1230, and it is worth your while to observe how they proceeded. They left the Norman masonry in the upper part of the walls untouched, carrying it as we might do at this day on crutches, i.e., two upright beams connected by a cross beam, which passed through the wall, where the spandrels of the new arches would occur. They then removed all the masonry between the level of the ground and the intended height of the new arcade. They planted their pillars on the old pre-Norman walls, of which I spoke at first, and then turned the arches, adopting a circular form, partly, perhaps, influenced by the preceding Norman style of the church, but chiefly it may be, lest by inserting a pointed arch, they should cut too far into the wide-jointed stones of the remaining

Norman masonry. They dealt first, it is clear, with the south aisle: the mouldings as well as the masonry are evidence of this; and then in some ten years afterwards with the north aisle, where the mouldings are better, but the masonry is worse. The spandrels were clearly filled in afterwards when the crutches had been withdrawn. No doubt the interior of the church would have been more graceful if the nave arcade had been constructed with pointed arches corresponding with the choir arch. As it stands, the deep interval between the arcade and the Clevestory has a bald and unsatisfactory effect; but I think what the church loses in beauty it gains in interest, for it testifies to a period when the Norman style had not altogether yielded to its successor, and in the construction itself we can observe exactly how the builders of that day set about their work. As to the north and south aisles, we can still trace the early English walls up to the sills of the windows, and the two western lancets still remain, though the head of that in the south aisle has been altered at some later date. I said the south aisle was first built. We have a second proof of this by a comparison of the two beautiful doorways to the north and south, and especially in the south porch. This porch, in its ground floor (for it has a chamber over it, added long afterwards) is a very interesting example of early English work, while it was still strongly influenced by the Norman. There is no corresponding porch to the north door, which is the more beautiful by far of the two doorways, but it was protected, we know, at one time by a wooden porch, which has been replaced by a stone one of very bad construction, in the first quarter of this century.

Having begun with the nave, the builders travelled eastwards. They removed the four Norman arches beneath the lantern tower at the intersection of the cross—not by pulling down the tower and rebuilding it, but by taking out one round arch at a time and inserting its pointed successor with as little disturbance of

the walls as possible. They connected the Leyburn Chapel and the Chapel of S. Catherine with the chancel by early English arches. They groined the chancel and constructed new windows at the east end, and on the north and south walls. Only one of these remains. It is of a very graceful form. No doubt there was then one exactly like it opposite, but we have no clue to the form of the east window. We can only conjecture that it took the shape of three lancets likewise, for the groined roof would not have permitted a loftier window than those on the sides, and the width of the chancel would not suffice for five lights, at least, if grouped in the same graceful proportion. In preparing for the groining they seem to have been at some trouble to bring the walls into a proper line and level, and to have employed some portions of the older work in doing so.

In dealing at this period with the transepts, they inserted at the north and south ends triple lancets of very good design—and in the east and west walls they set lancets for the most part in couples, in place of such Norman lights as had before existed. Of course we must imagine a well pitched roof above both in Norman and in early English times. The doorways into the transepts at either end bear tokens of having undergone reconstruction at the same time as the windows. They are visible only on the outside.

We come now to the style known in architecture as the Decorated. It has left its mark to a very slight extent upon S. Mary's. The roof of S. Catherine's Chapel was raised, and a decorated window in the form of a spherical triangle was inserted above the Norman window on the eastern wall. To the same style belong, also, the sepulchral arch in the same chapel, and possibly the chamber over the south porch with its window. There is the font also, which is one of great beauty, though it has suffered terribly from exposure at a time when it was cast out of the Church. It is exactly of the same pattern (though somewhat larger), and wrought, I doubt not, by the same hands as the

font at Conway Church. It probably stood originally where that at Conway still stands, at the bottom of the nave, on the south side, and was moved, I suppose, when first an organ was set up at the west end of the nave. This font, when rescued from the Churchyard, was placed in the north transept. It then travelled to S. Catherine's Chapel, and has since found, I hope, its resting place at the bottom of the nave once more. I think that there is nothing else of the Decorated period, for I do not mention the great east window as we now have it, which, though of the later Decorated style, belongs to our own times.

But we now come to that style which, in equal shares with the early English, has left its chief mark upon the Church—I mean the perpendicular. *This* is the ruling feature of the exterior, as *that* is of the interior. We can give no precise dates to the perpendicular work—some part, perhaps, to the middle, but the greater part to the latter half of the fifteenth century. To this period belong the north window in S. Catherine's Chapel, the whole construction of the large south chapel of the Holy Trinity and the large arch connecting it with the chancel, the raising of the wall of the south aisle, and the insertion in it of three large and well proportioned windows. Then, on the top of the old Norman tower at the west end, the beautiful spire shot up into the air. Taking the spire alone, as distinct from the tower, it is of unusual height, and stands third in rank among English spires. And then followed, for I think it came after these things, the greatest change of all. The lantern tower in the centre of the Church was lowered to the level of the apex of the arches which supported it; the eastern arch was cut away; the groining of the chancel was removed; and one continuous clerestory from east to west was added to both nave and chancel. A most beautiful ceiling was placed over the nave. The rood, which, we may conclude, had stood under the western arch of the choir, was placed over the arch, where we

found in 1865 the bottom beam of it still lying, with the three mortice holes for the rood itself and the accompanying figures of S. Mary and S. John. There were two large east windows, one to the chancel, and one of almost equal size to the Trinity Chapel. Of their exact form I can say nothing, for their original tracery disappeared soon after they were built. The window in the chapel was destroyed by a severe storm of wind, and that in the chancel seems to have been so seriously damaged at the same time that within a hundred years it was necessary to replace it by the window of poor Elizabethan design which many of us remember existing thirty-six years ago. As to the window in the chapel, its construction was peculiar. The window was very large, the walls were very thin and weak for so large a gable. The builders, therefore, sought to remedy this defect by a large buttress carried up the centre of the window, which might support the mullions and yet allow of one circumflex head. The buttress, as we found it before the recent restoration of this gable, was undoubtedly part of the original construction.

An interesting question comes in here, viz., how came it that so great a change in the church was effected within the limit of so few years; and that the more costly work (as, for instance, the roof of the nave and the exterior of the South Chapel) was not done in those parts of the church for which the Dean and Chapter were responsible. The College was not a wealthy one, and much of the expense must have been gathered from outside. I can only suggest that the frequent residence of Edward IV. in Shrewsbury, and the influence perhaps of some about the Court had much to do with furnishing the supplies. The family of Grafton in Shrewsbury had supplied the King with a tutor for his son, afterwards Edward V. The same man continued to be tutor to the eldest son of Henry VII. He became not only Dean of S. Mary's, but Archdeacon of Stafford, Warden of Battlefield, Vicar of S. Alkmund, Rector of Withing-

ton, Prebendary of S. Chad's, Prebendary of Lichfield, and, I am proud to add, Archdeacon of Salop, and he was acknowledged to be what his monument calls him, "the most worshipful priest living in his days." This man's influence must, no doubt, have been great, and much of the work at S. Mary's, of which I have been speaking, must have been going on in his younger, and probably more active, days.

One further work I must notice in the church as belonging to its architectural history before it came down to our time. It is the raising of the north aisle, so that it might correspond to that on the south side. Of all unlikely times, this took place during the Commonwealth, when those in authority, whether Presbyterian ministers or Puritan laymen, were much more given to destroy than to edify. In 1652 Mr. Tallents, a layman, and a good scholar, of Magdalene College, Cambridge, was sent by Richard Baxter to be minister at St. Mary's Church and parish. Baxter had great influence with the Parliament, and, being a Shropshire man, he seems to have taken much care in the appointments which were made here when the true parish priests were ejected. It is to the credit of Tallents that he did not knock the church about, as so many of his Presbyterian fellows did in the churches (I cannot say committed to their care, but) surrendered to their cruel mercies. He found the north aisle low and dark, lighted only by the narrow early English lancets, to the existence of which the lower portion of its walls still testify. So he raised the walls and inserted windows to correspond to those in the south aisle; but neither the architects nor the masons of his day could properly do the work. The jambs of their windows have no splay, and their arches are of false construction. The mouldings also look as stiff as if they had been cast instead of cut; still the work is well meant, and is not offensive except to a practised eye.

I have now told my tale of the architectural story of the church. I have not attempted to deal with its

ecclesiastical history, nor have I said anything about the very interesting collection of painted glass which it contains. I hope, if I live, to gather all these things into the form of a little book, which, though I doubt not, may contain many errors, yet may correct some into which my predecessors have fallen, and will preserve some fragments of the Church's story which they did not know ; and I must leave it to those who come after me to correct my mistakes, and to add many things which are not yet known, but which I think may be discovered when the Records of Shrewsbury, and especially those of the Drapers' Company, have been thoroughly explored.

GRANT BY HENRY VIII. TO EDWARD
HIGGYNS OF THE DEANERY OF ST. MARY'S,
SHREWSBURY, 1513.

(Extracted from Patent Roll, 5 Henry VIII., pars 2, mem. 15).

REX omnibus ad quos &c. salutem Sciatis quod nos ex mero motu nostro et certa scientia dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus Edwardo Higgyns clerico capellano nostro Decanatum Collegii beate Marie Virginis infra villam nostram de Shrewesbery lichfeldensis dioceseos perliberam resignationem sive dimissionem Magistri Ade Grafton ultimi Decani ejusdem vacantem et ad donacionem nostram pleno jure spectantem Habendum et tenendum dictum Decanatum cum suis juribus et pertinenciis universis durante vita naturali dicti Edwardi Higgyns Salva dicto Magistro Ada Grafton durante vita sua naturali annua pensione sex marcarum annuatim sibi solvendum per quemcumque successorem ibidem futurum In cujus rei testimonium &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium vij^o die Junij.

per ipsum Regem &c.

(*Translation*).

The King to all to whom these Letters Patent shall come greeting. Know ye that we of our own motion and certain knowledge have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant to Edward Higgyns clerk our chaplain, the Deanery of the College of Blessed Mary the Virgin within our town of Shrewsbury and diocese of Lichfield, vacant by the free resignation or dismissal of Master Adam Grafton the last Dean of the same, and of full right belonging to our gift. To have and to hold the said Deanery with all its rights and appurtenances, during the natural life of the said Edward Higgyns. Reserving to the said Master Adam Grafton during his natural life the annual pension of six marcs to be paid to him annually by his successor there, whoever he may be. In witness whereof, &c. Witness the King at Westminster the seventh day of June.

By the King &c.

W. G. D. F.

HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY HUNDRED OR LIBERTIES.

BY THE LATE REV. JOHN BRICKDALE BLAKEWAY, M.A., F.S.A.

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. V., p. 394.

LEATON.

A TOWNSHIP in the chapelry of Abrighton and liberties of Shrewsbury.¹ In the Saxon times Letone was holden by Hunni, the same person who also held the isle of Rossall; and it was rated to the Danegeld at one hide. After the Conquest it devolved to Earl Roger, under whom it was holden by one Anschitil, whose name only occurs in this one instance in our Shropshire Domesday. It was then two carucates.²

From Anschitil descended the lords of this manor, who took their name³ from it, for their service of castle ward was found by the jurors in 3 Edw. I. to have existed in the days of Earl Roger.

I do not find any further mention of this place before the *Testa de Nevill* 12 and 13 John, wherein it is recorded that Adam de Leton held his land by eight days' castle ward at Shrewsbury with his cross bow, upon his own charges; if his attendance upon that service was required for any greater length of time, his

¹ Leaton Manor occurs in St. Mary's Parish Books, 1673.

² [Not carucates, but ox-teams. Domesday says, "There was land for two ox-teams. In the demesne is one (team), and there are two *hospites*, who pay 4s. 8d. rent. It was worth 8s. It is now worth 10s." *Hospites* were tenants above the condition of serfs, who paid their rent in money.—Ed.]

³ Gilbert de Leton occurs as witness to a Hadnall deed between 1182 and 1201.—*Cf.*, Eyton x., 208 —Ed.]

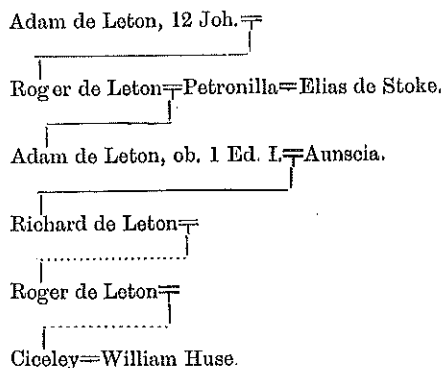
expenses were to be defrayed by the King. This Adam was succeeded by Roger, of whom we read in the *Testa de Nevill* of . . . Hen. III.,¹ that his sergeantry, which was extended to fifteen days, was alienated in part. Roger was succeeded by Adam, a son. The feodary or Hundred roll of Shrewsbury, temp. Ed. I., relates that on Adam's death the escheator took the vill of Leton into the King's hands, anno primo Edw. I., and records among the widows whose marriage belongs to the King, Aunscia (perhaps Amicia) widow of Adam de Leton, and adds that Richard, his son and heir, was then married without licence. Roger de Hanstone had purchased this marriage, valued at £3 6s. 8d., from John fitz Aer the escheator, but the young gentleman, it appears, had thought fit to chuse for himself. His grandmother, Petronilla, had done the same thing before him; after her husband Roger's death she married without leave Elias de Stoke; but she was again a widow at the time of the last mentioned Hundred Roll.

In a subsequent part of the same record his tenure is stated. His service of castle ward had been extended to fifteen days, and the last was reckoned at one hide. But the King's escheator had compounded with him for the service by an annual rent of 40d. In 2 Ed. II. Richard de Leton held a messuage, four bovates of land, and a mill in Leton in capite by the sergeantry of finding a man cum arcu et tribus pilletis² non pernat' at castle ward of Shrewsbury for forty days; but this was only to be demanded during the existence of war with Wales. (Compend: Escaet., Harl. MSS., 708.)

¹ [Eyton dates this "about March, 1247."—Ed.]

² Pilatus or piletta, is expounded to mean a bolt, an arrow shot from a cross bow. Blount says it was so called from the pila or round knob placed about two inches below the head to hinder the arrows going too far into the deer's body. What this has to do with a military service I do not know, nor can I tell the meaning of the following words, non pernat'! [Eyton translates them *unfeathered*.—Ed.]

In 21 Edw. III., by an Inquisition of *ad quod damnum* (Dodsworth's MSS., vol. 60), Roger de Leeton is permitted to hold a moiety of the manor of Leeton for life, remainder to William Huse and Cecily his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to his own right heirs in fee. Mrs. Huse was, I suppose, a daughter, or other descendant of the settler.



Pat. 22 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 36. Licence to Roger de Leton to enfeof Roger Don and Roger de Ercalewe, chaplains, in a moiety of the manor of Leton-juxta-Muriden held of Us in capite, that they may enfeof him therein for life; remainder to William Husee and Cecily his wife and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to his own right heirs.¹

In 20 Rich. II. Thomas Burleton is found to die seized of a messuage and carucate of land in Leeton, holden by a rent of 3s. 4d. (Compend. Escaet., ut supra). Roger was his son and heir. This should

¹ [Roger de Leton changed his mind about this entail, for a new licence, dated 10th Oct., 1350, allowed his trustees to demise the estate to Roger de Leton for life, with remainder to Reginald son of Cecily de Habberley and Alice daughter of John de Lee, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to Thomas son of William de Burleton in tail. Roger de Leton was dead in Oct., 1353, seized in fee-tail of a moiety of Leton, and his heir was Richard, son of William de Burleton, then aged 22. It does not appear how the Burletons were related to Roger de Leton. *Cy. Eyton* x., 210, 211.—Ed.]

seem to be the 40d. for which the sergeantry of castle ward had been commuted by Edward I's. escheator.

William Burleton, Roger's son, held the same premises in 6 Hen. IV. They continued in the same family (which I should be glad to trace from William and Cecilia Huse) for many years, but by the 7th of Henry VII. the estate in Leton, late John Burleton's, was in the possession of Thomas Pontesbury, whose descendant of both his names sold it in 39 Eliz. to Edward Owen, gent. (Lloyd's MSS.), I suppose one of the Owens of Abrightlee, ancestor of those of Eaton Mascott.

Thomas Cole, Esq., who was born about 1581, is called of Leaton. He is assessed to the poor of St. Mary's parish for lands there in 1634, but is omitted in 1638. I presume he died in the interval.

I have not seen any mention of the manor of Leaton subsequent to the Inquisition of 21 Edw. III. As the corporation gradually acquired by several charters the various manorial rights, the lesser manors seem to have ceased to use their functions. The corporation now considers itself supreme lord of the manor throughout its liberties, and exercised all manorial privileges within the township of Leaton till the year 17 . . . when it sold them, within those limits, to Mr. Lloyd of Domgay, the descendant of a family resident here from the middle of the 17th century.¹

. . . Lloyd of Domgay is now considered as lord of the manor of Leaton.

[Mr. Eyton notes that besides the Domesday Manor of Letone there was a hide of land, usually accounted a moiety of Leaton, which was probably originally a member of the Domesday Manor of Albrighton. The monks of Shrewsbury were the lords, but made a feoffment of it to the Pantulfs. He traces this moiety through a succession of tenants to John de Wottenhull in 1350. (See Eyton x., 211-213).

¹ 1684, Leaton Manor, Edward Lloyd. He succeeded Thomas White, who appears first in 1662, and seems to have succeeded Mary Stile.

The descent of the Leaton estate in the LLOYD family may thus be traced :—(1) Edward LLOYD of Leaton Hall, married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Cleaton of Hollings, and dying in 1693, was succeeded by his son,—(2) Edward LLOYD of Leaton Hall, High Sheriff 1727, married Susan, daughter of Peter Scarlett of Hogstowe, and died in 1764. His son (3) Edward LLOYD of Leaton Hall, born 1714, married Jane, daughter and heiress of Thomas LLOYD of Domgay, and dying in 1780 was succeeded by his son,—(4) Francis LLOYD of Leaton and Domgay, M.P. for Co. Montgomery, married Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Graham of Hockley Lodge, Co. Armagh. This Francis LLOYD died in 1799, leaving issue five sons, of whom (5) Francis, John Arthur, and Charles Spencer LLOYD successively enjoyed the Leaton estate. After the death s.p. of Charles Spencer LLOYD in 1876, his nephew,—(6) Arthur Philip LLOYD (son of the Rev. Henry James LLOYD, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Philip John Miles of Leigh Court), succeeded to the Leaton estate. He married Katherine Selina, daughter of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman; and dying 9 Feb., 1893, was succeeded by his son,—(7) Arthur Henry Orlando LLOYD, the present owner of Leaton.

The LLOYDs trace their descent from Robert ap John of Bangor, Co. Flint, who married Matilda, daughter and heiress of David LLOYD of Penley and Croesmere, and both he and his wife are said to be descended from Tudor Trevor. They are also lineally descended from Edward III.

Leaton Knolls, the seat of the LLOYD family, was erected about 1820, and the grounds are planted with choice forest trees and rare shrubs. It was purchased from the Jefferies family. Leaton Hall, their earlier seat, but now a farm-house, was built in 1683; on the side of the house is this inscription,—E. LL. E. 1683. The Knolls was lately tenanted by Captain Ellis Brooke Cunliffe, and now by Captain Geoffrey Joseph Shakerley.

In 1327 the following inhabitants of Letone were assessed to the Subsidy :—Roger de Letone, John Ive, Mabilla le Bredleder, Richard, son of Thomas, Roger Clek', William Mallesone, and Reginald de Burghton. The two latter were sub-collectors of the tax.

A Court Book of 1508, preserved amongst the Corporation Muni-ments, gives the names of these inhabitants of Leaton who owed suit and service to the Court at Shrewsbury :—LEETON—Thomas Pontisbury, John Ive, William Wolascot, Cantaria beate Marie in Ecclesia beate Marie Salop, Raeger Wright, Richard Brown (deceased), John Sponeley, William Aron, and Richard ap Howell. In 1525 these names occur :—LEETON—George Pontisbury, Thomas Lee, John Ive, Nicholas Wydder, Richard Lee, Nicholas Wheyrike, William Symkyn, Fulco Lee, and Richard Davies. In 1553 :—LEATON—Thomas Lee, Esq., Thomas Pontesbury, Esq., Furco Lee, Thomas Wollascot, Nicholas Widder senior, John Lee, George Meyryck, John Genno, Thomas Lee junior, Roger Alen, William Ive, Henry Broke, and Nicholas Widder junior. In 1578 :—Richard Lea, Esq., Thomas

Pontesbury, Richard Felton, William Woollascott, Roger Heynes, Nicholas Wydder, Geoffrey Shelvocke, John Genowe, William Felton, Richard Wynne, John Dune, John Jenkyns, Evanus ap Evan, and Arthur Fallowes. In 1615:—LEATON—Humphrey Lee, Esq., Edward Owen, Esq., William Wollascot, Esq., Thomas Cole, gent., Richard Gennoe, William Wicarley, Francis Wither, Thomas Morris, and Evan ap Rees. In 1674:—LEATON—Ralph Cleaton, Esq., Pontesbury Owen, Esq., William Wollascot, Esq., Thomas White, John Elsmere, Thomas ap Thomas, and William Jenkin.

Amongst the Shrewsbury Free School papers preserved amongst the Corporation Muniments is a bundle of deeds relating to the tithes of Leaton, of which the following is a brief abstract:—

1585-6, 28 Elizabeth, Jan. 20th. Indenture between the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Shrewsbury of the one part and Adam Mytton of Shrewsbury, gentleman, of the other part. The said Bailiffs and Burgesses, with the consent of John Meighen, Chief or Head Schoolmaster of the free Grammar School, granted and demised to said Adam Mytton, All their Tithes or tenths of corn, grain, sheife and hay, growing and being within the Township of Leaton within the Liberties of Shrewsbury, from Michaelmas last for 21 years, at the yearly rent of £6.

1606-7, 4 James I., March 20th. Lease from the said Bailiffs and Burgesses to Richard Prowde the elder, of Shrewsbury, draper, of the said Tithes, for 21 years at the yearly rent of £8 3s. 4d.

1627-8, 3 Charles I., March 20th. Lease from the said Bailiffs and Burgesses to Charles Benyon of Shrewsbury, gent., of All their Tithes of garb, blade, grain and hay, growing or being within the Township of Leaton, for 21 years at the yearly rent of £8 3s. 8d.

1670, 22 Charles II., October 10th. Lease from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Shrewsbury, with the consent of Andrew Taylor, Head Schoolmaster, to John Elsmere of Leaton, yeoman, of the same Tithes, for 21 years, at the yearly rent of £8 10s. 6d.

1691, 3 William and Mary, October 29th. Lease from said Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses, with the consent of Richard Lloyd, gent., Head Schoolmaster, to the said John Elsmere, of same Tithes for 21 years, at the rent of £8.

The Leaton Inclosure Act, which is entitled "An Act for Inclosing Lands in the Township and Manor of Leaton, in the Parish of St. Mary in Shrewsbury, in the County of Salop," was passed in 1809. The Act recites that there were within the Township and Manor of Leaton 223 acres of Commons and Waste Lands, and that Francis Lloyd of Domgay, Co. Montgomery, Esq., was Lord of the Manor of Leaton, and that he and Stephen Denston, John Bickerton, and John Oare, gentlemen, were proprietors within the said Township and Manor. Henry Bowman of Knockin, Esq., was appointed the Commissioner for setting out and allotting the said Commons and Waste Lands; and he was to allot one-fourteenth part thereof to the Lord of the Manor, in compensation for his right to the soil and minerals,

and the residue amongst the proprietors and other persons interested therein.

The Field-Names in Leaton parish are as follows:—Shelf Patch, Ploughing Broom, Upper Riddings, Jenkins' Meadow, Clayhouse Field, Big Ox, Allen's Leasow, Beech's Dingle, Fox and Does, Corner Marl Leasow, Big Butcher's Yard, Big Knight's Leasow, Little Dun's Leasow, Kynaston's Piece, Lloyd Bayley's Field, Mucklestone's Allotment, Bebbington's Croft, Moses Piece, Hemp Yard, Swan's Nest, Sane's Leasow, Wynn's Croft, Boylin's Patch, Long Slang, Cutberry Leasow, Yagden Lane Field, Peplow's Ground, Weir Field, Ladies Meadow, Dainty's Patch, Sib's Patch, The Wake's Patch, Duckett's Patch.

THE CHURCH.

Leaton Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1859, at the expense of John Arthur LLoyd of Leaton Knolls, J.P. and D.L., who died in 1864, from designs by the late Samuel Pountney Smith. It is a stone building, consisting of chancel, nave, north aisle, and tower with pinnacles and crocketed spire. The tower was built in 1871 by Charles Spencer LLoyd of Leaton Knolls. The District Chapelry of Leaton was formed 26 March, 1860, out of the parishes of Fitz, Preston Gobalds, and St. Mary, Shrewsbury. The LLoyd family are patrons of the Vicarage. The Church was consecrated 21 Oct., 1859. The Vicarage House was built the same year. In the Church is a Brass with this inscription:—In affectionate remembrance of Elizabeth, third daughter of Francis LLoyd (of Domgay, in the County of Montgomery, and of Leaton in the County of Salop, Esq., and M.P. for the former county), and of Elizabeth, third daughter and coheiress of Arthur Graham of Yockley Lodge, in the County of Armagh, Ireland, Esq., who died at Leaton Knolls, Aug. 1st, 1843, aged 60 years, and was buried in the family vault in Fitz Churchyard. Also of Maria Penelope, eldest daughter of the above-named Francis and Elizabeth LLoyd, who died at Leaton Knolls, May 7th, 1848, aged 69 years, and whose earthly remains were deposited beside those of her dear sister. Also of Charlotte Sophia, fourth daughter of the above-named Francis and Elizabeth LLoyd, who died at Leaton Knolls, Nov. 2nd, 1861, aged 70 years, and was buried in the family vault in the Leaton Churchyard. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." Also of Jane Emma, second daughter of the above-named Francis and Elizabeth LLoyd, who died April 14th, 1866, aged 83 years. Also of Henry James LLoyd, M.A., Rector of Selattyn, in this county, fifth son of the above Francis and Elizabeth LLoyd, who died Sept. 3rd, 1853, aged 59 years. Also of Charles Spencer LLoyd, of Leaton Knolls, Esq., D.L. and J.P. for County of Salop, born 11th Sept., 1789, died 20th June, 1876.

Also this inscription:—In affectionate remembrance of John Arthur LLoyd, second son of Francis and Elizabeth LLoyd. He was Deputy Chairman of the Shropshire Quarter Sessions and Deputy Lieutenant

of the County. He was patron of the living of Leaton Church. He died 22nd June, 1864, aged 77 years.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

INCUMBENTS OF LEATON.

- 1859. Stratford Leigh. Incumbent until 1865.
- 1865. Richard Hugh Cholmondeley, M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb.; son of the Rev. Charles Cowper Cholmondeley; born 24 August, 1828; married 19 June, 1855, Emily daughter of Henry Ralph Beaumont, Esq., of Newby Park, Yorkshire; Incumbent until 1873; Rector of Hodnet since 1873, and Rural Dean.
- 1874. Edmund Vincent Pigott, M.A. Corp. Chr. Coll., Camb.; Incumbent until 1885; Vicar of Trentham since 1885.
- 1887. Thomas Kynaston Gaskell, M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb.; Vicar of Longthorpe since 1891; formerly Rector of Folksworth, 1878-1885.
- 1891. James Mackay, M.A. Trin. Hall, Camb.; the present Incumbent of Leaton. He married 1 June, 1892, Georgina Mary, daughter of George Kenyon, Captain R.N.

For the Field-Names, and much of the information about the Church and Incumbents, I am indebted to the Rev. J. Mackay, the present Incumbent.—Ed.]

LONGNER.

LONGNER is written Languenare in Domesday; in other ancient records Longenolre: the etymology of either I cannot trace. At the time of Domesday it was in the Hundred of Recordine, and was part of the property of the See of Lichfield, under which it was holden by one Wigot. It was rated at one hide, but there were two carucates¹ (or 240 acres) in tillage, one whereof was demesne land or occupied by the owner, Wigot, who kept there two servants; the other carucate was occupied by two villans. The whole was then valued at eight shillings, which was also the value of it in the time of the Confessor. The present admeasurement of this estate amounts to 312 acres, as I am informed,² but as this includes every kind of land, wood, arable and pasture, and the Domesday carucata referred only to arable, it was then, in all probability, in as full a state of cultivation as at present, if its extent is now equal to what it was then.

Wigot seems to have been a Norman,³ since his name does not occur among the landholders of Shropshire in the Confessor's time. He also bore the name of Azo, and under that name alone appears as the sub-tenant of Berrington and some other manors. But he occurs under the designation of Azo Bigod in the charters of the Abbey of Shrewsbury, to which monastery he was a very early benefactor, bestowing upon it half a hide

¹ [Not carucates, but ox-teams. Cf. Eyton viii., 205.—Ed.]

² Longner, 311 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches. One of ye fields is called Stonecastle field, but thought to be only in ridicule.

³ [Blakeway is in error here. Wigot was a Saxon, and not a Norman, and was not the same person as Azo Bigot who held Berrington and Lege (or Longnor) under Rainald the Sheriff, and who gave half a hide in Longnor to Shrewsbury Abbey. This Longnor, which Azo held, is in Condover Hundred, and must not be confounded with Longner-upon-Severn, which Wigot held. Shrewsbury Abbey is not known ever to have possessed anything in Longner-upon-Severn. Probably Wigot was soon dispossessed of Longner. Cf. Eyton vi., 68; viii., 205.—Ed.]

in Langenalre (so the name is there written) in or before the reign of Henry I. What became of this donation at a subsequent period I do not find, but I conceive that it thereupon became a part of the Abbey parish, and so quickly lost all traces of its separate existence.

Nor am I able to trace the descent of this manor any further in the family of Wigot. Whether himself or his descendants were involved in the unsuccessful revolt of Robert de Belesme, and so lost the possession of it, or became extinct, or lost their name in some other, is alike unknown; but the William de Langenolre or Langeleire who held in 12 John by the tenure of a white hawk (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 55b), and him of the same name mentioned in the *Monasticon* as having married Dionysia, the daughter of Roger Muisson of Opinton, a benefactor to Wombridge Priory, may have been connected with the other Longnor in this county, or with the place of the same name in Staffordshire, as probably as with Longner-upon-Severn.¹

In the Haughmond Chartulary are two deeds respecting Longner-upon-Severn, or, as it is there called, Longenore juxta Preston. By the first of these Gaufrid son of Reiner de Wirleya grants to the canons of that Abbey half a virgate of land in Longenholre, viz., that which Godewin held: this in exchange for a virgate of land in Wirlega which his aunt (*amita*) had given them. Witnessed by William fitz Alan, John le Strange, Hamo his brother, Stephen de Stanton, William de Hedlega, Roger de Tirne, Richer de Shawbury, Guimar de Rodintune, Philip de Peninton, William my heir, and Thomas and Jordan my sons. The same witnesses attest a confirmation of the above by the son of the

¹ [This William de Langenolre, mentioned in *Testa de Nevill* and *Monasticon*, is identical with William fitz Geoffrey, son of Geoffrey fitz Reginald de Wirley, and was lord of Longner-upon-Severn. He married as early as 1199 Dionisia, one of the co-heiresses of Roger Mussun of Uppington, and widow of Roger Bocharte. He died in 1223. Cf. Eyton vi., 207; viii., 165, 206.—Ed.]

grantor, who styles himself William, son of Gaufrid de Longenhalre;¹ and this is not the only instance of a connection between this place and that monastery, for in 1459 I find that Richard Burnell, Abbot of Haghmon, ordains that Sir William Salop, the sub-prior, or prior claustral, and his successors, shall enjoy the chamber which the said Sir William has built under the dormitory, with the garden thereto annexed, *anciently called Longenore's garden*, and the dovehouse therein.

In the Inquisition of St. Chad's possessions, 1326, among the "*Decimæ spectantes Decano*," is "*de manerio de Longenolre totam decimam*."

In 41 Edward III. William de Haulghton² held a moiety of the manor³ (or manors) of Wythyington and Longenore in tail (*Pedes fin' eo anno*). In 18 Ric. II. John Holgot and Beatrice, his wife, levy a fine of the moiety of the same manor (or manors) "*ex Walter' Grey et Marg'*," by which is meant, I suppose, as that which they had of the gift of Grey and his wife.

From this time I find no mention of it for nearly three centuries, till 22 Rich. II., 1398, when it appears in the family of Grey, John White in that year levying a fine of his manor of Longnor up the Were to Walter

¹ [Eyton states that this William fitz Geoffrey died without issue in 1223, when his widow Dionisia sued William de Duston (son of William de Duston, who had acquired Longner by feoffment of William fitz Geoffrey), for one-third of the vill of Longenhalre, which she claimed in dower. William de Duston's grand-daughter and heir Roisia married Sir John D'Oyley, whose grand-daughter and heir Joan married Sir Thomas Lewknor. Thus the D'Oyleys and Lewknors became mesne lords of Longner, under the Bishops of Lichfield. Cf. Eyton viii., 206-8.—Ed.]

² [The Haughtons, who also held Cleobury North and Withington, held Longner by feoffment of Sir John D'Oyley and Roisia de Dunston his wife, from circa 1230. Cf. Eyton iii., 25-28; viii., 76, 209.—Ed.]

³ The extract is abbreviated *man'*, and consequently does not exhibit the sign of number. [See a note of fines, escheats, &c., relating to Withington and Longner at the end of this account.—Ed.]

Grey and Margaret, his wife. In the second year of Henry IV. the said Walter held it of the Earl of Arundel. From this we may infer that it was then connected with Withington, which was a part of the extensive possessions of that Earl, and of which Longner was esteemed a hamlet in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1422,¹ Alexander, son of Walter Grey, held it. Here again we are at a loss for the connecting links between the Greys and the family who next appear in possession here, that of Burton,² and whose descendants still hold it.

Whether this family was originally of this county, or came from Yorkshire, is uncertain. It is probable they were of Bourton. The celebrated antiquary Browne Willis³ decided for the first in the epitaph drawn up by him for Mrs. Lingen in Queinton Church, Co. Gloucester; the pedigrees of the Heralds decide for the last. By a grant of John Wrythe, norroy, dated at York 22 May, 1478, 18 Edw. IV., Robert Burton of *the Court of York*⁴ is stated to have continued "with the king our sovereign lord and *Comes of Guij* in all his wars," in reward for which services the said herald makes him a grant of arms, viz., party per pale azure and purple, a cross engrailed or. between four white roses, in manifest

¹ An Alexander Grey, chaplain, presents in 1475 to Bourton on Dunsmore, Warwickshire.

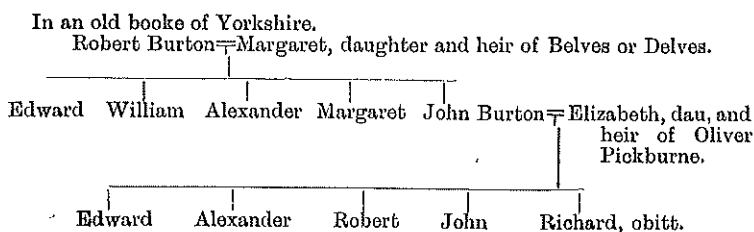
² [Eyton notes that the Burtons were seated at Longner long before any extant account of that family would lead us to suppose, and probably held it under the Haughtons and their successors the Greys. A deed is preserved at Longner dated 28 May, 1346, by which Edward Burton of Longner, gives to Thomas Cresset of Leighton, an acre of land at Garmeston in exchange for 1½ acres there. This deed mentions adjacent lands of Edward Burton. Cf. Eyton viii., 210.—Ed.]

³ William Burton, the antiquary, appears to have been of the same opinion. "The Burtons were of Shropshire," says he.

⁴ It has been thought to be an error of the transcript for the "counte" (i.e., county) of York. But the household establishment of the great Richard, Duke of York, who aspired to the Crown in the reign of Henry VI., may have been so called.

allusion to that distinguishing badge of the House of York. The words *Comes of Guij* have no apparent meaning, and as the original of the grant is not to be found, it is necessary to have resource to conjecture. I shall state what seems to me most probable. Among the most valiant partisans on the side of Edward IV. was his step-son *Thomas de Grey* (son of Sir John Grey of Groby, by Elizabeth Wydville, afterwards the consort of that monarch). He was in high favour with his royal father-in-law, by whom he was successively raised to the dignities of Earl of Huntingdon and Marquis of Dorset, and it cannot be thought improbable that Mr. Burton, a warm adherent of the same party, and a servant in the royal household, for he appears in the same year, 1478, as one of the yeomen ushers, should have served in a military capacity under this Thomas of Grey, who may therefore be the person intended by the unintelligible expression "*Comes of Guij*" in the grant before us; or that Grey, if the estate at Longner devolved upon him from its former possessors of the same name, should reward the services of this his faithful follower, by a liberal donation of this nature. (See the *History of Shrewsbury*, sub. ann. 1475).

Will. Burton adds that the Burtons were "a family, sometime, *for no ordinary relations, not to be mentioned in the place*, very gracious with the several princes of the royal house of York," an expression which seems to allude to a tradition of their being descended from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, by the wife of one Musard. Musard is said to have been the original name of Burton of Burton Constable; and the said Duke of Clarence in his will 3 Oct., 1368, has a legacy to Sir Richard Musard, Knight, of a golden belt and a war-horse, called Maun-geneleyn (perhaps *monn geneteyn*, *my gennet*). *Royal Wills*, p. 88. But whether these are sufficient grounds on which to erect a royal genealogy must be left to the consideration of the reader. In Harl. MSS. 5848, on a loose paper in an old hand is the following :—



This is placed opposite to the pedigree of "Edward Burton, groome of the Rhoades, he descended out of Yorkshire, tempore Hen. VII."

In an old pedigree in an ever present hand states Edward Burton to have married a daughter of Henry Grey, Esq.

Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, was among the noblemen who accompanied Henry VIII. in 1520 in his famous interview with Francis I. (See *Gent. Mag.*, 1777; Harl. MSS. 642, p. 169).

[*In another hand*]. If the suggestion of this antiquary be correct, that before the Burtons became possessed of Longnor they were seated at "Burton in the same county," it seems probable that they lived at what is now called Boretton, in the parish of Condover, as there is no doubt of this place being in their possession, and so late as 1615, Edward Burton sold Burton manor and Cantlop to Sir Roger Owen of Condover. We find (MS. at Sundorn) Walter de Burton witness to a deed 10 Edw. II. (1317), for conveying messuage and lands in Cantilop.

Edmund de Burghton (MS. at Condover) has a grant of Cantilhop from his wife's brother, William son of Hugh de la Hulle 36 Ed. III. (1363).

Hugh de Burton (MS. at Sundorn) is mentioned in deed without date, witnessed by Hugh de Wlonkeslow, and John de Burton is mentioned as son of Hugh in the above deed. Halwell, in the Hundred of Clifton, three miles from Hitchin, Herts, on the attainder of Sir Robert Belknap, J.C.P., in 1392 was granted to John Burton and others. (Lyson's *Magna Brit.*, Bed-

fordshire, v. i., p. 95). This seems to be a Shropshire Burton, as it passed immediately afterwards to the Foresters and Baldwin Leighton, Esq., who in 1765 sold it.

William Burton was M. P. for Shrewsbury 2 Rich. II., 1379 (Owen's *Hist. Shrewsbury*), Richard de Beorton, Do. 4 Rich. II., 1381, Wm. Burton Do. 6, 7, and 8 Rich. II., and Wm. Burton ditto 14 and 20 Hen. VI., 1436-1442.

The Heralds have given in their pedigrees to this Robert, whom they, without any authority that I have seen, call Sir Robert, a father Sir Edward, whom they style of Longner, and whom they state to have been with King Edward IV. successful in fourteen set battles, and to have been made knight banneret under the royal standard in the field A.D. 1460, and this account is adopted as authentic by the learned editor of Antoninus, William Burton, a descendant of this family, if indeed it has not been borrowed from what he writes in that work.

But, besides that it would be very difficult, I believe, to point out 14 set battles in which that prince was engaged, it must be utterly incredible to anyone who will peruse the grant above referred to, that, if there had been any foundation for such a story, the king of arms in 1478, anxious as he evidently is to exalt the character of Robert Burton, and to display his just pretensions to that distinction, would have omitted all mention of his illustrious father, graced with the rare title of knight banneret, and whose memory, even if he died in the year of his creation, could not have been effaced by the lapse of 18 years.

In a valuable MS. of grants in the reigns of Edw. V. and Rich. III. (Harl. MSS. 433, p. 38b) is this entry in the first year of the last-mentioned king:—"To Edward Burton the king hath confirmed such graunte as he had from the fee of the Corone of king E. the iiijth for terme of his lyff."

As Robert Burton was already, five years before this grant, of mature years, and the acquirer of armorial distinction, the Edward Burton of the above grant was, I suppose, his son, of whom below. In the same MS., p. 46b, is a grant from Richard III. to Robert Burton of estates in Yorkshire, but I have no proof of his identity with the probable possessor of Longner.

Robert Burton then I conceive to have been the first of his family settled at this place,¹ and even for this I have no distinct evidence; but from an abstract of the deeds of the family drawn up by Thomas Burton, an eminent lawyer in the latter end of the 17th century, I learn that Edward Burton, the son of Robert, was certainly possessed of it, and conveyed it to Geoffrey, Bishop of Lichfield, John Bretenor, and others, as trustees for certain purposes. No date is assigned to this transaction, which must have taken place between 1503, when Geoffrey Blythe, Dean of York, was appointed to the See of Lichfield, and 1524, the date of Edward Burton's death. The Heralds have also chosen to dignify this gentleman with the order of knighthood, and to entitle him of *Rhodes*, of the *rolls*, or of the *robes* to King Henry VII. It is probable that he might be an officer in the wardrobe of that monarch, but that he was a knight of Rhodes or any knight at all is effectually disproved by his epitaph still to be seen in Atcham Church, to which it was removed from St. Chad's on the fall of that edifice, and which runs thus:—

Hic jacent corpora Edwardi Burton & Jocose uxoris ejus:
qui quidem Edward' obiit in festo S'e'i Georgii xxiii die aprilis
anno d'ni mccccxxiiii & p'dicta Jocosa obiit . . die mensis . .
anno d'ni M^{ll}cccc . . : Quorum a'i'abz, &c.

Here we see he is mentioned without any addition of dignity, and he is dressed in a gown with long sleeves,

¹ [This is a mistake, as Edward Burton was living at Longner in 1346. See footnote 2 on page 384 ante.—Ed.]

instead of the helmet and plate armour in which he would have been represented as a knight, and his true rank is further evinced by the following extract from the ancient chronicle of Shrewsbury, entitled Taylor's MS.:—"This year, 1524, and the xxijth of April dyscessyd *Master Edward Burtoon, gentilman, & lyethe* in St Chadds church within St Gorgy's chappell there."¹

Mr. Burton was, however, evidently a person of consequence in his county, and in a pleading in the entries of Lord Coke (173) occurs as a feoffee of Edward Banastre of Hadnall, in the time of Henry VII., by the title of Edward Burton, Esquire, with Robert Suny and Henry Eyton, to all of whom he appears to have been related by marriage, and he is mentioned with the same addition in a deed of Sir Edward Smythe's in the 7th of Henry VIII.

The interesting, and somewhat romantic history of the death of his grandson and namesake, a favourer of the principles of the reformation in the days of Queen Mary, appears not to have been known to John Fox the martyrologist, the diligent collector of such anecdotes, but was traditionally preserved in the family, and is related by his descendant, the commentator on Antoninus's *Itinerary*.

His known attachment to the "new religion," as it was then called, had exposed him to much danger during that time of fierce persecution, and the expedients which he adopted to avoid the pursuit of his enemies would, doubtless, afford matter for a curious and entertaining relation: but they are coldly dismissed by the commentator, under the general expressions of the "many waies and courses he took for his safety, and to evade the hands of such as lay in wait for him, too long to be told here."

¹ This is the only notice I have seen of a Chapel of St. George in the Church of St. Chad. I suspect, therefore, that it has arisen from a mistake of the chronicler derived from the mention in Mr. Burton's epitaph of the festival of St. George. [This tomb of Edward Burton and Joyce is engraved in Owen and Blakeway's *History*, ii., 231.—Ed.]

The anxiety of the whole nation during the progress of that disease which carried off Queen Mary may be easily conceived. Her dislike of her sister's person and religion, and the danger to which the princess was exposed during that reign, wrought the hopes and fears of both Papists and Protestants to the highest pitch, and these feelings, in the case of Mr. Burton, must have been still more excited by a sense of his own personal hazard. It is no wonder, therefore, that "sitting one day alone in his upper parlour at Longner, in meditation of God's deliverances of his people, and hearing a general ring of all the bells in Shrewsbury, "*his right divining soul should straightway tell him it was for Queen Marie's death.*" It was natural that he should "*long to know the truth more earnestly,*" and equally so, that he should be "*loath to trust his servants*" to make the inquiry. Under these circumstances he called his eldest son Thomas, then a boy of 16 years, and despatched him to the town on horseback. The road from the stables at Longner down to the river (through which, when it is fordable, lies their nearest horse-way to Shrewsbury) ran in the front of the old house, and was commanded by the windows of the upper parlour, in which Mr. Burton was sitting. In order, therefore, to abridge as much as possible the anxious interval of suspense, he directed his son to throw up his hat when he came within sight of those windows, in case he returned with the hoped for intelligence, as a token that the queen was actually dead. The youth set off, and it is surely needless to picture the conflict of passions in the father's breast during his absence. He returned, he made the desired signal. But what must have been his feelings, when, upon hurrying into the apartment to congratulate his father upon his deliverance, he found him just breathing his last! The tumult of the mind had overpowered the body. On receiving the signal "the good man retiring presently from the window, and recovering his chair, for extremity of joy which he conceived for the deliverance of the saints of

God, he suddenly expired, and this was his Nunc dimittis Domine!"

Their next care was to inter his remains. What passed at his funeral I shall give in the words of Fox, in which the candid reader will make some allowance for the warmth of the writer, and of the age in which, and the views with which, he wrote:—

The like example of charitable affection in these catholicke churchmen is also to be sene and noted in the burying of one Mauster Edward Bourton, Esquier, who, in the same diocese of Chester, departyng out of this world the very day before queene Elizabeth was crowned,¹ required of his frendes as they would aunswere for it that his body should be buried in his parish church (whiche was S. Chaddes in Shrousbury) so that no massemonger shoulde be present thereat; which thing being declared to the Curate of that Parish, named Sir John Marshall, and the body beyng withall brought to the buriall²

¹ This seems very precise, and yet we must either condemn it as inaccurate, or abandon the traditional account of Mr. Burton's death, which one would be loath to do, as fictitious. Queen Mary died on the 17th of November, Queen Elizabeth was crowned on the 15th of January. It is utterly incredible that the news of the former event should be two months in travelling from London to Shrewsbury. But there is too much reason to fear from the tenour of Mr. Burton's will, that we must have recourse to the latter expedient, and reject the interesting relation of his descendant. As this stedfast Protestant died, according to that narrative, very suddenly, his will must have been executed at least some days previous to his decease; yet it has evidently been drawn up under a Protestant Sovereign, i.e., after the accession of Elizabeth, for no man in his senses, under the government of Queen Mary, would direct himself to be buried in his parish church, so as no mass-monger should be present at his funeral. Indeed, it must be confessed that Fox's ignorance of the remarkable facts attending this gentleman's death casts a great shade of suspicion upon the whole story.

² After all the body was *not* "brought to the buriall." For thus Fox in the errata prefixed to his work, page 1621, col. 1, line 6:—"Whereas it is mentioned of Maister Edward Bourton, Esquier, that he was brought to the church and there denyed Christian buriall: understand (gentle reader) that he was not brought to the place of burial, but only a messenger, whose name is John Tarperley, was sent to know whether he should be buried in Christian burial or not, which being denyed hym, he was thereupon buried in his owne garden, as is declared in the page above mehtioned." It is impossible not to observe the very reluctant, and somewhat disingenuous terms in which this retraction is couched.

upon the same day that the Queene was crowned, the Curate being therewith offended sayd playnly that he should not be buried in the church there. Whereunto one of his frendes, named George Torpelley,¹ aunsweryng agayne, sayd that God would judge him in the last day, etc. Then the Priest, "Judge God," sayth he, "or Devill, the body shall not come here;" and so they buried him in his owne garden, where he is, no doubt, as neare the kingdome of heaven as if he had bene buried in the middest of the Church."

His descendant's remark upon this transaction follows:—"The storm of persecution was not quite so blown over thereby" (either by Elizabeth's accession or Mr. Burton's sudden death, for it is difficult to say which is meant), "but that still some scatterings did fall upon the servants of God, for they suffered some grievances still, among which was their being debarred from Christian interment in Churches."

The commentator on Antoninus lived in "evil days" during the reign of Puritanism, when Popery was to be painted as black as possible. Our lot is fallen on an age of more liberality, when, without being involved, I trust, in her errors, we can allow her a fair hearing. It is evident from the words of the martyrologist, which are, doubtless, not designedly favourable to the Church of Rome, that Mr. Marshall could not, without a glaring desertion of his principles, have interred the body in his church under the limitations prescribed by the deceased. Could a clergyman of our present establishment give sepulture to a Dissenter who stipulated, and

¹ George Torpelley was probably the informant of Fox. He appears to have been a zealous Protestant of those times, and is referred to by the martyrologist as one of his authorities for the "godly end" of William Glover, who was denied Christian burial by the curate of Wem for his attachment to the cause of reformation. Fox, 1620. Torperley afterwards came to live in Shrewsbury, and seems to have been a very busy fellow and warm Puritan. In the Burghley papers, now in the British Museum, is a curious account by him and one Thomas Browne of certain supposed misconduct of a Mr. William Gerard, one of the counsel of the Marches of Wales.

that in terms of opprobrious contempt, that the service of the Liturgy should not be pronounced over his remains? Nor can we justly withhold the praise of firmness from the curate of St. Chad, who dared to vindicate the rights of his expiring Church, at the moment of her dissolution.

Mr. Burton found sepulture, as we have seen, in his garden near the fishponds, and his remains lay for the space of 56 years with no other memorial on the monument set over them, but his name and the year of his decease, and even these were become illegible by the lapse of so many years, and the effect of the weather. At the end of that time, Sir Andrew Corbet, Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire (my author styles him baronet, but he never bore that title) happening to dine at Longner with divers other gentlemen of quality, asked leave of his host, the grandson of the deceased, to visit the tomb of his ancestor. The state of decay in which it lay drew from him a gentle rebuke or "friendly correction," as the original quaintly expresses it, together with a serious injunction for its reparation, and not long after he produced the following copy of verses, now painted upon the monument, which are creditable to the talents of a Shropshire gentleman of the 17th century, though a leading idea in them proceeds upon the same misconception of the circumstances under which the interment took place, which has been already remarked in the antiquary's reflections on the same transaction.

Was 't for denying Christ, or some notorious fact,
That this man's body Christian burial lack'd?
Oh no! not so, his faithful true profession
Was the chief cause, which then was held transgression;
When Popery here did reign, the See of Rome
Would not admit to any such a tomb,
Within her idol temple walls; but he
Truly professing Christianity,
Was like Christ Jesus in a garden laid,
Where he shall rest in peace till it be said—

Come faithful servant, come, receive with Me
A just reward for thy integrity.—1614.¹

From a younger son of Thomas Burton, the eldest son of Edward, is descended the noble family of the Earls of Conyngham in Ireland. That kingdom, under the reigns of Elizabeth and James, presented a rich field of enterprise for young men of spirit and ambition. Among the adventurers who went to seek their fortunes there was Captain Thomas Burton, the younger son above mentioned. Here he chanced to form an intimacy with his countryman Francis Sheppard of Balcot in the parish of Munslow in Corvedale, who having courted a young lady in that neighbourhood, had the misfortune to kill his rival, Richard More, only son of Jasper More, Esq., of Larden, in a duel, in consequence of which he had fled into Ireland, rose to be an officer in the English army, and got a great estate from the Irish rebels. Captain Burton, whose sister Anne had married Mr. Charles More of Millichop, was probably acquainted with Mr. Sheppard before the fatal adventure which compelled him to leave his native country; and the latter finding his end draw near, made a will by which he devised his estate to his sister Anne Sheppard, and constituted his friend the captain executor, who hastening over to England, and repairing to Millichope, took an opportunity of engaging the affections of the young heiress, and having succeeded in obtaining her hand in marriage, produced her brother's will, and prevailed upon her to accompany him into Ireland, to settle upon her recent acquisitions. Such is the account in a paper at Millichop, drawn up by Mr. Henry More of that place, great nephew of Captain Burton. And from

¹ [In 1842, the tomb, having become very much dilapidated, was taken down and every stone replaced in its original position by Mr. Robert Burton of Longner. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet below the ground, the bones were found, but no trace of any coffin. They were at once covered up again, and the tomb rebuilt. See *S. A. Transactions*, v., 298.—Ed.]

this marriage are descended the Burtons of Ireland, who have spread into a variety of opulent and prolific branches, though the memory of the seat of their maternal ancestry in Corvedale has been so far effaced in the course of two generations, that in the family pedigree deposited in the Ulster office at Dublin, the wife of their progenitor is said to come from "Baycot, about the Cordalls in Herefordshire."

Another descendant of Edward Burton who was buried in his garden, was William Burton, the very learned commentator on Antoninus, who has been already so often quoted. His father, of the same names (second son of Thomas Burton, Esquire, of Longner), was entered of Shrewsbury School in 1584, and is styled a citizen of London by Antony Wood, but was resident at Atcham, and denominated a *plebeian* in 1624, when his son, of whom I am now to speak, was admitted of Queen's College, Oxford, by which designation is only meant that the son was entered as a servitor: a station which those days of comparative simplicity did not regard as discreditable to the son of a younger brother of the first families. William Burton the younger was born in London in or about the year 1608, being of the age of 16 at his admission at Queen's College, where he applied himself with great diligence and equal success to his studies. Logic and Philosophy were the favourite pursuits of that College, but Burton's inclination lay more to Philology and Classical Literature, to which he devoted his nights and days, and in which he attained that proficiency as to be appointed Greek professor in Gloucester Hall at the early age of 23. We have his inaugural lecture on the history of the Greek language on his entrance upon that office, printed at London in 12mo, 1657. It is inscribed to his pupil Thomas Thynne, the first Viscount Weymouth,¹ and it is prefaced by a

¹ This gentleman, the Thomas Thynne, Esq., of Longleate, obtained possession of the papers he left behind him, and they are probably still remaining in the library there,

Latin epistle from his friend, the celebrated Dr. Langbaine, in which the writer reminds his correspondent of the years of study they had passed within the walls of the college from which his letter is dated, and of which Langbaine was now master. Mr. Burton, being compelled to quit college by his necessities, became usher to that famous schoolmaster, Thomas Farnaby, but was afterwards elected to the free Grammar School of Kingston-upon-Thames, which he appears to have retained till his death, though he retired to London two years before that event. At the end of his inaugural lecture mentioned above is a curious little tract, the remains of the ancient Persian language, as they occur in the classical authors, arranged alphabetically, and inscribed to a Shropshire worthy, "the most learned youth Thomas Hide, the very diligent restorer of the Persian Pentateuch." But Mr. Burton's most considerable work was his commentary on the British part of Antoninus's Itinerary, printed at London in a thin folio, 1658, and dedicated to the Right Honourable John, Lord Glyn, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Upper Bench, whom he thanks for "the particular favours conferred on himself, and those bestowed on his near relations." To this work, which displays great research and very general reading, and in which he ranks himself among those who have endeavoured, in many instances with great probability, to deduce the origin of our laws and government from the polity and jurisprudence of the Romans, is prefixed his portrait by Hollar, in which he appears of a comely and grave aspect, with small whiskers and a peaked beard, falling band and tufted gown. He died the 28th of December, 1657, and as his book bears no appearance of a posthumous work, it must have been printed off before his demise, though the booksellers have, according to their usual practice, affixed the date of the succeeding year. Wood mentions his daughter Appollonia, the wife of one Calverley of Pewter Street, in Westminster.

In 1635 and 1640 appeared a splendid folio printed & (*sic*) Cassel, and entitled "Monumentum Sepulchrale illustrissimi ac celsissimi principis &c. Mauritii Hessiæ Langravii," prefixed to which are various verses in honour of the deceased landgrave. One of these is subscribed Guil. Burtonus, Londinensis, LL. L.F. Oxon. Dobunorum ex Aula Glocestrensi. The landgrave died in 1632, and Mr. Burton's verses were, in all probability, written in the following year (while he was yet a resident in the University), and that by the request of John Rous, the librarian (to whom Milton has a poem), and who prefaces the verses with an assertion, Qui hic officisse lachrymas intermiscuere non Principem tantum sed maximum Ducem, Theologum, Philosophum, Politicum, Mathematicum, Poetam, lugent. Such is fame! or such is praise! Who ever before heard of this great landgrave, who added to his exalted rank such consummate skill in so many and so various departments of science.

Monumentum sepulchrale ad—du Mauritii Hassiæ Landgravii Principis—memoriam gloriæ sempiternam exercitum—cassellis 1640

Mansolii Mauritaniani Pars altera

Cassellis anno M.D.C.XXXV.

Vginti academiarum et scholarum Mustrium tam intra quam extra Rom. Imp. necnon variarum ecclesiarum antistitum: nobilium ibidem et aliorum clarissimorum Virorum *Epicedia* quibus communis sui Magnatis et Nutritii quondam illustrissimi, celeissimi principis ac domini, du Mauritii Hass. Landg. Comitis in Catyenelubogen, Diety, Yigenhain, Nidda, &c. Obitum acerbis lachrymis acerbe deplorant.

Cassellis apud Johannem Saurium, Acad. Typographum.
anno M.D.C.XXXV.

Epicedia Anglorum, p. 133.

Guil. Burtonus, Londinensis LL.L.F. Oxon.

Dobunorum ex Aula Glocestrensi.

Sequuntur orationes et carmina in obitus quondam illustrissimorum & florentissimorum Principum Du Othonis, Du Mauritii, Du Philippi, Du Philippi junioris, Du Mauritii senioris, magni illius Mauritii Hassiæ Landgravii, filiorum desideratissimorum &c. &c. Cassellis M.D.C.XXXV.

The first part contains about 60 prints, some of which are more than two feet in length, and I suppose that must have delayed the publication of that part of the work till 1640.

Malden, near Kingston, Surrey,
June 14, 1817.

DEAR SIR,

I send you a copy of the *Annals of Coinage*, for which you have favoured me with your name. As I have no Banker in London you will have the goodness to remit your subscription to me at this place.

All I have yet been able to collect respecting William Burton is the following:—

1637. Mr. William Burton appointed at Midsummer.

1658. Mr. Cooke.

Manning and Bray's *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. i., p. 358, from the book in which the account is kept of the revenues of the School. A note to Mr. Burton's name gives some account of him from *Wood. Ath. Oxon*, vol. ii., p. 215. The present Master of the School knows nothing beyond the above; but I have set an intelligent and indefatigable friend who is intimate with some of the Corporation, to search for further information. Should any such occur, it shall be sent to you immediately.

I remain, dear Sir,

Y^r obliged & very humble Ser^t

ROGER RUDING.

Rev. J. B. Blakeway, Shrewsbury.

Account of Wm. Burton, Schoolmaster of Kingston, extracted from Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, p. 358.

Wm. Burton, Schoolmaster of Kingston, was the son of Wm. Burton of Atcham, Shropshire, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, 1625, under the patronage of Mr. Allen, who removed him to Gloucester Hall, and conferred upon him the Greek lecture. In 1630 he took the degree of B.C.L., but poverty compelled him to leave the University, and become assistant to Mr. Farnabie, the famous schoolmaster at Seven-

oaks, in Kent, and after some years he was elected Master of Kingston Free School, whence after being struck with the palsy, he retired to London, and there died two years after. He published a Latin panegyric on Mr. Allen spoken in Glocester Hall over the body. Annotations on the 1st Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians, translated into English, 1647 and 1652; "*Græcæ Linguae Historia*," 1657, being the substance of various speeches at Glocester Hall; and with it "*Veteris Linguae Persicæ Historia*, 1657," and a commendatory letter of Langbaine's, prefixed. "A Commentary on Antoninus's Itinerary," so far as it concerneth Britain.

He died 28 Dec., 1657, and was buried the same day in the vault belonging to the Clements, now in St. Clement Danes. His collections came into the hands of his scholar, Thos. Thynne, Esq., afterwards Visct. Weymouth.

Wood. Athen. Ox., ii., 215.

There is also an account of Wm. Burton in Knight's *Life of Colet*, p. 402, which refers to Wood's *Athenæ*, vol. ii., p. 215, and is perhaps wholly taken from it. He was educated at St. Paul's, under Alexander Gill, sen., and became a student at Queen's College, Oxon., in Easter term 1625, aged 16, being accounted a good Grecian.

DEAR SIR,

The above is the best account I have been able to collect respecting Mr. Burton, and which probably your friend has already attained. The Company of Mercers, London, are patrons of St. Paul's School; but I have known similar researches rejected at the Clerk's Office of that Company, and consequently have not ventured on an application. I have applied to a daughter of Mr. Laurentz, a late Head-master of Kingston School, and she informs me all the documents respecting that school are in the custody of the Corporation of that town. It is very probable Manning and Bray perused these Records and extracted from them the above account of Burton. The Company of Merchant Adventurers (now denominated the *Hamburgh Company*) was incorporated by Edw. I., anno 1296, being the first Incorporation of Merchants erected in England. Their original name is now in disuse. Kingston is 12 miles from London. I have not forgot to make your remembrance to Mr. France. There is no occasion to

apologize for any application to me, as nothing will give me greater pleasure than to convince you how truly

I am yours

JOHN PRIDDEN.

100, Fleet Street,
27 Feb., 1817.

In the civil wars of Charles I. Longner did not escape without its share of the distresses which at that time affected the whole country. Its commanding situation upon the Severn rendered it too conspicuous to be neglected as an out-post, and it was at an early period of the war garrisoned with a party of Royalists from Shrewsbury. Though the number of soldiers stationed here appears to have been inconsiderable, we may readily conceive that they must have been a great annoyance to the owner, or that he was anxious for their removal. This he at length effected, their presence being required elsewhere, on his undertaking to defend his house against the Parliamentary forces, at his own charge. The following extract from the minutes of the Corporation of Shrewsbury refers to this transaction :—

18 Dec., 1643. Ag. upon y^e promise of Fra. Burton, Esq., of Longner, that he will mayntayne 8 musketeers to keepe the garrison there, that, if the Governor thinke fitt, then to remove y^e garrison from Longner to Monford bridge for defence of y^e bridge.

After the surprise of Shrewsbury in the beginning of the year 1645, Longner could not be long in following the example of the county town. The committee of Shropshire was indefatigable in reducing the whole country entrusted to them, to the power of the Parliament; and in the newspaper entitled *Perfect Occurrences*, of July 25, 1645, in the list of garrisons "taken in" by them from the king, in the course of the summer, mention is made of "Athan bridge and Longnar house," meaning, no doubt, Atcham bridge and this place.

Thomas Burton, Esquire, the son and heir of the last mentioned Francis, was a lawyer of distinguished eminence in the latter part of the 17th century. He

was admitted a member of Gray's Inn the 3rd of May, 1651, and appears to have been as much attached to a reformation in the state in the reign of Charles II., as his ancestor was to one in the Church in that of Queen Mary. At least, the deposition of one Robert Smith, a Scottish covenanter, printed in the appendix to Dr. Spratts' *Narrative of the Rye-house Plot*, p. 180, which states him to have taken refuge in England after the affair of Rothwell Bridge, goes on, "where I continued three years, and was at many Presbyterian house-conventicles in Shrewsbury, Birmingham, and Bristol; but never see a field-conventicle in this kingdom, save one at Clee-hill (some few miles distant from Ludlow) upon Sunday in May, 1681, where we met to the number of upward of a thousand, and some of note were among them. But I do only remember the names of Mr. Burton, a lawyer, whose country residence is in Shropshire, and . . . a merchant in Birmingham, besides the two ministers who preached, whose names are Mr. Thomas Eaglesall, who lived in Kinver, and Mr. Thomas Case, who lived near Shrewsbury, and their sermons were wholly tending to raise faction and sedition, in the same manner as I have too frequently heard in the field-conventicles in Scotland."

Mr. Burton was certainly a gentleman of Whig principles since he was instituted by King William a judge for . . . in Wales, and it is said that he sat on the commission for trying Captain Benbow after the fatal battle of Worcester in 1651.

The male issue of the elder branch of the Burtons failing in the year 1735, the Longner estate devolved upon Anne, the sole heiress of that branch, the wife of Thomas Lingen, Esq., of Radbrook, in the county of Gloucester, a gentleman of a very ancient family and great estate, as he is styled in the *Biographia Britannica* (art. Willis), whose eldest son, Robert Lingen, assumed the name and arms of Burton only, by Act of Parliament, in pursuance of the will of his great-uncle, Thomas Burton, Esq., the last heir male.

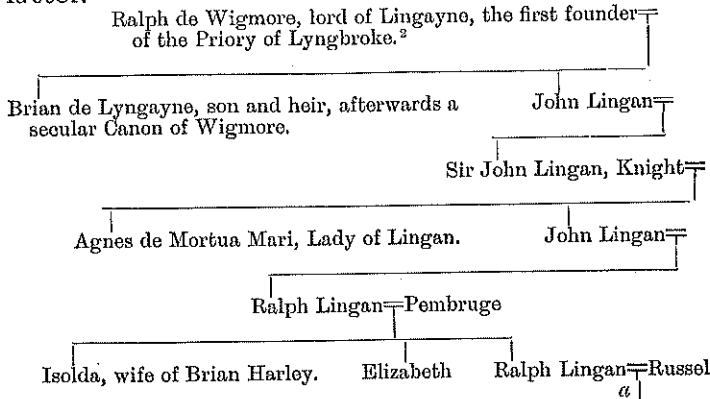
The family of Lingen was of the earliest antiquity and good consideration in the county of Hereford, but an authentic pedigree of their remote descents is out of desideration in these pursuits. I shall deliver nothing as certain which I have not found to be so. It is probable that they are derived from Turstin de Wigmore,¹ who when *Domesday* was compiled held Lingen (there written Lingham, and included within Shropshire) Sirelei and Hantonetun under Ralph de Mortimer, and Melela (Mawley, near Cleobury), from Earl William, i.e., William fitz Osbern, Earl of Hereford, and as many Norman adventurers, after the successful expedition of the sons of Tancred, pushed their footing in both the Sicilies, it is not unlikely that the Count of Andria, of whom we read in a contemporary historian, may have been one of his descendants. "Nec Willielmo regi Apuliae (says the Norman

¹ Turstin of Wigmore married Agnes, daughter of Alured de Merleberge (*Domesday* of Hampshire). It was by this marriage that Turstin got Cowarne, and as the Pauncefotes afterwards held it, it probably passed to them in like manner by marriage. Constantia, daughter of Sir John de Lingayne, married Grimbald, son and heir of Sir Richard Pancefote, in 1253. The marriage articles are dated Thursday after St. James (*Duncomb's Herefordshire* ii., 97). See there the extraordinary account of her conjugal affection in cutting off her left hand to rescue her husband from captivity. It is remarkable, however, that none of them appear on the list of Herefordshire sheriffs before John Lingein, Esq., 6 Edw. IV., who occurs again six years later as John Lingein, Knight. John Lingein without any addition was sheriff 2 Hen. VII., and John Lingein, Knight, 11 Henry VII. John Lingen, junior, Knight, 21 Hen. VII. John Lingen, Knight (without the addition of junior) 8 and 12 Hen. VIII. Thomas Lingen, Knight, 20 Hen. VIII. John Leingein, Esq., 36 Hen. VIII. Edward Leingein, Esq., 18 Jac. I., Henry Lingein, Esq., 13 Car. I.

In the list of Herefordshire gentry 1433, I find only Philip Lyngeyn, as taking the oaths to Henry VI. The attachment of the head of the family to the white rose prevented, I suppose, his name from appearing. Mr. Duncomb (ii., 150) quotes from *Domesday*, "Agnes relictæ Turstini Flandrensis & Eustacius Miles, filius ejus, dominus de Whiteney, dederunt ecclesiæ S^{ci} Petri Gloucestr' unam hidam in Pencumb." He adds that the family of Whitney descended from this Eustace. The above does not sound to me like the style of *Domesday*.

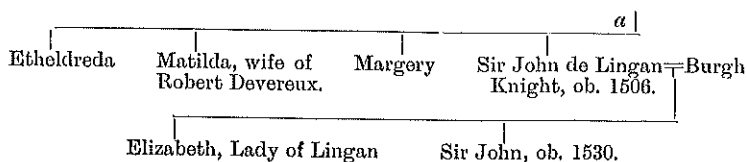
Chronicle, edited by Du Chesne, sub. ann. 1154) bellum deficit, nam Robertus comes de Bassevilla, qui erat cognatus ejus, et *Richardus de Lingen* comes Andriæ putantes regem mortuum, per regnum Apulie graviter debacchati sunt." For there is no probability that this Calabrian earl was a native of the town of his name in the principality of Munster. Our English Lingen¹ is a small village seated in a sequestered valley in the north-western corner of Herefordshire—that part of the county anciently denominated Wigmoreland—a few miles distant from Wigmore, Pembridge, and Aymestrey. The keep and moat of its little castle are still discernable, but all traces of the building have long since utterly disappeared.

In a good Harleian MS. (1087) is an ancient pedigree of this family, and in another (6821) are some notices of several members of it, as they had occurred in the researches of the collector "non linialiter sed secundum reperta in diversis memorandis." I shall transcribe the former, corrected in some few instances by the latter.



¹ It is worth mentioning, for the singularity of the thing, that there is an island of this name in the Indian seas. There is a county called Lingen in the circle of Westphalia. It is surrounded by the Bishoprics of Munster and Osnaburg.

² Leland says the Priory of Lingbroke was founded by some of the Mortimers.



Ralph de Lingayne witnesses a grant of lands without date to Roger de Mortimer, who died in the 17th of John (*Lib. Nig. de Wigmore*; Harl. MS. 1240). A person of these names also occurs in the same book in 1284.

John appears to have been a very favourite name in this family, and there must have been three who bore it in succession, as "*Sir John de Lingayne, the third, Lord of Lingayne*," occurs in the Harl. MS. last quoted.

In the *Testa de Nevill*, compiled chiefly in the reign of Henry III., and the Herefordshire part of it in his 27th year, John de Lingaine is stated to hold half a fee in Lingaine, in the county of Salop,¹ of the barony of R. (Ralph) de Mortimer, half a hide in Kenescestr, in Herefordshire, of Lantony, in Gloucester, of the honour of Snodhill of old feoffment, and a hide in Kovenhop (Konenhop) in the same county of the honour of Wiggemor of old feoffment. He appears among those who hold lands and rents in Shropshire of the annual value of £20 in the 25th Edw. I., and also among the knights of Herefordshire in the same year, and received summons to London with horses and arms, &c. (Harl. MSS. 1192).

In the 40th of Henry III. he had a grant of free warren in his manor of Lingeyne, which then still continued to be deemed a part of Shropshire.

¹ Qu. ? Is there not some error in placing Lingain in *Shropshire*, as this entry occurs under Lingain in Wigmore Hund., Co. Hereford? If further particulars of the Lingain family will be useful I can give them from Blount's MS.—W. H.

On the first page of his MS. the learned author has written, "I began this work in August, 1675."

Ex ipso Autographo Henricus [3] Rex. Sciatis nos concessisse
 sub magno sigillo & hac carta nostra confirmasse dilecto
 penes Robertu' & fidei nostro Johanni de Lingeyne quod
 Dobins, Arm.' ipse et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant
 liberam Warennam in omnibus domini-
 cis terris suis *Manerii sui de Lingeyne in Com' Salop'*. Et in
 omnibus dominicis terris suis Maneriorum suorum de Adel-
 mondestrot, Comenhop, Schirlith et Kenescestr in Com' Here-
 ford'. Dum tamen terræ illæ non sint infra metas forestarum
 nostrarum. Ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in
 eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad Warennam pertineat sine
 licentia et voluntate ipsius Johannis vel hered' suorum super
 forisfacturam nostram decem librarum. Quare volumus &c.
 Hiis testibus, Venerabilibus patribus, W. Bathon' et Wellen.
 Episcopo et A. Winton, Clerico, Johanne filio Galfridi Justici-
 arii Hiberniæ, Johanni Haunsell preposito Beverlaci, Will'o de
 Grey, Barth. Pecch, Patricio de Chaworth E. de Bavai . . .
 Nicholao de S^{to} Mauro, Radulpho de Bakepuz, Will'o de Sancto
 Ermino, Will'o Bougner et aliis. Dat. per manum nostram
 apud Winton' vicesimo octavo die Decembris, Anno regni
 nostri quadragesimo.

[From Blount's MS. Collections for Herefordshire,
 penes William Blount, M.D., Hereford, May 13, 1808.]

He appears among those who held lands and rents in
 this county of the annual value of £20 in the 25th
 Edw. I., and also among the knights of Herefordshire in
 the same year, and received summons to London with
 horses and arms; and that he was dignified with the
 honour of knighthood is certain from the Black Book of
 Wigmore, already quoted, in which he occurs with that
 title as a witness to various charters of Roger de
 Mortimer in the 7th, 10th, and 12th of Edw. II.

Assises held at Salop 20 Edw. I. (A^o 1292). Ralph
 de Lengeyne was found to have taken from the vill of
 Huntydon 18^d for Streteward and Motfee. (Lloyd's
 Collections for *Hist. of Shropshire*, voce Chelmarsh,
 p. 204).

9 Edw. II. Richard de Lingen and Margaret de
 Mortimer held Stirch and Leinton, in Hereford Hundred.

Ralph de Lingen, Knight, occurs in the same
 [Blount's] MS., and in the same quality in the 49th

Edward III., and I take him to be the same who is stated (though without the addition of knight) to hold Couenhope in the 22nd Richard II., and who, by the name of Ralph Lingen of Wigmore, married Margery, daughter of Fulke de Penbruge of Tonge Castle, in Shropshire, and had issue by her, Isabel Lingen, successively the wife of Sir Fulke Penbruge of the same castle, Sir Thomas Peytevine, and Sir John Ludlow, knights, and foundress in 1411 of the College of Tonge. It is from these frequent inter-marriages with the family of Pembruge that I derive the arms of Lingen, for armorial bearings were by no means fully established in this country as late as the middle of the 15th century, many persons of ancient family and fortune not having then assumed them; and Mr. Selden quotes an example under the reign of Edward III. of an esquire of Buckinghamshire, who, being interrogated whether he were a gentleman and had arms, or no, deposes upon oath that he was a gentleman of birth and had land of 20 marks yearly by descent, "and has not used to travail in war, nor his father before him, wherefore he has never sought to learn what his arms are." (Selden Tit. Hon., pt. 2, Ch. 5, sec. 47).

This was certainly the case in the 19th of Edward III. with the family now under consideration, for in a deed dated Sunday after the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr in that year, whereby John de Lyngeyne grants a piece of land in Homene Castel in fee to one Roger Ynggon, he seals with nothing but a sprig, a proof that he had then no hereditary coat armour. At a later period, and, as I suspect after the estates of Mortimer had passed to the house of York, and the white rose was become the badge of that family, the Lingens assumed for their arms, barry or. and az., a bend charged with 3 white roses surmounting 2 bars, a coat evidently derived from that of Pembruge, the bend and bars without the charge which I find appendant to a deed of Henry de Pennebrugge, Knight, in 31 Edw. I., as that in its turn was borrowed from the arms

of Harcourt, the bars without the bend, by a coheirress of which family Tonge Castle passed into that of Pembruge in the second year of that king's reign.

Ralph de Lingen, Knight, mentioned above, was father, I presume, of Ralph Lyngeyn, Knight, who in the 21st of Henry VI., 1442, occurs as a trustee with Humphrey Cotes (*inter cartas Joh. Cotes de Woodcote ar.*), and who was dead in the 38th of the same king, 1459 (*Ibid*). In his will, which bears date December 18th, 1452, he styles himself of Stoke, and from him the pedigree descends in a certain and uninterrupted succession.

(Aycough's Index 112, B. 13).

Indorsed: given by Mr. James Hill 30 March, 1719.

Indorsed: A Wyll of Raphe Lingeyn a° dñi m.cccc.lii. Dat p' copia' Registri. In the name of God . . . lmyghty Jhu' . . . Sr Rau . . . e lyngayne yn clere and holie mynde the xviii day of Decembr' the yer of our lorde m'ccclii make my testament orde . . . nte & wyll . . . o . . . co of . . . y londys as of my goodys yn the forme that folwyth, that ys to wete fyrste y bequethe my sowle to God my body to be buryed yn suche place as my wyfe my sone John Hugh Schelwyke & the p'son of Seynt Nicholas Sutton whom y make myn executores lyketh be . . . te & . . . weyneth for. It. y wyll that aboue my burynge dirige ac masse be dyspondyt money clothyng & vytayle for poure men' wyth lyghte about my sepulte' after the dysposycyon of my sayde executores to despose & ordeyne as them semyth best And over thys, theras John Barre knyght & other ben enfeffed yn dyu'se man'es londys & teneme'ts as hyt ys conteyned yn a dede ther of made by me to them to have & holde to them and (*sic*) and to ther eyres for eu', more y wyne desyre, and prey the sayde feffees that they make estate of the maner of Sutton ou' court wyth the appten'nce with other londys & tenementys called Gerionyffe wyth the appten'nce yn Sutton yn the schyr of Hereford to Jane my wyfe to have & to holde to hir for t'me of hir lyfe the remeyndr therof to the sayde John my sone to have to hym & to hys eyres for eu' mor'. Also y wyne ordeyn & prey seyde feoffees of all other londys & ten'ntes to kepe them styll in ther handes & that my dettes may be payed of the furst yssues p'f'tes and ther of comynge p'vyded alwey yt my chyldryn have ther sustynaunce ther of. And after that don' & p'formed y wyne

desyre & pray my sayde feoffees that of the sayde issues p'fetes & revenues my doughtres be mayed be the dyscrecyon dysposycyon acorde & assent of my sayde executors or ij or iij of them. And yn the mene tyme y wylne & prey my sayd feoffees that the sayd issues & p'fatis y may have p'stes doynge dyuynne s'uyce for my soole my fadre & my modre & my fadre yn lawe John Russell yn suche place as my bodye lythe & yn other aftre dysposycyon of my sayde executo's. Yn case that my goodys woll atteyn ther to Itm y woll and ordeyn that dyu'se goodys yn plate of selu' that som tyme were my fadre yn lawe John Russell & my modrys yn my dysposycyon pte ther of dysposed yn mynystred wher of pte resteth yn my warde weh pte so undysposed y woll that hyt be p'sued & by the ou' syth of my brother Thomas Bromwyche & of my sayde executo's & the money ther of to be dysposed by my sayde brother aboue rehersed p'formed y p'y my sayde feoffees to make estate to eu'y of my sones that ys to wete Richard Thomas & Raufe of o yerly lyvelod pte of the sayde londes & ten'ntes that they were enfeoffed yn by me yn valewe yerly at the dyscrecyon of my sayde executo's other ij or iij of them to have & to holde to eu'y of my sayde sones for t'me of ther lyves, the remayndr ther of aft' the deseies of eu'y of them to my sone John & to hys eyres to the wyche wylle ordeyn'nce & testament to execute y ordeyn & make my sayde wyfe my sone John, Hugh Schelwyke & the sayd p'son myn executores, preynge the sayd John Barre knyght to be ou'seer ther of.

[Proved before the subdean of Hereford 20 Feb. a^o infra-script, & administration granted to Jane ux'i dict. Radulfi & Joh'i filio d'e'i Radulfi, with power reserved to grant adm'on to Hugh Schelewyk & Roger Carwardyn cap'lain, when they shall come in].

A copy of a deed in the possession of Mrs. Betton of Shrewsbury, relict of Richard Betton, Esq., of Great Berwick, which is thus endorsed :—

A license from Elizabeth Lyngham widow to John Snede to inclose lands, 7 Hen. VIII.

Memorand' that John Snede of wanteno' in the Countie of Salop mad sute unto Syr John Lyngh'am knyghte & Dame Elizabeth his wiffe then being at their manor of Sutton in the countie of hereford, desyringe them in as moche as they were his naturall lord & lady that he myghte occupie and enjoye suche landes as his auncetrees had by gifte of there noble

progenitors & auncetries as by there deede under seale of armes more plainlier dothe appere & there delyu'de his saide lorde & lady the saide deede desiringe them to see that he had righte according to his saide evidence & thereupon his saide lorde & lady dymytted him to John Breynton lerned in the law sendinge with hym the saide evidence & the said lerned man saide upon his lernynge that he ought to have & enjoye the saide landes accordinge to his saide dede. On this the said dame Elizabeth afar the decesse of her saide husbände, whose soule *Jhu p'don'*, comaunded david younge then being her stuarde & auditor upon the accompt takyn at the maner of aillmonstro at Michillmas the viith yere of kinge harry the viiith and Jeaⁿ lloyde then beinge her bailiff that they shulde take a one upon the saide grounde & that they shulde see that her saide ten^{ante} shulde have all they landes specified in his saide deede & accordinge to her comaundement the saide stuarde & bailiff vued the grounde the thridde daye of Marche the viith yere of kinge harry the viiith havinge the saide evidence redde at eu'y bounde & mere of the saide lande ande thereupon gave licen^e accordinge to the ladyis comaundeme^{ts} to close the said landes And in Wittnes whereof the saide Stuarde wrote this sedule for to remayne with saide evidence to the entent that other that hereafter shall come maye haue p'fite knowlage of this that hath byn don in this behalff.

Written at wanteno^r the daye & yere above saide
per me dauid younge,

(Hollins, Speed, Leland, Hereford Church, Brit. Bibl. Harl. 6726).

P. 2 of Wigmore hundred. Aylmestre, Qu y^e church viewed June 24, 1656.

On y^e south side of the chancell is a faire tombe of alabaster wth y^e figures of a man and a woman cutt in, about the verge of y^e stone are these wordes somewhat imperfect in their first order.

HIC JACIT DN'S IOH'ES LINGHEN ET DN'A ELIZABETH VXOR EIVS
QVI QVIDEM IOH'ES OBIT DIE MENSIS ET ELICABETH OBIT
I. DIE PURIFICATIONIS SC'TE MARIE ANNO DNI M CCCC XXII
quorum animab' propitiatur Deus. Amen.

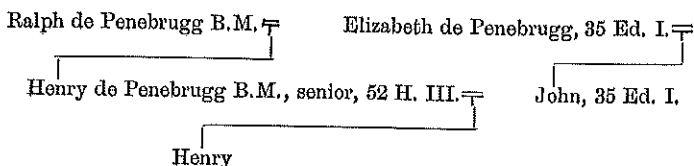
On y^e tombe is carved this cote (tricked in MS.).

(Index of ancient Charters xxvii., 158).

Wigmore. Indorsed, Roger Mortymer's Deede of xi. acres of land in Scepey and other land &c.

"Roger Mortimer: Supposed to be given by Mr. James Hill."

Sciant p'sentes & futuri Quod Ego Rog's de mortuo mari Dedi & concessi & hac p'senti carta mea confirmavi Domino Joh'i de lingeyne pro homagio & s'uico suo undecim acras prati de pastura mea in Scephey integre et incluse sunt p' illud fossatum quod eas undiq' circuit. Jungentes se in p'te Australi ad prata hominum meoru' de burtton. Dedi eciam & concessi eidem Joh'i totam illam terram q'm Willelmus Ven-trarius Aliquo te'pore subtus castrum meum de Wiggemor' tenuit pro quodam cursu Aquæ h'ndo in escambio' resq' ad Vinarium meum p' mediam illam terram & terram quam Henricus culpus & petronilla uxor eius de predic'o Joh'e tenent pro ut rivulus Aquam ducit ad pred'c'm Vinarium meum. Tenend' & h'nd' de me & de heredib' meis sibi & heredibus suis u'l suis assignatis, libere quiete bene & inpace, integre & honorifice exceptis domib' religiosis & hideis Reddendo inde Annuatim michi & heredib' meis ipse & heredes sui u'l sui Assignati unum denariu' ad festum s'ci michaelis pro om'i seruico seculari exactione & demanda que de d'ca terra exeunt u'l exire poterunt. Ego vero Rog's de Mortuo mar' & heredes mei p'd'cas undecim acra' una cum t'ra p'scripta p'd'co Joh'i & heredibus suis u'l suis Assignatis contra om'es homines & feminas in p'petuum Warentizabimus. Et quia volo q'd hec mea donac'o & concessio firma sit & stabilis & in p'petuum p'maneat huic p'senti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testib': D'no Briano de Brompton. D'no Henrico de mortuo mar'. D'no Symon de burlhe. D'no Joh'e de dunton. Henrico de Wlardeston. Rob'to Corbet. Willo le sterke tunc constabell' de Wygimor, & multis aliis.



WYTHYNGTON.

Pedes finiu' Com' Salop tempore R' Edwardi Tertii abbreviat'.
41 Edw. III. Will'us de Haulghton de med' man' de Wyth-ynton & Longenore in tallio. n. 9.

18 Ric. IV. Joh'es Holgot & Beatrice ux' de medietat' man' de Wythyngton & Longenore up y^e were, ex Walt' Grey & Marg. n. 59.

22 Ric. II. Walt' Grey & Margaret' de mediet' man' de Wythyngton & Longelnore up y^e were hered' Walteri. n. 71.

Feodarium Hundredi de Bradford.

A^o 24 E. I. penes Fr. Ch. de E.
 Rob'tus de Haughton tenet vill' (de Wythinton) de Ric'o
 filio Alani per medietat' 1 feodi militis Gildabil'.

De Libertatibus.

idem, p. 25^b Gad'c de Berwick 1 feod. in Rodington et Sugese-
 up'ton ad don dimid' feodi.
 membris Eton Constantine 1 feod'.
 Marchamley 4^{tham} p'tem 1 feo. milit'.
 Withington dim' feodi.
 Chetwinde duo feodu.

Claus. 41 Edw. III., m. 10, f. 189.

Jo'n Hert erchepestre de Welcombe et Jo' de Eccleshale.
 clericus concedunt Will'mo de Haulghton unum annualem
 redd' vigint' librar' exeunt' de maner' de Claldewell sibi et
 hered' suis ea conditione quod pro tempore quod dom' Will'us
 et heredes sui tenent bene et in pace medietatem maneriorum
 de Longenore et Wythynton in Com' Salop' sans estre empledez
 per Margarete file et un des heires Nichole de Haulghton
 Chival' ou per les heires le dit Margaret per Briefe en la Court
 nostre Seig^r le Roy per quel le dit William ou les heires de son
 corps engendrer perdout les dites moieties des dites maunours.

Esch. 11 Edw. I. Tho. de Halton, 30. Withington villa.

Esch. 32 Edw. I. Rob't Halghton 19. Withinton villa 1
 Mess' 4 Caruc' dim' ter' et Upton secta curiae.

Salop' Com' sect'.

Bradford Hund' cu' redd' et car' ter' &c.

Escheat: 48 Ed. III. Joh'es Charleton d'us Powis m' Wyth-
 inton &c.

50 Edw. III. Joh'es Charleton de Powis chiv^r. 43. Wythin-
 ton &c.

21 Rich. II. Johanna ux' Jo. de Charleton Chiv^r. 13. Withinton.

3 Hen. IV. Joh'es Charleton de Powis. 40. Upton Withington.

9 Hen. V. Edw^r Charleton de Powis Ch^r. 53. Wythington.

Quat. *Esch.* 33 E. I. Hugo Prior de Magna Malverne. 112.
 Quatte 1 mess' 1 molend' et 1 acr' ter' ib'dem

35 Edw. I. Joh'es fil' Joh'is fil' Phylip'. *Licent' Alienand'*.
 186. Quatte in dim'.

Esch. 8 Edw. III. Petr'us de Welles. 49. Quatt m'.

Esch. 16 Edw. III. Ric'us de Welles.

34 Edw. III. Quatt (vid. page 66).

4 Hen. IV. Hugo Mortimer 28. Quatt m' chilesm'sche m' &c.

9 Hen. IV. Joh'es Cressy senr. 13. Quatt m' 1 pt.

6 Hen. VI. Petronilla ux' Hugonis mortymr. 5. Quatt m' 3 p^s

15 Ric. II. Will'us filius Henrici Mortymr. 46. Qu. Quatte m' Ext'.

8 Hen. V. Egidius Fililode. 74. Quatt.

4 Hen. VI. Petronilla ux' Hugonis Mortymr. 5. Quatt m' 3 p^s

13 Edw. IV. Joh'es Bruyn Ar. 55. Quatford.

[The descent of the Longner estate in the family of Lingen, now Burton, may be thus traced. Robert Lingen, who succeeded his uncle, Thomas Burton of Longner, in 1730, assumed the surname of Burton by Act of Parliament in 1748. He was born in 1725, was High Sheriff of Salop 1763, married 1748 Anne, daughter of Thomas Hill of Tern Hall, and died in 1803. His eldest son,—Robert Burton, of Longner, High Sheriff 1804, died without issue in 1841, and was succeeded by his nephew,—Robert Burton (son of the Rev. Henry Burton, Vicar of Atcham), of Longner. He married first, Catherine, daughter of William Walcot of the Moor Hall; and secondly, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Herbert Oakeley, D.D., of Oakeley, by whom he left at his death 14 Sept., 1860, a son,—Robert Lingen Burton, J.P. and D.L., of Longner. He married in 1861, Catherine Sophia, daughter of Richard Francis Cleaveland, Commander R.N., and died 17 November, 1880, leaving (with other issue) a son,—John Lingen Burton, now of Longner Hall. The Arms of Burton are: Per pale azure and purpure a cross engrailed or between four roses argent.

Longner is an insulated part of St. Chad's parish. The present house was rebuilt in 1806, and stands on an acclivity above the Severn, in an extensive and well-wooded park.—Ed.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF ATCHAM.

(From Geo. Morris's MS. Shropshire Registers).

1619, March 4. Mr. Thomas Burton bur.

1622, May 5. Mr. Francis Burton and Katherine Walton mar.

1622, June 4. Thomas, son of John Burton and Margaret, bapt.

1622, Oct. 4. Elizabeth, wife of Edward Burton, bur.

1629, June 16. John Burton bur.

1671, Nov. 11. Katherine, wife of Francis Burton, Esq., bur.; died 8th.

1673, July 31. Anne, dau. of Thomas Burton, Esq., and Elizabeth, bapt.

1675, July 13. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Burton, Esq., and Elizabeth, bapt.

- 1676, March 29. Catherine, dau. of Thomas Burton and Elizabeth, bapt.
- 1677, April 23. Robert, son of Thomas Burton and Elizabeth, bapt.
- 1679, Dec. 16. Katherine, dau. of Thomas Burton, Esq., of Longner, and Elizabeth, bapt.
- 1680, Jan. 13. Mary, dau. of Thomas Burton, Esq., of Longner, and Elizabeth, bapt.
- 1680, May 7. Francis Burton of Longner, Esq., buried.
- 1683, May 10. Thomas, son of Thomas Burton, Esq., of Longner, and Elizabeth, bapt.
- 1686, June 25. Edward, son of Thomas Burton, Esq., of Longner, and Elizabeth, bapt.
- 1691, June 9. Penelope, dau. of Thomas Burton, Esq., of Longner, and Elizabeth, bapt.
- 1691, July 13. Penelope, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Burton, bur.
- 1692, Feb. 14. Edward, son of Thomas Burton, Esq., of Longner, and Elizabeth, bur.
- 1693, Dec. 8. Mrs. Elizabeth Burton bur.
- 1695, Ap. 27. Thomas Burton, of Longner, Esq., buried.
- 1725, Feb. 21. Robert Burton of Longner, Esq., buried.
- 1753, Mar. 12. Thomas, son of Robert Burton of Longner and Ann, bapt.
- 1758, June 25. Ann, dau. of Robert Burton of Longner and Ann, bur.
- 1761, Oct. 16. Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Burton of Longner and Ann, bur.
- 1771, May 6. Anne, wife of Robert Burton, Esq., bur.
- 1775, Aug. 1. Mary, dau. of Robert Burton and Ann, his late wife, bur.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF ST. CHAD,
SHREWSBURY.

- 1637, Nov. 21. Thomas, son of Mr. Francis Burton and Catherine, bapt.
- 1682, Dec. 23. Mr. John Burton of Ellesmere parish, and Mrs. Ann Gittins of Baschurch, mar.
- 1730, Aug. 15. Thomas Burton, Esq., buried.
- 1735, Feb. 13. Thomas Burton of Longner, Esq., bur.
- 1755, Sept. 27. Henry, son of Robert Burton, Esq., and Anne, bapt.; born 24th.
- 1757, Jan. 1. Edward, son of Robert Burton, Esq., and Anne, bapt.

- 1758, June 12. Anne, dau. of Robert Burton, Esq., and Anne, bapt.; born May 30.
1759, Aug. 22. Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Burton, Esq., and Anne, bapt.; born 20th.
1760, Nov. 8. Anne, dau. of Robert Burton, Esq., and Anne, bapt.; born 6th.
1767, May 23. Anna Maria, dau. of Robert Burton, Esq., bapt.
1771, Ap. 24. John, son of Robert Burton, Esq., bapt.
1789, Dec. 17. Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Burton, Esq., and Dorothy, bapt.; born 15th.
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TRANSACTIONS
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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual General Meeting of this Society was held at the Shire-hall, Shrewsbury, on Saturday, February 10th, 1894. The Rev. T. Auden, M.A., F.S.A., Chairman of the Council, presided, and there were also present—The Bishop of Shrewsbury, Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., F.S.A., Sir Charles Rouse-Boughton, Bart., Mr. and Mrs. R. Taylor, Dr. Calvert, Mr. W. Phillips, the Misses Hawkins, the Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane, Mr. G. Sandford Corser, Mr. H. W. Adnitt, Mr. T. E. Pickering, M.A., Mr. W. Burson, Mr. H. T. Weyman, Ludlow, Major H. R. H. Southam, Mr. Geo. Griffiths, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Mr. W. Beacall, Mr. A. C. Phillips, Mr. P. F. Timmis and Mr. F. Goyne, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the meeting, said he was very glad to be able to address those present as ladies and gentlemen. He believed that was the first occasion on which ladies had honoured the Society with their presence, and they had set an example which he hoped would be followed in future years. (Hear, hear). He then called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report of the Council, which was as follows :—

The chief work of the Society during the past year has been the issue of the usual *Transactions*, which, it is believed, have fully maintained their interest, and added considerably to the knowledge of the antiquities of the county. A suggestion was made at the last Annual Meeting that the *Transactions* should contain in their pages a larger number of illustrations. The Editorial Committee would gladly carry out this suggestion, if only the county generally would give more adequate support to the Society, and so place more money at their disposal. The Council venture to make a very earnest appeal to all the present members to use their utmost endeavours, by personal influence with their friends, to secure additions to their number. The Council have had under their repeated consideration the issue of the Index to the first series of the *Transactions*, but they have been prevented from taking any definite step by want of funds. It is now proposed to publish it as a separate volume by subscription, as soon as subscribers' names have been received in sufficient numbers to justify the expenditure. The Council have lately given their sanction to the issue under their patronage of a work which they believe will largely assist in spreading an accurate knowledge of one portion of the ancient buildings of the county, viz., "An Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire," by D. H. S. Cranage, Esq., B.A., Lecturer on Architecture under the Cambridge University

Extension Scheme. Towards the close of the year a correspondence took place between the Council of your Society and that of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, in reference to the next meeting of that body. Your Council have invited the Institute to repeat during the coming summer the visit to Shrewsbury which they last made in 1855, and that invitation has been cordially accepted. The exact date of the meeting has yet to be fixed, but it is hoped that all who are justly proud of their county will unite in the effort to give a hearty welcome to the members of this important body, so that they may carry away with them pleasant recollections of Shropshire kindness, as well as interest in the many relics of antiquity which it is the good fortune of the county to possess.

(Signed). THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.,

10 Feb., 1894.

Chairman of the Council.

The Accounts for the year showed a balance in hand of 6s., but on the General Statement there was a deficiency of £50 9s. 1d.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the Report and Statement of Accounts be printed and circulated among the members of the Society. He said that he should like to take the opportunity of saying that he occupied the position in which he was placed entirely at the wish of the Council of the Society, and not from any wish of his own. It was the unanimous wish of the Council, for reasons which he need not then enter into, that he should take the chair as Chairman of the Council, and he need not say that he was glad to do anything he could for a Society in which he took so much interest. (Hear, hear.) In his address he should confine himself to two or three remarks in reference to matters which occurred in the report; he did not intend to touch upon anything archæological, because they had the promise of a paper from their friend Dr. Calvert, and they were expecting it to be an unusually interesting one. (Applause). In the Report the first matter he should like to give emphasis to, was the need the Society had for very much increased support. (Hear, hear.) They had a most interesting county—no one could possibly deny that Shropshire stood very high in the objects of archæology and antiquarian interest which it possessed—and yet the Archæological Society was not supported as it ought to be. (Hear, hear.) They had heard from the financial statement that, though the accounts for the year showed a slight balance in hand, there were certain liabilities in the matter of printing, which, of course, were always going on and being added to, and they were liabilities which really left them with a deficiency of something like £50. This was not as it should be, and if they could bring it home to the minds of the people in the county generally he thought it would not continue to be so. He could only hope that every member, whether present that afternoon or who might read an account of the proceedings, would take to heart what was said in the report, namely, that the Council ventured to make the request that all present members would use their utmost endeavours by personal influence with their friends to secure an addition to their numbers. (Hear, hear.) It was the experience of those who took part in the management of the Society, as it was the experience of other

societies, that to send out circulars was very little use indeed, and he therefore ventured to emphasise the remark in the report, that they should try to secure some new members by personal influence among their own circle of friends. (Hear, hear.) He would now just allude to the work on the Churches of Shropshire, which Mr. Cranage was endeavouring to make a valuable antiquarian work, not merely a modern guide book. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cranage was working very hard at it, and he hoped his efforts would be successful. (Hear, hear.) He knew that at present Mr. Cranage ran considerable danger of being at a loss by the work, but he hoped that the loss would not be unnecessarily severe to him. (Hear, hear.) Then he wanted specially to say a word about that matter which formed the subject of the last paragraph of the report, namely, the visit of the Royal Archæological Institute during next summer. He was a member of the Institute, and at the meeting last summer he was sounded on the subject as to whether Shropshire people would be inclined to receive them. He brought the matter before the Council of their own Society, and they unanimously agreed to invite the members of the Institute to visit Shrewsbury. (Applause.) They were here last in 1855, and he believed that there were very few now taking part in the proceedings connected with their own Council, who took part then; but he was glad to see present one gentleman whose name would be found in the list of those who took part on that occasion—he referred to Sir Charles Rouse-Boughton. (Applause.) He hoped that not only Sir Charles but all others would take a similar kindly interest in the matter when the Institute next visited the town. (Hear, hear.) He need not say a word about the Archæological Institute but might just remark that it was conducted on lines which stood very high indeed in its study of antiquities. It was a peripatetic society, holding meetings in different parts of the country year by year, and it had been generally found that the visit of the Institute to any particular neighbourhood had served to stir up interest in antiquarian matters locally as well as generally. He hoped that would be the result of the visit of the Institute this next summer. (Hear, hear.) The exact date was not yet fixed—that would be a matter for consultation between their own Council and the Council of the Institute sometime during the next few weeks; but it would be either the last week in July or the second week in August. He would only add, in conclusion, that he hoped every member of the Society, and those who at present might not be members, would take an interest in the forthcoming visit, and that the whole county would join heartily in an endeavour to make the visit a success. (Hear, hear.) The Shropshire Society would like to show the Institute every kindness they could, and enable them to carry back pleasant recollections of their visit. The Mayor of Shrewsbury had already expressed his willingness to take his part in connection with the visit, and he hoped that what his Worship had begun as head of the town, would be cordially taken up by others connected more especially with the county. (Applause.)

MR. STANLEY LEIGHTON seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and in doing so said he could echo, with very great pleasure, the words which the Chairman had used, that they should try to enlarge the basis of the Society—and should endeavour, as far as possible, to obtain a larger number of members. In times past, before there was any Society of that sort in Shropshire, the county had produced some very noted and eminent antiquaries, and they knew that association helped on a work of that kind by the co-operation of as many men as they could prominently call to it; therefore he felt that they ought in a business-like spirit to undertake the task, which need not be at all an unpleasant one, of endeavouring to suggest to their friends who were not members that it would be a good thing if they became members. (Hear, hear.) But in addition to introducing to their own Society as many Shropshire men as they could, it always struck him that a society of that sort, which covered the whole county and which was the oldest antiquarian Society in the county, might also endeavour to incorporate within itself all the other societies which in any way overlapped its area. For instance, there was the old Powysland Club. Powysland covered a large portion of Shropshire. Pengwern Powys, the ancient name of the town, was the capital of Powysland, therefore it appeared to him that they might enter into communication with their friends who were working in the same field and with the same object, to see whether they could not unite with them. (Hear, hear.) Then again there were other subsidiary societies of the same character in Shropshire, such as the Caradoc Club and the Severn Valley Club, organisations which he believed were making an effort to draw to themselves greater support, and it appeared to him that it would be well to see how far they could join them with the Shropshire Society, and thus create one good organisation. (Hear, hear.) He was well aware that it was possible, as in many other societies, to have two classes of members—one class who subscribed for the publications of the Society, and another consisting of ordinary members who did not take in the publications; but at all events it appeared to him that the present was an appropriate time for considering what the Chairman had so well suggested, as to how far they could increase their own membership, and the possibility of uniting or welding together the other kindred societies which covered the same area to a certain extent as their own. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the Council had done all they could do with their powers—their very limited powers—to carry on well and efficiently the work of the Society. (Hear, hear.) He suggested on another occasion that they should endeavour to have more illustrations, because he did not think that an antiquarian volume could be made interesting to the general public, nor indeed did he think it could be made so acceptable to antiquaries themselves, if descriptions were only given without illustrations. (Hear, hear.) He therefore thought that to be a most important part of their work. The Council had given a very good reason why they had not been able to carry out these illustrations. He knew that they were very expensive, and

for this reason the Council had not been able to go in for so much of this particular kind of work. Then an Antiquarian Society like their own should always turn its attention to practical objects. He meant such work as this : The Society had turned its attention to the records of Shrewsbury, and was doing a most excellent work in overhauling the old manuscripts which for a great number of years had been in the possession of the Corporation of Shrewsbury. (Hear, hear.) The Society had also done an admirable work at Wroxeter, and he wished to suggest another form of labour which he hoped in the course of time it would take up, and that was the publication of Parish Registers. (Hear, hear.) It was a most interesting, and, as he believed, a most important part of the duty of every Englishman not to let the ancient parochial records fade away from decay or be destroyed by the chances of fire—(hear, hear)—and the only way to preserve them was to have them printed and indexed. (Hear, hear.) Such were some of the great and important works which belonged to societies like theirs, and he hoped that the suggestions which he had made with regard to the co-operation of other societies, and the endeavour to get more members to join their Society, would be taken up in a practical form. (Applause.)

The motion was then put, and carried.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

The BISHOP of SHREWSBURY proposed that the Lord Bishop of Lichfield be elected a Vice-President of the Society. (Applause). He remarked that when they took into account how much archaeological interest centred in the different churches, it could not be out of place, but, on the other hand, most fitting, that the ecclesiastical head of the diocese should occupy an important and prominent position in connection with the Society. Such a recognition was due to the Bishop officially, and he was sure that, as far as time allowed, his lordship would take a very intelligent and personal interest in all that concerned the work of the Society. (Hear, hear.) As for himself, he was sorry to say that his previous occupations had debarred him from making himself acquainted with archaeology or natural history as pursued by their Society ; but when time allowed he hoped that he might learn something through his membership with it (Applause). He noticed in the Statement of Accounts that a certain mysterious crypt was alluded to as having consumed some of the funds of the Society, and, he believed, that that crypt, if it had been properly described, would have been mentioned in connection with Old St. Chad's. He had succeeded to the vicarage of the Church, and, therefore, with the churchwardens had also succeeded to the guardianship of that most interesting relic, and he felt a very earnest desire that all that could be done for its preservation should be done. He was aware of the trouble and the pains which the Society had expended upon excavating the place and laying it bare ; but he was not at all satisfied with its present condition—it was too easy accessible for any rubbish that might be thrown over the wall, and other-

wise seemed to be in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition. Since he came to Shrewsbury something had been done to secure the pillars and otherwise keep them in order; but he should be glad, and the churchwardens would also, for any suggestions from those competent to advise in order to keep the place in a proper and satisfactory condition. (Hear, hear). With regard to the chancel, that was a work he would like to see undertaken and properly restored, and he had taken the first step towards that end. He felt that a certain amount of responsibility rested upon the vicar and churchwardens of St. Chad's, who had the guardianship of the old relic, to see that it was preserved as much as possible. (Applause).

Mr. G. S. CORSER seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

APPOINTMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Sir CHARLES ROUSE-BOUGHTON said he had great pleasure in moving "That the members of the Council, being eligible for re-election, be appointed the Council for the current year." To members of the Society the fitness of these gentlemen must be very apparent whether they looked to the literary work of the journal, which was under their supervision, or to the satisfactory way in which the income of the Society had been expended. The non-workers, who were necessarily in a large majority in every Society, felt in this case the utmost confidence in these gentlemen, and under very great obligation to them for their labours in the public interest. He thought, however, that this ought not to make the other members contented to be only drones in the hive, for he fully agreed with what the Chairman and other speakers had said as to the great benefit that any member might do by procuring new members, thereby increasing the income of the Society, and its consequent power of advancing archæological knowledge. Sir Charles also spoke of the further good that might be done in every district by members exerting themselves to get old buildings preserved, or at least by procuring the cessation of things that tended to their destruction. What their Society, and all societies of a similar class want, was to educate people in subjects that schools have done little to help in. What, for instance, was the old British anarchy? What the Roman soldier was, and did for this country? For how much or little we have to thank, or the reverse, the Saxons or Danes for the part they took in forming our nation? And many similar questions, to which so-called educated people could often give but imperfect answers, and perhaps tell them that their business and the history of the day were more than enough to occupy their time. We were all, however, apt to talk vaguely about ancient history, mediæval history, and modern history, but if we thought of it all these lines were imaginary and artificial. There was but one history, which had grown up from the earliest times, gradually, from century to century, to the present day. We were the product of the past, and the future would be the product of ourselves and all that had gone before.

However different these days of railways, telegraphs, huge manufacturing industries, and democratic institutions might be from the days of Cistercian abbeys and feudal tenures, they were still the outcome of the olden times, and we who had to do our work in their midst could not understand them aright, or act wisely in them, unless we knew something of the events from which they had sprung. (Applause). The Chairman alluded, with a view to procuring it a welcome, to the forthcoming visit of the Archæological Institute, and with somewhat cruel kindness pointed out that there was still in the land of the living an ancient survival from their former visit nearly forty years ago; if it had only been in his power to have procured for that antiquarian relic the services of the goddess Hebe there would have been every reason to rejoice at the distinction he had made, and the experience of age might then have been enjoyed without the drawback of its infirmities. (Laughter). Sir Charles then proceeded to explain the valuable course the Institute had taken in first drawing public attention to the Roman remains of Uriconium in 1855, and the good that was derived from the modest operations that were possible at the Congress of the Archæological Association five years later, when that learned member of the latter body, the late Mr. Thomas Wright of Ludlow, by lectures and papers, did so much to interest the public in what had been discovered. (Hear, hear). After some further remarks upon the great value of archæology as the science which enabled us to appreciate the changes that are so constantly, unremittingly, and almost daily taking place, Sir Charles urged strongly the even greater claims societies such as their own and the Caradoc Field Club had on the local public, because they dealt exclusively with the antiquities, the natural history, the botany, and the geology of the great county to which so many of those present had the happiness to belong. (Applause). He was afraid he had wandered a little from the subject of his resolution, to which he now hastened to return, by proposing the re-appointment of the Council.

Mr. R. TAYLOR, in seconding the resolution, said it would be mere waste of words to attempt to make any addition to what Sir Charles Rouse-Boughton had so ably said. (Hear, hear).

The motion was then put and carried.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

Mr. W. PHILLIPS moved "That the best thanks of the meeting be tendered to the auditor, Dr. Calvert, for his services during last year, and that he be appointed for the ensuing year." (Applause). He moved the resolution with great pleasure, because Dr. Calvert was one of their oldest and most active members. (Hear, hear). As a member of the Council he (Mr. Phillips) regretted very much that the accounts were not more satisfactory. He thought the result might be accounted for very largely by the want of earnestness and activity on the part of the members to secure new ones to take the place of those who were dying off. It seemed to him a very obvious

fact that when they were young they studied history as a task, but that when they got something over 50 they studied it as a pleasure. (Hear, hear). It so happened that the bulk of their members were somewhat old men; but they now had an addition of young ones, from whom they expected a good deal, and he hoped they would not be disappointed. (Applause). Before sitting down he desired to say that there was a matter which did not appear in the Report, but which required immediate attention. The custodian at Wroxeter called upon him a short time before the meeting to say that during the recent gale the shed which he used at the ruins had been blown down and required re-building. This, of course, meant further expense, but the shed was most useful to the custodian, and he hoped that steps would be taken to replace it.

Mr. T. E. PICKERING seconded the motion, which was heartily carried.

The CHAIRMAN subsequently stated that to re-build the shed would entail an expenditure of about £6, and it had been suggested by Sir Charles Rouse-Boughton that a subscription be raised in the room, a suggestion with which he cordially agreed.

THE HISTORY OF THE OLD SCHOOL (FREE LIBRARY) BUILDINGS.

Dr. CALVERT was then called upon to read a paper on this interesting subject. He said:—The subject on which I propose, with some diffidence, to offer a few remarks, is one of considerable interest and not free from difficulty. The editors of the *History of Shrewsbury School*, published in 1889, have collected important documentary evidence affecting the original site and buildings. This evidence I shall attempt to supplement from a source which they had not the advantage of consulting at first hand. I refer to the book containing the School Bailiff's accounts from the year 1579.

It can hardly be doubted that Thos. Ashton at the first opening of the School (1562) was obliged to avail himself of such accommodation as could then be secured for school rooms and masters' houses. In his letter to the Bailiff of February 20, 1573, only ten years later, he speaks of the School as then "old and inclining to ruin," and also of "the evil place the School doth stand in," owing to the close neighbourhood of the prisoners.

Let us try to form some idea of the site as it then existed. In order to do this I must refer to the two contemporary maps of which copies are available. They are both a kind of compromise between a plot plan and a bird's eye view. The earlier is probably known to most of us, having been published in 1860 as a fac-simile by the late Mr. John Davies, but I have been unable to ascertain where the original is to be found. The date of it lies probably between 1570 and 1580. We are told that it was made for Lord Burleigh, who was made Baron Burleigh in 1571, and that the words "Ye Welsh Bridge," were written by him. Mr. Phillips has most kindly furnished me with a sketch, enlarged to scale, of that part which includes the School site. Speed's map, of which a copy

hangs in our Museum, can hardly be trusted. It was made in 1610, and represents buildings which were certainly not then erected, while it omits the Library, which was as certainly built in 1595-6.

There is also at p. 79 of the *History of Shrewsbury School* "A Prospect of the Castle and Schools" by Francis Sandford, printed for the Herald's College, and dated 1658. From a comparison of this plate with Burleigh's map it would appear that several buildings must have been removed in the interval of 70 or, perhaps, 80 years. It seems also that 300 years ago the lie of the ground, so to speak, was more level than it is at present from the upper end of School Lane to the foot of the Dana steps. Consequently we are bound to conclude that the incline from that point to and through the double gateway now called Castle Gates was far steeper than it is now. In the south or Burgess Gatehouse was the prison of which Aston complains. This prison the boys would have to pass in order to reach a detached part of the school premises, rented till 1629 from the Corporation, by a passage which led by a turn to the left through the wall between the two gates. From this wall the inner town wall branched, as shown on the map, while the other, or Roushill wall, branched off in the direction of the river along the line of what is now Meadow-place, where on the north side a remnant of the wall is still to be seen in the stone steps at some of the doors. The inner wall, which had already been built upon at intervals, extended along the whole of the western face of Pride Hill, and is still traceable at many points. For defensive purposes the outer or Roushill wall must have taken its place.

The Rotten Lane of the Corporation documents is, no doubt, the School Lane of our day, and the large building on the left at its lower end in Burleigh's map must, I think, be taken to represent roughly and conventionally the original school buildings, including what was then the head-master's house. Of this we know from the School Bailiff's account (1579) that a chamber and study built upon the town wall were repaired, and a chimney for the same built at a cost of £21 9s. 10d. Portions at least of this house, which afterwards became the second master's, still remain, though successive alterations have entirely changed its exterior. A list of the rooms is preserved in an inventory dated 1599. These were: Porche, Great Studdy, Little Studdy, Hall (in which was a table nine yards long), Buttery, Grounde seller, Kitchin, Brewhouse; then upstairs, the Kitchin Chamber, the Little Chamber over the Brewhouse, the Hall Chamber, the Studdy Chamber, the closet; and higher still the cock-lofte.

The history of the other masters' houses is, I fear, confined to the list of their rooms and fixtures contained in the same document. It was at the north end of the head-master's house that the beginning of the block of buildings now standing was made. The Library and Gallery (always mentioned together in the building accounts) were begun in 1594, and items of expenditure are entered yearly till 1605, though the main structure seems to have been completed in 1596. The Gallery, which no longer exists, was part of an arrangement well-

known in connexion with college architecture. At Cambridge instances are to be seen at St. John's and Queen's Colleges. It was a covered passage from the north-east of the head-master's house leading into the Library, and the only trace of it now visible is a portion of an opening which has been stopped with brickwork built in between and behind the stone pillars of original balustrade. I remember another such bricked-up opening nearer the corner of the Library in a portion of wall which has been done away with since the Corporation took over the site.

The foundations of the Library must have been very close to the west tower of the Burgess gate, of which I think some traces are still to be seen in the narrow open space under the north front. The building consisted of a ground cellar or basement, a ground floor, and two floors over. The ground floor was converted between 1608 and 1617 into the School Chapel. No mention of this conversion occurs, in fact the Chapel is only mentioned twice, the entries recording two payments of £10 each. Nor is any mention made of the tower, though from 1608 to 1620 several sums were spent upon a bell and a clock. Hitherto a payment had been regularly made to the clerk of St. Mary's for ringing one of the church bells daily at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Perhaps the tower was first thought of when the Chapel arrangement was decided on, as an outside staircase would then be required for the Library. Whether the Gallery remained open into the Chapel is uncertain. At the south-west end of the building traces remain on the outer and inner walls of a doorway from which a stair may have led down to the Gallery. Above the Library were chambers lighted by three windows on each side, and one at each end, the roof being arranged in eight gables. The Library was also lighted from the sides and ends; and the book-cases, no doubt, stood at right angles to the sides. When the upper chambers and roof were removed in 1815, and replaced by the parapet, the end windows were enlarged and re-arranged in a late Perpendicular style. The side windows were at a later date blocked up as the additional weight of the new parapet was thought to threaten danger to the walls.

The account of 1595, in which year alone the details of cost are given, includes the following items:—

9,500 of slate at 13s. 4d. the 1,000.

40 oak trees at 4s. 6d. a tree.

4 choice trees for somers, ready squared after 5s. the tun and contained 8 tuns & odd

Foundation stones 241 loads

Grinsell stone 208 loads.

To Jo. Richmond & Tho. Tunstall, masons, getting working and setting 4,138 foote of Ashler at $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a farthing the foot

148 lights of window work at 2s. 8d. the light

119 foot of water-table at $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. the foot

242 fo. 3 in. cornishe at 4d. the foot

334 yds. 5 fo. 110 in. & odd of brickwork, at $19\frac{1}{4}$ d. & $\frac{1}{2}$ a farthing the yard.

The total for the year is £224 14s. 2½d. Other disbursements are mentioned in the accounts, but there are no more details, and the sums are entered as paid out to the school bailiff for reparations or to the head-master for books and furniture. The first sermon in the Chapel was preached in 1617, and up to that time the old school building had been allowed to stand, though the charges for repairs seem to have been very heavy.

In 1620 and the two following years the charges for building all relate to the Country School House at Grinshill, but from January 30, 1625-6, to March 1, 1632-3, money was being continually paid out in separate sums of £10 for defraying the reparations of the School House. The total cannot be far short of £1,200. From occasional entries of money received for timber sold, which in 1628 amounted to £27, it seems that the new work was carried out by degrees, and that the old houses and schoolrooms were taken down as soon as they could be spared.

In 1633 the buildings were in use, and by the year 1634 the block of buildings as they now stand was, we may conclude, completed. Of the alteration of 1815 I have already spoken. Dr. Butler, no doubt, was the prime mover in this work, which was before long succeeded by the stoppage of the thoroughfare of School Lane by the removal of the gateway and the continuation of the school garden wall, the upper stones of which have now been transferred to the new site at Kingsland.

The absence of particulars as to material, plan, and expenditure is to me not a little disappointing. I have, however, found one entry, which should not be omitted, as it disposes of a theory I have heard advanced, that the south window of the upper School was removed to its present place from some ecclesiastical building. In 1629 there is entered, as received from Edward Jones, Esq. (who was at the time steward of the borough) 20s. "which he gave towards making the ende windowe in the highest school."

It was well that these buildings had not been further delayed, for after the resignation of John Meighen, who had held the head-mastership for 53 years, disputes arose as to the nomination of his successor between the Bailiffs and St. John's College, which might have led to a suspension of the works, which, had the delay been prolonged, would have had small chance of being carried out during the troubles which came to a head eight years later.

That no such untoward result occurred is owing, I am convinced, to the energy and persevering activity of John Meighen, who had passed his eightieth year before he retired. We must, I think, regard him as indeed a second founder, and as having carried out Thomas Ashton's designs as few others could have succeeded in doing. To anyone who has seen as much of the School accounts as I have this conclusion is inevitable, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that in his last four years he would look with well-earned satisfaction upon the change which had come over the "evil place," of which Ashton spoke so despondently, and on the School buildings, no longer old and ruinous,

which he had watched from their very beginning, forty years before.

Note on the word gallery (J. Willis Clark), vol. iil., p. 338, *Architectural History of Camb. University*.

It appears from the passages collected by Ducange, s.v. "galleria," that the word was used through the middle ages, for a long corridor, "ambulacrum" or deambulatory; as, for example: "In quodam superiori ambulacro sive quadam superiori Galeria ex parte australi cedium sive hospitii illustrissimi Pr. et dni nostri, dni Henrici VIII." Rymer XIV., 390, Col., ed. 1704-35. "Galilæa" or Galilca, according to the same authority, s.v. "galilæa," was sometimes employed to signify the ambulacrum of a cloister. "Allorium" or "alura" has the same general sense.

Lydgate describing the rebuilding of Troy by Priam. Chap. xi (Ed. 1555), seems in the following lines to mean a vaulted passage under the houses of a street—

"Fresh alures with lusty hye pynacles,
And mounstryng outward costly tabernacles,
Vaulted above lyke to reclinatoryes,
That called were deambulatoryes.
Men to walke togethers twaine and twaine,
To kepe them drye when it happed to rayne,
Or them to save fro tempest winde or thundre,
If that them lyst shroude them safe thereunder."

Thus "galilæa," "galeria," "alura" appear to be different forms of the same word, although each has some special application.

The CHAIRMAN moved a cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Calvert for the interesting paper which he had read.

The Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

Dr. CALVERT, in reply, said if he had been able to communicate any fresh information to the members of the Society he should feel fully rewarded for his trouble.

The meeting then terminated.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION.

THE Annual Excursion of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society took place on Wednesday, August 1st, 1894, Clun, Offa's Dyke, Gaer Ditches, and other places of interest in the Clun district being visited. By the invitation of the Society several members of the Royal Archæological Institute, which had concluded its meetings on the previous day, joined the excursion. The excursionists left Shrewsbury in a saloon carriage attached to the 10-5 train for Knighton. The party included—The Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., and Miss Auden, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Adnitt, Mr. and Miss Corser, Mr. D. H. S. Cranage, Mr. Dovaston, the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Miss Hawkins, Mr. Robert Taylor, Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Mr. S. C. Southam, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., London, Mr. and Master Bach, Norwich, the Rev. Dr. Cresswell,

Northrepps Rectory, Mr. Emanuel Green, F.S.A., London, Mr. James Hilton, F.S.A., London, Mr. Horsborough, London, Mr. Martin, London, Mr. Mottram, Norwich, Mr. Ryley, London, Mr. R. G. Rice, F.S.A., London, the Rev. E. H. Goddard, Clyffe-Pypard Vicarage, Mr. F. Goyne, secretary, Mr. G. Luff, &c.

The party went by train to Knighton Station, where carriages met them, and they drove for some distance along the valley that there separates England and Wales. A halt was made at Selley Hall to walk up to a finely-preserved portion of Offa's Dyke, which there runs along the crest of the hills. The Rev. T. Auden, chairman of the Society, gave a short address on the dyke, agreeing with Professor McKenny Hughes in the opinion that the line of earthworks is considerably earlier than Offa's time. From Selley the drive was continued to Clun, where the party were met by the vicar, the Rev. Prebendary Warner, who acted as guide to the castle, hospital, and church. Very little of architectural interest remains of the border stronghold of the Earls of Arundel, which was placed among earthworks of an earlier period. The hospital of Holy Trinity was founded in 1614 by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, for twelve poor men and a warden in holy orders, who reads prayers twice in the hospital chapel on week days, and goes with them on Sundays to the parish church. The Norfolk Hospital at Greenwich is of the same foundation. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a Norman building, restored in 1877 by Mr. Street from a state of almost ruin. It contains a curious canopy on the roof of the east end, and a seventeenth century brass inscription to the memory of one of the Howard family. The lych gate is a good example of seventeenth century timber work. In the Vicarage garden Mr. Warner showed the party the two old silver maces of the borough, borrowed for the occasion from the private hands in which they now are. They are small maces of simple design of an early pattern. The royal arms are those of England and France, putting them back to at least the time of Elizabeth, and they are possibly older. It is to be hoped that means may be found of redeeming these maces from their present position of private property, which may easily become lost to the old borough. After a pleasant cup of tea by Mr. Warner's kind hospitality, the party proceeded on their way to Bucknell station. The road from Clun to Bucknell station, like that from Knighton to Clun, passes through what was once debatable ground sprinkled with earthworks, and full of traditions of sanguinary battles. The Honour of Clun was an independent jurisdiction till the time of Henry VIII., and is still different in many ways from the neighbouring parts of Salop. On Pen-y-Wern Hill, above Clun, traces of a considerable neolithic settlement have been discovered by Mr. Luff, and several stone implements have been found on the Black Hill. At Chapel Lawn the road passes under the shadow of *Caer Caradoc*—or *Gaer Ditches* as it is sometimes called, to distinguish from the other hills bearing the name of *Caradoc*—a fine encampment. This the party were to have climbed,

but, time not permitting, Mr. Luff read at Bucknell the following paper that was intended to have been read on the summit, on

PENYWERN HILL, AND ITS OLD-TIME ASSOCIATIONS.

If I can only find fitting words I am sure I shall be able, even in the few minutes at my disposal, to interest you in this charming locality, for besides the beauty of the scenery our eyes are drinking in, and the geological and botanical phenomena we cannot now enter upon, the spot upon which you stand and the whole of this neighbourhood is haunted ground—haunted with the memorials and transmitted influence of brave men who have fought and lived and died hereabout for perhaps 30,000 years. In my humble opinion these dear old hills are richer in historic and pre-historic association than almost any other. Upon their summits and down in the valleys between them have taken place scenes and events which have helped largely to make of England the nation she now is.

The hill upon which we stand is a portion of the highest and most considerable range of mountains hereabouts, extending south of the river Clun from Black Hill for a distance of ten miles directly westwards up to and communicating with Kerry Hill, and so with the central transverse range of Welsh mountains. We stand here at a height of about 1,200 feet above sea level, and by following the road on the top of the ridge we gradually reach a height of 1,300 and 1,400, and, as we enter Wales, 1,500 feet.

This ridge of hills has been of great importance from the earliest times. Along it are scattered a unique collection of boulders from the Plynlimon district, some of them many tons in weight, that were stranded here at the close of the glacial epoch, when the ice retreated from these hill tops.

When the Neoliths in the Later Stone Age came to erect their gilgals and sun temples, they found the means ready to hand in these stones, and utilised them in the construction of the stone circle that lies partly buried in yonder copse. It is about 30 yards in diameter, and, as usual, rather oval than round. My dear old friend, the late Mr. Richard Haynes, a very intelligent and observant man, who first drew my attention to it, remembered it before the trees were planted, and when the stones were distinctly to be seen. He spoke of it as a British cromlech, but I never heard or found any trace of a burial. At a distance of 120 yards toward the south-east is an overthrown obelisk which suggests sun observation or worship, or probably both, in connection with the circle. The stone, like other boulders near, is a Silurian grit from the neighbourhood of Rhayader—as the crow flies, 23 miles over those mountains and deep valleys. It is ten feet long, and weighs, I calculate, about three tons. It has apparently been planted in the ground to a depth of three feet, and remained so for a very long period. I believe it lies where it stood; and Mr. Lewis of Islington agrees with me in thinking it was originally intended to mark the point of *lowest* sunrise as seen from the circle.

I would ask you to mark how from this point the valleys and low-lands are below out of sight, and only hill-top and sky are in view, as though these primitive men when engaged in worship desired to lose all mundane scenes and to fix their minds upon the object of their adoration above.

All along these hills, as far as to the Welsh border, judging from their remains, a dense population must have existed from the Early Neolithic to the Iron Age. I find no admixture of bronze amongst the relics, and I judge that the Roman invasion we shall discuss shortly put an end to the continued occupation of the Neolithic people.

Yonder, upon Rock Hill, was the great centre of habitation. There, where they sat and worked, early manufacturers of flint and stone implements left behind chippings by the thousand, flint cores from which no more could be flaked, partially made or broken arrow-heads, &c., though, gathered from all about, I have arrow-heads of various degrees of excellence of workmanship, thumb-flints, scrapes, spindle whorls, pottery, &c. From the number of spindle-whorls found I judge that flax was grown, and these hill-tops and slopes cultivated in very early times. Even to a height of 1,500 feet farmers tell me there is a great depth of the finest soil. Splendid crops of oats now grow at the highest levels, but wheat ripens badly.

If you will glance at the small map I have prepared, you will see that this high ridge overlooking and projecting into the lower lands eastward, with its network of hill fortresses in front and flanks, and the still higher mountain land behind was a position admirably adapted for military attack or defence, and would be desperately held to the last by so brave and resolute a people as the Silurian (or Neolithic) Britons. To this position I think there is little doubt, the Roman General, Ostorius, laid as desperate siege from Norton Camp behind Craven Arms. It was the success of this siege (or campaign), I hold, which led to the defeat of the Britons, who were ruled by Caractacus.

Mr. Auden fixes the site of the final battle in that campaign at The Breidden, and I don't know that anything I am about to say need be taken as differing from so good an authority on Salopian archaeology, but I wish you to examine the ground we are about to pass over in the light of the facts I present, and you will be able to judge for yourselves whether any new light has been thrown on an interesting chapter in English history.

We Clun people have hitherto taken the Gaer Ditches as the place described by Tacitus, though we never find a trace of a stone rampart such as would in itself present a formidable obstacle to the approach of the Romans. In other particulars Chapel Lawn answers to the description. The river at the foot of the mountain that was "dangerous to be forded" is shrunk now to a narrow brook, but we are not without indications that 2,000 years ago much more water lay in all these valleys. As we passed to-day from Selly to Treverward, we crossed the head of the valley leading down to Chapel Lawn, and there we saw a flat piece

of meadow land, said to be the drained bed of an ancient lake. The brook I have mentioned, which once carried off the superfluous water from this lake, is now called Red Lake, and tradition says it once ran blood three days. In flood time it is still dangerous to man or beast. The river Clun I know in Palæolithic times ran (where Clun now is) 200 feet higher, and at least a mile wider than at present. I found the Upper Level Drift close here at the foot of Rock Hill.

In yonder beautiful dingle—The Tongues—where the Old Red Sandstone is faulted down against the Ludlow rock, is a pretty little waterfall, Mr. Haynes named Break-its-neck Water. There are really three falls. The third or lowest is twelve feet in depth, it has cut its way 40 feet back into the rock, and taken a slice out of the hill side 18 to 22 feet wide. A sudden change seems to have taken place in the drainage from above—I should judge in historical times. The width of the stream has suddenly shrunk from 18 feet to a tiny dribblet at this time of the year. Since the great change a little groove, not two inches in average depth, has been cut in the perpendicular face of the cliff.

Or again, higher up the valley at Little Hall, Mr. Hulme, when putting down a drain, came across the upper stone of a British quern which he gave to me. This is not the only quern found at Clun. I have one from Mr. Law's farm we have just passed. I am not so positive as to its antiquity, but have no reason to put it to a much later date, and I infer that wheat was cultivated here then as now. Mr. Auden tells us that before the Romans came south. Shropshire was all forest, but I know he will allow that this south-west corner of the county enjoyed an exceptional civilization from very early times. The Little Hall quern was buried several feet in clay, and at a point some distance from the present house, and considerably higher. Near to were other remains, as though the original homestead had stood at that more elevated spot. My opinion is that the homestead was destroyed, and the quern lost in the ruins, when the victorious Romans swept up the valley.

I might give other instances pointing to the probability of much water lying at one time in these valleys.

Tacitus tells us that when Caractacus had "resolved to put all to the hazard of a battle" with the Romans, "he chose a place against which it was difficult to advance, and from which it was as difficult to retreat, every way incommensurable to our army, and every way favourable to his own." You are now passing over the ground which I think was the scene of the hottest contest, and I ask you to judge how the words of the historian apply to it.

You will see the "ridges of hills" mentioned flanking all the valley approaches to Clun, spreading around and converging like the ribs of a fan upon Rock Hill, and each crowned with its own frowning earthwork. An invading army once defeated and entangled in either of the deep marshy valleys must have been doomed to almost certain destruction.

From the vast Norton Camp, which I have no doubt was the base of the Roman operations, Ostorius had command of the whole Craven Arms and Knighton valleys, and we may well suppose would make feints of attacking the British position, sometimes at Stretton and sometimes at Knighton. Really he seems to have first taken Coxwall Knoll, and then in force stormed the Gaer Ditches. A pretty tradition exists with respect to the Lurkenhope trenches above Knighton, which I don't vouch for. That is, that the Britons expected and hoped to entice their enemy up that way through the narrow Garn Gap where he would be exposed to attack from the heights on all sides, and there lurked in hope.

The Romans having obtained possession of the Gaer Ditches and Hodre Hill opposite would be able to rush up here to Penywern, and then the whole of this long "ridge of mountains" would be in their possession. Bury Ditches turned, the Vron at Newcastle and any other camp overlooked, the way would lie open direct into Wales, and the small Roman camp at Caer Den Ring on Clun Forest would contain a garrison sufficient to hold the hill tribes in check while the settlement of the country was effected.

I suggest then that in this way the Severn Valley was gained and The Breidden approached, and also that Tacitus, writing from hearsay, condensed into the short narrative of a single battle the events of a whole campaign, and that the last battle in that campaign was fought in the land of the Ordovices because Caractacus had little choice in the matter. Driven out of his stronghold and away from his own people in South Wales, when defeated at The Breidden he perforce fled to the North, and the situation was such that but few fugitives could have escaped. (Applause).

The Rev. T. AUDEN proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Luff for his excellent paper.

This was seconded by Mr. GREEN, of the Royal Archæological Institute, who said they were accustomed in England to be rather insular in their archæology, and talked of one part of England as if there was no other part. But he thought there was no part of England with such charming scenery as that to be found in the country they had visited that day. Clun was a most picturesque place, and he should like very much to know more of its history. He then thanked the members of the Society, on behalf of the Institute, for their kind invitation to accompany them to Clun.

The Rev. T. AUDEN said it had been a sincere pleasure to the members of the Society to have the distinguished visitors with them.

Votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. F. Goyne, the secretary, for the excellent arrangements made, and to the Rev. T. Auden.

The excursionists then proceeded to the railway station, and arrived at Shrewsbury about ten o'clock.

MR. LANGE'S LECTURE.

ON Tuesday, April 10th, 1894, a Lecture-Entertainment on Norway, the land of the midnight sun, illustrated by 120 limelight views, was given by Mr. Paul Lange, and the proceeds were devoted to the illustration of the *Transactions*. Through the kindness of Mr. S. C. Southam and his brother, who most generously arranged the lecture, the sum of £15 5s. was handed over to the Society for this purpose.

VISIT OF THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE TO SHREWSBURY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland was held at Shrewsbury from Tuesday, July 24th, to Wednesday, August 1st, 1894, under the presidency of Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A. This was the second visit paid by the Institute to Shrewsbury, the former visit having taken place in 1855. Amongst the distinguished visitors who honoured Shrewsbury with their presence were the Right Hon. Viscount Dillon, V.P.S.A., President of the Institute, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A. Vice-President, Mr. James Hilton, F.S.A., Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Emanuel Green, F.S.A., Hon. Director, Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Sec. S.A., Members of the Committee, Mr. Mill Stephenson, B.A., F.S.A., Hon. Secretary, Mr. Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., Sir Stuart Knill, Mr. Baylis, Q.C., the Rev. Sir Talbot Baker, Professor E. C. Clarke, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, Very Rev. F. Hirst, Mr. W. T. Bensley, LL.D., Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., Sir C. H. Rouse-Boughton, Bart., Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., F.S.A., Mr. A. Sparrow, F.S.A., Mr. A. Ridley Bax, F.S.A., Mr. Leland L. Duncan, F.S.A., Rev. Dr. Cresswell, Rev. W. F. Greeny, F.S.A., Mr. R. G. Rice, F.S.A., &c., &c.

The following is an epitome of the proceedings on the several days.

TUESDAY, July 24th.—The Mayor (Mr. W. L. Browne) received the Institute at 12 o'clock, and Sir Henry Howorth delivered his presidential address. At 2 o'clock the town of Shrewsbury was visited under the guidance of the Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd, the places visited being St. Mary's Church, the Castle, the Old School, Butcher Row, St. Julian's Church, Old S. Chad's Crypt, the Square, the Town Walls and Tower, Grey Friars, the Abbey Church and Frater Pulpit, the White Hall, and the Wyle Cop. At 8 30 p.m. the Architectural Section met in the Music Hall, under the presidency of Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., and papers were read by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Sec. S.A., on "Monastic Arrangements," and by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., on "Monastic Life."

WEDNESDAY, July 25th.—The following places were visited under the guidance of the Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A.:—Pitchford Hall and

Church, Acton Burnell Church, Castle and Parliament House, Langley Chapel and Manor House, and Conover Church and Hall. At 8 30 p.m. the Antiquarian Section met in the Music Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Stanley Leighton, F.S.A., who delivered an able address on "Historic Shropshire," and Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Monumental Brasses of Shropshire," illustrated by rubbings of most of the brasses remaining in the county.

THURSDAY, July 26th.—The places visited were Tong Church, which was described by Mr. George Griffiths, and Lilleshall Abbey, whose buildings were described by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. In the evening the Mayor gave a *Conversazione* in the Music Hall to the members of the Institute and many local friends, and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on "The Maces of Shrewsbury and other Shropshire Boroughs." The maces and insignia of the various boroughs of the county being exhibited in the room.

FRIDAY, July 27th.—The Historical Section met at 11 o'clock, under the presidency of the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., who read a paper on "The Mining Operations and Metallurgy of the Romans in England and Wales." The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Municipal Records of Shrewsbury," and exhibited several of the most important documents belonging to the Corporation. In the afternoon, the party visited High Ercall Church and Hall, which were described by the Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane, M.A., and Haughmond Abbey, which was described by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Sec. S.A.

SATURDAY, July 28th.—The Annual Business Meeting of the Institute was held in the morning. In the afternoon the ruins of the Romano-British City of Uriconium (Wroxeter) were visited, and described by Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., and Wroxeter Church, which was described by the Rev. R. Steavenson, M.A., and Mr. D. H. S. Cranage.

MONDAY, July 30th.—Ludlow was visited, the Church being described by the Rev. Prebendary Clayton, M.A., and the Castle by Mr. W. C. Tyrrell; and Stokesay Castle and Church, which were described by the Rev. J. D. La Touche, M.A. In the evening, the concluding meeting of the Institute was held in the Music Hall.

TUESDAY, July 31st.—Buildwas Abbey and Wenlock Priory were visited, under the guidance of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Sec. S.A.; and Wenlock Church, which was described by the Rev. F. R. Ellis.

On WEDNESDAY, August 1st, several members of the Institute joined the Annual Excursion of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society to Clun and the neighbourhood.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1894.

- Adnitt, Mr. H. W., Shrewsbury
 Allen, Very Rev. Canon, Belmont, Shrewsbury
 Auden, Rev. T., M.A., F.S.A., Condover Vicarage, Shrewsbury
- BRADFORD, Right Hon. Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire
(President)
- BROWNLOW, Right Hon. Earl, Belton, Grantham
 BARNARD, Right Hon. Lord, Raby Castle, Durham
 Babington, C. C., Esq., F.S.A., F.R.S., 5, Brookside, Cambridge
 Baldwyn-Chiide, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., J.P., Kyre Park, Tenbury
 Barnes, Thos., Esq., The Quinta, Chirk
 Barnes, Col. J. R., J.P., Brookside, Chirk
 Barton, Rev. J., M.A., Hadley Vicarage, Wellington, Salop
 Beacall, W., Esq., J.P., Sunfield, Shrewsbury
 Benthall, E., Esq., Glantwrch, Ystalyfera, Swansea Vale
 Beresford, Robert de la Poer, Esq., M.D., Oswestry
 Bidlake, G., Esq., Wellington, Salop
 Borough, J. C. Burton, Esq., B.A., D.L., J.P., Chetwynd Park,
 Newport, Salop
 Bowdler, W., Esq., Penybont, Shrewsbury
 Bridgeman, The Hon. and Rev. Canon, M.A., J.P., The Hall, Wigan
 Bridgeman, The Hon. and Rev. J., M.A., J.P., Weston-under-Lizard,
 Shifnal
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To Balance in hand on Crypt Account	£	s.	d.
" Members' Subscriptions	4	8	1
" Surplus from Annual Excursion	181	11	0
	1	9	10

EXPENDITURE.

By Balance due to Treasurer Jan. 1st, 1893, on General Account	£	s.	d.
" Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, and Co., part payment for printing <i>Transactions</i>	8	14	8
" Messrs. Adnitt & Naunton, part payment of Account	100	0	0
" British Record Society, printing Lichfield Wills	13	9	3
" Secretary's Salary	30	0	0
" Rent, Rates, and Tithe, Wroxeter	5	0	0
" Subscription to Congress of Archeological Societies (2 years)	4	3	6
" Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, Calling Meetings, Collecting Subscriptions, &c.	2	0	0
" Posting <i>Transactions</i> to Members and Carriage of Parcels	2	15	0
" Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Postages and Railway Carriage of Parcels, &c.	5	9	9
" Commission	1	0	0
" Harrison and Son	9	1	6
" Bowdler and Co., Work at Crypt	0	3	9
" Williams and Son	0	16	0
" Balance in hands of Treasurers	4	9	6
	0	6	0

XXX

Feb. 8th, 1894.

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Examined and found correct,

(Signed) E. CALVERT,

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

INDEX TO SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRANSACTIONS.

The Council of the Archæological Society propose to publish an Index Volume to the first eleven volumes of the Transactions (Series I.). It will contain full Index of Names, Places, Papers, Authors, Plates, &c., and a detailed General Index, &c. A limited number of copies only will be printed, and will be offered to none but Subscribers, at a price not exceeding Fifteen Shillings. Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their names as early as possible to the Secretary, Mr. F. GOYNE, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

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