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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 Alphabetical 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 Alphabetical 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.

THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR LUDLOW.

By HENRY T. WEYMAN.

THE Parliamentary representation of the Borough of Ludlow appears to have escaped the notice of those who have handed down to us so much that is interesting and instructive in its past history.

The list of the Bailiffs of the town appears in Wright's *History*, that of the Rectors in Mr. Clive's, but nowhere do we find a record of those who have, in the four hundred years during which Ludlow has returned Members to Parliament, represented her in the chief Council of the kingdom.

The list of such members appears, however, to be well worthy of record, containing as it does the names of many men who in their day and generation have won their way to the front in many of the departments of the State.

Ludlow in the latter part of the 15th and in the 16th and 17th centuries was the seat of the Council of the Marches of Wales, and the residence of the Lord President of that Council, as well as of the Prince of Wales, so that it is natural to find amongst its Parliamentary representatives the names of many eminent men connected with the Council, and of high legal luminaries.

Ludlow, among other representatives scarcely less noticeable, has sent to Parliament a Speaker of the House of Commons (Sir Job Charlton), two Lord Chief Justices of the King's Bench (Sir Edward Herbert and Sir Robert Raymond), a Commissioner of the Great Seal in Lord Raymond, at least five Chief Justices of

Chester (whose jurisdiction included the district covered by the Court of the Marches), seven Judges of the High Court of Justice, two such prominent citizens as Sir Josiah Child and Colonel Silas Titus, and distinguished soldiers in the 2nd Marquis of Northampton, who fell while gallantly leading the Royal troops in Staffordshire in 1642, Edward, Lord Clive, who received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services in the Mahratta war at the commencement of this century, and his descendant, General Sir Percy Egerton Herbert.

It is not proposed to enter at all on the general history of Ludlow, or to trespass on ground which has been appropriated by far abler chroniclers, but an effort will be made to confine this paper strictly to the Parliamentary representation of the borough, and those who have been from time to time returned as her members.

Ludlow first appeared as a Borough in 29 Edward I., 1300 (Merrewether's *Boroughs*), but did not return members to Parliament until Edward the Fourth's reign.

In the Wars of the Roses, Ludlow supported the cause of Richard, Duke of York (who was the then owner of Ludlow Castle), and after his death gave great assistance to his son, Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, who was residing at his Castle of Wigmore. When Edward, Earl of March, ascended the throne of England after the battle of Mortimer's Cross as Edward IV., he was not slow to acknowledge the assistance he had received from his own town, and in 1461 he granted to Ludlow its first Charter of Incorporation, in which he recited as the motives for this mark of his royal favour, "The good and faithful services which the well beloved faithful and liege burgesses of the Town of Ludlow had done in aid of recovering the right of the Crown in the great hazard of their lives, and of the rapines, plunders, oppression and grievances they had suffered, &c." By this charter, dated 1461, the privilege of returning two members to Parliament was granted to the town, but

for some unexplained reason no writ¹ was issued for the return of members, and none were returned until the year 1472, from which date until the year 1885, when Ludlow as a Parliamentary Borough ceased to exist, there was a continual representation in the House of Commons.

It is not certain who were the persons who in the earliest period of Ludlow's Parliamentary representation returned the members or exercised the franchise.

The Charter of Edward IV. states that "The Burgesses of the Town of Ludlow and their successors for ever shall and may elect from among themselves or others two Burgesses for the Borough aforesaid to come to the Parliament of us and of our heirs, &c., &c., &c."

How this was at first interpreted is doubtful, but it is clear from the Corporation Minute Books, which from the year 1590 still exist, that between the years 1600 and 1678 "Burgesses of the Parliament" were elected solely by the Corporation, or as they were then styled, "the 12 and 25." The records of these elections can be found in such Minute Books. In 1614 the Corporation went even further and resolved,

"It is at this day ordered with the full assent of this Company that from henceforth the 2 Burgesses of the Parliament shall be elected out of the number of the 12 and 25 Councillors and Capital Burgesses of this town and none other persons to be employed in that service at any time hereafter, which said order is made permanent and perpetual according to the liberties and statutes of this realm in that case made and provided."

The resolution does not, however, appear to have been acted upon very consistently, as in May, 1614, only a few months after it was passed, we find the record of the election "as burgess of the Parliament," of Robert Lloyd, Esquire, Gentleman, Sewer to the

¹ Since this was written one entry has been discovered in the Ludlow Accounts for 1467-8, from which it would appear that a writ for the election of members was received in that year, but no members seem to have been elected in obedience to the writ.

Queen's Most Excellent Majestie," who was not one of the select twelve and twenty-five.

11th May, 1614.

At this day Robert Lloyd, Esq., Gent., Sewer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, for good causes this Company moving is elected Burgess to the Parliament for this town in the place of Mr. Bailiff Berry, by virtue of his Majesty's Writ to the Sheriff of the County directed and by virtue of a Mandate from the said Sheriff to the Bailiffs adwarded the said Robert Lloyd is therefore this day ordered by this Company to give his attendance for this Town with Sir Henry Townshend, Knight, the other Burgess for the same Town, for his Majesty's service in his High Court of Parliament now holden without any allowance for the same, any former order heretofore made to the contrary notwithstanding for this time and Parliament only.

In 1661 there was a petition against the election of Serjeant Timothy Littleton on the ground that the choice of Parliamentary representatives lay with the select number of 12 Aldermen and 25 Common Counsellors only, when it was resolved "that the right of election was in the Common Burgesses resiant," as well as in the 12 and 25, and that Sergeant Littleton was duly elected.

In 1689 the right of election was thoroughly threshed out upon a petition by the defeated candidates Fitton Gerard and Francis Lloyd, against the return of Thomas Hanmer and William Gower, which petition alleged that "Lord Chancellor Jeffrys had extorted from the town the surrender of the Charter of Edward IV. and of the powers of electing Burgesses, &c., whereupon James II. re-incorporated the said town, but conferred the election of Members of Parliament on the 12 and 25, and that Francis Charlton assumed Mayorship, and by combination with the Sheriff proceeded to the election of members by the new Corporation men and about 28 new Burgesses, and had returned his own brother-in-law, Thomas Hanmer and William Gower, though the petitioners were on the same day fairly chosen by the unanimous consent of those qualified under the old charter."

This petition was, as usual, referred to a Committee, and eventually in 1690 it was resolved that the Charter of James II. was illegal and void, and Messrs. Hanmer and Gower were unseated.

This decision made it clear that the right of election still lay with the Common Burgesses resident within the Borough. It was then laid down that the sons of burgesses and those that married the daughters of burgesses had a right to be made burgesses, but must demand it by petition.

Apparently from the said year 1690 the right of election was exercised by the resident Common Burgesses, who at first appear to have been numerous, as in 1727 upwards of 700 actually voted. However, the numbers gradually dwindled down, and at the commencement of the present century the electors were very few, as we learn from Felton's *Ludlow*, 1811, "Above 65 burgesses are resident here, by whom the members are returned," and from his larger edition of 1821, "Here are nearly 300 male housekeepers, whose houses are valued at £10 a year and upwards, who have no vote in the election of Members of Parliament." In a Parliamentary report for 1832 it was stated that the greatest number of electors who had polled within the then last 30 years was 16.

So it remained until the Reform Act of 1832, when the old close boroughs and ancient elections by "free burgesses" only were abolished, and an uniform franchise was fixed for all boroughs alike.

It is curious to note that payment of Parliamentary representatives, which is a tenet of modern Radicalism, is no new doctrine, but is rather a return to old customs.

The Records of Ludlow contain many allusions to the payment of the members in the 16th and 17th centuries, the rate of allowance being the uniform one of two shillings per day for the time occupied in Parliamentary duties. The same rate prevailed in the City of Hereford, and a somewhat larger one in Shrewsbury. Occasionally, sometimes at the instance of the members

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR LUDLOW.

themselves, sometimes as a condition of election, the borough was freed from any claim for expenses. This is specially shown in the case of Mr. Aston, M.P., in 1654 and 1656; in the first year he was allowed 2s. a day, in the last he was elected "to go at his own expense," and it is curious to note in the Church-wardens' Accounts that on *this* occasion the Church bells were rung.

It is worthy of note that (as will be seen from the subjoined list) at least five of Ludlow's members, viz., William Foxe and his sons Charles Foxe and Edmund Foxe, John Bradshaw and Sir John Pryce, all obtained considerable properties from the dissolution of the Monasteries.

The list, unfortunately, is not complete, the Members of the Parliament between 1495 and 1515 being omitted, most of the constituencies throughout the country being in the same position. Resort has been had to the Records of the House of Commons, the Record Office, the British Museum, and the Borough Records, but without success. Thanks to the Ludlow Bailiffs' Accounts, Minute Books, and other local documents, several names have been filled in which are blank in the House of Commons returns; but it is a source of unavailing regret to the compiler of the list that he has been unable to present a complete record from Edward IV's first writ to the extinction of the borough as a Parliamentary unit in 1885.

An effort has been made to trace something of the personality of each member, and though in this respect mistakes may unwittingly have been made, no effort has been spared to make the notes as well as the list a true and faithful record of those who for upwards of four centuries have represented the Parliamentary Borough of Ludlow in the Council of the nation.

The writer draws largely upon the information contained in various Shropshire and Ludlow books, especially Wright's *History of Ludlow*, Mr. Clive's *Documents of the Lords Marchers*, and the *Transactions* of the Shrop-

shire Archaeological Society, as well as Mr. Foster's *Oxoniensis Alumni*, and other like works. He has received kindly help from the Recorder of Ludlow (Mr. Greene, Q.C., M.P.), and others, but he especially desires to acknowledge the invaluable assistance he has received from Mr. W. Duncomb Pink, to whom the public are indebted for the discovery of the members of the lost Parliament of 1491, and without whose help the following list would never have been made so complete.

LUDLOW M.P.'S.

1472-5. (1) PETRUS BEAUPIE AND (2) JOHANNES SPARCHEFORD.

Elected 17 Sept., 1472.

(1) PETRUS, i.e., PIERS BEAUPIE, was Cofferer to King Edward IV., an office in those days of considerable importance. In the Act of Resumption, 1464, it was provided that nothing therein should prejudice "any grant by us under our letters patent of the Earldom of March to our servant Piers Beaupie, Esquire." Mr. Beaupie was a Barrister-at-Law, and was probably the first Recorder, as well as the first M.P. for Ludlow. He was certainly Recorder 1466-1474, and in that capacity received a salary of £1 6s. 8d. per annum. He founded a Chantry at the altar of St. Mary and St. Gabriel the Archangel in the nave of Ludlow Church, and was buried there, but all trace of his tomb has long since disappeared. In the deed of settlement of Hosyer's Charity, dated 8 December, 1486, we find a direction inserted that "Six of the best voiced singing children on every Sunday and other Festival day immediately after the Mass of our Lady done shall go in their surplices unto the tomb of Piers Beaupie Esquire, in the said Church, and there say for the souls of the said Piers Beaupie and Agnes his wife certain Psalms and Collects."

The endowment of Beaupie's Chantry was in 1535 valued at £7 16s. 0d. per annum, arising from lands and tenements.

Churchyard, the Shropshire poet, whose grandfather lived in Ludlow, and was buried in Ludlow Church, calls Beaupie "a great ritch and verteuous man, he made another Chantrie," and says:—

Yet Beaupy must be named, good reason why,
For he bestowed great charge before he dyde
To keep poore men & now his bones doth lye
Full near the Fonte upon the foremoste side
Thus in those days the poore was looked unto
The rich was glad to fling their wealth away
So that their almes the poore some good might do
In poore mens boxe who doth his treasure lay
Shall finde againe tenfold for one he leaves
Or else my hope and knowledge me deceives,

Piers Beaupie's will was proved in the prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1480.

(2) JOHN SPARCHEFORD was Bailiff of Ludlow 1466. He and the succeeding member, Richard Sherman, are both mentioned in a deed dated 20 Edward IV., which was a lease for 300 years of Portman Meadow (lying between the Corve and Fishmore Brook) from the Palmers' Guild to John Sparchesford.

1477-8. (3) RICARDUS SHERMAN (ARMIGER) AND (4) THOMAS STEVENES.

Elected 1 January, 1477-8.

(3) RICHARD SHERMAN was one of the executors of John Hosyer, and a party to the deed of 1486, in which the tomb of the first member, Piers Beaupie, is mentioned. As first trustee of Hosyer's Almshouse he has great claims on the kindly remembrance of Ludlow. He was Custos of the Palmers' Guild 1487, 1488, and 1489. It may be of interest to know that he lived in the corner house in Dinham (occupied so long by the Rev. Robert Meyricke), opposite the Chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury. He died in 1495. His grand-daughter married Richard Vaughan, who was "Solicitor" of Queen Elizabeth in the Marches of Wales.

(4) THOMAS STEVENES was Bailiff in 1465 and in 1476. In the latter year he was the successor of John Hosyer, the well-known founder of the much appreciated Hosyer's Almshouse at Ludlow, of whom his fellow member, Richard Sherman, was one of the executors.

1482-1487. There are no returns for these years in the House of Commons or the Record Office. A search in Ludlow Record Room has also been fruitless.

1491. (a) RICHARD LYTTLETON AND THOMAS PRATTE.

(a) RICHARD LYTTLETON was the second son of Sir Thomas Lyttleton, who was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas 1466, Knight of the Bath 1475, a celebrated legal author, and died 1481.

Richard Lyttleton himself was a barrister, and ancestor of the present Lord Hatherton. Richard Lyttleton's mother was Joan widow of Sir Philip Chetwynd, and daughter of Sir William Burley, of Broncroft Castle, Shropshire, and Speaker of the House of Commons.

He inherited extensive estates, including, doubtless, Broncroft Castle from his mother, and hence his connection with Ludlow.

1495-1515. No records for these years exist.

1523, April. It would appear from an entry in the Ludlow Bailiffs' Accounts that William Foxe and John Cother (5 and 6 below) were members for Ludlow in this short Parliament, but it is open to doubt.

1529-36. (5) WILLIAM FOXE AND (6) JOHN COTHER.

(5) WILLIAM FOXE was the founder of one of the most important and influential families of his own and several succeeding generations in the neighbourhood of Ludlow. He is described as "de St. John's Ludlow." Two of his sons were M.P.'s for Ludlow. His son Charles was Secretary of the Council of the Marches and Sheriff of Shropshire; two grandsons and one great-grandson were knighted, and were members of the Council of the Marches. The following among other estates appear to have belonged to this family at the end of the 16th and early part of the 17th centuries, viz., Bromfield (including Oakly Park), Caynham, Stoke, Whitton, Greet, Ludford, Steventon, Whitchcote, Gwernoga (Montgomeryshire), Adferton, Pedwardine, besides considerable property in the town of Ludlow.

They also acquired St. Giles' Hospital, Ludford, St. John's Hospital, St. Leonard's, and the White Friars in Ludlow, and Bromfield Priory, so that they must have possessed enormous wealth and influence.

In the north aisle of Ludford Church is a tomb of the member, William Foxe, as having "founded this aisle and re-edified the alms-house of St. Giles, being decayed." He was descended from John Foxe of Knighton, who was slain in the war with Owen Glyndwr.

William Foxe married Jane, daughter of Richard Downe of Ludlow. He became Alderman of Ludlow 1525, and was certainly M.P. up to 1534, for there are entries in the Bailiffs' Accounts of that year, "To Mr. Foxe at his going to Parliament a bottel of Muscatel," and again, "Item more paid to William Foxe of this sum when he went to the Parliament Anno 26 Hen. VIII. by Mr. Rogers 40 shillings."

He died in 1554, was buried in Ludford Church, and his will was proved in the same year.

(6) JOHN COTHER was Bailiff of Ludlow 1511 and 1521. He bore a name of frequent occurrence in the Ludlow Records and papers of those days.

1536. WILLIAM FOXE AND JOHN COTHER.

There is no return for this year in either the Record Office or the House of Commons, but various entries in the accounts of the Eailiffs of Ludlow for the year 1538 leave no doubt that Messrs. Foxe and Cother were the members for Ludlow in this Parliament. No Christian names are, however, given, and as there were several of both names in Ludlow, there is no way of defining them with certainty, but there is little doubt that they were either William Foxe and John Cother, the same representatives as in the previous Parliament, or possibly William Foxe and a Thomas Cother, who was Bailiff in 1537.

1539-1540. (7) CHARLES FOXE AND (8) THOMAS WHEELER.

Here again there is no return in either the House of Commons or the Record Office, but on referring to the Bailiffs' Accounts for 1540 there is no difficulty in ascertaining that the above were the members. The following entries appear:—
‘Paid to Mr. Wheeler on his first going to London to the Parliament 53/4.’ “Item more paid to Mr. Wheeler in part of £3 10s. 0d. for the house is in debt for the Burgesses expenses.” “Item paid to Mr. Charles Foxe for the last prorogation of Parliament 13/4.”

(7) CHARLES FOXE was the second son of William Foxe (No. 5 above). He purchased the Priory of Bromfield, and is described in the Register there as “Right Worshipful.” He attained great power and estate, but appears from the various incidents which have been handed down, to have been of a somewhat troublesome nature. In 1537 a grant was made to him and his brother and afterwards fellow M.P. Edmund Foxe “in survivorship of the reversion of the office of Clerk of the Council in the Marches of Wales, now held by Thomas Hakluyt in as full manner as Thomas Hakluyt or Henry Knight, or any other held the office, and of the reversion of the office of Clerk of the Signet now held by John Russell, in as full manner as the said John Russell and Peter Newton and Henry Knight have held it.”

In 1540 he was summoned to appear before the Privy Council by John A. Price for breach of covenant, which was evidently in connection with the above offices, as shortly afterwards the Privy Council decided that John A. Price should have the office of Secretary of the Council with fees of 20 marks a year, and that Charles Foxe should have the office of Clerk of the Signet, according to the patent to him and his brother Edmund, and an order was made that “all such matters of variance as were depending between Price and Foxe should be ended.” Matters apparently, however, did not go smoothly, as in February, 1542, Charles Foxe and his brother Edmund were charged before the Privy Council with having made malicious allegations against the President of the Council of the Marches, and were ordered to be committed to the Fleet prison; but being Burgesses of Parliament, and claiming the privilege of the House, were not imprisoned, but were bound in recognizances to appear once a week before the Privy Council during Parliament, and afterwards from time to time until they should have licence to depart. In this manner they were kept from Ludlow and the Council, and in their absence an order was made by the Privy Council that some person should be appointed to do their work, and the fees should be sequestered. In the following June they were ordered “to appear before the Privy Council *every Sunday*.” Charles Foxe was a member of the Council of the Marches, but does not seem

to have obtained the actual Secretaryship until 1574, and he never seems to have obtained the Clerkship to the Signet, as in 1581 he was defeated for that office (said to have been worth £2000 a year) by Sir Philip Sydney's schoolfellow and friend, Sir Fulke Greville, afterwards Lord Brooke. Mr. Foxe was M.P. for Much Wenlock 1563-7, and Sheriff of Shropshire in 1583, and his eldest son, Sir Charles Foxe, who was also a member of the Council of the Marches, was Sheriff in 1598, while his third son also held both offices, being Sheriff in 1608. In 1582 Charles Foxe was defendant in a Commission as to the Church and tithes of Cleobury Mortimer, "late parcel of the Abbey of Wigmore," and in 1584 his son Charles Foxe, jun. (afterwards Sir Charles Foxe), was joined with him as a defendant in that suit.

Charles Foxe was Steward of Holdgate 1551, and was Recorder of Ludlow 1576-7. In 1588 he contributed £100 towards the defence of the country from the Spanish Armada.

In 1541 he obtained a lease of Bromfield and the Rectory thereof, and of all kinds of tenths thereunto belonging, and this was afterwards merged into a freehold. Bromfield and Oakley Park passed from him to his son, Sir Charles Foxe, whose daughter married Matthew Herbert, and through her the property descended to her son, Francis Herbert, the ancestor of the Earls of Powis, and (through the female line) of the present owner, Lord Windsor.

Shortly before his death he purchased St. Leonard's Chapel, Ludlow, and the adjoining land, and began to erect almshouses. He died before they were completed, but by his will, dated 1590, October 12th, he directed them to be finished and endowed, out of the fund so constituted. St. Leonard's Chapel has been rebuilt and Foxe's Almshouse has been endowed (having now an income of about £250 a year), so that his name still is and long will be gratefully remembered in Ludlow. He was buried at Bromfield on 21st December, 1590.

There was formerly in the recess on the south side of the chancel in the ruins of the Priory adjoining Bromfield Church a stone, probably marking the entrance to a vault and bearing the initials C. F. and E. F., these being, no doubt, the initials of Charles Foxe and his first wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Milo Crosby of Suffolk. This is now in the chancel of the Church.

(8) MR. WHEELER was Bailiff of Ludlow 1538, 1542, 1554, 1565. He was again M.P. 1544-1547, and 1552-1554. He was a member of an old Ludlow family, which is mentioned in *Shropshire Visitation*, 1583. He married Anna, daughter of William Foxe (No. 5 above), and sister of his colleague Charles Foxe. Mr. Wheeler was Seneschal of the Palmers' Guild in 1534. He was buried at Ludlow 1574, July 15.

1542-44. (9) CHARLES FOXE AND (10) EDMUND FOXE.

Elected 21 Dec., 1541.

(9) Also M.P. 1539-1542, and 1547-1553. (See 7 above).

(10) EDMUND FOXE of Ludford was eldest son of William Foxe of

St. John's (No. 5 above), and brother of Charles Foxe. He married the widow of Richard Hackluit, from whose family Hackluyt's Close at Ludford is named, and who was, no doubt, a relative of Thomas Hackluit, who was then Clerk of the Council of the Marches. He died 1569, and his will was proved in the prerogative Court of Canterbury.

In *Eyton* it is recorded that the Master and Brethren of St. John's Hospital conveyed it with all its possessions to Edmund Foxe, by a lease dated the 20th September, 1535. Is it not quite likely that this Edmund Foxe was identical with our M.P., the son of "William Foxe de St. John's," rather than (as stated by Duke) *Edward* Foxe, Bishop of Hereford (born at Dursley, who seems to have had no connection with Ludlow, and who was not consecrated Bishop of Hereford till 26 September, 1535)? In any case the entire interest in St. John's Hospital was granted to Edmund Foxe and his father, William Foxe, by grant dated 1537, October.

Edmund Foxe, with his younger brother and fellow member, Charles Foxe, obtained the grant of the reversion of the offices of Clerk of the Council of the Marches and Clerk of the Signet, as stated in the notice of Charles Foxe (No. 7), and with him got into trouble with the Privy Council, as also there stated. It is worthy of notice that in 1536, the year before the grant of these offices, one Edmund Foxe was servant to Thomas Cromwell (Henry VIII.'s Prime Minister), and this may explain the grants of these offices and the power and influence which the Foxe family obtained, but we have nothing beyond supposition that this was the same man as the M.P. for Ludlow.

1545-7. (11) JOHN BRADSHAW AND (12) THOMAS WHEELER.

(11) JOHN BRADSHAW was Bailiff of Ludlow 1531, 1535, 1541. He was clearly a person of considerable importance, as the Bailiffs' Accounts for 1538 contain payments for Sack and Claret "at the coming of my Lord President's Kinswoman through Ludlow to be married to John Bradshaw." Rowland Lee, Bishop of Coventry, was then Lord President.

He benefited greatly by the dissolution of the Monasteries, as we find that Bilbury, near Richard's Castle (formerly attached to Wigmore Abbey), was granted to him by Henry VIII., and in the book of the Court of Augmentations for 1536 is a lease to him of St. Dogmael's Abbey, in the Diocese of St. David's, with the Manor of Fystyngard and Rectories there. He also obtained about the same time a grant of the tithes of Walton, near Wenlock.

In 1546 his pew in Ludlow Church was granted to the Bailiffs in consequence of his absence. Mr. Bradshaw was High Sheriff of Radnorshire in 1546, and again in 1556 and 1558.

(12) Also M.P. 1539-1542, and 1552-1554. See No. 8 above.

1547-1552. (13) CHARLES FOXE AND (13a) ROBERT BLOUNT.

These names are inserted through the kindness of Mr. Duncomb Pink, and are taken from a MS. list at Hatfield. Mr. Blount's name is far more likely to be correct than that of Edmund Molineux given by Brown Willis in his *Notitia Parliamentaria*.

(13a) ROBERT BLOUNT was the third son (out of 20 children) of Sir Thomas Blount of Kinlet, in the County of Salop, who was Sheriff of the county in 1480. Mr. Robert Blount is described as "Ante ambulo" in the *Visitation*, the note being "Ante ambulo means Serjeant-at-Mace, and is sometimes used for Gentleman Usher," so that, doubtless, Mr. Blount held office in the Court of the Marches.

He married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Croft, and died in 1580.

1547-1552. Return as given by Brown Willis, but probably in error.

(13) CHARLES FOXE AND (14) EDMUND MOLINEUX

(13) See No. 7 above, also M.P. 1539, 1544, and 1552-3.

(14) There is considerable doubt as to this member, as there is no return in the House of Commons Blue Book, and a query is added in Willis. If he was member, he was almost certainly the Edmund Molineux who was King's Sergeant (corresponding to the modern Attorney-General) in 1543, afterwards became a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1550, and was knighted. He was one of the then newly established "Council in the North." He died in 1562. It is very doubtful, however, whether he ever was M.P. for Ludlow. If so, he was possibly succeeded by Robert Blount upon his elevation to the Bench in 1550.

1552-3, March 1st to 31st, CHARLES FOXE AND

(15) THOMAS WHEELER.

Elected 3 January, 1552-3.

(15) See No. 7 and 8 above.

1553, Oct. to Dec. (16) JOHN PASSIE AND THOMAS WHEELER (re-elected).

Elected 26 Sept., 1553.

(16) Bailiff of Ludlow 1529, 1546, 1557.

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1554. (17) SIR JOHN PRICE, KNIGHT, AND (18) THOMAS BLASHFIELD.

Elected 18 March, 1553-4.

(17) SIR JOHN PRICE was of Broadgate's Hall, Oxford. He was Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, 1523, Knighted 1546-7, March 2, B.C.L. 1525, Chancellor of Diocese of St. Asaph 1559, Canon of St. Asaph 1560, M.P. County of Brecon 1547-52, Hereford 1553, Sheriff of Herefordshire, 1553, and Secretary of the Marches of Wales. His Arms were in Ludlow Castle. He married Joane, daughter of John Williams, alias Cromwell, of London, and appears to have been seated at Portcham, County of Hereford.

This is, doubtless, the John A. Price with whom Charles Foxe had the differences which came before the Privy Council in 1540, when the Secretaryship was awarded to Price, and the Clerkship of the Signet to Charles Foxe.

Sir John Price appears to have benefited greatly by the dissolution of the monasteries, for we find that St. Guthlac's Priory, with its extensive and valuable possessions in the County of Hereford, was granted to him about 1540. Doubtless, this arose from his connection by marriage with the great Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose nephew, Richard Cromwell, and his descendants styled themselves "Cromwell alias Williams," and it is possible that Sir John Price's wife Joane was a niece of the great "Mauler of Monasteries." (See Carlyle's *Cromwell*). Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector, was of the same family.

(18) THOMAS BLASHFIELD was Bailiff of Ludlow 1546, 1551, 1559, and was Sergeant-at-Arms to the Council of the Marches. He was buried at Ludlow on 15 March, 1573-4. His daughter married John Weaver of Stapleton, who was High Sheriff of Radnorshire 1588.

1554-5. (19) JAMES WARNCOMBE AND (20) JOHN ALSOP.

Elected 26 Oct., 1554.

(19) JAMES WARNCOMBE was one of the Warncombes of Ivington, near Leominster. He was M.P. for Leominster 1535, County of Hereford 1563-7, and Hereford City 1571-1583. As standing Counsel to Leominster he was intimately connected with that borough, and was Mayor of Hereford 1571. His daughter and heiress married one of the Harley family. He was Recorder of Ludlow from 1550 to 1561.

(20) JOHN ALSOP was Bailiff of Ludlow in 1543, 1552, 1562. He is mentioned as paying 40s. to the repairs of Mill Street Mills, which then belonged to the Crown, and about which a law suit afterwards involved the town in great expense. Mr. Alsop was Town Clerk of Ludlow for many years, and was Recorder of the town. He was buried at Ludlow on 29th June, 1569, when he was described in the Register as "Recorder of this Towne."

1555, October to December. (21) WILLIAM HEATH AND
(22) THOMAS CROFT.

Elected 28 Sept., 1555.

(21) WILLIAM HEATH was, doubtless, a relative of Nicholas Heath, Bishop of Worcester, and Archbishop of York, who was then Lord President of the Marches, and who was Lord Chancellor under Queen Mary, but refusing to crown Queen Elizabeth was imprisoned for a short time. The present member probably married a daughter of Thomas Blount of Sodington.

(22) There is nothing actually proving that THOMAS CROFT was one of the great family of Croft of Croft Castle, but he is described as Esquire in the return, and there is little or no doubt on the subject. Sir James Croft, the Controller of the Household to Queen Elizabeth, one of the Privy Council, and a foremost statesman of that day, had a younger brother, Thomas Croft, born about 1520, who was, doubtless, the member for Ludlow. Thomas Croft married the daughter of Sir Philip Paris. Sir Herbert Croft is now the representative of the family.

1558, January to November. (23) RICHARD PRYNCE AND
(24) ROBERT MASON.

Elected 8 January, 1557-8.

(23) RICHARD PRYNCE was a celebrated lawyer of Shrewsbury, who built Whitehall there. He was styled "Counsel at the Barre in the Court of the Marches." He married the daughter of William Leighton of Plash, Salop. Two of his sons were knighted, and one was Sheriff of Shropshire. He was M.P. for Bridgnorth in 1559. He is described in Owen and Blakeway as "Literatus" when admitted as a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1551, which title it is there said was probably intended to denote his destination to the study of the law. In 1569 he was Feodary of Shropshire, who is described in the *History of Shrewsbury* as the officer to attend on the Inquisitions after the death of tenants in Chivalry under the feudal system, and to watch over the Crown dues. Richard Prynce was buried 5 October, 1598.

(24) ROBERT MASON is described in a subsequent return as a "Tanner." He was one of the Masons of Diddlebury and Minton, then a well-known family. He was Bailiff of Ludlow 1555, 1563, and Churchwarden 1551, and was buried at Ludlow, 13th November, 1591. In 1552 a lease was granted to him of the "Town Ditch from Broad St. Gate to Old St. Gate, with the *Fish Pool* in the same."

1558-9. (25) WILLIAM POUGHNILL AND ROBERT MASON re-elected.

Elected 16 January, 1558-9.

(25) WILLIAM POUGHNILL was Bailiff of Ludlow 1561, 1570, 1575, 1582. He was, doubtless, the member from whom the name was

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given to Poughnill, now the residence of Mr. Charlton, and once the great printing press of the neighbourhood, where the works of Mrs. Chapone and other authors were printed by Mr. Nicholson. Church-warden of Ludlow 1570. He died 1583.

1562-1567. WILLIAM POUGHNILL AND (26) RICHARD LANGFORD.

Elected about December, 1562.

(26) RICHARD LANGFORD was Bailiff 1544, 1549, and was probably the father of Charles Langford, Dean of Hereford, who by his will in 1607 founded the Langfordian Scholarships at Ludlow Grammar School for four boys "out of such poor and towardlie for learning as are born in the said town," which scholarships are still existing, and have recently been remodelled.

1571, April to May. WILLIAM POUGHNILL AND ROBERT MASON re-elected.

1572-1583. Do. AND Do.
Re-elected 20 April, 1572.

1584-5. (28) ROBERT BERRIE AND (29) RICHARD FFARR.

Elected 8 November, 1584.

(28) ROBERT BERRIE was admitted a Burgess of Ludlow 1579, when he was described as a gentleman, and was Bailiff of Ludlow 1589, 1592, 1601, 1611. His son was Supervisor of Herefordshire and Shropshire 1623. In the State papers we find him as Bailiff of Ludlow reporting to the Privy Council that Jane Shelley had by will left money to the Papists, and he goes on "Having £3000 a year and living sparingly."

He seems to have held the office of porter of Ludlow Castle, for in the State Papers under the date of 1597, May 31, we find the following entries:—"Grant to Robert Hartgell of the portership of Ludlow Castle and the Tennis play there on the surrender of Robert Berry. Fee £4 a year."

Mr. Berrie was, probably, appointed porter in 1589-90, when in the Churchwardens' Accounts of Ludlow there is an entry, "Paid for the ringing at Mr. Berries appointment the 1st September 12d." Robert Berrie died 1618, May 26, and was buried in Ludlow Church.

(29) RICHARD FFARR was Bailiff 1568, 1578. He seems from his admission as a Burgess in 1551, and from a lease of 1552, to have been a Mercer in Ludlow.

1586-87. ROBERT BERRIE AND (30) THOMAS CANDLAND.

Elected 5 Oct., 1586.

(30) THOMAS CANDLAND was Bailiff 1576, 1584, 1591, 1606, Churchwarden 1571. He was founder of one of the minor charities of Ludlow, which still exists, 20s. a year being charged on premises at the head of Pepper Lane (now in the occupation of Mr. Micklewright), which the founder directed should pass to the Corporation of Ludlow if the 20s. yearly be not paid.

Thomas Candland as Bailiff signed the instrument of association for the protection of Queen Elizabeth in 1584.

There was a monument to his memory in the South Chapel of Ludlow Church, which bore this inscription—"Here lieth the body of Thomas Canlande, Gent., who died 12 Sept., 1617, then eldest Alderman of Ludlow, and five times one of the Burgesses of Parliament of the same town."

1588-9. ROBERT BERRIE AND THOMAS CANDLAND.

Elected 29 Oct., 1588.

1592-3. DITTO AND DITTO.

Elected Jan., 1592-3.

1597-8. (31) HUGH SANFORD (Esq.), AND DITTO.

Elected 7 Oct., 1597.

(31) HUGH SANFORD is possibly an error for "Humphrey," as, so far as can be ascertained, no "Hugh" Sanford then existed in Shropshire, and if the name were abbreviated "Hu," the mistake is easily intelligible. The member was certainly a man of consequence, as in the return he is styled "Esquire," a title not so frequently used in the 16th century as now. Humphrey Sanford (born 1543) was the son of Richard Sanford and his wife Margaret, daughter of Humphrey Plowden of Plowden, and sister of the famous lawyer, Edmund Plowden. He appears to have been implicated in the conspiracies in favour of Mary Queen of Scots, for in 1580 a pardon for treason was granted to him under the Great Seal. He died in 1611, and was buried at Lydbury North. There was, however, a Hugh Sanford who was M.P. for Wilton in the next two Parliaments of 1601 and 1604 until his decease in 1607, who may have been the member for Ludlow.

This return is taken from the Official Blue Book. Browne Willis names as the Ludlow members in this Parliament the old members, Robert Berrie and Thomas Candland, but adds a query.

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1601. (32) ROBERT BERRIE AND (33) THOMAS CANDLAND.

Elected 5 Oct., 1601.

(32) See 28 above. (33) See 30 above.

1603-11. DITTO AND (34) RICHARD BENSON.

Elected 1st March, 1603-4.

(34) RICHARD BENSON was Bailiff of Ludlow 1596, 1603, Church-warden 1588-9; died 1609.

1609. (35) RICHARD FISHER vice RICHARD BENSON, deceased.

Elected 7 Dec., 1609.

(35) RICHARD FISHER was son of John Fisher of Worcester, and was an Alderman of Ludlow and Bailiff 1604, 1609, 1618. He is mentioned as Alderman in the curious tract published by Mr. Clive, "The Love of Wales to their Soueraigne Prynce," and as the composer of the English verses read in 1616 at the Pageant in Ludlow on the occasion of the proclamation of Charles (afterwards Charles I.) as Prince of Wales. In 1564 he was a pupil at Shrewsbury School, where, no doubt, he acquired his scholarship, and is entered in the Register as "alienus." Mr. Fisher was in 1627 made the first Capital Master of Ludlow.

There is a curious document in the State papers with regard to this election, in the form of a letter from the Corporation of Ludlow to the Earl of Salisbury, in which they decline to elect (as requested) John Leveson as Burgess in place of Richard Benson, deceased, as they can elect "none but a Resident, and have refused Lord Eure's request for his brother, Sir Francis Eure."

This Lord Salisbury was Robert Cecil (son of Queen Elizabeth's favourite minister), who was Lord Treasurer and Prime Minister until his death in 1612, and the ancestor of the present Marquis of Salisbury.

1614. (36) ROBERT BERRIE AND (37) HENRY TOWNSHEND.

Elected March, 1614.

This return is taken from the original Minute Book of the Corporation, and is undoubtedly correct. There is said to be no entry in any Record Office of the members of this Parliament. Willis's *Parliamentaria Notitia* gives Will. Walter, Knt., and Robert Berry as members for Ludlow, but adds a query, and this, so far as Sir Will. Walter is concerned, is clearly a mistake. Richard Tomlyns was a candidate for Par-

liamentary honours at this election, but was rejected on the ground that he was not a sworn Burgess of the Borough.

(36) Mr. Berrie had been member from 1584, but on this occasion his election was declared invalid, on the ground that he was Bailiff of Ludlow, and as such returned himself. (See No. 28 above).

(37) Sir HENRY TOWNSHEND was the third son of Sir Robert Townshend, Chief Justice of Chester, whose monument is still in Ludlow Church. Henry Townshend married the daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward of Cound. He was M.P. for Bridgnorth 1571-83; Justice of Chester 1579, Steward of Shrewsbury 1597, Burgess of Ludlow 1584, Recorder of Ludlow 1577-1621, one of the Council of the Marches of Wales 1586, Knighted 1604, first Recorder of Oswestry 1617, Recorder of Leominster 1590. He presented two silver gilded spoons to the Ludlow Corporation, who appear to have entertained him frequently. In the Bailiff's Accounts 1616-17 we find payments for "1 quart of burnt sack given to him," and also for "1 dozen of fine cakes, 4 pounds of cherries, a gallon of white and claret wine, three quarters of a pound of fine sugar, rose water and lemon, mackerons half a pound, confeytes a pound and half, all is 8/8 a gift to the Lady Townshend."

This is a curious commentary on the manners of the time. The like seems to have been done for Sir Henry when he visited Leominster. He died in 1621, and was buried at Cound.

Sir Henry occupied when in Ludlow "a faire house in St. Austen's once a Friarie."

1614. (38) ROBERT LLOYD in place of ROBERT BERRIE unseated.

Elected 11 May, 1614.

This return is taken from the Minute Book of the Corporation, and is undoubtedly correct, though it appears nowhere else. This entry is not given in the only known list of members of this Parliament, viz., that found among the Kimbolton MSS., and late the property of the Duke of Manchester.

(38) ROBERT LLOYD is recorded as Burgess of the Parliament in the place of Mr. Berrie, whose election was invalidated as having been "Bailiff returning himself." In the entry in the Minute Book Mr. Lloyd is described as "Robert Lloyd, Esquire, Sewer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majestie." The full entry has been transcribed on page 4 above. He seems to have been high in favour with Anne of Denmark (James I's Queen), and from the following curious and interesting extracts from the State papers, he rose to be an admiral and to be knighted (1616, July 19).

1616, March 25.—Grant to Lord Knyvett and Robert Lloyd, Admiral to the Queen, of £12,000, moiety of old debts due to the Crown in lieu of a similar grant to Ralph Ewens, the Queen's late Auditor, frustrated by his decease.

1617, March 13.—Sir Robert Lloyd, Admiral to the Queen, was appointed with another a collector of Customs on Northern Cloth for 21 years.

1618, Feb. 14. { The Queen is justly implacable against Sir Robert *London.* } Lloyd (Floyd), who got from her a lease of the Royalties of all her lands. Those about her feed her anger, for Lloyd had slandered them all to her when he was highest in her favours. He rose from a serving man to an estate of £800 a year, and is likely to fall as suddenly.

Sir Robert Lloyd was evidently disgraced, for in the "Court and Times of James I." we find that Sir George Reynolds and another were discharged the Queen's service for having visited Sir Robert in his disgrace. He appears, however, to have recovered to some extent his position, as the following will show:—

1620. Grant to Sir Robert Lloyd of the office of engrossing wills and Inventories for life.

In 1621 he was returned as M.P. for Minehead, when he again got into disgrace. The Committee of Grievances reported to the House of Commons on 21 March, 1621, that the patent for wills was the worst grievance of all, and that Sir R. Lloyd had the sole ingrossing of all Wills and Inventories. After a debate Sir Robert was ordered to be removed out of the House for being a projector and maintainer of the Patent. He was then called to the Bar, and directed by the Speaker to be expelled, and his name was removed from the list of members.

Leominster in James I.'s reign was vested in his Queen, Anne of Denmark, as part of her jointure, which may possibly account for Sir Robert Lloyd's presence in these parts.

1620-22. (39) HENRY SPENCER, LORD COMPTON, AND (40) RICHARD TOMLYNS.

Elected 2 January, 1620-1.

(39) HENRY SPENCER, LORD COMPTON, was the eldest son of the first Marquis of Northampton, K.G., who was Lord President of the Marches of Wales 1617 to 1630.

Our member, Lord Compton, became second Marquis of Northampton on his father's death in 1630. He was firmly attached to the royal party in the Civil Wars, was a very gallant soldier, fought at Edgehill, and was slain in March, 1642-3, when fighting victoriously at the head of his troops at Hopton Heath, in the moorlands of Staffordshire. He was offered his life, but refused to take it, saying that he "scorned to take quarter from such base rogues and rebels as they were." He was one of the Council of the Marches of Wales in his father's presidency, 1627. He accompanied Charles I. when Prince of Wales to Madrid, as Master of the Robes, and though his life was passed in the luxury of the Court, he is said to have been "Sans reproche" as he was "Sans peur." His mother was the

daughter of Sir John Spenser, Alderman and Clothworker, of London, one of the richest heiresses of the day, and the story runs that Lord William Compton carried her off in the disguise of a baker's man.

(40) RICHARD TOMLYNS was a native of Ludlow, who seems to have gone to reside at Richmond and Westminster, and was a cousin of Richard Tomlyns, a Baron of the Exchequer, with whom he must not be confounded. Richard Tomlyns in 1649 gave a rent-charge of £33 6s. 8d. (which sum is still paid) for the education and benefit of the poor of Ludlow. He afterwards appeared to revoke this gift under a power reserved in the original deed, and litigation ensued. Thanks, however, to the good offices of Baron Tomlyns, the town did not lose the member's benefaction, as it was confirmed by a deed dated in 1652, add given in trust for the "good, benefit and relief of the poor of Ludlow." The rent is at present applied to the National Schools.

The following letters written by Mr. Tomlyns, &c., with reference to his representation of Ludlow may be of interest as illustrative of the times of Charles I.

"Worshipful Mr. Bailiffs and the rest, I doubt not but that you have received his Majesty's proclamation for the Parliament wherein you are to choose your burgesses, I did offer my service to have been one of them the last Parliament, but because I was not then sworn, exceptions were taken against it, as there was just cause. Since, as some of you know, I have been admitted and sworn, whereby I am now incorporated as well by birth as by order and record. Now I have thought good to renew my suit unto you, that if you shall think me worthy, I may be chosen one of your burgesses for this Parliament. I assure myself you will be importuned by letters from greater persons, but I hope you will be constant to hold your ancient and laudable custom, namely to choose none but your native and sworn burgesses. I do confess that I distrust my ability as not worthy to be a member of that honorable, learned, and grave assembly, but being confident in myself to be a true hearted Englishman, to love my country and commonwealth, as becometh every good subject, I am encouraged to bear suit in this behalf, in which, if it shall please you to accept my services, I shall do my uttermost and best endeavour, according to that power of judgment and reason which God hath enabled me with, and because my residence for the most part is here at Westminster, I will acquit you from all charge and bear it myself concerning this service. Besides, it is not unknown unto some of my near friends among you that long since I had a purpose out of my poor estate to do some good for the town. It may be in part while I live, but sure after my decease, if it please God, and so leaving this my request unto your mature consideration, I commend my best wishes and hearty commendations unto you all from my lodgings in Westminster this 22nd of the November, 1620.

"Your affectionate loving friend and always to command,

"RICHARD TOMLYNS."

"Mr. Bailiffs, I have nothing else to write of, only my being your burgess of the last Parliament cost me dear, for in the late benevolence my name was found in the roll of burgesses, by reason whereof I was sent for unto the Council table before the Lords, and there between fair persuasions and otherwise I was brought to give thirty pounds, which I paid, whereas many with great estates, and lands and office gave little more, and I have neither lands nor office, thus much by the way that is in my mind.

"Westminster this 20th of June, 1622,

"Your very loving friend,

"RICHARD TOMLYNS."

"Right Worshipful. Whereas I do heartily wish for good reasons that you are pleased to elect Mr. Tomlins, one of the Burgesses of the Parliament for your town, and do hear that there is some suspicion or objection that he is inclinable to Popery, and will (if he be chosen) expect or sue for his charges of attendance in Parliament according to the statute from the Corporation. I assure you both the one and the other is injurious to the gent, for I assure you he is as sincere and devoted to the Church of England and common weal hereof as any man I know, and do so undertake to you and your Corporation hereby that he shall never demand or sue for his said charges, and so I commend and commit him to your confidence, and love and rest always your loving friend to command,

"GEORGE HOLLAND.

"Bromfield, 27 January, 1623 (4).

"To the Right Worshipful the Bailiffs of the Town of Ludlow give these."

"Mr. Bailiffs and the rest, the breach of the last Parliament at Oxford being the first of King Charles and the no great good success of Parliaments in the latter times of King James, in all which, with your loves and good opinions I have been chosen, thongh unworthy, to be one of your burgesses, hath almost disheartened and discouraged me to desire to be of any more Parliaments ; nevertheless, we must not be faint and wearied in our minds, but hope and pour out our continual and hearty prayers that Almighty God will inspire the King to enquire and do that which shall be for the glory of his great name, the honour and safety of this state, and the welfare of this Church and Commonwealth, and that our good and gracious God would avert his judgments which yet hang over this kingdom. The late grievous and devouring pestilence is yet fresh in memory, though now almost extinguished through God's extraordinary and abundant mercy, yet the sword is more than threatened after this long peace, the purchase whereof I am afraid will cost us dear. We hear of no good success of our great navy, some four of the ships are come home, and we must pray God to send the rest in safety. It is resolved his Majesty will call a Parliament to begin the 1st February next, and it may be

the writ for choice of your burgesses is already come to your hands, wherein if you shall be pleased to elect me for one, I shall give my attendance and do my utmost endeavours to do my country and you service, and if you shall think upon any other choice more able and worthy, whereof I am assured there are many, I shall not take it in ill part, only let me advise that in your election you do choose such as are approved and known sound religious honest men, who respect the good of the republic more than any man's favour or private ends, and surely I am of opinion (if ever) this Parliament will require such persons to be of the house, and so I shall pray with other true hearted subjects that Almighty God will pour down his blessings thereupon that the beginning and end thereof may be happy and profitable both for the King and subject, and so with my best wishes and hearty commendations unto all your brethren and associates, I shall ever remain your assured and affectionate loving friend to command,

“ RICHARD TOMLYNS.

“ London, 30th Dec., 1625.”

“ P.S.—I wrote unto my cousin Cupper that 40s. should be given out of my rent unto your poor, which I pray you be careful to distribute to such persons as stand in most need, especially old men or women.”

“ Good Mr. Bailiffs, it hath pleased the King now at last to call a Parliament, when there was little hope of any. I understand the writs of summons are gone unto Wales, but unto the English shires none have as yet, which causeth some doubt whether it will hold or no, but I hope it will be without all doubt. I have served for your borough with your good allowance now four Parliaments past, of which three of them have been broke and fruitless, to the great grievance of all good subjects, and the unspeakable hindrance and damage of the commonwealth, whereof the whole kingdom suffers in a great measure. I had resolvod with myself, being now grown into years and sickly, not to have been in any more Parliaments, nevertheless, some gentlemen of worth and others my familiar friends have persuaded me once more to be of this Parliament, in hope of better success, which God grant; that the King and his people may accord to the glory of the Almighty and the public good and welfare of the commonwealth, wherefore if it shall please you to make choice of me to serve in this Parliament as heretofore, I shall give my attendance and do my best endeavours. If otherwise in your discretions you shall think of any other more able and worthy, as there are many, I shall be well contented therewith, and so leaving it wholly to your consideration, I shall in this or any other service for the good of the Corporation be right glad to do my best endeavours. With my right hearty commendations, prayers, and well wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the whole society, I shall ever remain your assured loving friend and brother,

“ RIC. TOMLYNS,

“ Westminster, 8th February, 1627 (8).”

Extract from letter from Bailiffs with regard to alleged revocation by Mr. Tomlyns, deceased, of the rent-charge granted by him to the town.

"We received a letter of the 14th present, by which you demand £15 of this Corporation by virtue of a deed from Mr. Tomlyns our good friend deceased, which being so contrary, not only to his professed affection and engagement to this his native place, which had honored him so often with a burgess place in Parliament, when persons of honour were to its prejudice denied, and to his often promises thereupon, and that of late years too, but also to his own deliberate act contrived by advice of a learned and able counsel as ye land could afford, to ye end it might remain inviolable, and of which being done he presently gave ample signification unto this Corporation to keep by them as a real assurance of his love and gratitude that we cannot imagine he should unless in weakness act anything in prejudice thereof. Now if any practise hath been made upon him in that condition (a thing often attempted by some) as we well know, it will prove invalid.

"December, 1650."

1623-5. (41) RALPH GOODWIN AND RICHARD TOMLYNS.

Elected about January, 1623-4.

(41) RALPH GOODWIN is described in the return of 1625 as of Ludlow Castle. He was the son of Ralph Goodwin (probably of Bristol), and he is described in the Borough Records when admitted as a Burgess of Ludlow as Ralph Goodwin, junior. He was probably B.A. Cambridge 1611, and M.A. Oxford 1615. Either he, or possibly his father, was Muster Master at Ludlow, as we find an order from the President of the Marches, Lord Northampton, in 1621 to levy money to pay him. He was deputy both to Sir Adam Newton and Lord Goring as Secretary and Clerk of the Council in the Marches of Wales, to which office he was admitted on October 28, 1628.

In connection with his services under Lord Goring we ascertain a good many facts about him, for in 1646 his lordship laid an information that moneys were owing to him from Ralph Goodwin as deputy Clerk of the Signet. Mr. Goodwin stated in reply:—"I was deputy Secretary 16 years, and had to attend the President and the Committee, write letters and certificates, but not to interfere with money matters. I had a salary from his lordship. I received none of the profits, but others did."

In answer to this is an interesting statement "that Ralph Goodwin was an M.P., but deserted his trust, and became Secretary to Prince Rupert. When he came out of Bristol he had 1,500 gold pieces, his lands were worth £300 a year, and his personality £6,000 to £8,000. He had lately had £3,000 by marriage with his wife." The "coming out of Bristol" may have referred to the siege of Bristol when it was

surrendered by Prince Rupert to the Parliamentary forces in September, 1645, for we find Mr. Goodwin forwarding from Bristol in May, 1645, intercepted letters. Nothing seems to have resulted from the proceedings against Mr. Goodwin.

He belonged to the King's party in the Civil Wars, and in February, 1643-4, was "disabled from the service of the House for desertion, being of the King's party." He was mentioned in Prince Rupert's Commission "To the Loyal Men of Shropshire."

In 1646 he compounded for delinquency for "being in Ludlow whilst it was a garrison for the King, which he could not avoid," and was fined £412 10s. Od., which sum was paid, and a lease of his property by the County Committee, was declared void, and he was allowed to take possession.

When a candidate for Parliament in 1639 it is said of him in a letter of that date, after speaking of Mr. Baldwyn, his afterwards colleague, "Mr. Goodwyn appears no less earnest, and with his Xmas Cheare hath feasted the Burgesses, and endeavours by their bellies to gain their tongues, but it is thought the Burgesses are not well affected towards him." He married Dorothy, youngest daughter of Sir Walter Long of Wraxall, M.P. for Wiltshire, and thus became connected with the Fox family, as his wife's sister married Sir Edward Fox, grandson of Charles Fox (No. 7), and her mother married in secondes noces Sir Edward Fox himself.

In 1646 he was with Henry Townsend and others in the garrison of Worcester at its surrender.

In 1625 he obtained the office of Examiner of the Court of the Marches, which is stated in 1660 to be vacant by the death of Ralph Goodwin and Samuel Eure, but to be "of small yearly value."

Ralph Goodwin is said by Aubrey to have been an author of learning and an excellent poet. His wife Dorothy died in 1643, and he was evidently married a second time, for when in 1658 he died intestate letters of administration were on 23rd August 1658, granted to his relict, Elizabeth Goodwin. He was buried in the high chancel of Ludlow Church, where there was a monument with this simple inscription: "Here lieth the body of Ralph Goodwin, Esq., who died 1st May, 1658." He left no issue, as we find that Somerset Fox, M.P. for Ludlow in 1669, petitions for the grant of the reversion of certain estates in Cowarne Magna, Herefordshire, "now in the Crown for want of issue of Ralph Goodwin."

1625. RALPH GOODWIN AND RICHARD TOMLYNS.

Elected 3 May, 1625.

1625-6. DITTO AND DITTO.

Elected Jan., 1625-6.

Upon this, as on several other occasions, the gentlemen elected undertook to relieve the town from the sums usually paid to the members.

1627-8. RALPH GOODWIN AND RICHARD TOMLYNS

Elected March, 1627-8.

1640. DITTO AND (42) CHARLES BALDWYN.

Elected March, 1639-40.

Sir Robert Knepper (Napier), who was son-in-law of the Earl of Bridgwater, the Lord President of the Marches, was an unsuccessful candidate at this election. Further in a letter from Ludlow Castle under date 1639-40, January, it is stated that "Mr. Solicitor (Timothy Turneur, Solicitor of the Court of the Marches) has received an answer from his townsmen not answerable to his expectations, declines the desire of his being a Burgess, and recommends his friends to vote for Mr. Baldwyn."

In this year the members again remitted the usual members' allowances.

(42) CHARLES BALDWYN was one of the family of Baldwyns of Elsich, and the first of four generations of that family who represented Ludlow. He was a man of considerable estate. He was "disabled" from the service of the House for desertion, being "of the King's party," in February, 1643-4. He was born 1593, married Mary, daughter of Francis Holland of Burwarton; died 16th February, 1674, and was buried at Diddlebury.

In the Calendar of Proceedings for the advance of money 1642-1646 Mr. Baldwyn was on 28th July, 1644, assessed at £1,000, and on 30th October, 1646, at £400, and in March, 1647, was allowed 14 days to produce acquittances. In 1646 he compounded for his "delinquency" in living in "the King's quarters and signing warrants for advancing money for his Majesty's service, and was comprised within the articles of Ludlow, being a Burgess thereof." He was fined £880, which was reduced in September, 1646, to £586 13s. 4d. When candidate for Parliamentary honours in 1639 he is said in a letter of that day "to importunately labour with his friends and purse with the Burgesses," so that between him and his fellow member, Mr. Goodwin, the Burgesses must have had high festivities.

The following extract from a letter from Mr. Baldwyn to the Bailiffs of Ludlow may be of interest:—

"MR. BAILIFFS,

"On Monday last the Knights and Burgesses of Shropshire attended at Court touching the Composition for provision money for that county, wherein little is yet done, only an offer made to the honourable persons of the green cloth that the said county will give £150 composition for his Majesty's provision out of that county, which offer the next weeke will be resolved on, and not before.

* * * * *

"News, little determined yet in Parliament. The trial of the Earl of Strafford hinders proceeding this week. Agreement is with the Scotts for one month's treaty longer at the former rate of £25,000 the month, which ends the 16 April next, by which time I hope all that treaty will happily end. Bishops are voted in our House of Commons not to have legislative or judicial power in the Lords House in Parliament, nor they or any clergymen to have any power in Star Chamber, nor to be on Commission of the Peace, or in any civil Court to have any authoritie, and order given that a bill be presently drawn to take all this power from them. A bill is read that no minister have but one benefice, and to resigne the other before the 1st day of February next. I intend, God willing, to get leave to come down in the beginning of April at furthest. I then intend, God willing, to waite on you at Ludlow, in the interim I shall be ready to do what I am able for your Corporation, and so with my best respects to you and all the rest of my good friends in Ludlow remembered, I rest and remain ever ready to serve you,

"C. BALDWYN.

"London, 13 March, 1640 (1)."

"The Earl of Strafford will come to trial the next weeke."

1640, Long Parliament. RALPH GOODWIN AND CHARLES BALDWYN.

Elected 10 Oct., 1640.

1646. (43) THOMAS MACKWORTH AND (44) THOMAS MOOR.

Elected 8 August, 1646.

43 and 44. These were two Parliamentarians returned in obedience to the writ of Thomas Mytton, who was Sheriff for the Parliament (Sir F. Ottley being Sheriff for the King) in place of Ralph Goodwin and Charles Baldwyn, "disabled." Both were removed from being Burgesses of Ludlow after the Restoration.

(43) THOMAS MACKWORTH, according to Mr. Blakeway, the Shropshire historian, was son of Thomas Mackworth of Betton Strange, and uncle of Humphrey Mackworth, the well-known Governor of Shrewsbury, and prominent Parliamentarian, who was justice of the County Palatine, Recorder of Bridgnorth, and one of Cromwell's Council of State.

Though it is the height of presumption to differ from him, the writer ventures in this instance to doubt whether Mr. Blakeway is correct. It would seem far more likely that the Ludlow M.P. was Thomas Mackworth (the son of Col. Humphrey Mackworth, the Governor of Shrewsbury), who was born 1627. It is true that he would be only 19 at the date of the election, but this was no insuperable objection in

the case of the son of so powerful a father. The identity of our member is proved by the following interesting letter from Humphrey Mackworth, which has been found among the Ludlow Records:—

“MR. BAILYES,

“I acknowledge it as a special respect from you that you were pleased to ingage yourselves for the election of my sonne to be a Burgesse for your Towne. I have now sent him over to waite upon you and the rest of your house, when if you please to prepare him the better to fit him to receive your courtesy by making him a Burgesse, I shall rest then the better satisfyed of the reality of your intentions. And though he be younge, yet I assure you he has been so well seasoned with the breeding bestowed upon him that I am content the disgrace light upon me if he prove not fit for the employmennt I desire he may now be entrusted withal. I have ever dedicated him in my thoughts to the service of the Commonwealth, and shall be glad he may grow up therein, which if it happen, as I hope it will, by your sending of him out I know not only the firstfruits, but the continued current of his endeavours will be spent and imployed in obtaining the welfare and prosperity of your town, which also shall be seconded by setting a work the best counsels and friends I have for the same purpose, reckoning myself in as great a measure to be ingaged for you by your courtesy to my son as if you had bestowed it upon myself. I have not been wanting already to prevent what detriment or damage I could from your town, and I know you have not fared the worse for my care of you. I intreat you to think it is not done only until my own turne be served, but believe you shall always find the like .espects from

“Your assured loving friend to serve you

“H. MACKWORTH.

“Salop, 22 June, 1646.

“To the right worshipful his much respected friends the Bailiffs of Ludlow these.”

Thomas Mackworth was M.P. for Shropshire in the Parliaments of 1656 and 1659, Sheriff of Shropshire 1669, and Farmer of the Excise in Lancashire. He married first, Anne, daughter of Richard Bulkeley; and secondly, Sarah, daughter of General Thomas Mytton of Halston. He was fined £100 for non-attendance by the Rump on September 30, 1659. He died in 1696, aged 70.

(44) THOMAS MOOR OR MORE was a brother of Samuel More, the prominent Parliamentarian officer, famous for his defence of Hopton Castle, the massacre of whose defenders after their surrender is one of the most painful and indefensible events in the Civil Wars.

The presumption that the M.P. for Ludlow was a brother of Colonel Samuel More arises partly from the fact that he was certainly a Parliamentarian, and partly from a letter written by Colonel More to the Bailiffs of Bishop's Castle, in which he recommends for election

as one of the members for that borough in 1645 "my brother, Mr. Thomas More, whom you know, but for him I say no more, for I know he will serve you the best he can."

He was, however, not elected for Bishop's Castle, but the Ludlow election took place a few months afterwards, and he was, no doubt, elected for our borough. Mr. Robert Jasper More, M.P. for the Ludlow Division, is the present representative of the family, which is one of the oldest Shropshire families.

Thomas More was one of the secluded members of 1648, whose return was enforced by Monk. In "The Mystery of a good old Cause" he is described as "Officer of the Custom House, whose brother was Governor of Ludlow Castle." He was a Commissioner of Taxes 1649

1653. Little or Barebones Parliament, to which no writ was issued to any Borough.

1654-5	(45) JOHN ASTON	}
1655-6	Elected July, 1654.	
8	The same.	

Only one member returned.

Elected Aug., 1656.

(45) MR. ASTON was a Barrister, and perhaps had another business, was an Alderman of the Borough, Bailiff 1649, 1652, and of course, a Parliamentarian. In 1662 he was removed from being Alderman and Burgess. He is mentioned in a letter which appears in the Bridgewater Manuscripts, and which runs:—

"Here in Ludlowe hath been some sturre this last weeke by means of a letter sent by post on Wensday at night last directed for his Majesties special service to Mr. John Astone at Ludlow and in his absence to Richard Griffiths who has taken his shoppe Look well to yure Towne for the papeists are said to have a bloody designe."

The following extract from a letter written by John Aston, M.P., from Westminster, dated 1654, February 7, and addressed to the Bailiffs of Ludlow, will be of general interest:—

"And now I shall give you an accompt of my single agitation (because I heare it is gone abroad and taken notice of) with the Protector about ye jurisdiction of the Marches. I had access to His Highness 3 times whilst ye Parliament sate, who relished it well, but since ye Parliament rose I have attended almost 20 times and cannot speak with him, save only that himself putt mee into a roome promising to speak with mee presently, but he came not, though I attended till 9 at night, and at another time he opened the doore and spake to mee, telling mee he would gladly speak with mee, but he could not then. The business is so great, what with the Plot and other seriouse affairs since ye dissolving of ye House that ye attendance is exceeding great, for I waite sometimes from morning till night and most times from noone till night. This I assure you is true although I desire you will keepe it as private as yon can, takeing no notice you have heard any such thing, and that for special reasons

When the Terme is ended, I purpose to come down (God willing) if you order not the contrary, so with tender of my deere respects and service to you and the rest of the Corporation I remaine

“Your faithfull servant,

“Jo. Aston.”

The Plot alluded to in this letter was, doubtless, the Gerard and Vowell Plot, for participation in which Somerset Foxe, a Ludlow man, and afterwards M.P. for the Borough, was condemned to death, but reprieved.

1659. (46) JOB CHARLTON AND (47) SAMUEL BALDWYN.

Elected January, 1658-9.

There is no return in the official lists but this is taken from the local records.

(46) SIR JOB CHARLTON (born 1614) was a son of Robert Charlton of Whitton, a prominent goldsmith of London, who suffered much for his loyalty to Charles I. Job Charlton was a most distinguished man. He matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1632, aged 17; became B.A. 1632, was a barrister 1633, became Serjeant-at-law 1660, Chief Justice of Chester 1662, knighted 1662, and was elected Speaker of the House of Commons 1673, with a pension of £1,000 a year. In 1680 he was induced to resign the Chief Justiceship of Chester to make way for the notorious Judge Jeffreys (also a Burgess of Ludlow) when he was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1686 he was removed from the Bench for giving judgment against the dispensing power of the king, but was afterwards re-appointed Chief Justice of the Court of the Marches, and had a patent to wear a judge's robe. He was created a baronet in 1686, and in 1687 entertained King James II. at his residence, Ludford House. Sir Job Charlton re-founded the Ludford Hospital. He was Recorder 1675 to 1692, and was an Alderman of Ludlow. He was a descendant of Sir John Charlton, Chief Justice in the reign of Edward I., and an ancestor of the Charltons who held Ludford down to 1854, when it passed to the Lechmeres, their kinsfolk, and subsequently to other kinsfolk, the Parkinsons, the present owners. In 1667 he purchased Ludford House, which had formed a part of the Hospital of St. John, founded by a Burgess of Ludlow in the 13th century. He and Sir Thomas Walcot (No. 53 below) were the trustees of Lane's Charity in Ludlow, and built the first Workhouse there out of their trust funds. In 1662 he (Sir J. Charlton) received a grant of £3,700 for services rendered to Charles I. He was married in Ludlow Church to Dorothy Blunden on 31st March, 1645. He died 24 May, 1697, aged 83, and his monument is still in Ludford Church.

(47) SIR SAMUEL BALDWYN (born 1618, and baptised at Burwarton), was the son of Charles Baldwyn (No. 42 above). He was a very distinguished lawyer. He matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 1634, was admitted to Inner Temple 1646, Bencher 1662, Serjeant-at-law

1670, King's Serjeant (corresponding to Attorney-General) 1672. He was knighted 1672-3, February. He married Elizabeth Walcott 1648. During the Civil Wars he held Stokesay Castle, which was garrisoned for the King. He died 15 July, 1683, and was buried in the Temple Church, where there is a tablet to his memory, on which he is described as of Stoke Castle. This he held on a long lease from Lord Craven. His son was member for Ludlow 1681 and 1688 (No. 54 below).

1660. (48) SIR JOB CHARLTON AND (49) TIMOTHY LITTLETON.

Elected 13 April, 1660, and remitted their fees.

(48) See 46 above.

(49) Serjeant Timothy Littleton was son of Sir Edward Littleton of Henley, near Ludlow, and his wife Mary, daughter of Edmund Walter of Ludlow, and grandson of a judge in the reign of Edward IV.

The member's brother, Edward Littleton, was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in Charles I's reign, and was created Baron Munslow. Timothy Littleton was admitted to Inner Temple 1626, called to the Bar 1635, made a Bencher 1640, was Recorder of Ludlow 1656-1675, and was made a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in 1670. He died in 1679, and was buried like his predecessor in the Temple Church, London. His arms are painted in the London Guildhall. He was sworn one of the Council of the Marches of Wales 15th November, 1644.

1661-1678. JOB CHARLTON AND TIMOTHY LITTLETON.

Elected April, 1661.

The following interesting and amusing entries with regard to this election have been found amongst the Ludlow Records:—

25 April, 1661.

This day Serjeant Littleton by the greater number of the Burgesses and Serjeant Charlton are elected Burgesses for the next Parliament, but before the Common Burgesses came, who did not hear the writ read, Mr. Charlton and Mr. Baldwyn were published to be the men.

These Common Burgesses being about 25 with the Recorder and Mr. Ketelby after the election past in the Chamber, did seek to break the door in, quiring a poll, and not being summoned or hearing the writ read, and so the Bailiffs took their seats and certified accordingly.

The numbers appear to have been as follows:—

Without the Common Burgesses—Charlton, 25; Baldwyn, 21; Littleton, 14.

With the Common Burgesses—Charlton, 45; Littleton, 40; Baldwyn, 34.

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There was a petition against the validity of the election of Serjeant Littleton by Samuel Baldwyn (No. 47 above), but it was unsuccessful.

1669-70. (50) COLONEL SOMERSET FOX in place of SERJEANT LITTLETON, made Baron of the Exchequer.

Elected 24 Feb., 1669-70.

(50) COLONEL SOMERSET Fox of Caynham, Ludlow, was grandson of Sir Edward Fox of Gwernoga, High Sheriff of Shropshire 1608, and great-grandson of Charles Fox (No. 7 above). He was sworn one of the King's Presence Chamber as early as 1639.

He apparently espoused the side of the king in the Civil Wars, and was with Prince Rupert when he landed in England in 1642. He was present at the defence of Bristol against the Parliamentarians, was one of the Colonels in command there, and was present at the Council of War (which was said to have been composed of the most daring and gallant men that the war had spared) when the capitulation of Bristol was resolved on. He with Lord Hawley, Col. John Russell, Sir Matthew Appleyard, and others signed the manifesto in justification of Prince Rupert's surrender of the city. Col. Fox afterwards accompanied Princes Rupert and Maurice and Lords Hawley and Gerard to the king at Newark.

In 1663 he petitioned Charles II. "for the reversion now in the Crown for want of issue of Ralph Goodwin, of certain properties in Cowarne Magna Herefordshire, sold to Goodwin by himself and his father "to supply the wants of the late King."

We do not know whether he was successful in this petition, but he had on April 11th, 1662, obtained a pension of £300 a year, and in 1666 he again petitioned for payment of 2½ years' arrears of this annuity granted for his losses "in the service of the late King and for a transfer to his intended wife, being in treaty for a marriage that may repair his fortunes." He fortunately obtained his warrant for payment of the arrears, but nothing further is said as to the transfer or the marriage. He does not appear to have been thoroughly deserving of this pension, if we may judge from the following significant extract from the Records of the House of Lords:—

"1647, July 1. Draft ordinance for pardoning the delinquency of Somerset Fox, pursuant to an engagement made by Col. John Birch (the Parliamentary Commander, to whom Ludlow Castle surrendered).

"Certificate from Col. Birch that when engaged in reducing Ludlow he received private instructions from the Committee of both kingdoms that in order to the speedy reduction of the town and Castle he might promise pardon of their delinquency to two persons, and that having been much assisted by Col. Somerset Fox, he made such promise to him, and that this promise was confirmed by the House of Commons."

In 1654 Somerset Fox was tried and found guilty with his cousin John Gerard and one Vowell of high treason in conspiring the assas-

sination of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, on his way to Hampton Court. Col. Fox "confessed for his life," and was pardoned, but the others were executed.

In the curious tract, "Flagellum Parliamentarium, 1672," Col. Fox is described as "a Privy Chamber man and a Court Cully," which latter expression is interpreted as meaning "a man deceived or imposed upon as by sharpers or a strumpet."

He became a member of the Ludlow Corporation in 1671, and was in 1680 elected Town Clerk, but for some reason the election was not ratified by the king. In the same year he presented a silver tankard to the Corporation. In 1677 the Corporation voted that—"Mr. Bailiffs present Sir Job Charlton and Mr. Somerset Fox with such a present at Xmas as they shall think fit."

Col. Fox died in 1689, and was buried at Ludlow, 1689, October 11th. He left neither widow nor children, and by his will, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1689, November 26th, he gave his estates to be divided between his four sisters.

By this will he left 20s. yearly to the six poor people of the Hospital of St. Leonard in Ludlow, such hospital having been in fact (though he does not mention it) founded by his ancestor, Charles Fox, M.P. for Ludlow 1542; and he also left 20s. yearly to the preacher of Ludlow for preaching three sermons in St. Leonard's Chapel, being the Chapel which also belonged to his ancestor, Charles Fox.

1678-9. (51) COL SOMERSET FOX AND (52) FRANCIS CHARLTON.

Elected 12 February, 1678-9.

(51) See 50 above.

(52) SIR FRANCIS CHARLTON of The Bower and Ludford, was son of Sir Job Charlton of Ludford (No. 46), and Dorothy, daughter of William Blunden, M.P. for Bishop's Castle. Sir F. Charlton was born 27 June, 1651, was M.P. for Bishop's Castle 1685-7, and Sheriff of Shropshire 1699. He was a barrister-at-law. He was specially charged by his father's will "to take care of the Hospital at Ludford." He was a common Councillor of Ludlow 1680, Mayor 1689, and Sheriff of Herefordshire 1708. He died 1729. A Francis Charlton was one of the fifteen Salopian gentlemen whom Charles II. proposed to make Knights of the Royal Oak, an intention which he abandoned. Mr. Charlton's estate was then returned of the value of £2,000 per annum, but this was more likely to be Mr. Francis Charlton of Apley.

1679-1681. (53) SIR THOMAS WALCOT AND FRANCIS CHARLTON.

Elected September, 1679.

(53) Sir THOMAS WALCOT of Bitterley Court was a member of the old Shropshire family of the Walcots of Walcot. He was born in 1629,

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was Recorder of Bewdley 1671, was Knighted 1681, was made Chief Justice of North Wales and one of the Council of the Marches of Wales 1683, and Judge of the Court of King's Bench 1683. His arms were in Ludlow Castle. The Rev. John Walcot of Bitterley is now the representative of this family. Sir Thomas was with Sir Job Charlton one of the trustees of the will of Thomas Lane (dated in 1674), and in conjunction with him repaired a house of Mr. Lane's (now Lane's Asylum) and converted it into a Workhouse for employing the Ludlow poor in making serges and woollen cloths, and spent large sums in carrying on the manufacture. He died intestate and insolvent in 1685.

1681. (54) CHARLES BALDWYN AND (55) FRANCIS CHARLTON.

Elected February, 1680-1.

(54) CHARLES BALDWYN was son of Sir Samuel Baldwyn of Elsich and Stoke Castle, who was M.P. for Ludlow in 1659. Charles Baldwyn was born 1651, and matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, 1667. He was a Barrister of the Inner Temple, Common Councillor of the Borough 1681, Sheriff of Herefordshire 1690, and Recorder of Ludlow 1704-1706. He married Elizabeth Acton of Bockleton, and died 4th January, 1707, aged 55. He was the donor of a silver tankard to the Corporation.

(55) See 52 above.

1685-7. (56) SIR EDWARD HERBERT AND (57) WILLIAM CHARLTON.

Elected 15 April, 1685.

(56) EDWARD HERBERT was another man known in history. He was the third son of the Lord Keeper Herbert, was born 1645, Fellow of New Coll., Oxford, 1665, at age of 19, B.A. 1669, Barrister-at-law 1675, was knighted in 1683, and succeeded the notorious Judge Jeffreys as Chief Justice of Chester in the same year. He also succeeded Judge Jeffreys as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in 1685, from which office he was removed by Jeffreys before the trial of the seven Bishops, and replaced by the Lord Chancellor's creature, Sir Robert Wright. Sir Edward Herbert remained faithful to James II. after his dethronement, was his Lord Chancellor in exile, and was created Earl of Portland. He died at St. Germains, November, 1698.

(57) WILLIAM CHARLTON was the son of Sir Job Charlton, and brother of Sir Francis Charlton, M.P. 1678-1685. He was a Barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn, 1674, a member of the Common Council of the Borough 1676, Town Clerk in 1678, and Steward of the Court Leet 1685. He was "put out" of being Town Clerk in 1680, but the election of neither of those chosen to succeed him (Mr Smallman and Col. Som. Fox) was ratified by the king, and Mr. Charlton was replaced. He died 18 April, 1685, and was buried in Ludford Church.

1685. (58) SIR JOSIAH CHILD in place of WILLIAM CHARLTON, deceased.

Elected 6 June, 1685.

(58) SIR JOSIAH CHILD was in the fore-front of the history of his day, and one of the most powerful men of the time. He commenced life as an apprentice, sweeping a city Counting house, but his ability and energy rapidly raised him to opulence, power, and fame. He became a member of the East India Company, and rose to the position of Chairman and Dictator of that wealthy and powerful Corporation. He was created a Baronet, and his daughter was married to the Marquis of Worcester, the eldest son of the Duke of Beaufort, who was Lord President of the Court of the Marches, and who in 1684 had made the State visit to Ludlow, described in Dineley's "Duke of Beaufort's Tour through Wales," during some of which Lord and Lady Worcester accompanied him. Sir Josiah Child paid down with his daughter £50,000 (an enormous sum in those days), and was also rich enough to make a present of 10,000 guineas to King Charles II., and also a like sum to James II. Sir Josiah became by bribery and other means almost omnipotent at Court and in the State, and even when his patron, King James II. fell, he was sufficiently powerful to set the Parliament at defiance for years. He died in 1699. Evelyn says that his fortune in 1683 amounted to £200,000. His son, Sir Richard Child, became Viscount Castlemain in 1718, and Earl of Tylney in 1731. Sir Josiah was M.P. for Petersfield 1659, and Dartmouth 1673-78.

1685. (59) SIR EDWARD LUTWYCHE in place of SIR EDWARD HERBERT, made Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

(59) SIR EDWARD LUTWYCHE was son and heir of William Lutwyche of Lutwyche, one of an old Shropshire family. He was born 1634, was educated at Shrewsbury School, was called to the Bar in 1661, created Serjeant 1683, King's Serjeant and Knighted 1684, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas 1686, taking the place of Sir Job Charlton (No. 46 above). In 1685 he was made Chief Justice of Chester, in succession to Sir Edward Herbert (No. 56). He fell with his Sovereign, James II., and was excepted out of the Act of Indemnity. In 1693 he was fined at York Assizes for refusing to take the oaths, but he continued to practise at the Bar until 1704. He died in 1709, and was buried at St. Bridget's, London.

1688-90. (60) FRANCIS HERBERT AND (61) CHARLES BALDWYN.

Elected 15 January, 1688-9.

(60) FRANCIS HERBERT was son of Richard Herbert of Dollog and Oakley Park, and of Florentia, the grand-daughter and heiress of the

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celebrated Lord Herbert of Chirbury. His son was Henry Arthur Herbert, M.P. 1727, who became Earl of Powis. Francis Herbert died in February, 1718-19.

(61) See 54 above.

1690-1695. (62) THOMAS HANMER AND (63) WILLIAM GOWER.

Elected 11 March, 1689-90.

The election of Messrs. Hanmer and Gower was contested by Hon. Fitton Gerard and Francis Lloyd, who were defeated, but were successful in a petition against their victors on the ground that the Charter of James II., under which they were elected, was illegal and void. The House so found and declared the election invalid.

(62) THOMAS HANMER was son of William Hanmer of Fens, in the County of Flint. He was born 1648, matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 1666. He married a sister of Mr. Charlton (No. 57 above), then Mayor of Ludlow, and of Sir Francis Charlton (No. 52); hence, no doubt, Mr. Hanmer's connection with the borough. He died 1701. He was of the same family as the late Lord Hanmer. Mr. Hanmer was one of the executors of the will of Sir Job Charlton (No. 46 above).

(63) WILLIAM GOWER was son of Richard Gower of Monkland, Herefordshire. He was born 1646, matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 1664-5, and was Bailiff of Ludlow 1710. In the high chancel of Ludlow Church was a monument to his wife with the following inscription:—"Here lieth the body of Sarah, wife of William Gower, daughter to Thomas Lambe, Alderman of London, who died 15 December, 1686."

1690-1695. (64) FRANCIS LLOYD AND (65) SILAS TITUS.

Elected January, 1690-1.

This election was questioned by Thomas Hanmer and William Gower, the defeated candidates, on the ground that 22 or 23 of those who voted for Lloyd and Titus were made freemen (and therefore obtained their title to vote) after the issue of the Writ. The election of Messrs. Lloyd and Titus was, however, upheld. The disputed polls were:—

				Poll as contended for by Petitioners.
Poll as Upheld.				
LLOYD	57	HANMER	41	HANMER 41
TITUS	49	GOWER	39	LLOYD 32 TITUS 25

(64) FRANCIS LLOYD was the defeated candidate in the previous year. He was Recorder of the Borough from 1692 to 1704. Mr.

Lloyd was son of Marmaduke Lloyd of Crickadarn, Brecknockshire. Born 1655, matric. St. Edmund Hall 1671, called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1678. He died March, 1703-4, and was buried in the Temple Church. Within the inner rails of the chancel of Ludlow Church was a monument to Mr. Lloyd's wife with the following inscription:—“Here lieth the body of Anne, the wife of Francis Lloyd, Esq., eldest daughter of Sir Francis Rewse of Headstone, Middlesex, who died 14 March, 1685.”

(65) COL. SILAS TITUS was one of the principal men of his day. He was born at Bushey in 1622, went to Christ Church, Oxford, 1638, was a Captain under the Parliament, but after the execution of King Charles I. he threw up his commission. He then attended Charles II. to Scotland, and was present with him at the battle of Worcester. After the restoration he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and was one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to King Charles II. He was one of the managers of Strafford's impeachment. Though he was a Presbyterian, he was sworn of the Privy Council under James II., but afterwards deserted him. He was the author of several political tracts, the principal directed against Cromwell, being entitled “Killing no Murder,” but Carlyle says this was written by Saxby, though claimed by Titus. Carlyle calls Titus “an adroit King's Flunkey.” He obtained for Ludlow the privilege of having separate Commissioners of Land Tax. He was M.P. for Ludgershall 1660, Lostwithiel 1670-8, Hertfordshire 1678-9, and Huntingdonshire 1679-81. He died 1704.

1695-8. (66) HON. THOMAS NEWPORT AND (67) CHARLES BALDWYN.

Elected 1st November, 1695.

This election was disputed by the defeated candidate, Francis Lloyd, but the petition was withdrawn.

In the Harley MSS. it is stated in August, 1695, that Lord Bradford had a grant of Ludlow Castle, but that it was believed to be only temporary, to countenance his son's election.

(66) HON. THOMAS NEWPORT was the son of the Earl of Bradford, matriculated Christ Church 1672, was called to the Bar Inner Temple 1678, M.A. 1661, M.P. for Winchelsea 1700, and for Much Wenlock 1715; was created Lord Torrington June, 1716; died, May, 1719.

(67) See 54 above.

1698-1700. (68) FRANCIS HERBERT AND (69) WILLIAM GOWER.

Elected July, 1698.

There was a petition against the return of William Gower by Hon. Thomas Newport on the ground of the rejection of

34 voters who had properly demanded to be made burgesses. The Committee of the House of Commons reported that Mr. Gower was duly elected, but this was disagreed to by the House, who resolved that the Hon. Thomas Newport was duly elected. The poll was—

HERBERT (not given); GOWER 89; NEWPORT 82.

(68) See No. 60 above. (69) See 63 above.

1699. (70) HON. THOMAS NEWPORT vice WILLIAM GOWER, unseated.

1 March, 1698-9.

(70) See 66 above.

1700-1. (71) SIR THOMAS POWYS, KNIGHT, AND

(72) WILLIAM GOWER.

Elected January, 1700-1.

(71) THOMAS Powys was the second son of Thomas Powys, Serjeant-at-law, of Henley, near Ludlow. He was a scholar of Shrewsbury School 1663, matric. Queen's Coll., Oxford, 1664, Barrister-at-law Lincoln's Inn 1673, Treasurer 1687, was made Solicitor-General 1685, Knighted 1686, and became Attorney-General 1687, in which capacity he conducted the prosecution of the seven Bishops. Historians differ widely as to his merits, for while Macaulay says of him that he was "an obscure barrister who had no qualification for high employment, except servility," Prior says that "nothing equalled his knowledge except his eloquence; nothing excelled both except his justice, and whether he was greater as an advocate or a judge is the only cause he left undecided." He was made Queen's Serjeant 1702, and was Recorder of Ludlow 1707-1719. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, 1713, but was superseded by George I. in 1714. He died 4th April, 1719, aged 70. His descendant was made Lord Lilford, taking his title from property purchased by Sir Thomas Powys.

(72) See 63 above.

1701-2. (73) SIR THOMAS POWYS AND (74) FRANCIS HERBERT.

Elected December, 1701.

There was a petition by William Gower against the return of Francis Herbert on the ground of bribery and corruption, on which no decision was given.

(73) See No. 71.

(74) See No. 60.

1702-3. SIR THOMAS POWYS AND FRANCIS HERBERT.

Elected 22 July, 1702.

1705-8. SIR THOMAS POWYS AND (75) ACTON BALDWYN.

Elected 16 May, 1705.

Poll: POWYS, 244; BALDWYN, 212; GOWER, 147.

(75) ACTON BALDWYN was the second son of Charles Baldwyn of Stoke Castle (No. 54 above), and was the fourth of successive generations of the same family to represent Ludlow. He matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 1698, entered as student of Inner Temple 1701, and married Elinor, daughter of Sir Charles Skrymisher of Norbury, Salop. He died in January, 1726-7, without issue. Captain Childe of Kinlet, and the Rev. Edward Baldwyn Childe of Kyre Park, are the present representatives of this ancient family.

1708-10. (76) SIR THOMAS POWYS AND (77) ACTON BALDWYN.

Elected 7 May, 1708.

(76) See 71 above. (77) See 75 above.

1710-13. DITTO. DITTO.

Elected 6 Oct., 1710.

Poll: POWYS, 219; BALDWYN, 208; HUMPHREY WALCOT, 9.

1713, June 8. A new Writ was issued in place of Sir T. Powys made a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, but it being the end of the Parliament, no return was made.

1713-14. (78) ACTON BALDWYN AND (79) HUMPHREY WALCOT.

Elected 2 Sept., 1713.

Poll: WALCOT, 289; BALDWYN, 265; FRAS. HERBERT, 181.

(78) See 75 above.

(79) HUMPHREY WALCOT was son of Thomas Walcot of Bitterley Court, near Ludlow, who was second son of Humphrey Walcot of Walcot, Receiver of Salop, and High Sheriff of the county. The present member died 1743. The Rev. John Walcot of Bitterley, is the present representative of this family.

1715-1722. (80) FRANCIS HERBERT AND HUMPHREY WALCOT.

Elected 1 Feb., 1714-15.

Poll: HERBERT, 183; WALCOT, 171; BALDWYN, 81.

There was a petition by Acton Baldwyn on the ground of bribery, but it was withdrawn.

(80) See 60 above,

1718. (81) SIR ROBERT RAYMOND in place of FRANCIS HERBERT, deceased.

26 March, 1719.

(81) SIR ROBERT RAYMOND was the only son of Sir Thomas Raymond, a Judge in the reign of Charles II. Sir Robert was born in 1673. He was admitted to Gray's Inn when only 9 years old, called to the Bar 1697, was knighted 1710, and was the author of the celebrated Law Reports. Sir Robert Raymond was M.P. for Bishop's Castle 1710 and 1714, Ludlow 1718, Helston 1722, Attorney-General 1720, Judge of King's Bench 1724, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal 1725, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and was created a peer as Lord Raymond 1731. He died 1733.

1720. (82) SIR ROBERT RAYMOND, re-elected on being made Attorney-General.

21 May, 1720.

(82) See 81 above.

1722-27. (83) ABEL KETELBY AND (84) ACTON BALDWYN.

Elected 28 March, 1722.

Poll: KETELBY, 325; BALDWYN, 305; WALCOT, 200.

(83) ABEL KETELBY was the son of Edward Ketelby of Ludlow and of Bolton, Worcestershire, a member of an old Shrewsbury family going back to 1241. Mr. Abel Ketelby was born in 1676 (probably at Bitterley), matriculated Ball. Coll., Oxford, 1691, aged 15, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 1699, was made Burgess of Ludlow 1704. He was appointed Lent Reader of the Middle Temple 1726, and in 1734-5 was made Treasurer, the office of the highest honour that the Inn of Court can give, being practically President for the year. His name frequently appears in the Law Reports of the period, and he evidently had an extensive practice, especially in Crown Law. He was made a Landgrave of Carolina by Queen Anne. He succeeded Sir Thomas Powis in 1719 as Recorder of Ludlow, an office which he held till his death on 5 December, 1744. His name was sent down to future generations as Recorder of Ludlow 1732 on the seventh bell in the Church Tower. Whilst M.P. for Ludlow he served on the Committee of the House of Commons, which tried the petition lodged by Mr. Charles Mason against the return of Mr. Bowater Vernon for Bishop's Castle in 1722. It appeared that 52 voters polled for Mr. Vernon, 16 only for Mr. Mason; but it was proved before the Committee that out of the 52 who had voted for the successful candidate, no less than 51 had been bribed with sums varying from £6 to £50, and it is needless to add that Mr. Vernon was unseated and Mr. Mason was declared duly elected. Mr. Ketelby was Counsel for the

Crown in the long litigation between the Crown and Lord Coningsby as to the right of presentation to the Vicarage of Leominster, which lasted seven years, and in the course of which Lord Coningsby was sent to the Tower for his violent language to Lord Chancellor Harcourt, who was himself a Burgess of Ludlow, and through whose influence (according to Lord Coningsby) Mr. Ketelby "was confirmed in the Recordership of Ludlow."

(84) See 75 above.

1727. (85) RICHARD HERBERT vice ACTON BALDWYN, deceased.

Elected 11 February, 1726-7.

(85) COL. RICHARD HERBERT was brother to the next member, Henry Arthur Herbert, afterwards Earl of Powis. He voted against the Convention with the King of Spain, by which that monarch agreed to give £95,000 as compensation for atrocities to the crews of English merchant vessels. The convention was rejected and war declared. Richard Herbert died 1754.

1727-1733. (86) RICHARD HERBERT AND (87) HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT.

Elected 1st September, 1727.

These members were opposed by William Hall and Edmund Pitts. The election lasted five days, 710 voted, and it was the last contested election for at all events 50 years. The poll was as follows:—

HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT	440	WILLIAM HALL	296
RICHARD HERBERT	438	EDMUND PITTS	233.

(86) See 85 above,

(87) HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT, the heir male of the Chirbury family of Herbert, was created Lord Herbert of Chirbury in 1743, and Earl of Powis in 1748. He was Bailiff of Ludlow 1728, M.P. for Bletchingley 1724-7, Recorder of Ludlow 1745-1772, and Recorder of Shrewsbury 1749. He voted for the Spanish Convention, his brother and fellow member voting against it. In 1764 he presented the organ to Ludlow Church at a cost of £1,000

1734-1741. (88) RICHARD HERBERT AND (89) HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT.

Elected April, 1734.

(88) and (89) see 86 and 87 above.

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1741-1747. (90) SIR WILLIAM CORBETT AND HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT.

Elected 4 May, 1741.

(90) SIR WILLIAM CORBETT was son of Sir Robert Corbett of Adderley and Stoke, who was Sheriff of Shropshire 1701, and M.P. for the county 1705-14. Sir William, who was M.P. for Montgomery 1727-1741, married Henrietta, sister of the great Earl of Chatham. He was Clerk of the Pipe 1748, and died the same year.

1743. (91) RICHARD HERBERT vice HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT, created Lord Herbert of Chirbury.

30 December, 1743.

(91) See 85 above.

1745. DITTO 30 Oct., 1745, re-elected on being made a Lieutenant-Colonel.

1747-54. DITTO AND (92) SIR WILLIAM CORBETT.
29 June, 1747.

(92) See 90 above.

1748, May 21. SIR WILLIAM CORBETT re-elected on being made Clerk of the Pipe.

1748. (93) HENRY BRIDGEMAN vice SIR WILLIAM CORBETT, deceased,

Elected 7 December, 1748.

(93) HENRY BRIDGEMAN was the eldest son of Sir Orlando Bridgeman Baronet, of Castle Bromwich, and his wife Anne (third daughter, but ultimate heiress of Richard Newport, second Earl of Bradford), who brought the Weston and other estates to her descendants. Henry Bridgeman was M.P. for Ludlow 1748-1768, and for Much Wenlock 1768-1794. He was LL.D. Cambridge 1769, and was created Lord Bradford 1794. He died June 5th, 1800.

1754-1761. (94) HENRY BRIDGEMAN AND (95) RICHARD HERBERT.

Elected 16 April, 1754.

(94) See 93 above.

(95) See 85 above.

1754. (96) EDWARD HERBERT in place of RICHARD HERBERT, deceased.

10 Dec., 1754.

(96) EDWARD HERBERT of Muckross, County Kerry, Ireland. This is the senior branch of the Herbert family (Earl of Powis) and is descended from Herbert of Kilruagh, who went to Ireland with Lord Herbert of Chirbury, 1656. Edward Herbert (described as of Muckross and Highgate) married a daughter of Lord Kenmare. He died 1770.

1761-1768. (97) EDWARD HERBERT AND (98) HENRY BRIDGEMAN.

Elected 28 March, 1761.

(97) See 96 above. (98) See 93 above.

1768-1774. EDWARD HERBERT AND (99) WILLIAM FELLOWS.

Elected 18 March, 1768.

(99) WILLIAM FELLOWS of Nacton, Norfolk, and Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdon, son of Coulson Fellows of the same place, who in 1725 married Urania, daughter of Francis Herbert of Oakley Park, Ludlow, and sister of Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis (No. 87 above). Hence, no doubt, Mr. Fellows' connection with the Borough. He was also M.P. for Sudbury and Andover, and died 1804.

In this uncontested election the expenses were £231 8s. 1d., and included the following items:—

		£	s.	d.
75 Half-crown Tickets on canvassing	...	9	7	6
Dinner on day of canvassing	...	54	5	6
57 Crown Tickets at the election	...	14	5	0
Election Dinner at Neve's	...	80	9	0
To the Poor	...	5	5	0
To the Ringers both days	...	2	2	0
To the Musick	...	2	2	0
To carrying the Chairs	...	4	4	0

1770, Nov. 3. (100) THOMAS HERBERT in place of EDWARD HERBERT, deceased.

(100) THOMAS HERBERT was son of Edward Herbert (whom he succeeded) of Muckross, County Kerry. He married the daughter of John Martin of Overbury, Worcestershire.

1774-1780. (101) EDWARD, LORD CLIVE (Tory), AND (102) GEORGE, VISCOUNT VILLIERS (Tory).

Elected 8 Oct., 1774.

(101) EDWARD, LORD CLIVE, born 1754, was the son of Robert Clive, the great Lord Clive, and founder of the Indian Empire. Edward, Lord Clive, was Bailiff of Ludlow 1781, Recorder of Ludlow 1801, and of Shrewsbury 1775, a Privy Councillor 1805, Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire 1775, and of Montgomeryshire 1804. He was Governor of Fort St. George, Madras, 1797-1803, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services during the Mahratta war. He married a daughter of Henry Arthur Herbert, and the sister to the last Lord Powis of the Herbert family. He was created Lord Clive in the Peerage of England 1794, and Earl of Powis in 1804. In 1805 he was nominated Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, but owing to the death of Mr. Pitt, the appointment was not carried into effect. In 1811 he bought Ludlow Castle for £1,500 from the Crown. Lord Clive died in 1839.

(102) GEORGE, VISCOUNT VILLIERS was the only son of the Countess of Grandison, in Ireland. He afterwards became Earl of Grandison, but died in 1800 without issue, when the title became extinct.

1780-1784. EDWARD, LORD CLIVE (Tory), and (103) FREDERICK WALKER CORNEWALL (Tory).

Elected 15 Sept., 1780.

This election was contested by Mr. Beale, but the numbers are not known.

(103) FREDERICK WALKER CORNEWALL, a descendant of the old distinguished family of the Cornwalls, Barons of Burford, was son of Captain Cornwall, R.N., and Mary, daughter of Francis Herbert of Oakley Park. He was Bailiff of Ludlow 1780, M.P. Leominster 1776-80, and died without issue in 1783. The member's brother was successively Bishop of Bristol, Hereford, and Worcester.

1783, May 9. (104) SOMERSET DAVIES, Junior (Tory), in place of F. W. CORNEWALL, deceased.

(104) SOMERSET DAVIES, who was born in 1754, was the son of Somerset Davies, who was a Mercer in Ludlow, an Alderman of the Borough from 1749 to 1787, and was Receiver General of the County of Salop. The member was also elected an Alderman of Ludlow on his father's death in 1787. He was of Wigmore and Croft Castle, which he purchased from Col. Johnes (the translator of Froissart's Chronicles), who had married a daughter of Mr. Knight of Downton. Mr. Somerset Davies was the maternal grandfather of the Rev. W. T. Kevill Davies, the present owner of Croft Castle.

1784-1790. (105) EDWARD, LORD CLIVE (Tory), AND (106) RICHARD PAYNE KNIGHT (Whig).

Elected 1784, April 2.

The following letter, which relates to this election, is amusing:—

SIR,

I am greatly flattered and obliged by your letter with the offer of your interest to return me one of the representatives of the Borough of Ludlow. I do assure you, Sir, if my circumstances were in a flourishing way I should be extremely happy to stand forth the asserter of the just rights of the Burgesses of Ludlow. But am sorry to say (though far from young) I am at this time as dependent a man as lives. I have a father and uncle whom I must strive to oblige. To stand a contest would cost more money than I can possibly raise. I would have shown your letter to my father had there not been a mention of £2,000, which would have alarmed him. If you and the gentlemen can procure my uncle's approbation, I would gladly attend you at Ludlow, as I have not a doubt of gaining my father's.

I remain, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

N. LECHMERE.

Hanley Castle,

March 23, 1784.

To James Kinnersley, Esq.

The writer of this letter afterwards assumed the name of Charlton on coming into the Ludford estates, and was the father of Mr. Edmund Lechmere Charlton, M.P. for Ludlow 1835.

1790-1796. LORD CLIVE AND RICHARD PAYNE KNIGHT.

Elected 1790, June.

(105) See 101 above.

(106) RICHARD PAYNE KNIGHT was the famous scholar, critic, and virtuoso who built Downton Castle and laid out the grounds so widely known for their beauty. He was born 1750, October 31st, and was M.P. for Leominster 1780. Mr. Knight was a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and was considered the best Greek scholar of his day. He was one of the trustees of the British Museum, to which, at his death in 1824, he left a magnificent collection of antiquities, valued at £50,000. He was great-uncle of Mr. A. J. Rouse Boughton Knight, the present owner of Downton Castle.

1794, Oct. 10. (107) ROBERT CLIVE (Tory), vice EDWARD, LORD CLIVE, made a Peer.

(107) ROBERT CLIVE (a Major in the army) was the only brother of Edward, Lord Clive (No. 101 above), whom he succeeded as member.

1796-1802. (108) ROBERT CLIVE AND (109) RICHARD PAYNE KNIGHT.

Elected 1796, May 31st.

1802-1806. DITTO AND DITTO.

Elected 1802, July 5.

(108) See 107 above. (109) See 106 above.

The dinner at this election only cost the very moderate sum of £20 9s., including 114 gentlemen's dinners and 26 bottles of wine.

1806-7. (110) ROBERT CLIVE (Tory) and (111) EDWARD HERBERT, VISCOUNT CLIVE (Tory).

Elected 1806, Nov. 1st.

(110) See 107 above.

(111) EDWARD HERBERT, LORD CLIVE, born 1785, was the eldest son of the first Earl of Powis (No. 101 above), and afterwards became himself the second Earl of Powis of the present creation. He was Bailiff of Ludlow 1807, Lord-Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire 1839. In 1847 he was nominated for the Chancellorship of the Cambridge University, when he was opposed and beaten by a narrow majority by the late Prince Consort, the numbers being, Prince Albert, 953, Lord Powis, 837. Upon this contest see *Punch*, vol. xii., 98. He was afterwards made a Knight of the Garter. He took the surname and arms of Herbert in lieu of Clive by Royal License in March, 1807. He married Lady Lucy Graham, daughter of the Duke of Montrose.

1807-1812. (112) HENRY CLIVE AND EDWARD HERBERT, LORD CLIVE.

Elected 8 May, 1807.

1812-1818. DITTO AND DITTO.

Elected 8 Oct., 1812.

(112) HENRY CLIVE was another of the Clive family, being a descendant of the grandfather of the first Lord Clive. He was the brother of the late Mr. Edward Bolton Clive of Whitfield, Herefordshire, and a son of Mr. George Clive of Wormbridge, who married the daughter of Mr. Theophilus Bolton of Louth, Ireland. Mr. Henry Clive was a Barrister of Lincolns Inn, M.P. for Montgomery 1818-1832, and was Undre-Secretary of State for the Home Department 1818-1822.

1818-1820. (113) EDWARD HERBERT, LORD CLIVE, AND (114) HON. ROBERT HENRY CLIVE (Tory).

Elected 17 June, 1818.

(113) See 111 above.

(114) HON. ROBERT HENRY CLIVE of Oakley Park, was the second son of the first Earl of Powis of the Clive branch, brother of his fellow member, and grandson of the great Lord Clive of Plassey. He married in 1810 Lady Harriet Archer, one of the co-heiresses of the Earldom of Plymouth and Barony of Windsor. The abeyance of the barony was terminated in her favour in 1855, when she became Baroness Windsor. Mr. Clive was M.P. for South Shropshire 1832-1854. His eldest son was M.P. for Ludlow 1852-1854, and another son, Col. George Windsor Clive, was the last M.P. for the borough. His grandson is now Lord Windsor. Mr. Clive was born 1789, and died in 1854.

1820-26. EDWARD HERBERT, LORD CLIVE, AND HON. ROBERT HENRY CLIVE.

Elected 1820, March 8.

1826-30. DITTO AND DITTO.

Elected 1826, June 9.

In this election Lord Clive and Mr. R. H. Clive were opposed by Mr. Edmund Lechmere Charlton of Ludford (No. 119, below). The poll was as follows:—

LORD CLIVE, T.	...	...	...	14
HON. R. H. CLIVE, T.	...	...	...	14
MR. E. L. CHARLTON, T.	...	...	...	2

Poll lasted one hour; 16 voted. Mr. Charlton lodged a petition against the return, but the Special Committee of the House of Commons decided in favour of the sitting members. (8 May, 1827).

1830-1. (115) EDWARD, LORD CLIVE AND (116) HON. ROBERT HENRY CLIVE.

Elected 1830, July 31st.

(115) See 111 above. (116) See No. 114 above.

Mr. Charlton again was a candidate, but withdrew, under circumstances mentioned below.

1831-2. DITTO AND DITTO.

Elected 29 April, 1831.

1832-4. LORD CLIVE AND (117) EDWARD ROMILLY (Whig).

Elected 13 Dec., 1832.

48 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR LUDLOW.

The poll in this election, the first after the Reform Act, was as follows:—

EDWARD, LORD CLIVE, Tory	198	359 voters registered.
EDWARD ROMILLY, Whig	185	
HON. R. H. CLIVE, Tory	169	
WILLIAM DAVIES, Whig	115	339 voted.

In this year the Corporation of Ludlow paid the whole of the election expenses, and no part of it was charged to the candidates.

(117) EDWARD ROMILLY was the third son of Sir Samuel Romilly. He was of Porth Kerr, Glamorganshire, was Chairman of the Board of Audit, and died 1870. His elder brother, John Romilly, who was Recorder of Ludlow 1836-1839, was afterwards Master of the Rolls and raised to the Peerage as Lord Romilly.

1835-7. (118) EDWARD, LORD CLIVE AND (119) EDMUND LECHMERE CHARLTON.

The poll (8 Jan., 1835), in this year was very close. The numbers were:—

LORD CLIVE, Tory	...	234	332 voted.
CHARLTON, Tory	...	159	
ROMILLY, Whig...	...	154	

(118) See 111 above.

(119) MR. EDMUND LECHMERE CHARLTON of Ludford Park, who was born 1789, was a most conspicuous figure in the Ludlow history of his time. He was a Barrister-at-Law, was High Bailiff (1833), and an Alderman of Ludlow, and the most troubulous spirit of the day. His grandmother Elizabeth, wife of Edmund Lechmere, of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, was grand-daughter of Sir Francis Charlton, Sheriff of Shropshire 1699, M.P. Ludlow (52 above), and a son of the great Sir Job Charlton (No. 46 above). In 1826 and in 1830 Mr. E. L. Charlton was a bitter opponent of the Clive family, and of the then close Corporation of Ludlow; but in 1830, through the mediation of Mr. Charles Greville (Clerk of the Privy Council), and of Mr. Charles Wynn, the dispute between the Clives and Mr. Charlton as to Ludlow matters was for the time settled, the latter agreeing to withdraw from the Parliamentary election in which he was a candidate, and also from a Corporation contest, and the Clives consenting to pay him £1,125 towards his costs, and not to oppose a petition for the purpose of settling the disputed questions of the right to vote. When elected in 1835, Mr. Charlton, speaking at a Quarter Sessions dinner, said that he was not elected as a protegé of Lord Clive but as the nominee of the Ludlow Corporation, and would therefore oppose the threatened reform of the Municipal Corporations. Perhaps the most notable event in Mr. Charlton's life occurred in 1837, when being M.P. for

Ludlow, he was also Counsel in an application for the appointment of trustees of the Ludlow Municipal Charities. In the course of these proceedings he was so injudicious as to write a threatening letter to Master Brougham, and subsequently to use very insolent language to Lord Chancellor Cottenham himself. Disregarding a summons to appear before the Lord Chancellor to answer for his contempt, he was on 25 November, 1836, ordered by Lord Cottenham to be committed to the Fleet. Mr. Charlton was not arrested until Feb. 3, 1837, and is said meanwhile to have hidden himself in Whitcliffe woods. After his arrest he wrote complaining that his imprisonment was a breach of the privileges of the House of Commons, before whom the matter was formally brought, but a committee appointed to enquire into the matter reported that no privilege attached to an imprisonment for contempt of Court, thus establishing a precedent, which has been followed in all similar cases. Mr. Charlton remained three weeks in durance vile, and was only released after two petitions to the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Charlton, who is reputed to have fought one of the last duels in England, and was a great patron of sport and the prize ring, died unmarried in 1845.

1837-41. LORD CLIVE AND (120) COL. HENRY SALWEY.

There was again a poll on the 28 July, 1837, the numbers being:—

or according to Col. Salwey			
LORD CLIVE, T.	...	193	SALWEY 197
SALWEY, W.	...	188	LORD CLIVE... ... 192
THOMAS ALCOCK, W.	...	158	ALCOCK 166
351 voted.			

At this election Mr. E. L. Charlton was again a candidate but retired almost at the last moment, under circumstances which excited bitter feeling in the Tory party.

(120) In Col. SALWEY we have again a member of a very old family much mixed up in the history of the neighbourhood. Col. Salwey lived at Runnymede Park, Egham. He was born 1794, was Lieut.-Col. in the Coldstream Guards, married the daughter of J. H. Holder of Stanton Lacy, Salop, and died 1874.

1839, June 6. (121) THOMAS ALCOCK vice LORD CLIVE become a Peer.

Poll numbers:—

ALCOCK, Whig	...	...	...	186
HENRY CLIVE, Tory	...	...	...	182

At this election there were counter-petitions on the ground of bribery and treating. Mr. Alcock was unseated on the

ground of bribery by his agents, but Mr. Clive being also found guilty of bribery, the election was declared void. The committee of the House of Commons reported that a general system of treating had prevailed previously to and at the election, and Ludlow on this occasion narrowly escaped being disfranchised for corrupt practices.

Mr. Charlton on this occasion supported Mr. Alcock, influenced perhaps by the fact that Mr. Alcock relieved him from some embarrassments by paying off the mortgages on the Ludford estates and taking such mortgages into his own hands.

(121) THOMAS ALCOCK (the unsuccessful candidate in 1837) was the son of Mr. Joseph Alcock of Roehampton, and himself lived at Kingswood Warren, Surrey. He served in the 1st Dragoon Guards, and was a distinguished oriental traveller. He was M.P. for Newton (Lancashire), 1826-1830, and for East Surrey from 1847-1865. He died 1866.

1840, May 23. (122) BERIAH BOTFIELD vice THOMAS ALCOCK, unseated.

The poll was:—

BOTFIELD, Tory	...	...	...	194
GEORGE G. DE H. LARPENT, Whig	...	...	...	160

(122) BERIAH BOTFIELD of Hopton Court and Decker Hill, was born at Earls Ditton in 1807, was Sheriff of Northamptonshire 1831, President of the British Archaeological Association 1860, and was the author of several works, of which the best known is "Notes on the Cathedral Libraries of England". He took great interest in local matters, amongst others the discovery of the remains of Austin Priory, of which he wrote the account. He was F.R.S. and F.S.A., Chevalier of several foreign orders, and died in 1863.

Mr. Charlton once again supported the Tory candidate.

1841-7. (123) BERIAH BOTFIELD AND (124) JAMES ACKERS.

Elected 1841, July 3.

They were opposed by Col. Henry Salwey, the numbers being:—

BOTFIELD, Tory	...	...	...	222
ACKERS, Tory	...	...	...	219
SALWEY, Whig	...	...	...	156

(123) See 122 above.

(124) JAMES ACKERS of Heath House, Shropshire, and Prinknash Park, Gloucestershire, assumed the name of Ackers in lieu of that of

Coops in 1832. He was born in 1811, was at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was a J.P. Herefordshire. He died in 1868.

1847-52. (125) HENRY BAILEY CLIVE AND (126) HENRY SALWEY.

The poll in this year was :—

HENRY BAILEY CLIVE, T. ....	...	207
COL. HENRY SALWEY, W. ....	...	206
BERIAH BOTFIELD, T. ....	...	183

(125) HENRY BAILEY CLIVE was born in 1800, and died in 1870. He was son of William Clive of Styche, who was the younger brother of the great Lord Clive.

(126) See 120 above.

1852-7. (127) ROBERT CLIVE (Cons.) AND (128) LORD WILLIAM JOHN FREDERICK POWLETT (Lib. Con.).

The poll resulted as follows (9 July, 1852) :—

CLIVE, T. ....	...	...	...	250
POWLETT, Lib. Con....	...	...	...	214
COL. SALWEY, W. ....	...	...	...	157

(127) MR. ROBERT CLIVE was son of Mr. R. H. Clive (No. 114), who was the second son of the first Earl of Powis of the Clive branch. He was brother of Col. Clive, M.P. 1860-85, and of Hon. Mrs. Clayton, wife of the Rector of Ludlow. He was born 1824, married Lady Mary Bridgeman, daughter of second Earl of Bradford, and died 1859.

(128) LORD W. J. F. POWLETT, son of the first Duke of Cleveland, was born 1792. He was M.P. for Winchelsea 1812-15, Durham County 1815, St. Ives 1846-52, became himself third Duke of Cleveland 1864, and died in the same year. Lord William Powlett was a distinguished patron of the turf, a member of the Jockey Club, and the owner of many good horses, the best of which were probably, "Tim Whiffler" and "Promised Land."

1854, Feb. 7. (129) PERCY EGERTON HERBERT (Cons.), unopposed, vice CLIVE (become M.P. for County).

(129) GENERAL PERCY EGERTON HERBERT was the son of the second Earl of Powis, and brother of third Earl of Powis. He was born in 1822, was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, entered the 43rd Regiment in 1840, Captain 1846, served in the Kaffir war 1851-3, and in the Orange River Expedition, obtained the rank of Major in 1853, and of Colonel in 1854, was Quarter-Master General of the Forces in the Crimea, was present at the battles of the Alma (where he was severely wounded), and of Inkerman, and at the siege and fall of

Sevastopol. General Herbert greatly distinguished himself in the Crimea, especially at Inkerman, of which, in the words of Mr. Kinglake, "No living man can know more from actual personal observation than Sir Percy Herbert." He commanded the district of Cawnpore till 1859. He was made K.C.B., Lieut.-General in the Army, Aide de Camp to the Queen, Officer of the Legion of Honour, and a Privy Councillor. General Herbert afterwards became treasurer to Her Majesty's Household. Ludlow presented him with a sword of Honour on his return from the Crimea. He was M.P. for South Shropshire from 1860 until his death in 1876. His son is now fourth Earl of Powis.

1857-9. PERCY EGERTON HERBERT (Cons.), AND (130)
BERIAH BOTFIELD (Cons.)

Elected 1857, March 27

(130) See 122 above.

1859-65. DITTO (Cons.). AND DITTO (Cons.).

Elected 1859, April 29.

1860, Sept. 4. (131) GEORGE HERBERT WINDSOR
CLIVE (Cons.), vice P. E. HEREERT (M.P. for County).

(131) Col. Clive, the last M.P. for Ludlow, is well known. He is the second son of Hon. R. H. Clive, the second son of the first Earl of Powis of the Clive blood. He was Captain and Lieut.-Col. in the Coldstream Guards, but retired from the army 1870. He served in India during the Mutiny, and was present at the siege and capture of Delhi. He holds the Indian Mutiny medal and clasp. He represented Ludlow for 25 years, 1860-1885, and presented as a memento a handsome gold Mayoral chain to the town.

1863, Aug. 28. (132) SIR WILLIAM AUGUSTUS FRASER
(Cons.), vice BOTFIELD, deceased.

(132) SIR W. A. FRASER was born 1826, succeeded to the Baronetcy 1854, was M.P. for Barnstaple 1852-7, Captain in the 1st Life Guards one of the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, and M.P. for Kidderminster 1874. He is still living.

1865-8. (133) G. H. WINDSOR CLIVE (Cons.), AND (134)
JOHN EDMUND SEVERNE (Cons.).

Elected 1865, July 12.

The poll was :—

CLIVE, C.	...	...	...	...	236
SEVERNE, C.	...	...	...	...	209
SIR WM. YARDLEY, L.	...	...	...	...	137

(133) See 131 above.

(134) Mr. J. E. SEVERNE was born 1826. He was a Captain in the 16th Lancers, and High Sheriff of Northamptonshire 1861. He is J.P. for Montgomeryshire, and J.P. and D.L. Northamptonshire and Shropshire. He was also M.P. for South Shropshire 1876-1885.

The representation of Ludlow was reduced to one member by the Reform Act of 1867.

1868-1874. (135) G. H. WINDSOR CLIVE (Cons).

Poll :—

CLIVE	...	...	...	...	...	428
YARDLEY	...	...	...	...	...	170

Elected 18 Nov., 1868.

(135) See 131 above.

1874-80. G. H. WINDSOR CLIVE. (1874, January 31).

1880-5. DITTO. (1880, April 3).

Poll :—

CLIVE, C.	...	...	...	...	...	525
GLYN, Lib.	...	...	...	...	...	343

In 1885 Ludlow ceased as a Borough to return a Member of Parliament, and is now merged in the Ludlow Division of the County of Salop, for which Mr. Robert Jasper More is the representative.

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WHITCHURCH IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

By H. B. FINCH, M.A., VICAR OF ASH.

A SHORT time ago my attention was drawn by Mr. John Martin, of the High Street, Whitchurch, to two parchment rolls relating to the Transactions of the Court of the Manor of Whitchurch for the 40th and 42nd years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They were found by Mr. Martin in a hand-cart in Whitchurch, among a lot of mortar and other rubbish which was on the point of being wheeled away and "shot" into some convenient place. This happened in the year 1877, when the ground floor of the Old Town Hall was being converted into Bank premises. The Rolls are respectively about 39 and 37 inches long by 12½ inches wide, and they are written in Latin. The longer manuscript, with the single exception of a disputed claim, relates solely to the transfer from one person to another of houses and lands in Whitchurch and Tilstock. The other is more interesting. It records the transactions of the Great Court of the Manor of Whitchurch, which sat on the last day of March, 1601. It gives the names—and it is interesting to know that many Whitchurch names, well known at the present day, existed in the town nearly 300 years ago—it gives the names of 92 persons who were excused from attending the Court, and the names of 52 others who owed service to the Court, and were fined 6d. each for not attending. It gives the names of the 15 jurymen; and we shall find that in those days the Baronial Court was a living reality, and that it dealt with many various offences which had

been committed within the limits of the Manor. At the present day the Police Court and Quarter Sessions and County Court have quite superseded the old Court Baron ; and if the Court Baron sits at all, its sitting, so far as criminal offences are concerned, is a mere formality. The most important part of the proceedings is the dinner which usually follows.

I will briefly describe the proceedings of a Court Baron at the present day. I allude to the Court of the Manor of Bothal, in Northumberland, of which the Duke of Portland is Lord. I was present thereat 12 or 14 years ago. The Court sat in a small room in the remains of Bothal Castle. The names of those who owed service to the Lord were called over, and most of those who were not present sent one penny in lieu of attendance. A jury was then empanelled for the purpose of dealing with any matters that might be brought before them ; but there was nothing to be done, and therefore the Steward merely congratulated them on the orderly and peaceable state of the Manor, and told them that there was no business to be transacted. We then adjourned to the neighbouring school and had dinner. When dinner was over, the Sub-Steward rose from his seat, took a long white willow wand in his hand, and went round the tables, searching for strangers among the guests. When he came to me, he put the wand round my chest and arms, so as to make a prisoner of me, and asked me in rather a rough tone, "What brings you here ?" The Steward, who sat at the head of the table, explained that I was his guest, and I was at once released without penalty ; but there were present two or three other strangers who had not been invited by the Steward, and they were each fined half-a-crown. The Sub-Steward then enquired whether any tenant of the Manor had got married since the last sitting without the leave of the Court. This question was received with a good deal of merriment, for there was one shy young man present, on whom the eyes of all were immediately turned. He

was evidently a culprit, for he sheepishly put his hand into his pocket, and pulled out his half-crown. We then went outside the school, and the penny fines that had been sent in were spent on nuts and oranges, which were scrambled for by the children, while the half-crowns, augmented by donations from the Steward and others who were present, were given as prizes for foot-races among lads and men of various ages and various standing. The whole proceedings from beginning to end were a combination of formality and joke.

But when we come back to our subject, we find that the duties of the jury named in the parchment Roll were no formality and no joke. On the contrary, they transacted a large amount of business of very varied kind. In addition to fining the 52 absentees, they made presentments concerning 33 cases of assault, 37 offences against the laws as to the sale of bread and ale, 7 defective hedges, and one case of forestalling. They appointed 13 officers to collect the chief-rents of the Lord in the various townships; in several cases they decided who was the next-of-kin to a deceased tenant of the Manor, and they dealt with a number of other cases which need not here be mentioned in detail, as the Roll is given at length in Appendix I.

Now in dealing with the matters that are suggested by these documents, I will in the first place refer to the name of "The Green End." There is a well-known tradition, that in the year 1665 the Plague raged in Whitchurch with great virulence, and swept off the inhabitants in such numbers that the town and neighbourhood were depopulated to so great an extent that the streets were positively green with grass, and that the Green End received its name at that time and from that circumstance. That was in 1665. But if we turn to one of these Rolls, we find that between sixty and seventy years before the plague, Thomas Gabbett surrendered into the hands of the Lord of the Manor the half of one burgage lying "in le Grene Ende in Whitchurche." So that whatever be the origin of the name,

the street was not first so called from its greenness after the plague of 1665.

I will suggest another derivation. Persons who are competent to form an opinion on the subject tell us that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the population of the whole of this country was about four millions;¹ that no town except London had more than 30,000 inhabitants, and that there were only four towns with more than 10,000, namely Bristol, Norwich, Plymouth, and York.²

What is more natural than to suppose that at a time when this country was so thinly populated, there was, at the point where the three main streets of Whitchurch meet, an open space, which, without any offence to the *town* of Whitchurch, I may call a Village Green?

If there was such a Green, and you took your stand in the middle of it, you would see a road running north, which, from the fact of being the main street of the town, had earned the name of "The High Street;" you would have a road going south, which, from a visible natural object—namely, from a mill-pond behind the old "Penny Bank," and from an open stream of water running across the road—had received the name of "Watergate;" and you would have a road going east, with houses perhaps on either side, but without any special feature to give it a name. These houses, standing at the end of the Green furthest from the High Street, might naturally be spoken of as the houses at the Green End.

We find further evidence of the existence of such an open space in the name of "The Bull Ring," which marks the spot where there existed a ring of iron let into a large stone or block of wood, sunk to the level of the ground, and used for the purposes of bull-baiting. Bull-baiting was from early times a great national sport in this country, and its object was, not to torture

¹ See E. S. Beesly's *Queen Elizabeth*, chap. iii., p. 18.

² See Walter Besant's *London*.

the bull, but for the sake of the sport, to find out whose mastiff or bull-dog had the most cunning and the most courage ; in fact, it was similar in its object to badger-drawing, coursing, racing, and cock-fighting. In the 12th century the baiting of bulls and bears was a favourite holiday pastime with the people of London ; and although bull-baiting is included in a proclamation of Edward III. among "dishonest, trivial and useless games," the sport continued to increase in popularity among all classes. When Queen Mary visited her sister Elizabeth during her detention at Hatfield House, the royal ladies were entertained with a grand baiting of bulls and bears, with which they declared themselves "right well contented." At Chesterfield a bye-law of the borough enacted that every butcher who killed a bull in the shambles must either bait the animal previously or pay a fine of 3s. 4d. in default. Although Queen Elizabeth was a great patroness of the drama, we learn that in 1591 an order was issued by the Privy Council forbidding plays to be acted on Thursdays, because bull-baiting and such pastimes were usually practised on that day. This Order was followed by an injunction of the Lord Mayor of London to the same effect, in which he complains that "in divers places players do use recite their plays to the great hurt and destruction of bearbaiting and such-like pastimes, which are maintained for Her Majesty's pleasure."—An accident at the Paris Garden¹ in 1583 afforded the Puritans an opportunity for declaring the popular sport to be under the special ban of heaven ; but we find that persons who were fond of such amusements made use of a similar argument ; for if we turn to the Dialogue of Sir Thomas More we read : "At Beverley late, much of the people being at a bear-baiting, the Church fell down suddenly at evening-time, and overwhelmed some that were in it. A good fellow that

¹ A famous bear-garden on the banks of the Thames, so called from Robert de Paris who kept it in the reign of Richard II.

after heard the tale told, 'So,' quoth he, 'now you see what it is to be at evening prayers, when you should be at the bear-baiting.'

A French advocate, Misson by name, who lived in this country in the reign of William III., has left a graphic description of the manner of these bull-baitings, "which," he says, "are so much talked about." He tells us that the bull was fastened to the ring by a rope 15 feet long attached to the root of his horns, so that he had the scope of a space 30 feet in diameter.¹

It is evident then that bull-baiting would be impossible at our Bull Ring in its present condition. Bull-baiting and a Bull Ring imply a large open space where a considerable number of persons can assemble without interfering materially with the traffic. Such an open space would be found on a Village Green; and such a Green may well have given its name to "The Green End."

Not far from Green End we find "Watergate." There are in Whitchurch four names of that kind—Watergate, Highgate, Bluegates, and Bargates. Now it does not appear that Whitchurch was at any time a fortified town. Of course, it was protected by a castle, but there is no evidence that it was ever surrounded by a wall. And if there was no wall, there would not be much use in protecting the town with gates. If we may judge from similar names in other localities, Watergate means nothing more or less than "Water Road." We find the word "gate" used over and over again in the sense of a "road" or "lane." Take for example, the town of Morpeth, in Northumberland. There we find a castle on an eminence about one-third of a mile out of the town, and although the archives of the Corporation go back to between the years 1100 and 1200, and make mention of many buildings in the town, there is no allusion to any walls or any gates. There is no

¹ On Bull-baiting, see Chamber's *Book of Days*, Vol. ii., p. 57.

doubt that it never was a walled town, and yet we find there Oldgate, Newgate, and Pethgate. Oldgate is the Old Road, Newgate is the New Road. Or take again the town of Gateshead, opposite to Newcastle-on-Tyne. Newcastle was called in Roman times *Pons Aelii*, or The Bridge of Aelius, from a bridge built across the river; but when that bridge had been destroyed, and travellers journeying from the south arrived at the bank of the Tyne, to what had they come? They had come to the *gate's head*, the head or end of the road, and they were compelled to cross the river by a ferry. Yockin's Gate¹ is nothing but Yockin's Lane. Between Whitchurch and Hinton there is Clap-gate; at Ash there is Clap lane. The two names are identical. In the city of York no less than twenty of the streets are called gate—Micklegate, Fishergate, Marygate, Stonegate, &c.²

Therefore as there are in Whitchurch three other "gates"—Bargates, Bluegates, and Highgate—which have no known historical connection with the ponderous gates of a town, and as the word *gate* is often used in the sense of a road or lane, we may reasonably believe that Watergate means Water Road. Highgate is the High road, the road up the hill; Bargates may be the road to Barmere; as to the first syllable of Bluegates I have no derivation to offer.

While on this subject, I will venture on a suggestion as to the origin of the name of "The Newtown." The Castle³ of Whitchurch, which must have stood on Castle Hill, would probably consist not merely of habitable buildings and stabling for horses, but almost in the nature of things, it would have an open space

¹ Near the town of Whitchurch.

² On the various uses of "gate" in composition, see Isaac Taylor's *Words and Places*, chap. x., p. 168, 5th edition.

³ "Part of the wall of the Castle of Whitchurch was standing in 1760, on the Castle Hill, on the side next the mill, just above the brook that now runs under what is called the Lock-up-house,"—Nightingale's *History of the County*, published 1813,

enclosed within its walls; and so the area within the walls would be somewhat considerable. When the castle had been demolished, we may well suppose that a number of new houses gradually sprung up on the vacant site, and that this block of buildings, standing where there never had been ordinary dwellings before, received the name of the New Town.

The land adjoining the Rectory, now called "The Crofts," seems to have been called in 1601 "The Parson's Crofte," for we find that in that year Elizabeth Morhall and Ralph Morhall conveyed to George Ewgreave one burgage lying between the Parson's Crofte on the one part, and the lane leading from Whitchurch to Chester on the other part. The premises here alluded to probably stood on the site of the house in Bargates, so long occupied by Mr. John Bromfield. No house in any other position could be described as standing between the Crofts and Chester Road.

In Tilstock three fields are mentioned by the name of "Jacke Birche," "Sondy Crofte," and "the Crofte joyninge to the Orchard;" a meadow called "Bridge Field" is let with a house in Green End; in Ash Parva, land is spoken of as "The Wood End;" at Chinnell, there is a field called "Gulleyes' Crofte;" and certain land near Whitchurch is referred to as "The Little Park." Possibly some of these names exist to this day.

It is interesting to notice how names stick to individual fields. Mr. Richard Hughes, of Ash Wood, has in his possession the original deed, dated 1556, by which one of his ancestors acquired certain property at Ash Wood—property which has been handed down ever since from father to son, or from uncle to nephew, without diminution or loss. From this deed we learn that there was among this property "*unum croftum vocatum le Ferny Lees*;" "one meadow called the Ferny Lees;" and there it is to this day commonly spoken of, in the Shropshire dialect, as "The Fyarny Lees."

The Latin word used to express what we now call "Chester Road" is *venella*, which means a narrow lane, or a passage between two rows of houses. This suggests the remark that roads in the reign of Elizabeth were very different from our highways under the modern County Council. Probably in those days they were no better than tracks across the open country. Some light is thrown upon this subject by a Bill that was brought before the House of Lords in 1601. It was read the first time on the 5th of November, but thrown out on its second reading two days after. It was entitled "An Act to restrain the excessive and superfluous use of coaches within this Realm of England."¹ It recites that in consequence of the great use of coaches, the saddlers' trade is likely to be ruined; and not only so, but evil-disposed persons, who dare not show themselves openly for fear of correction, shadow and convey themselves in coaches, and cannot be discerned from persons of honour, besides which *the roads are cloyed and pestered and horses lamed*. In future, no one under the degree of a knight, or a Privy Councillor, Queen's Council, &c., or paying £50 to the subsidy assessment, shall ride or travel in coaches, under a penalty of £5 for every offence; and no person shall let coach or coach horses to any besides those hereby authorised to use them, under pain of forfeiting the same.²

* * * * *

Let us now turn to the Roll which records the business that was brought before the jury. The Lord of the Manor, named at the head of the Roll, was the most noble Thomas Egerton,³ Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England; the Steward was Henry Townshend,

¹ See Appendix, 4th Report, Hist. MSS. Comm., p. 116.

² Coaches are said to have been first introduced into this country from Hungary, by the Earl of Arundel in 1580.

³ Thomas Egerton, created Baron of Ellesmere July 17, 1603, and Viscount Brackley, of Brackley, Co. Northampton, Nov. 7, 1616; Lord High Chancellor 1596; *ob.* 1616.

Esquire ; and the date, as I have said, was the 31st of March, 1601. The first entry on the Roll consists of the names of 92 persons who were excused from attendance at the Court. They were Hugh Cholmondeley, Knight, &c.

[As a translation of the Roll is given in full at the end as Appendix I., names here and elsewhere are omitted to avoid needless repetition.]

Then come the names of the jury of 15 (see Appendix). The first business of the jury is to present 52 persons who owed service to the Court and have made default. They are fined 6d. each.

Then come a number of cases of assault. In the first we learn that Randle Harding has committed an assault on Thomas Telor, and he is fined 20 pence. But the jury evidently thought that the parties were equally to blame, because the next entry is to the effect that the aforesaid Thomas Telor has committed an assault on the aforesaid Randle Harding, and he is also fined 20 pence. In several cases both parties to the assault are fined. One case is rather interesting : "Also the jury present that Henry Turner has assaulted Randle Wever and drawn blood from him ;" and for this drawing of blood he is fined double, namely 3s. 4d. But in the next entry we read that Randle Wever has assaulted Henry Turner, and as he is only fined 20d., we come to the conclusion that in this quarrel Turner had the best of it.

"Also they present that Thomas Barrowe, &c., are small dealers (*tipulatores*) in bread and beer and have broken the assise ; therefore each of them is fined xijd."

This opens out a very interesting subject. Just as we have at the present day in certain large towns Assay Offices, where articles of gold and silver are tested, and "hall-marked" according to the proportion of pure metal they contain, so there was in the Middle Ages throughout the kingdom an Assay or Assise of bread, beer, and other articles ; and by this Assise the quality, and the weight, and the price were regulated.

The various qualities of bread were obtained by means of the *bullellum*, or bolting sieve, by which flour and bran were separated. Of course, the quality of the bread depended to some extent on the quality of the grain itself. In order to understand exactly what the Assise of bread was, let us imagine that we have before us a row of loaves (each loaf of different quality), varying gradually from the finest bread at one end of the row to the coarsest and commonest at the other. In the middle of the row we have what we may call our standard loaf—a loaf made of whole meal, that is, of meal from which neither flour nor bran has been extracted. On one side of this middle loaf we have loaves getting better and better in quality, from which more and more bran has been removed, until you come to the outermost, which consists of nothing but the finest flour; on the other side we have loaves getting poorer and poorer, until we come to the outside one, which is not much better than bran.

Each quality of loaf had its own special name. The best was called *Panis de Siminello* or Simnell Bread; then came Wastell Bread; then Cocket Bread; then our loaf of whole meal. The poorer sorts were called Tourte or Twisted Bread—the form apparently being an indication of the quality—Bread of Trete, and what was called “All sorts” or “Common kind.”

One or two extracts from the *Assisa panis et cervisiae*¹—“the Assise of Bread and Beer”—will make the matter sufficiently clear. “When a quarter of wheat is sold for 12 pence, then a farthing loaf of Wastell bread shall weigh 6 lbs. 16 shill. [20 shillings of money making one pound weight]. The farthing loaf of Cocket shall weigh 2 shill. more than Wastell; Simnell bread shall weigh 2 shill. less than Wastell, ‘quia bis coctus est,’ because it has been twice cooked [from *bis coctus* comes, through the French, our English word ‘biscuit’]; bread of whole meal shall weigh half as much again as

¹ See *Statutes of the Realm*, vol. i. (Record Office Publication).

Cocket. Bread of Trete shall weigh twice as much as Wastell; and Bread of All-sorts twice as much as Cocket."

Then follow the regulations as to the weight of bread when wheat is at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and so on, up to 20s. a quarter. At the latter price, the farthing loaf of Wastell Bread weighed only 6 shill. and 2 groats.

I must here mention that if we turn to Holinshed's *Chronicles* we find that by the time of Elizabeth the names had changed. "The first and most excellent is the manchet, which is commonly called white bread. The second is the cheat or wheaten bread, so called because the colour thereof resembleth the grey or yellowish wheat." He also mentions "the ravelled, which retaineth more of the gross and less of the pure substance of the wheat;" then brown bread of two qualities; and lastly "mascelin,¹ i.e., bread made of mingled corn—rye and wheat."

But to come back to the "Assise of Bread"—"And be it known that the baker is allowed to make, on each quarter of corn, a profit of four pence, and the bran, and two loaves at the oven. For three serving-men he may charge 1½d.; for two lads ½d. Also ½d. for salt, ½d. for kneading, ¼d. for candle, 2d. for wood, and 1½d. 'in bultello habendo,' for keeping the bolting-sieve in repair."

Then come the regulations as to the price of beer. "When a quarter of wheat is sold for 3s. or 40d., and barley for 20d. or 2s., and a quarter of oats for 15d., then brewers are well able to sell in cities 2 gallons of beer for a penny, and outside a city 3 gallons for a penny. And when in a town 3 gallons are sold for a penny, outside the town 4 gallons ought to be sold.

"And be it known that if a baker or breweress have been convicted of not keeping to the aforesaid assise,

¹ This was called until recently, perhaps to the present day, in the East and West Ridings, "mascelin" or "mashelton bread." Its Shropshire name was "Muncorn." See Miss Jackson's *Shropshire Word-Book*.

they shall be fined for the first, second, and third offence, according to the extent of their short-coming ; and as often as a baker is short in the weight of his farthing loaf to the extent of less than 2 shill. weight, he shall be fined as aforesaid ; but if he exceed 2 shill., he shall undergo the penalty of the pillory without the option of a fine.

“ In the same way be it done, if he make default more than three times, he shall suffer punishment of his body, that is to say, the pillory (*collistrigium*) even if his farthing loaf be less than 2 shill. light. In the same way a breweress shall undergo the tumbrell orucking-stool (*trebuchetum vel castigatorium*), if she make default more than three times and is unwilling to be punished.”

Before taking leave of this part of our subject, I may mention that in the Middle Ages brewing was very much in the hands of women—a fact which is recorded in a phrase with which we are familiar to this day. Just as “ spinster ” means properly a female spinner, and “ Baxter ” a female baker, and “ Simister ” a female seamer or tailor, so “ brewster ” is properly a female brewer ; and the “ Brewster Sessions ” are literally the Sessions which deal with women who brew.

* * * * *

“ Also they present that David Pilston ‘ *mercatum forstallavit emendo pisces* ’ has forestalled the market in buying fish.” Forestalling is an obsolete offence ; and according to modern notions of political economy, the old methods of restricting trade seem very absurd. To forestall was to buy an article of commerce before it was placed on the stall of the market. It was unlawful to buy or contract for any merchandise or victual coming the way to market, or to dissuade persons from bringing their goods there, or to persuade them to enhance the price of them. It was also unlawful to buy in any market, and to sell again in the same market or within four miles of the same place. “ For,” says Blackstone,

"this enhances the price of provisions, as each successive seller must have a successive profit." Does not such a law as this point clearly to a time when England was not, as now, a vast workshop, busy mart, warehouse, and dock for the whole world, but was still pre-eminently rural, with a stationary agricultural and pastoral population, and no urban population to speak of?¹

* * * * *

"Also they present that Margaret Symcocke, a tenant of the Manor aforesaid, has died since the last Court, and two heriots are due to the Lord, valued at [blank]." A heriot was a fine due to the Lord of the Manor on the death of a tenant of copyhold property, and paid by the succeeding tenant. These, under the name of "Reliefs," were the source of much extortion. In earlier times, when the feudal tenant died, the Lord of the Manor, taking advantage of his own strength and the confusion of the family, would under some pretext seize the estate into his own hands, and the heir would in general have no recourse but a compromise. This formed one of the great abuses of the feudal system. By Magna Charta reliefs were fixed at about one-fourth of the yearly value of the fief; but in more settled times they became greatly reduced. In the Records of the Manor of Newhall, Co. Cheshire, under date 31 Oct., 1731, we read, "The customary tenants which have estates of Inheritance by Copy of Court Roll according to the custom of ye said manour do pay their best Beast for a herriot, and if he have no beast to be found within a year after the Death, Then ye Lord is to have the best Chattel or other thing to be found upon ye land." This represents the more modern usage.

* * * * *

I will now say a word or two on the subject of the Christian Names which we find in these Rolls. Names,

¹ The Statutes as to forestalling and similar offences were not repealed until 7 and 8 Vict.

like many other things, have been subject to the caprice of fashion. For example, in the first place, we do not find here a single example of a double Christian name. There are no William Johns or Mary Janes; these did not come into general use until a later date.¹ Then again, in the present century "John" and "Mary" have been the most popular; but in the 14th century, "Mary" was absolutely unknown in London, and "Johanna," or "Joan" was most commonly met with, and continued most in favour until the middle of the 15th century, when its popularity began to wane. In these Rolls Mary occurs only once among 29 female names. Margaret is the most popular, and occurs nine times; next come Joan and Ann, each five times; Elizabeth four times; Margery, Mary, Sophia, Jane (*Jana*), and Katherine each once. We also find one instance of Parnell as a female Christian name; it is a shortened form of Petronilla, a feminine diminutive of Peter.

Among 312 names of men, "Thomas" and "John" occur each 62 times. The frequency of "Thomas" was, no doubt, due to the fame of S. Thomas of Canterbury, more commonly known in history as Thomas à Becket. "William" occurs 35 times, "Richard" 31, "George" 28, "Ralph" 15, "Robert" 9, "Ranulphus" or Randle 8 times. Among the 312 names "Henry" occurs only 5 times. I suppose that people had not forgotten Henry VIII.

* * * * *

I cannot conclude without expressing my obligation to Mr. Martin for having drawn my attention to these Rolls. It is solely owing to his intelligence that they have been preserved. And it would be a culpable

¹ "But two Christian names are rare in England, and I only remember now his Majesty, who was called Charles James, as the Prince, his son, Henry Frederic; and among private men, Thomas Maria Wingfield, and Sir Thomas Posthumus Hobby."—Caunden's *Remains concerning Britain*, anno 1637.

omission if I were to leave unmentioned the great kindness of the Rev. T. W. Norwood, Vicar of Wrenbury, who is an eminent authority on matters archaeological. He has been good enough to supply me with a considerable amount of information, and he has put himself to no little trouble in doing so.

APPENDIX I.

*Translation of Presentment Roll, Manor of Whitchurch,
31 March, 1601.*

WHITCHURCHE—View of ffrank Pledge and Court Baron of the most noble Thomas Egerton, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, Lord of the Manor aforesaid, holden there on the last day of March, in the forty second year of the reign of our Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England ffrance and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith &c. Before Henry Townshend, Esquire, Steward of the Manor aforesaid.

Essoins¹—Hugh Cholmondeley, Knight; William Hanmer, Esquire; Richard Dod, Esquire; Richard Wright, Esquire; George Bostocke, Gentleman; Elizabeth ffrannee, widow; Thomas Unton, gentleman; Ralph Telor, junr.; William Cotton, gentleman; William Wickstede, Hugh Willaston, gentleman; Elizabeth Melyn, widow; Richard Couper; Thomas Penelston; Owen Griffith; William Constantine, gentleman; William Jackson; John Dodd of Egerton; Alan Bradeley; Ralph Gyll; Anna Humphreson, widow; Alan Mericke; Anthony Spratt of London; Margaret Burghall;² Thomas Nickson; William Higginson; Arthur Worrall; Edward Hornebie; John Hughes of Ashe; George Cley; John Penckston; Joan Watson, widow; Anna Blanterne, widow; Thomas Evanson; Elizabeth Ley, widow; John Thorneton; Thomas Richardson, of Tilstocke; John Harper; Thomas Ratcliffe; William Burghall; Margery Bellingam, widow; Elizabeth Donne, widow; Michael Ridley; William Tasker; Margaret Lee, widow; George Ewgreave; Griffin ap Owen; Randle Allen; George Bullas; John Rodes; Thomas Palyn; Leonard Micklewright; Thomas Beddowe; Roger Thomas; George Blanterne; William Povey; George Whitehead; William Williamson; George Howell; Christopher

¹ Essoin.—“He who is excused for non-appearance in Court at the day appointed.”—Nuttall’s Dictionary.

² Now spelt Broughall.

Lee; William Simson; Henry Reade; Richard Bentley; Humphrey Hare; Thomas Burrowes; Robert Jervis; William Mericke; Thomas Elson; Roger Madeley; Richard Madeley; John Hooper; William Burghall; Richard Wright; Richard Burghall; John Burghall; Hugh Tomlinson; Richard Llen, junr.; John Bate; John Evanson of Ash; Richard Holden; Richard Lea; William Telor; Peter Somner; Richard Somner; John Hollins; Thomas Cliffe; William Jenkinson; Richard Davison; Richard Cureton; John Sadler, senr.; Thomas Mickeley and John Mountforde of Burghall are essoined by John Doe.

Names of Jurors to make enquiry on behalf of our Lady the Queen and the said Lord of the Manor aforesaid.

John ffiges, junr.	Richard Nickson
Hugh Wickstede, gent.	Ralph Welshe
John Bemon	John Webbe
Robert Jackson, junr.	Ralph Davye
John Leeche of Ashe	Roger Hawkeshead
John Cliffe	John Llen
John Evanson	
Thomas Hopkyn	jurors.
William Hopkyn	

Names of the Five¹ (*Quinariorum*)—George Burghall; Edward Probyn; Edward Evans; William Jenkyn, *alias* Davies; and Richard Williamson, jurors.

In the first place the aforesaid jurors present upon their oath that George Mainwaringe, Knight; Robert Needham, Esquire; Robert Eaton, Esquire; Thomas Lawley, Esquire; George Holforde, Esquire; Francis Newton, Esquire; Hugh Hulse, Esquire; Alan Swanwicke, gentleman; Richard Phillips, gentleman; Richard Wickstede; Thomas Hodson of Chalmeston; Thomas Aldersey of Horton; John Hoore; George Stubbes; Thomas Colefox; Margaret Pullett, widow; Margaret Kettle, widow; William Huls; Randle Telor, senr.; Thomas Williamson; William Cellye; Margaret Bradeley, widow; Thomas Wickstede of Marbury; Joan Hickson, widow; John Hickson; Anna Willaston, widow; John James; Thomas Llen of Tilstocke; Thomas Alston; Margery Davenporte, widow; William Rannshall; David Corbet; Owin ap Jennun; Richard Croxon; William Evanson; William Hollowaye; John Cley; John Davison, senr.; Thomas Gittins; Roger Eddowe; Thomas Hoore; William Donne, junr.; Edward Williams; William Elcocke; George Towers; William Grindeley, senr.; Thomas

¹ Probably the "Presenters."

Grindeley; John Axon; John Heathe; Griff Heathe; Humphrey Griffith, and Thomas Rannshawe owe service to this Court and have made default; Therefore each of them is fined vid

Also they present that Randle Hardinge has made an assault on Thomas Telor, and he was bailed by John Golborne; Therefore he is fined xxd

Also that the aforesaid Thomas Telor has made an assault on the aforesaid Randle Hardinge; and he was bailed by Humphrey Aspeley; fined xxd.

Also that Thomas Llen of Tilstocke has made an assault on Thomas Colliare; bailed by Ralph Evan; fined xxd.

Also that Thomas Colliare has made an assault on Thomas Llen; bailed by Thomas Golborne; fined ... xxd.

Also that George Burghall has assaulted Philip Bythewaye; bailed by Edward Probyn; fined xxd.

Also that Philip Bythewaye has assaulted George Burghall; bailed by Ralph Morhall; fined xxd.

Also that Henry Turner has assaulted Randle Wever and drawn blood from him; bailed by John Painter and John Bland; fined iijs. iiijd.

Also that Randle Wever has assaulted Henry Turner; bailed by Thomas Painter; fined xxd.

Also that Thomas Longeley has assaulted Richard Turner; bailed by Richard Allen; fined xxd.

Also that Richard Turner has assaulted Thomas Longeley; bailed by George Downes; fined xxd.

Also that William Doddelston has assaulted William Davides; bailed by Thomas Kettle; fined xxd.

Also that William Davides has assaulted William Doddelston; bailed by John Worrall; fined xxd.

Also that George Wisome has assaulted Thomas Telor; bailed by George Dias; fined xxd.

Also that Thomas Telor has made an assault on George Wisome; bailed by John Painter; fined xxd.

Also that Thomas Whore has assaulted George Bullas and drawn blood from him; bailed by Ralph Evan; fined iijs. iiijd.

Also that Arthur Hurleston has assaulted Thomas Sadler and drawn blood from him; bailed by Bartholomew Collye; fined iijs. iiijd.

Also that Thomas Sadler has assaulted Arthur Hurleston, and drawn blood from him; bailed by Thomas Palyn; fined iijs. iiijd.

Also that Thomas Longeley has assaulted Richard Turner; bailed by Thomas Bride; fined xxd.

Also that Richard Turner has assaulted Thomas Longeley ; bailed by Thomas Llen ; fined xxd.

Also that Richard Turner has assaulted William Kettell ; bailed by Thomas Llen ; fined xxd.

Also that William Kettell has assaulted Richard Turner ; bailed by Thomas Kettell ; fined xxd.

Also that George Downes has assaulted Thomas Longeley ; bailed by George Higson ; fined xxd.

Also that Thomas Longeley has assaulted George Downes, and drawn blood from him ; bailed by Richard Bridde ; fined iijs. iijd.

Also that Ralph Morhall has assaulted John Blanterne ; fined xxd.

Also that Thomas Hickson has assaulted Thomas Sadler, and drawn blood from him ; bailed by Ralph Morhall ; fined iijs. iijd.

Also that Thomas Sadler has assaulted John Monnefielde, and drawn blood from him ; bailed by Ralph Jennun ; fined iijs. iijd.

Also that George Whiteheade has assaulted John Higgins ; bailed by [blank] ; fined xxd.

Also that John Higgins has assaulted George Whiteheade ; bailed by Robert Davidson ; fined xxd.

Also that John ffiges has assaulted William Jackson, and drawn blood from him ; bailed by John Nickson ; fined iijs. iijd.

Also that George Tytley has assaulted William Jackson and drawn blood from him ; bailed by John Nickson ; fined iijs. iijd.

Also that Thomas Burrowes has not built up the end of the house adjoining the house of John Nevitt, and also has not removed [blank] according to the penalty of the last Court ; Therefore he is fined xxs.

Also that Edward Warren, John Rodes, George Burghall, Margaret Burghall, widow ; John Boland, John Evanson are hostlers (*hospitatores peregrinorum*) and have broken the assise of bread and beer, Therefore each of them is fined xijd.

Also that Thomas Barrow, Maria Ashton, John Davison, George Bullas, Edward Probyn, John Dyas, Robert Richardson, Bartholemew Collys, Thomas Hoore, Richard Lewis, Leonard Micklewright, Richard Turner, William Davies, Richard Millner, John Golborne, Thomas Lidgeley, Humphrey Aspeley, Henry Turner, Lewis Cornewell, William Wilkinson, Nicholas Tarboy, Alan Mericke, and Thomas Sadler are small dealers (*tipulatores*) in bread and beer, and have broken the assise ; Therefore each of them is fined xxd.

Also that Thomas Hopkyn, butcher, Randle [blank], joyner, David Dawes, Thomas Banghe, Edward Litherland, Thomas Heywarde, Robert Davyson, David Pilston, Richard Birde, Owen Davies, Thomas Kettle, and Richard Glazier have not been bound according to custom ; Therefore each of them is fined ... ij.s.

Also Thomas Penelston, Roger Thomas, and Jenkyn Houghton [not bound] according to custom ; each fined xij.d.

Also that David Pilston has forestalled the market in buying fish ; Therefore he is fined ... ij.s. iiijd.

Also they present Richard Gibbons and John Walker [not bound] according to custom ; each fined ij.s. iiijd.

Also they present that Joan Mainwaringe, widow, and Humphrey Aspeley have not kept their fences between them and Alan Mericke according to the penalty previously imposed ; Therefore each of them is fined ... ij.s. iiijd.

Also that Margaret Burghall, widow, has not repaired the fence between her and [blank] Button, widow, according to the penalty previously imposed ; fined ... ij.s. iiijd.

Also that Thomas Gittins has not repaired the fence between him and Thomas Banghe according to the penalty previously imposed ; fined ... ij.s. iiijd.

TYLSTOCKE.—Also that John Jenyns, Thomas Wright, and Richard Newbrooke, junr., are small dealers in bread and beer, and have broken the assise ; each fined xij.d.

Also that Margaret Symcocke, one of the tenants of the Manor aforesaid, died since the last Court ; whence two herriots are due to the Lord, valued at ... [blank]

HOLLHURSTE AND CHYNELL.—Also that John Sadler, baker, is a small dealer in bread and beer, and has broken the assise ; fined ... xij.d.

Also that Parnell Towers ... has died since the last Court ; whence a herriott is due ... valued at ... [blank]

BURGHALL.—Also that [blank] Burghall, widow, has died since the last Court ; whence a herriott ... valued at [blank]

Also that George Davies has assaulted Samuel Tawres and drawn blood from him ; bailed by George Davies, senr. ; fined ... ij.s. iiijd.

Also that Samuel Tawres has made an assault on George Davies and drawn blood from him ; bailed by George Tawres ; fined ... ij.s. iiijd.

NEWWOODHOWSES.—Also that Robert Davyson is a small dealer in bread and beer and has broken the assise ; Therefore he is fined ... xij.d.

Also that Anna Hopkyn, widow, ... has died since the last

Court, whence a herriott is due to the Lord, valued at [blank]
 Also that Thomas Huls has assaulted Ralph Whittingham ;
 fined ...

ASHE MAGNA.—Also that William Cooke . . . has died since
 the last Court ; whence a herriott is due to the Lord,
 valued at ... [blank] and that Anna Cooke and Joan Cooke are his daughters and
 next heirs.

Also that Thomas Adlington . . . has died since the last
 Court, whence a herriott is due to the Lord, valued at [blank]

ASHE PARVA.—Also that William Cooke . . . held from the
 Lord two pastures of land in Ashe Parva within the Manor
 aforesaid by copy of the Rolls, and has died since the last
 Court, and that Anna Cooke and Joan Cooke are his daughters
 and next heirs.

Also that Thomas Sympoll . . . has died since the last
 Court, whence a herriott is due to the Lord, valued at [blank]

Also that Aicub (Jacob) James and Henry Hurleston have
 carried away " *sespites, Anglice the gorst* " of John Robinson,
 from the Wood End ; each fined ... ijs. iiijd.

HINTON.—Also that the inhabitants of the township of
 Hinton have not made their presentments to the jury, accord-
 ing to the custom of the Manor ; Therefore they are fined xxs.

Also they elected to the office of Collectors of the Rents of
 the Lord

In Tylstocke, John Webbe and Philip Telor.

In Holhurst and Chinnell, John Sadler, junr.

In Burghall, Ralph Davies and Roger Hawkeshead.

In Newewoodhouses, Thomas Burges and Richard Hopkyn.

In Oldwoodhouses, Roger Hopkyn and Robert Hawkes,
 senr.

In Ashe Magna, George Bemon and John Cliffe.

In Ashe Parva, John Leeche and John Cooke.

Penalties imposed at that same Court.

In the first place it is ordained by the Jury that Thomas
 Banghe is a small dealer in beer, and his bed is close to the
 fire to the dangerous hurt of his neighbours, and he shall
 remove the same bed before the next Court under a penalty.

Also that [blank] Ralph Beste, William Pedler, Randle Prior,
 John Griffith, and Alan Burghall in the Newetowne shall
 remove [blank] now in danger, under penalty of forfeit to the
 Lord.

Also that all the tenants within the town of Whitchurche
 shall clear out their premises (*clarefacient finum*) and re-

move the refuse to the ploughed fields every Saturday from time to time under a penalty.

penalty of
Also that Ralph Morhall shall make good his fence between
the Little Parke, now in his tenure, and the land of John
Blanterne, before the Feast of S. Philip and S. James [May 1].

Whitchurche.¹—Also the jury present on their oath that John Evanson ought and is accustomed to have a road from the town of Whitchurch to a Croft in Chynell called "Gulleye's Crofte," through the land of Lewis Cornewell, which road the said Lewis has lately stopped up (*nuper obstupavit*).

Also that Thomas Payne has made a manure-heap in the High Street; Therefore he is fined ... xjd.

Also that Ralph Johnson has not scoured out (escuravit) a watercourse between his land and the land of George Bromley. Therefore he is fined $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Richard Jones and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ijs.

Also that Jane (Jana) Whitfield, Richard Jones and Katherine Bradeley are small dealers in beer, not bound according to the form of the statute; Therefore each of them is fined xijd from the Lord the half

Also that Ralph Murhall (who held from the Lord the half
of one burgage with the appurtenances in Chester-lane, lying
between the land of the said Lord on the one part, and the
burgage of William Huls on the other part, and now in the
tenure of John Bentley), died before this Court, and that Peter
Murhall is the son and next heir of the said Ralph.

[This last entry, concerning Ralph Murhall and Peter his son, is repeated in almost identical terms on the back of the Roll].

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX II.
*Summary of Surrender Roll, Manor of Whitchurch,
31 March, 1601.*

31 March, 1851.

WHITCHURCH.—View of Frank Pledge and Court Baron of the most noble Thomas Egerton, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, Lord of the Manor aforesaid, holden

¹ Under the word "Whitchurche" there are in the margin the words *vacat, quia ir[otulatur] ad ult[imam] cur[iam]*.

thereat on the last day of March in the forty second year of the reign of our Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. before Henry Towneshend, Esquire, Steward of the Manor aforesaid.

1. Thomas Gabbett, by Ralph Morhall and Richard Nickson his attorneys, conveys to his son Henry Gabbett the half of one burgage lying "in le Grene Ende in Whitchurche," and two pastures called the Bridge Field.

2. Henry Gabbett conveys the same property to Peter Morhall.

3. Peter Morhall leases the same property to Margaret Burghall for 16 years at a rent of 30 shillings. The chief rent is 4s. 6d.

4. Thomas Hopkyn, "bocher" (*butcher*), by John Wicksted and Edward Waren his attorneys, conveys to Peter Brereton, Esquire, a burgage in Whitchurche, now in the tenure of Matilda Hopkyn, widow, lying between the burgage of William Jackson and that of Thomas Aldersey of Horton.

5. James Harper and Ann his wife convey to Thomas Chilerton two messuages and lands in Tylstocke.

6. Thomas Chilerton, by Richard Warde and John Webbe his attorneys, conveys the same property to Roger Brereton, Esquire.

7. Roger Brereton leases the same property to James Harper, Ann his wife, and Elizabeth, daughter of John Hynton, or the last survivor of them, at an annual rent of 3s. 4d., and two hens at Christmas.

8. William Hanmer, Esquire, by William Turner his attorney, leases to George Ewgreave, Alice his wife, and Griffin his son, or the last survivor of them, one burgage in Whitchurche, between the land of the heirs of George Bromley, Knight, deceased, and the Common School (*communem scholam*), and now in the tenure of Thomas Barrowe, junr., at an annual rent of 10s.

9. Thomas Wright and Margaret his wife, by George Benyon and George Davy their attorneys, lease to Thomas Modye for life a messuage in Tylstocke, a pasture called "Jacke Birche," another called "Sondy Crofte," and a third called "the Crofte joyninge to the orcharde," now in the tenure of Hugh Browne.

10. Ralph Evans and Margery his wife, by Edward Waren their attorney, convey to Arthur Lucas one burgage in the Newetowne lying between the burgage of Richard Cowper and that of John ffiges.

11. Elizabeth Morhall, widow, and Ralph Morhall, by John Trym and Thomas Heyward their attorneys, convey to George

Ewgreave one burgage in Whitchurche, lying between the Parson's Crofte and Chester lane, now in the tenure of Evan Griffith.

12. George Ewgreave and Alice his wife, become joint owners of the above, with remainder to their son Griffin.

13. Peter Morhall and Ellen his wife, convey to John Barrowe one burgage lying in the Grene Ende in Whitchurche, between the burgage of Willian Nevett, tanner, and that of Margaret Huls.

14. Elizabeth Morhall, widow, gives to her son George, "after her death," one cottage and one pasture in Burghall and two parts of one messuage, &c., in Tylstocke, which is divided into six parts, and of which the said Elizabeth owns four parts.

15. The same gives to her son John, "after her death," her two remaining shares of the above-mentioned property in Tylstocke.

16. At another time, that is to say, to the View of ffrank Pledge and Great and Small Court of Edward Talbot,¹ Esquire, second son of the most noble George, late Earl of Shrewsbury, late Earl Marshal of England, deceased [in 1590] holden the 20th day of April, the 40th year of Queen Elizabeth, before Edward Bromley, Esquire, Sub-steward, came John Sharratt and gave to the said Edward Talbot 2 shillings to have 12 honest and lawful men to enquire upon their oath whether he or John Cotton have the better claim to certain houses and a parcel of land in Whitchurch. On 31 March, Eliz. 42, the following jury was empanelled, namely John Clyffe, Robert Jackson, junr., John Chester, John Moody, John Leech of Drayton, Thomas Spycer, Richard Newbrooke, Hugh Roo, Thomas ffiges, Ralph Davye, Thomas Wright, and Thomas Jenkyn; and they decided that John Cotton had the better title to the property, and that John Sharratt be fined for making a false claim.

17. At the Court held on the 16th of May, Eliz. 42, before Lawrence Wright, gentleman, Sub-steward, Humphrey Aspeley, by John Wicksted and Willian Nevitt his attorneys, leases to George Whitehead for 19 years a shop in Whitchurche, part of one burgage of Thomas Wicksted of Marburye, at an annual rent of 10 shillings.

¹ This entry is of special interest as forming a connecting link between the Talbots and Egertons as Lords of the Manor of Whitchurch. This entry begins by reciting that John Sharratt had come on the 20th of April, 40 Eliz., to the Court of Edward Talbot, Lord of the Manor, and asked to have a jury to enquire into his claim. The case was heard on the 31st of March, 42 Eliz., by which time the Manor had passed into the hands of the Lord Chancellor, Thomas Egerton,

SHROPSHIRE TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MANUSCRIPTS PRESERVED IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD.

THE principal Topographical Manuscripts relating to Shropshire, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, are contained in the Ashmole, Blakeway, Bowen, Dodesworth, Douce, Dugdale, Gough, Laud, Leland, Malone, Rawlinson, and Tanner, and in the General Collections in that Library. The following list of Shropshire MSS. is partly the work of Miss Auden, and partly of the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher. It is probably not a complete list of the local MSS., as the MSS. in the Bodleian Library are not all at present indexed, and some may have been overlooked. To ensure a perfect Catalogue, every local personal and place name must be looked out in every Index. But it is here given, in the hope that, so far as it extends, it may be useful to persons interested in Shropshire Topography.

ASHMOLE MSS.

- 799. Charters of Shrewsbury Abbey. Baronies and Fees. Tenants in Chief of King John.
- 836. Funerals. Letters, &c., from Robert Owen, 1619 to 1622. Relate to Humfrey Owen, John Berker and Roger Blakeney, John Blakwey, Thomas Moore and Richard Wynn, Sir Henry Townsend, Richard Fowler and John Prince, George Hosier, Walter Fowler, &c.
- 845. Fragments of a rent book of lands in Salop, temp. Edward I.
- 853. Ashmole's Sepulchral Inscriptions, vol. i., Staffordshire.
- 854. Ashmole's Sepulchral Inscriptions, vol. ii., Derbyshire, Notts, Shropshire, Denbighshire, and Cheshire. (Shropshire occupies pp. 169-234).

Church Notes made 1662-3.
 Battaile Chapel, near Shrewsbury, 4 pp., many sketches of arms.
 Wellington Church, 2 pp., many sketches of arms.
 Arms in the hall window of Mr. Forster's house at Wat-
 linge streete, near Wellington.
 Chelmarsh Church, 1 p.
 Achievement in parlour roof of Sir William Child's
 house at Kinlet.
 Clebury Mortimer Church, 4 coats of arms.
 Ricards Castle Church, 2 coats of arms.
 Wigmore Church, 5 coats of arms.
 Ludlow Church, 8 pp., many sketches.
 Arms in Mr. Berrye's hall window, Ludlow; Do. at the
 Crowne, Ludlow.
 Arms in Mr. Baldwin's dyning roome window at Stoke-
 say Castle.
 Bishop's Castle Church, 1 p.
 Sketch of Caer-Caradock, and notes on three other for-
 tified hills, viz., Longley, Burwan, Caradoc, and
 Bishop's Mote.
 St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 14 pp. St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.
 St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, Tromwyn slab, and 2 coats of
 arms.
 Arms in the windows of the Exchequer Chamber,
 Shrewsbury (5).
 Arms in the house where Henry VII. lodged.
 Holy Cross, 2 pp. 2 coats of arms in greate chamber
 window at the Abbey.
 St. Alkmund's, 7 pp., Drawing of monuments of knights
 in religious habit.
 Oswestry. Notes on Old Oswestry. Arms in the window
 of the Three Tuns.
 Whittington Church, 1½ p. Many coats.
 Wem Church, 2 coats. Whitchurch, 4 pp.
 Tonge Church, 6 pp., several coats.
 Claverley Church, 3 pp., 11 coats, very well sketched.
 Newport, 1 p., 4 coats.
 Longford Church, 2 inscriptions.
 Donnington Church, 2 coats of arms.
 857. Disclaimers of Gentility at Visitation, 1663.
 858. Arms. The following are given:—
 William Langley. William Fox, of Beerston, 1663.
 John Barnard and Henry Barnard, of Bridgnorth.
 Henry Mitton, of Shipton, 1623.

John More, of Eudon Burnell.
 Sir John Weld, of Willey, 1663.
 Henry Pigot, of Priors Lee, 1663.
 Grant to Francis Wolfe, of Madely, 2 July, 13 Car. II.
 Richard Ridley, of Abbots Askey, 1663.
 Richard Baldwin, of Diddlebury, 1580.
 Andrew Charlton of Teane, 1663.
 Henry Powell, of Worthyn, 1663.
 Sir Francis Edwards, Bart., 1623 and 1663.
 Thomas Billing, of Shrewsbury.
 Henry Briggs, of Faintre.
 Richard Rocke, of Shrewsbury.
 William Whitcombe, of Berwick.
 Richard Price, of Abbey Forgatt, 1584 and 1663.
 Berington, of Mote Hall, 1585. Jevon of Sedgley, 1651.
 Edward Bradeley, of Hampton, 1663.
 Arthur Chambre, of Petton, 1663.
 Thomas Baker, of Swaney, High Sheriff, Confirmation
 14 Oct., 1469.
 Grant to Edward Owen, of Shrewsbury, 1582.
 Pedigree of Robert Cleve, of Stiche.

859. Baronies and Fees.
 864. Domesday Book.
 866. Baronies and Fees.
 1112. St. George's Feast kept at Shrewsbury, 1581.
 1138. Impressions of Seals of Corporate Towns in Shropshire.
 Other Seals taken in Ashmole's Visitation, 1663.
 1527. Lands of the Church at Lichfield.
 1825. Letter from Edward Llwyd to the Committee on com-
 pounding for estates.
 Letters relating to Oswestry, 1647-1653.

BLAKEWAY MSS.

In twenty-six volumes, as follows:—

1. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, b. 3). Shropshire Miscellanea.
 This volume contains:—
 Villare Salopiense. Rivers. Inquests of the Ninth, County
 of Salop. Escheators. State of religion in Shrews-
 bury. Shrewsbury Castle. Drapers' Company. Stoke-
 say Castle. Longnor. Leintwardine. Mortimers.
 Donnington R. Book of Tents, Hereford. Tong.
 Freeholders, 1695. Cause Castle. Forests and Chaces.
2. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, b. 1). Shropshire Parochial
 Notices, vol. i., Abdon to Longdon.

3. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, b. 2). Shropshire Parochial Notices, vol. ii., Longford to Wenlock.
4. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, b. 4). Shrewsbury Civil History, &c.

This volume contains:—

- (1) An account of the various streets, mentioning the old houses, and giving extracts from many deeds.
[Interesting and capable of being further worked up].
- (2) An account of the Schools; many interleaved notices of Masters, &c., and statement of the Income in 1638. 1745. Printed account of a suit between the Mayor and Corporation of Salop and the University of Cambridge, respecting the Schools. Account of celebrated men educated there.
[Very good skeleton for a complete history of the Schools].
5. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, b. 5). Shropshire Pedigrees, vol. i., Acton to Hussey.
6. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, b. 6). Shropshire Pedigrees, vol. ii., Hyde to Young.
7. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, c. 5). Shropshire Domesday, with notes.
8. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, c. 4). Shropshire County History.
9. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, c. 6). History of Shrewsbury Hundred or Liberties. This MS. relates to the following places:—Albrighton, Abright Husey, Abright Lee, Astley, Acton Reynold, Battlefield, Berwick, Bettom Strange, Bicton, Broughton, Clive, Crowmeole and Goosehill, Edgebold, Grinshill, Hadnall, Hanwood, Harlescote, Hencot, Leaton, Longner, Meole Brace, Onslow, Preston Montford, Pulley, Pimley, Preston Gobalds, Up Rossall or The Isle, Rossall formerly Down Rossall, Sutton, Sansaw, Shelton, Wolascot, Wellbach, Woodcote and Horton. It is now being printed in the *Shropshire Archaeological Transactions*, Second Series, vol. i. et seq.
10. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, c. 1). Blakeway's Parochial Histories, vol. i. (A to G).

This volume contains the following:—

Albrighton, Brimtree hundred. General Account of the parish. Pedigrees of Talbot of Albrighton, also of Hill, Parsons, Southall, and Harrington. Some account from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1794 (from the Mytton MSS.). Some account of its various hamlets and farms. 116 pp.

Atcham. General Account. Copy of grant by Edw. VI. of the Manor of Hernes to Reinold Corbett of Hills, John Gratewood of Wollerton, and John Mackworth of Salop. 14 pp.

Berwick Maveson. General account. Short pedigree of Maveson. 7 pp.

Aston Botterell. Slight Account. 3 pp.

The Bold (Aston Boterel). 2 pp.

Beckbury, 2 pp. Badger, 5 pp. Baschurch, 16 pp. Bil-lingsley, 4 pp. Bitterley, 3 pp. Henley, 4 pp. Bon-nigale, 2 small pp. Bromfield, 8 pp. Broughton, partly done.

Buildwas. Latin deed, dated at Citeaux, 1301. Other Latin documents. 5 pp.

Burford. Pedigree of Mortimer and Cornwall, 26 pp.

Burwarton, 3 pp. Cainham, 4 pp. Pedigree of Adams of Cleeton. Chetton, 4 pp. Holicote, 8 pp. Eudon Burnell, 1 p. Coat of arms of More. Eudon George, 1 p. Faintree, 3 pp.

Chelmarsh, 8 pp. Pedigree of Strangeways of Melbury Sampford. Cleobury North, 9 pp. Clun, 17 pp., many various notes. Clungunford, 5 pp. Some account of the Cheyney family.

Condover, 16 pp. Cound and Cressage, 30 small pp.

Deuxhill, 4 pp. Short pedigree of Hassold.

Dowles. Inscription in Church. Arms of Skey, 7 pp.

Ellesmere, 13 pp. Many inserted notes. 2 Latin deeds.

Donnington, 6 pp., small.

Ercall Magna, 22 pp. Short pedigree of Peverel, also of Caverswell and Norton. Extract from Lord Bradford's Household Book, 1687.

Eton Constantine, 6 pp. Fitz, 8 pp. Glaseley, 3 pp. Greet, 3 pp.

11. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, c. 2). Blakeway's Parochial Histories, vol. ii. (H to N).
This volume contains the following:—

Haughmond, 82 pp. List of places where the property of the Abbey lay. Pedigree of Barker. "The Haughmond doe." Many insertions.

Hodnet, 6 pp.

Higley, 10 pp. Inscriptions on the bells—1, "Sancta Barbara ora pro nobis;" 2, "Virginis egregie vocor campana Marie;" 3, "Sancta Katharina;" 4, "John Matthew, John Bate, 1674." 10 pp. print. Old Latin,

referring to the Littleton family. Rough sketch of arms on mantel in Bore Mill house.

Holgate, 23 pp., made up of many scraps and notes. Account of the vicars.

Hopton Castle, 6 pp. Hopton Wafre, 5 pp. Pedigree of Hale.

Knockin, 12 pp. Lee Gomery, 3 pp.

Marches of Wales, Old English deed, and many extracts, 50 pp., intermixed.

The Sheet, by Ludlow, 3 pp.

Ludlow, 23 pp. Pedigrees of Lacy and of Mortimer. List of Rectors of Ludlow.

Milston, 3 pp. Neen Solers, 6 pp.

Great Ness, 8 pp. Newport, 70 pp. 8 pp. Act of Parliament for enclosure of the marsh. Long account clearly written out, and several notes.

12. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, c. 3). Blakeway's Parochial Histories, vol. iii. (O to W). This volume contains the following:—

Oldbury, 11 pp. Old document referring to Whittington slow.

Pitchford, 9 pp. Pontesbury, 7 pp. Pulverbatch, 15 pp. Extract from Henry VIII's grant of land, formerly belonging to Haghmon. Pedigree of Botyler. Many extracts from deeds.

Ruckley, 5 pp. Shifnal, 14 small pp. and scraps.

Sidbury, 3 pp. Hawkwood (Sidbury) 1 p.

Silvington, 4 pp. Pedigree of Hill. (View of St. Chad's the morning it fell).

Stapleton, 9 pp. Pedigree of Stapleton. Netley, 2 pp. (scraps).

Church Stretton, 18 pp. Account of law-suit 21 Car. II. Copy of Decree in Chancery, setting forth the customs of Stretton.

Uffington, 8 pp. Extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts. Upton Cresset, 6 pp.

Wenlock, 60 pp. Many extracts from deeds, etc., from Court Roll 3 Rich. II., from Register of Thos. Botelar, from Gough Bibl. Bodl.

Westbury, 5 pp. Caus, 22 pp. Account of Castle.

Whitchurch, 8 pp. Many scraps.

Whittington, 35 pp. Varied material from various sources.

The Wealdmoors, 7 pp. Wrockwardine, 6 pp.

Wroxeter, 20 pp. Notes on Uriconium and on Ewyton-on-Severn.

13. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, c. 7). Shropshire Extracts from the Episcopal Registers of Lichfield and Hereford.
14. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, c. 9). Shropshire Parochial Clergy, vol. i., A to L.
15. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, c. 10). Shropshire Parochial Clergy, vol. ii., M to W.
[These volumes contain lists of the Incumbents of the various parishes in the county, extracted from the Episcopal Registers, &c.].
16. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, d. 1). History of Shrewsbury, by T. Phillips, 1779, interleaved with MS. notes by the Rev. J. B. Blakeway.
17. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, d. 2). Shropshire Miscellanea. This volume contains the Roman period, Life of St. Wenefreda, Sir Gilbert Talbot, Will of E. Lloyd, Bridgwater deeds, &c.
18. Formerly MS. Top. Salop, d. 4). Bridgnorth Parochial History.
19. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, d. 6). Gough's History of Middle, with MS. notes by the Rev. J. B. Blakeway.
20. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, d. 5). Stottesden Parochial History.
21. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, d. 7). Garbet's History of Wem, with MS. notes by the Rev. J. B. Blakeway.
22. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, e. 4). History of Kinlet, Cleobury Mortimer, Neen Savage, Stepple, and Detton. Chronicle of the Mortimers, translated from Dugdale.
23. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, e. 3). Extracts from Domesday, with explanation of places.
24. Formerly MS. Top. Salop, e. 2). Extracts from the Newport family deeds.
25. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, e. 1). Glossary of Shropshire local words, and other Miscellanea.
26. (Formerly MS. Top. Salop, f. 1). Some account of Shrewsbury, 1808, by Archdeacon Owen, with MS. notes by Rev. J. B. Blakeway.

BOWEN MSS.

(Gough's additions).

Collections toward a History of the County, by James Bowen, late Painter, of Shrewsbury, in 9 volumes folio, and 8 quarto, viz. :—

1. Charters of Shrewsbury, Ludlow, and Wenlock, folio,
2. Pedigrees of Shropshire, folio,

3. Charters of Shrewsbury, in the Exchequer there, 1769, folio.
Charters of Salop, abstracted and indexed.
Extracts from the Companies' Book, 1772.
A Copye of a Decree out of Chancery betwene the Lord
of the Mannor of Foorde and the tenants there.
4. These Transcripts and Extracts from Originals, with the
other Fragments of Antiquity here putt together,
have been collected and done at the difference of 30
years; the earliest as well as the latest intended to
assist in compleating the design begun by Edw.
Lloyd, Esq., and after greatly furthered by Mr. Wm.
Mytton, of publishing the Antiquities of the County
of Salop. Both these Collections are at present
dormant.

James Bowen, 1768, folio.

5. Registers, with some Terriers, with other Antiquities of
Shropshire, folio. An index of parishes at the
beginning.
6. Antiquities of Shrewsbury from originals in the Exchequer
there, taken Anno 1747 and 1769, by authority of
Parliament, upon petitions to the House complaining
of undue elections. Folio.
7. { Antiquities of Shropshire, with the present state of that
8. { county down to the present year, 17—. Folio.
9. Assessatio Inhabitancium Libertatis Ville Salop, circa
Expensa Burgensium ad Parliamentum Domini Regis
Henrici Octavi, etc., 1530. Folio.
- The Chamberlain's Account of Shrewsbury from 1766 to
1769.
10. Survey of the Manor of Idsall, alias Shiffnal, in Shrop-
shire. Folio.
11. "These Fragments here putt together were collected and
had at the difference of thirty years; all intended to
assist in making out the History and Antiquities of
the County of Salop. James Bowen, Anno 1768." 4to.
12. Extracts from Charters, Deeds, and other papers deposited
in the Exchequer at Shrewsbury. 4to.
13. { Antiquities of Shropshire, 1758, from Records, original
to { Deeds, antient Monuments, and other Authorities;
17. { by James Bowen. 5 vols, 4to.

[The third volume contains:—
Extracts from the Register of Sir Thos. Botelar of Wenlock.
Copy of the Endowment Deed of Alberbury Vicarage.
Copy of the Will of Sir Samuel Jones founding Berwick
Almshouses.

Copy of deed given apud Clivam 1113.

Extracts from deeds relating to the Austin Friars.

Grant of Wm. le Boteler to Combermere Abbey of Bromhall Grange.

Inscriptions in Wroxeter Church.

Terrier of Wroxeter, 1759].

18. Antiquities and Memoires of the Parish of Myddle, written by Richard Gough, Anno ætat. sue 60, A.D. 1700; copied by J. Bowen.
19. A Book of the Freeholders, Leaseholders, etc., qualified to serve on juries in the County of Salop, 1773. 4to.
20. Miscellaneous Collections, chiefly relating to this county. 4to.

DODESWORTH MSS.

Vol. iii., fo. 139. Grant to the Abbey of Salop.

4152, vol. x., ffos. 56-111, Cart. Fund. Mon. de Salop. Short notes on the foundation of the Abbey of Salop. fo. 140. Haghmond.

4167, vol. xxv., fo. 125. Charter of Henry III. to the Burreesses of Salop.

4170, vol. xxviii., fos. 185-210. Register of Henry Bowet, Archbishop of York.

4177, vol. xxxv., fo. 110. Arms, &c., temp. Edward II. Ces sunt les armes & baneres de Engleterre Salop, &c.

4189, vol. xlvi., fo. 20. Knights' fees, 12 Henry II.

fo. 66. Scutage, Richard I.

fo. 75. Scutage, Norman, Richard I.

fo. 88. Scutage, 2-12 John.

fo. 115. Tenants in capite.

fo. 154. Inquisitio de honoribus eschetis, &c., temp. John.

5030, vol. lxxxix., fo. 13. Nomina tenentium in capite et feoda militum, 12 Henry II. Ex libro rubro Scaccarii.

5051, vol. ex., fo. 23. Cart. de fund. Abb. de Bildewas.

fo. 24. Cartæ mon. de Salop.

fo. 26. Carta fund. S. John Bapt. de Ludlowe.

fo. 52. Ex cartis Abb. S. Petri de Salop.

fo. 113. Ex registro de Lilleshall in com. Salop.

fo. 122. De Abb. de Bildewas.

fo. 139. Excerpta de MS. libro cartarum de Haghmond.

5076, vol. cxxxv., fo. 91. Ex libro Abbatiae de Salop. Extracts from the Cartulary.

DOUCE MSS.

cxxxix. Memb. 4to, ff. 190, secc. xiii. and xiv.

3. Catalogus episcoporum Lichfeldensium, Cestrensiuum et Coventrensiuum.

15. Statute of Acton Burnell.

cclvii. Chart. folio, ff. 162, sec. xvii.

28. "Part of prophesy, which is said to have been in MS. in my Lord Powis his family about 60 years." Fol. 116.

cclxviii. Memb. folio majori, ff. 83, see. xii.

2. Tabula genealogia regum Merciorum a Penda ad regem ultimum.

3. Vita S. Kenelmi.

cclxxxi.

2. Fragment of a poem [the legend of St. Julianne], in French.

ccxciii.

32. Letters from Richard Neyle, Archbishop of York, to Thomas, Earl of Arundel, and Alathea his wife, to return an Inventory of the goods of Mary, Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury, who had died intestate.

lx. Codex chartaceus, in 4to, ff. 231, sec. xvi.

The Festival book. See also M.S. Cotton, Claud. A. 11, in which, at the end of the book, is a colophon, "by John, Canon of Lilleshull."

2. A poem on the duties of a parish priest, translated from the Latin by Johannes Mircus, apparently founded upon the Manuale Sacerdotis of Johannes Lilleshulensis. Cat. p. 9.

xcviii. Membranaceus in 4to, ff. 399, sec. xiv.

33. Statuta de mercatoribus edita apud Acton Burnel.

34. Addicio super statutum de Acton Burnel, fol. 65.

ciii. Chartaceus, in 4to, ff. 164, sec. xvi., pluribus constans fragmentis,

10. A poem upon the duties of a parish priest, translated by John Mirk, Canon of Lilleshull.

DUGDALE MSS.

6491, fo. 35. Collections from Domesday and Inquisitions. Domesday Scrobbieriensi.

6527, fo. 89. Fundatio Monasterii Salop.

GOUGH MSS.

(Gough Additions).

18. Richard Gough's *Antiquities of Myddle*.
19. *Book of Freeholders, Leaseholders, &c, qualified to serve on juries, 1773.*
20. *Miscellaneous Collections for Shropshire.*

See also under BOWEN MSS.

Gough's Prints and Drawings.

St. Mary in the Battlefield, Engraving from Tanner's *Notitia of this Church.* Bowen del. Perry sc. G. B.

MS. Top. Salop, c. 1, 2 (formerly c. 11, 12). Extra volume to Duke's *History.*

MS. Top. Salop, c. 3 (formerly c. 8). Autograph letters, papers, handbills, &c., relating to elections for the Borough of Shrewsbury. (Bought 30 March, 1865).

MS. Top. Salop, d. 1 (formerly d. 3). *Miscellaneous Shropshire Collections, lettered "Collectanea."*

[This volume contains copies of inscriptions, extracts from the *Gent. Mag.* and other printed books. On the fly-leaf is written:—

“I intend this book for my friend the Rev. John Brickdale Blakeway of Shrewsbury, and I desire my executor to cause it to be delivered to him, as a token of the regard I entertain for him.

WM. PARSONS.

“Bewdley, 2nd April, 1816.”

And it appears to have passed into Blakeway's hands, for at folio 34 is in his autograph:—

Paradisus Amissus
Liber tertius
Latinis versibus tentatus,

extending over just beyond 12 pages. And commencing from the other end of the book reversed, Blakeway has written on pages numbered 261-347 extracts mostly from printed books, but not of Salopian interest.

The volume was purchased for the Bodleian Library in 1881, from Messrs. Phillips and Son of Newtown, North Wales, having apparently come from the Library of Mr. E. R. Morris of Homestay, Newtown].

MS. Top. Salop, b. 1-6; c. 1-7, 9, 10; d. 1, 2, 4-7; e. 1-4; f. 1. The Rev. John Brickdale Blakeway's Shropshire Collections, in 26 volumes. See under BLAKEWAY MSS.

GOUGH NICHOLS MSS.

8. Gough's Tour in Salop.

LAUD MSS.

748. Notæ de bello Salopiæ, seu de Schrobbisbery.

LELAND MSS.

5102. Collectanea, Tom. I., p. 39, Batelisfield in com. Salop,
p. 44, Hales Owen, Salop.
5110. Vol. iv., fo. 45, Shropshire. Caus Castle, &c.
5112. Vol. vii., fo. 32, Market Towns and Castles, Abbeys,
Rivers, &c., of Shropshire.
The MS. of the Itinerary, Shropshire portion, is in MSS.
5110 and 5112.

MALONE MSS.

Quarto, iv. A life of Sir Phillip Sidney by G. W., from an
early edition.
„ 14. Epitaph on Mr. Hildersam (? of Ashby de la Zouch).
Anthony à Wood, MSS.
„ 8518. Notes concerning Schools, Shrewsbury.
„ 8567. Names of Archdeacons (since 1500) Hereford,
Salop, Shrewsbury.

RAWLINSON MSS.

A 46, fo. 217. Report by referees on petition from John
Llewelin to the Protector as to his estates in
Salop, 1656.
A 290, fo 1. Recovery to Richard Fowler from Hugh Stepul-
ton of lands, &c., in Addencote, Loyley, Okes,
Hotalys, Rokley, Myriton, Whyttingeswood,
and Overstretton, 1474.
fo. 2. Recovery to Thomas Forster from Richard Forster
of lands, &c., in Hynyngton and Ryton, 1511.
fo. 3. Lease from Richard Forster of Ivelithe to
Gryffythe ap Price, of a messuage in Shiffnal,
1577.
fo. 10. Appointment by the Earl of Pembroke, guardian
of Charles Forster, of a receiver over his Shrop-
shire estates, 1642.
B 88, fo. 52. Notes from Grants to Shrewsbury Abbey.

B 102, fo. 55. Charter of Richard I, exempting Buildwas Abbey from taxes.

B 103, fo. 248. Arms of families.

B 129, fo. 8. The coates in Mr. Fisher's book of Salop, blazoned.

B 249, fo. 102. Lists of towns, villages, &c., and descriptive notices. 16th or 17th century.

B 252, fo. 45. Certificates of Knights' Fees, 12 Henry II.

 fo. 101. Arms of families.

 fo. 102. Notes of family seats.

B 309, fos. 145-149b. Grants and transfers of land, 17th century.

B 347. Inquisitiones post mortem in Shropshire.

B 410, fo. 26. Charter of Edward III. to the Abbey of Salop, 20 March, 1346.

B 411. Catalogue of Bailiffs of Shrewsbury, 1377 to 1634, and their arms, by Robert Owen. 16th century.

B 464, fos. 152-155. Oswestry Parish Notes, by Edward Llwyd. 17th century.

B 495, fos. 101, 111-113. Varia de Abb. Danbrothy, Wexford, et de cessione patronatus per conventum de Buildewas, anno 1182 facta.

C 100, fo. 163. Libellus Tho. Bromley de S. Alkmundo Salop, exhibitus coram decano cap. S. Marie contra Johannam Cleobury, de matrimonio.

C 920, fo. 15. Druidical Stones at Lhech y Wydham, in the parish of Oswestry.

 fo. 16. Hen Ddinas, the British Camp near Oswestry. Drawings of Monuments in Churches in Shropshire, 17th century (Bishop's Castle, &c.)

D 1225. Martyrologium. [An extremely interesting volume. The text is of the eleventh century. To this is prefixed a fourteenth century calendar, with a large number of obits of various dates inserted, of which very many also are scattered through the volume. At the end are some hymns with music, and a list, at the beginning, of relics in the shrine of St. Chad, in Latin and English].

The reference A, B, C, or D to the following six Rawlinson MSS. is by mistake omitted.

140. "The happy reduction of Wales to the lawes and government of England." Written in the time of James I.

144. A list of the names of all the Nonconformists in England and Wales that were ejected by Act of Parliament 1662.

191. Miscellaneous notes of conversations, &c., mainly on education, mentioning Dr. Whicheot, Dr. Hammond, &c., 1669, Oct. 15.

211. *Pars vitae S^u Romaldi fundatoris ordinis Camaldulensis*, f. 125.

214. Common-place book of Wm. Edmundson, St. John's, Cambridge, 1696.

696. Catalogue of the nobility of England, and a collection of his Majesties Courts of Record, the Counsell of the North of Wales and of the Marches, the admiralte, armorie, &c., 1616.

TANNER MSS.

32, fo. 58. Letter from Dr. W. Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, to Archbishop Sancroft, concerning the poverty of the Vicarage of Oswestry.

51, fo. 142. Letter from Lenthall to Major Edmund Waring, conveying the authority of Parliament for the defence of Shrewsbury, and appointing him governor of the town and castle, 13 August, 1659.

60, fo. 11. The Committee of Salop to Lenthall, 26 March, 1645; Colonel Humphrey Mackworth appointed governor of Shrewsbury; progress of the Parliament's army in the county.

fo. 52. The Committee of Salop to Lenthall, 3 April, 1645, want money and ammunition.

fos. 444, 461, 463. Letters between Lenthall and the Committee of Salop, 1645-6, about Colonel Thomas Mytton encouraging the garrison of Oswestry, &c., to resist the commands of the Committee.

104, fo. 245. Letter of T. Burton to the Bishop of Lichfield, refusing to institute one Butler to the Vicarage of Atcham.

121, fo. 82. Returns of the trained bands in Shropshire, 1620.

129, fo. 2. Paper in the writing of Archbishop Sancroft, as to an increase of maintenance of the Churches of Shrewsbury, 1637.

131, fo. 142. Petition of Richard Walinsley to be restored to the office of registrar to the Archdeacon of Salop.

fo. 218. Notes of the Hospitals in the Archdeaconry of Salop, by Archdeacon Griffith Vaughan.

268, fo. 49. Codices MSS. in bibl. Salop et Newport.

fo. 107. Codices MSS. in bibl. Henrici Langley de Amies prope Bridgnorth.

BODLEIAN MSS.

7064. Seals of Gentry in Shropshire. [Ashmole MS.]
7263. The names of those who disclaimed the title of esquire
in Salop.

SHROPSHIRE CHARTERS.

There is a printed Calendar of the Charters, Rolls, &c., in the Bodleian Library. The Shropshire Charters are contained at pp. 385-397, and 663. They relate to the following places in the county:—

Acton Scott, Adbrighton Husee, Alderton, Allscote or Adlescote near Wyke, Alveley, Ardaston, Arlscot, Bridgnorth, Broseley, Burwardsley, Caldron, Clottley, Evelith or Ivelith, Haghmon, Halesowen, Hinton, Horeburne, Hunkington and Upton under Haghmond, Grotington, Weston, Stowe, and Kenley, Ideshale, Lilleshull Abbey, Moreley under Haghmond, Mounslow Hundred, Newburgh, Morley, Norley, Apley, and Alveley, Rowton, Shrewsbury, Upton, Wellington, Wolkene-stede, Wrickton, and Walplowe.

IN QUEEN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY.

MS. 117. Collections from the Visitation of Salop, Arms, &c.

W. G. D. F.

SHROPSHIRE TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MANUSCRIPTS IN THE
WILLIAM SALT LIBRARY AT STAFFORD.

ROMAN Station of Uriconium, Camps, Fortresses, Encaustic Tiles, and other Antiquities in the County of Salop.

[Contains Plans, Drawings, &c.; also Encaustic Tiles at Shrewsbury and in the County, Roman Camps in the County, &c. The volume has Book-plate of T. F. Dukes].

- 52. Records relating to the Invasion of Britain by the Romans, the defeat of the British Chief Caractacus, the establishment and plan of the City of Uriconium (now called Wroxeter), with details of a portion of its discovered relics, as also of the Roman Stations, the Horizon from the Wrekin mountain, and ancient Castles, with illustrations and plans of the Relics, Stations, Localities, the Watling Street Road, Offa's Dyke, the courses of the Rivers Severne, Tern, Roden, Worfe, Mees, Virniew, Perry, and Stratford Brook, Salop.
- 226. Seal Book for Wills, Administrations, Marriage Licenses, &c., in Co. Salop, &c. Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, 1734 to 1743.
- 256. Newling's MSS. Two volumes in folio, and five in covers, of Canon Newling's Collections relating to Salop, &c.; Arms, Pedigrees, Charities, Stretton Manor Court Rolls, &c.
- 261. Twenty-three large parcels of pedigrees, Salop and other counties, alphabetically arranged.
- 267. A large bundle of Heraldic Miscellanea, comprising a copy of the Visitation of Salop, &c.
- 279. Collections for the family of Hull or Hill, of Co. Salop.
- 285 and 286. Pedigrees of Pigott, and Arms; four paper rolls.
- 287. Pedigrees of Shropshire and Staffordshire families, Arms, &c., by John Bowen, 1820. Folio.

288. Pedigrees of Benbow, Bentall, Trevor, Taylor, Berington, Craven, Crompton, Cresset, Crowther, Leighton, Comberford, Charleton, Onslow, Bawdewin Walcott, Pigott, Oliver, Plowden, Gibbons, Langley, &c., with extracts from the Parish Registers of Wroxeter, Whittington, Bromfield, St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, Adbrighton, Fitz, Berrington, St. Chad's, St. Julian's, and St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury; also Drawings of Arms, &c. 17th and 18th centuries; folio. [E Coll. John Bowen; ex libris Franc. Brown, 1711].

289. Pedigrees of Leighton, Tyrwhitt, Jones, Mytton, Powys, Lloyd, and many other Shropshire families, extracted from Visitations, Leiger Books, &c., with Arms by John Bowen, to 1830. Folio.

290. Pedigrees of Co. Salop, &c., large folio.
[Includes Sandford, Rocke, and many others].

293. Pedigrees of Salop and Wales.

297. Pedigree of Talbot family of Salop, &c., to 1830. Three large sheets.

300. Pedigrees of co. Salop, &c. Folio.

301. Pedigrees from the Kynaston MSS. of Salop, &c. Folio.

304. Sir John Peshall's Account of his own family. 18th century.

305, 306. Pigott family evidences and pedigree. 19th century.

320. Extracts from the Episcopal Registers of Coventry and Lichfield, 1298 to 1302.

345. Shrewsbury Charities, Grants, and Deeds, 1154-1685.
[Purchased at Lord Berwick's sale for 17 guineas].

346. Shrewsbury Municipal matters, &c. 18th century, 8vo.
[This MS. belonged to T. F. Dukes].

347. Shropshire occurrences and events, 1633-1734.

349. A Compendium of co. Salop, by T. F. Dukes, 1848. Folio.

350. Salop, Transcripts relating to Charities, Free School, Charters, &c. 4to.

351. Salop. Collectanea, Toils, Charities, Free School, &c. 4to.

352. Customs relating to Copyhold and Customary Manors in co. Salop. 4to.

353. Cuttings and Miscellanea relating to co. Salop. Folio.

354. Topographical Collections, Epitaphs, Monuments, &c., relating to co. Salop. 8vo.

355. The Heralds' Visitation of Shropshire 1628, together with the former Visitation of 1584 (from books remaining in the Heralds' Office 1637). This book collected, written, and drawn by Isaac Richardson, Painter, Deputy to the King of Arms, Anno 1705.

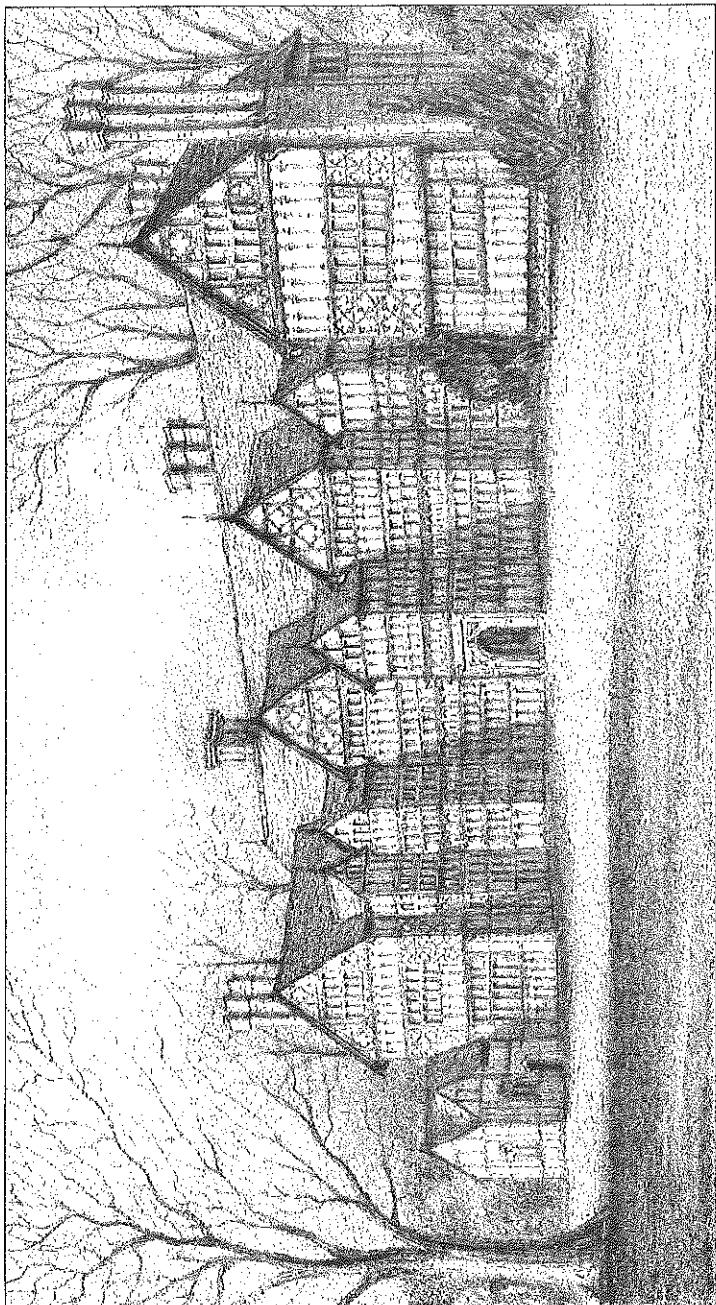
[Some of the Pedigrees are continued to 1750; Sandford to 1820; Powys of Berwick, very full, to 1774; Farmer of Berrington, to 1742; Muckleston to 17 . .].

356. Heralds' Visitation of Shropshire, 1623 and 1584. Large folio. Arms emblazoned. [Qu. by Canon Newling].

357. Topographical and Historical Account of Bridgnorth, taken from papers of the Rev. R. Cornes, with some remarkable occurrences, &c., by Dr. Congreve, 1739. Modern transcript. Folio.

Marriage Licenses at Lichfield, 17th century.

W. G. D. F.



Drawn by S.L.

PARK HALL.

PHOTO. SPRAGUE & CO. LONDON.

AN INVENTORY TAKEN AT PARK HALL IN
1761, WITH A NOTICE OF THE FAMILIES OF
POWELL, CHARLTON, AND KINCHANT.

By STANLEY LEIGHTON, M.P., F.S.A.

THE Inventory of the contents of a country gentleman's house in the 18th century is not without interest. This Inventory, which is published in full, was taken at Park on the death of Mr. Job Charlton in 1761. By way of preface some account of the place, its surroundings, and its owners may be given.

Park, as its name implies, was the park land attached to Whittington Castle, the ancient residence of the feudal family of Fitzwarren, one of whom was a "Magna Charta" Baron. In later days Whittington and its appurtenances passed to the great Shropshire family of Fitzalan. In 1563, the Earl of Arundel, last of the Fitzalan surname, joined with his son-in-law, Lord Lumley, and his daughter Jane, Lady Lumley, in selling Park to Thomas Powell of Whittington, Esq.

In 1571, William Albany, citizen and merchant tailor, of London, who speculated largely in the purchase of the Fitzalan Shropshire estates, conveyed other lands in the immediate neighbourhood to the same Thomas Powell and Mary his wife.

It was on the property thus acquired that Thomas Powell built himself the picturesque house which is still called Park Hall, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Blakeway gives a Welsh ancestry to the Powells, deriving their name from Ap Howell; but the first with whom we are concerned, as the purchaser of Park, had already anglicised his name, and is described in the conveyance as Thomas Powell, Esquire. In the Civil Wars, Robert Powell of Park adhered to the Parlia-

mentary side, and was Sheriff of the county in 1647. His son was another Robert, and he is thus described in parochial papers at Whittington :—

“ 1653. Robert Powell of Park Hall, Doctor in Divinity, Chancellor of St. Asaph ; Canon of the same ; Rector of Whittington and Parson of Hodnett ; married in 1670 Mary, daughter of Thos. Jones, Esq., of Shrewsbury, serjeant-at-law, and one of His Majesty’s Chief Justices of North Wales.”

Blakeway says he was also Archdeacon of Salop, one of the King’s Chaplains, and was written down “ Esquire ” in the Whittington Register. If such was the case, this combination of clerical and lay titles represented the idea vulgarly expressed by the cant term “ squarson.” Another rector of Whittington, the Rev. John Robert Lloyd, who died in 1803, approached, but did not excel this eminent pluralist in the varied character of his preferments. He was rector of the two rich family livings of Selattyn and Whittington, and owner of the family estates of Aston. It was probably in the latter capacity that he served the office of Mayor of Oswestry in 1795, and kept a pack of harriers.

In Elizabethan times and earlier the clergy were usually addressed as if they were knights with the prefix of “ Sir.” An instance of this custom occurs in the Park papers. In the will of “ Edward ap David ap William of Selattyn, yoman,” in 1594 a bequest is made of £3 for the reparation of the Church and 2 shillings to “ Sir Morris Williams the curate.”

The son of the Rev. Robert Powell, Esquire, D.D., was the last of the family who lived at Park Hall. He sold the estate about 1717 to Sir Francis Charlton of Ludford, Bt. Mr. Powell, was Mayor of Oswestry in 1690, and Sheriff of Shropshire in 1717. He was also Recorder of Oswestry, and the following entry in the books of the Corporation shows how he performed his duties :—

Att a house held ye 2nd day November 1724, whereas Thomas Powell Esq. was elect’d Recorder of the sayd Town

and Borough and offic'd as such for severall years, but for five years last passed and upwards has neglected to attend the sayd Corporation to actt as Recorder of the sayd Town, by means whereof ye Corporation has suffered very much. Neither hath he at any time appointed a p'son Duely Qualifified to be his Deputy to actt in his absence. It is therefore this day order'd and Declared that the sayd Thomas Powell be discharged from his Recordership by the consent of the Mayor Aldermen and com'on Counsel of the s'd Town.

The following letter throws a shady light on his conduct in the domestic circle. It is written to Sir Francis Charlton by Charles Knipe, who had married one of Powell's daughters. It is sent from Park, and relates to the proposed sale. After reciting how his father-in-law had used for his own purposes the fortunes settled on his daughters, and intimating that the daughters had a claim of £4,000 upon the Park estate, the letter proceeds :—

The rest of our good mother's estate stood subject to the originall settlement at her death, which happed about the time that her eldest daughter was five years old. Pity it was for them, who had no friends to acquaint them, what they had to trust to, when she was gone. For it so happed that their father still wanting money, made several mortgages of that estate, nay, some he sold outright to the great injury of his daughters, no doubt. However, the conclusion of the chiefest purchase was reserved till they were come of age, though most of the money had been paid before; and the easier to effect this purpose, he had frequently told them before, if they by chance expressed any dislike of his management, that they were entirely at his mercy, that there never had been any settlement made upon them, but that he could dispose both of his own and of their mother's estate in what manner and to whom he pleased. Judge, Sir, what such expressions from a father, who had always overawed his children, must make upon innocent young women, who were utter strangers to any provision made for them. The consequence of which was that one evening a stranger, whom they had never seen before, came to Park; their father immediately sent for them, and privately told them that he was a person who had brought some writings for them to sign, with relation to the sale of his estate in Derbyshire, not that they had any right or pretence

to it, but that the purchaser was a scrupulous silly fellow, and insisted upon a punctilio which would not in the least strengthen his security or title. That if they would consent freely, he would upon his word, and by several other promises he made them, settle his whole estate of Park upon them. With these arguments and many threats, if they did not comply, he soon prevailed. The gentleman was called in, the writings immediately clapped on the table, and they in a manner forced to sign them, without hearing the least line of them read, or suffered to peruse them one minute. Thus were they betrayed, for it was no better, out of an inheritance, which nothing else could have taken from them.

CHARLES KNIFE.

Park, Dec. 27th,
(circa 1717).

Notwithstanding the threatened Chancery suit, Sir Francis Charlton completed the purchase of Park for £10,500, as he states in his will, but the daughters' claims seem to have been upheld, for in 1725 he gives a power of attorney for raising £3,000 in order to pay off Powell's mortgages, and he endorses the paper with these words :—

“ My nomination to the workhouse.”

Some information as to the estate which he bought is to be found in a loose memorandum, which estimates the rental of the property altogether at £540 16s. 0d., including £58 for land in hand, and £69 for the improved rents of “ Berghill and ye houses in Oswestry,” and the memorandum goes on :—

There will be found upon a survey near £500 worth of timber (this I am sure is false) upon the whole estate. The house, garden, with the yards, orchards, outhouses, etc., take up about 12 acres, which, were there nothing upon it, would be worth £400, besides there is a large sheep walk for 1000 sheep, with the sheppard's house upon it, which we dispose of as we please. Upon the whole at a very low rate, the estate is justly worth £12,000 and nothing of that will be abated ; the Desmeanes consists of above 500 acres of land, is well provided with canals of several sorts and full of fish (this is false).

Whatever may have been the disparagements of the intending purchaser or the puffings of the intending

seller, there is no doubt that, although the estate was not large, the house and its surroundings formed a very perfect example of a country gentleman's residence.

The "black and white" façade is artistically designed with gables and gablets, and ornamental woodwork. There is a chapel in one wing; a long hall occupies the entire centre; quaint Latin texts and mottoes are to be seen on most of the available spaces—a not uncommon Elizabethan form of sentimental decoration. Among them may be noticed—

Quod Tibi fieri non vis
Alteri non feceris.

Murus aheneus
Sana conscientia.

Over the Chapel door, which is of stone—

Petra et Ostium Christus est.

One at least of the rooms, as the date on the mantelpiece records, was reconstructed in 1630, and there is characteristic plaster work on the ceiling. Armorial bearings display alliances of the Powells with the Corbets and the Needhams.

In the garden there was a summer house and a raised terrace; and there was a sun-dial, on the back of which the following Latin lines were inscribed, forming a system of twelve adonic verses:—

Præterit ætas	The Cycle is passing
Nec remorante	The ages no more
Lapsa recedunt	Return in their courses
Sæcula cursu.	The same as before.
Ut fugit ætas	As passes the Cycle
Utque citatus	As sure and as fast
Turbinis instar	Is rolled by the year
Volvitur annus.	As the breath of the blast.
Sic quoque nostra	And so too my own life
Precipitanter	Grows less unto me
Vita recedit	As the tide wave returns
Ocyor undis	To the depths of the sea.

The terrace and the sun-dial are gone, so have the pigeon-house and the gate-house, and most of the timber, which, if not worth quite £500 in 1717, doubtless existed in picturesque and ancient groups in the park.

Such was the estate which Sir Francis Charlton bought, and with it endowed Job, his eldest son by his second wife, Mary Cam, daughter of a London merchant, and heir to property in Huntingdonshire and Middlesex.

Sir Francis seems not to have been altogether free from domestic troubles, and shortly before his death he executed the following singular affidavit :—

Whereas it has been reported by or with ye privity or knowledge of my son Blunden Charlton, being my only child by Dame Dorothy Charlton, my late deceased wife, or some other on behalf of him or of some of his or his wife's family, that in case Sir Francis Charlton of Ludford, in the co'y of Hereford, Bart., should happen to depart this life, that he my s^d son Blunden, his wife, or some of his or his s^d wife's family would be entitled to all or some of my household goods and personall estate ; Now I the s^d Sir Francis Charlton do make oath that there is not any foundation or ground for such report ; and I doe further in confirmation thereof positively make oath, that I have never done, declared, or executed any act, deed or declaration that I would give or grant all or any part of my s^d goods or personall estate to or to ye use of my s^d son or his wife, or either of them, or his or their or either of their familys, and further this deponent saith that over and above what he this deponent gave and promised to give to and with his s^d son on his marriage and soon after, and which this deponent hath performed except what will come to his s^d son by virtue of his marriage settlement, he this deponent has not intended nor does intend to give or grant any further or other part of his estate reall or personall to or for the use of his said son Blunden and his wife and family or either of them, but has given it to his present wife Dame Mary and his children by her, as does appear in my last will and testament, and this deponent further declares that he will never give any of his reall or personall estate whatsoever or wheresoever from the said Dame Mary his wife and her issue by me. And this Deponent doth further declare that if any writings should ever

be produced after my decease, or living evidence, I declare them forged and false.

FFRANCIS CHARLTON.

Jur' apud villam Ludford
in com' Hereford Decimo tertio
die Martii anno Reg' Dom' Georgii
Dei gratia Magn' Brittan' Regis
Octavo, annoque Dom' 1726
coram Thoma' Edwardes un' magist' in cancell' extr'.

A word shall now be said of the family history of the new-comers to Park. Exit the family of Powell; enter the family of Charlton.

Robert Charlton, the second son of Robert Charlton of Tern, a branch of the ancient family of Apley Castle, was, towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth, a goldsmith in London, and married the sister of another goldsmith, Sir Job Harby, of Adston, co. Northampton. Goldsmiths at that period were bankers as well as workers in the precious metals, and Blakeway quotes a letter which shows that Mr. Charlton and Sir Job Harby were employed in raising money on King Charles's jewels during the civil wars. The successful goldsmith bought Whitton Court, near Ludlow, and rebuilt the front in 1610. His son was Job, who became eminent in another line. He was a politician and a lawyer. He sat for Ludlow, of which town he was Recorder, from 1658 to 1678. He was made King's Serjeant and Chief Justice of Chester. In 1672 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. He was a Judge of the Common Pleas, having been removed from his Chester Chief Justiceship to make room for Jeffreys, who desired that office. Subsequently, about 1686, he was transferred again to Chester, and also appointed Chief Justice of the Court of the Marches of Wales. He was the last who held that office, for the Court was abolished in the beginning of the reign of William and Mary. He was a Knight and a Baronet,

By his first wife, daughter and heir of Mr. Blunden of Bishop's Castle, he had, besides Sir Francis his successor, Mary, who married Thomas Hanmer of the Fens, from whom descend the Hammers of Bettisfield; and Dorothy, who married Edward Leighton of Wattlesborough, from whom descend the Leightons of Loton. By his second wife, a daughter of Walter Waring of Oldbury, he had, besides a son Gilbert, who became seated at Staunton in Nottinghamshire, a daughter, who married the Right Rev. Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London.

His successor, Sir Francis, seems to have done nothing particular. He represented Ludlow in 1678, and he was Sheriff of the county in 1699. His income from rents amounted in 1702 to £1,748, as appears from his account book. He left, as we have seen already, all his "money, plate, jewels, books, coaches, farm stock" to his second wife and her issue. Thus all the personal belongings of Sir Job, which were in the possession of his son, were transferred from Ludford to Park.

Sir Francis died in 1729. His eldest son, Sir Blunden, married a sister of the first Lord Foley, and left an only son, another Sir Francis, upon whose death in 1784 the Ludford estate passed to his sister, who married a Lechmere of Severn End, co. Worcester. The son of this marriage assumed the name of Charlton on succeeding to Ludford.

In the meantime the issue of the second marriage of Sir Francis had also become extinct in the male line in 1761. The two sons, Job and Francis, died unmarried, but the daughter, Emma, made up for the celibacy of her nearest relations by marrying three times—first, John Lloyd of Aston; secondly, Richard Jenkins of Bicton; and thirdly, John Kinchant, who in her right became seated at Park.

Job Charlton, who died in 1761, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1748.

An Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of Job Charlton, late of Park, in the County of Salop, Esq., Deceased, taken and appraised the 2nd and 3rd Dayes of April, 1761.

1	BEST STAIRCASE.		Four chairs with stuff seats 0 10 0
14	Pictures in oil ...	1 15 0	A bason stand ... 0 5 0
	Two small portraits in oil and one largerdo.	0 5 0	An old Dutch table ... 0 1 0
	A Landskip and 2 small pieces in oil ...	0 3 0	Fire shovel, tongs, poker and fender ... 0 4 0
16	small pictures, several sorts ...	0 1 0	A chimney glass ... 1 0 0
	Five small pictures ...	0 2 6	
			4 GALLERY.
2	RED ROOM.		A walnut Beaurow ... 1 10 0
	A bedstead wth red hangings & window curtain ...	2 2 0	Two old black card tables 0 10 0
	A feather bed and bolster ...	1 15 0	Four arm chairs with cushheens 0 8 0
	Four blankets and a Quilt ...	0 15 0	Three stools with stuff seats 0 4 0
	An old Japand Dres- sing table and glass	1 0 0	Ten portraits in oil ... 1 0 0
	A Japand stand ...	0 1 0	13 Do. in all creons black framed and glassed 0 13 0
	Two black cane chairs and 2 arm Do. with 3 cusheons ...	0 7 0	A clock and case ... 1 10 0
	Two stools ...	0 3 0	Three Do. in sqr. gilt frames and two oval glassed 1 5 0
	Fire shovel, tongs and fender ...	0 2 6	Two Pair of glass sconces 0 12 0
3	GREEN CHAMBER.		22 Prints of several sorts and 4 Chinese Pictures, 5 small Do. 11 small pictures, one old picture and a coat of arms ... 0 6 0
	A bedstead wth old green Mohair hang- ings Lin'd ...	3 10 0	
	A feather bed, bolster and pillow ...	1 15 0	5 MR. KINCHANT'S CHAMBER.
	Three blankets and a white Sattin Quilt	1 5 0	A bedstead with brown hangings Lined ... 2 2 0
	A pair of green window curtains ...	0 5 0	A feather bed, bolster and 2 pillows ... 2 0 0
	An olive chest of Drawers ...	0 18 0	Four blankets and a white Quilt ... 1 0 0
	A dressing table ...	0 10 0	Four chairs stuffed and 2 arm chairs ... 0 10 0
	A hanging glass ...	2 0 0	

An olive dressing table and stand ...	0 6 0	8 KITCHEN CHAMBER.
A dressing glass with drawers and round dressing box ...	0 12 0	A half-tester bedstead with brown hangings ...
A pr. of yellow window curtains ...	0 3 6	A feather bed, bolster and two pillows ...
An olive chest of drawers ...	1 1 0	Four blankets and a quilt ...
A corner table ...	0 3 0	An old window curtain
A hanging glass ...	1 5 0	Three old eane chairs and 2 arm chairs...
A corner cupboard wth glass door ...	1 5 0	A painted dressing table with dressing
A glass o'er ye chimney	1 10 0	glass broke ...
Fire shovel, tongs and fender ...	0 2 6	A hanging glass with black frame ...
		A stand ...

6 CLOSETT.

A chair bedstead with feather bed and bolster ...	3 10 0	9 O'ER COMMON PAR- LOUR.
An old blanket and Quilt ...	0 4 6	A bedstead with pled hangings ...
A green window curtain	0 2 0	A feather bed, bolster, and mattress ...
A chair ...	0 1 6	A bedstead ...
A small Japanned table	0 2 6	Four feather beds, 3 bolsters, and 2 pil-
Eight small pictures	0 2 0	lows ...
An umbrella ...	0 2 0	A screwtore ...
A tin lanthorne ...	0 0 8	A Press ...
A close stool ...	0 2 6	A hanging glass ...

7 WAINSCOAT CHAMBER.

A bedstead with green hangings ...	2 0 0	Two old black arm chairs ...
A feather bed, bolster and 2 pillows ...	1 15 0	A Compass Chair ...
Four blankets and a quilt ...	0 18 0	A reading stand ...
Two pair green window curtains ...	0 5 0	A leather trunk ...
A hanging glass ...	1 5 0	A pair of bellows ...
A dressing table and stand ...	0 6 0	A small wire fender ...
Six chairs, stuff'd ...	0 9 0	A map of ye Park ...
A wallnutt cabinet ...	1 0 0	A chair and two cases for repeaters ...
		An old chair in ye closet ...

10 CHINA CLOSET.

Six china plates and a
Dish, Eleven blew
and white plates,
Two coloured fruit
Plates, Two blew and
white dishes, Two
coloured dishes and
a Parcel of old odd
china, several sorts 3 0 0
Glass ware ... 0 15 0
A coffer ... 0 3 0
An old trunk ... 0 2 6
A japand box ... 0 2 0

Nine huckabag large
table cloths ... 0 13 6
Nine diaper napkins 0 2 3
Three diaper towels ... 0 0 9
Three huckabag towels 0 0 6
Four diaper towels ... 0 1 0
Seven diaper napkins 0 2 4
Six damask napkins ... 0 3 0
Fourteen pillow cases 0 7 0
Two holland pillow
cases ... 0 2 0
Five old coarse tea
towels ... 0 0 10
A piece of cloth 11
yds. at 6d. p. yd.... 0 5 6
One Do. 31 yds. at 8d.
p. yd. ... 1 0 8
One Do. 43 yds. at 12d.
p. yd. ... 2 3 0

11 LINNEN CLOSETT.

Two pair of fine sheets
full woven ... 1 0 0
One pair of Irish do... 0 5 0
Eight pair flaxen do. 1 4 0
Seven pair hempen do. 1 1 0
Three pair Herdern
sheets, new ... 0 12 0
Four pair hempen do. 1 4 0

12 LINNEN GARRETT.

Seven pair herdern,
very old ... 0 10 6
Six kitchen hempen
table cloths, new ... 0 15 0
Six wheel towels ... 0 9 0
Two dresser cloths ... 0 3 0
Fourteen old hempen
towels ... 0 2 4
Five diaper napkins,
several sorts ... 0 11 3
Ten diaper table cloths 0 15 0
Six small cloth table
cloths ... 0 4 0
Five Huckabag table
cloths and one small
do.... 0 9 0
One large diaper table
cloth ... 0 4 6
One do. for the Hall... 0 6 0
Three plain table cloths 0 4 6
Two diaper breakfast
table cloths ... 0 2 0

One pr. of fine sheetts 1 0 0
5 pr. and one odd flaxen
sheetts ... 1 5 0
Ten Huckabag table
cloths ... 1 0 0
Five large diaper table
cloths, four small do. 1 12 0
Five large and two
small damask do.... 2 2 0
Four do. damask nap-
kins, several sorts... 1 12 0
Three doz. and 6 diaper
napkins, several sorts 0 17 6
Five pillow cases ... 0 2 6
Four pillows... ... 0 8 0
Three chests... ... 0 15 0
A settee 0 10 6
Three glasses ... 3 0 0
Mr. Charlton's furni-
ture 1 10 0
Serv'ts do. ... 0 15 0

Gilt Leather...	...	0	10	0	An old turn up bed-
Old curtains...	...	0	7	0	stead, feather bed,
Eight y'ds of cloth at 8d. per y'd.	...	0	5	4	and bolster ... 0 15 0
A Hammer cloth and two cushions ...	1	0	0		
					15 MAIDS ROOM.
13 CHAPPELL ROOM.					
Two Blunderbusses and 2 pistols ...	0	12	0		Two half-tester bed- steads with red hangings ... 0 15 0
Steps...	0	2	0		A feather bed and bolster ... 1 5 0
Two chairs ...	0	4	0		Two old blankets and an old rug ... 0 3 6
An old Dutch table...	0	3	0		A feather bed and bolster ... 1 5 0
Two large and two small bowls ...	0	1	4		Two old blankets and an old Quilt, and an old rug ... 0 5 0
14 MENS GARRETT.					Two square tables ... 0 3 0
An old bedstead ...	0	3	6		A dressing glass ... 0 6 0
A feather bed and bolster ...	1	5	0		A bedstead ... 0 3 0
Two old blankets and a Quilt ...	0	5	0		A feather bed and bolster ... 1 0 0
A bedstead and hang- ings ...	0	16	0		Three old blankets ... 0 3 0
A feather bed & bolster	1	5	0		An old window curtain 0 1 0
Two blankets and an old Quilt ...	0	3	0		Lumber in the several garrets ... 2 0 0
An old square table...	0	1	0		16 BACK STAIRCASE.
A chair ...	0	0	6		Six small painted flower pieces ... 0 3 0
An old bedstead with half-testers & green hangings ...	0	6	0		Eight prints and 2 small painted pic- tures ... 0 3 0
A feather bed and bolster ...	1	0	0		17 BEST PARLOUR.
An old Quilt...	0	1	6		A mahogany card table 1 1 0
A bedstead with old purple hangings ...	0	4	0		A Japand Cabinet with ornamental China 4 4 0
A feather bed and bolster ...	0	16	0		Twelve old chairs with stuff seats... 1 4 0
One green and one old rug ...	0	4	0		Three prs. window cur- tains and rods ... 0 18 0
An old close stool ...	0	1	0		A large glass ... 4 0 0
An old white Quilt ...	0	1	6		Two glass sconces ... 0 12 0
An old pled curtain and an old rug ...	0	2	0		An old Japand tea table 0 1 6
An old chair...	0	0	4		Three family portraits 1 11 6
A bell ...	0	1	0		

21 BUTLER'S PANTRY.			
Brass fire shovel, tongs and fender	... 0 5 0	A square table	... 0 1 6
A hearth Brush	... 0 0 4	A small standing maid	0 0 6
		A Napkin press	... 0 4 0
		A cupboard	... 0 4 6
18 GREEN PARLOUR.		An old chest...	... 0 1 0
A marble slab & frame	2 0 0	Six spitting tubs	... 0 1 6
A glass	... 3 10 0	A small table	... 0 0 8
A chimney glass	... 1 6 0	A Pillar table	... 0 1 6
An oval table	... 0 7 6	A wig block and stand	0 1 6
Eight chairs	... 1 0 0	A powder box	... 0 0 10
A pair of sconces	... 0 12 0	A knife basket	... 0 0 8
Fire shovel, tongs, poker and fender	0 3 6	A knife box	... 0 1 6
Seven family portraits	1 15 0	Six ivory knives and forks	... 0 3 6
12 small portraits in oval frames glass'd	0 18 0	Two plate Baskets	... 0 1 0
An old hearth brush	0 0 3	A stand for jugs, etc.	0 1 6
Pictures o'er the chim- ney	... 0 7 6	Four odd knives and forks	... 0 1 0
		Five small knives and forks	... 0 1 6
19 HALL.			
Four chairs	... 0 6 0	Four agate small knives	... 0 1 6
A round table	... 0 2 0	Five old odd forks	... 0 0 6
A bench	... 0 1 0	An old cloak bag	... 0 3 0
A long table	... 2 2 0		
Ten pictures in oil	0 18 0	22 PASSAGE TO COMMON PARLOUR.	
Two prints	... 0 1 0		
A glass Lanthorne	0 3 6	An oak table	... 0 6 0
A p'r of scales and 200 weight of lead weights	... 1 7 0	A corner cupboard	... 0 4 0
A weather glass	... 0 7 6	Four pictures in oil	... 0 3 6
Two saddles and bridles	... 1 7 0	A coal box	... 0 0 8
An old saddle	... 0 3 6		
A sett of chair Har- ness	... 1 0 0	23 COMMON PARLOUR.	
Two netts	... 1 0 0	Eight chairs and 2 arm chairs with leather seats	... 1 16 0
20 SERVANTS HALL.		A large mahogany Dining table	... 2 2 0
Bucks horns	... 0 2 0	A small mahogany Do.	1 7 0
A long table	... 0 15 0	A mahogany pillar table	... 0 12 0
Six prints	... 0 2 3	A large glass	... 4 0 0
Two painted Pictures and 2 small do.	... 0 3 6	A weather glass	... 0 7 6
A Lanthorne	... 0 1 0	A marble slab and frame	... 2 0 0
A Bell	... 0 3 6		

Two pr. of window curtains ...	0 12 0	Four blew and white China plates ...	0 4 0
A mahogany beauffett	1 15 0	Four blew and white sauce plates ...	0 2 0
A Bookcase ...	0 7 6	Six cups and saucers, odd China slop bowl and stand for teapot	0 4 6
Nine family portraits	2 2 0	A japand tea kettle and lamp and a large japand Iron waiter and one small Do.	0 14 0
A p'r of Bellows and Brush	0 2 0		
Fire shovel, tongs, fender and Pitt grate...	0 6 6		
A standing plate ...	0 1 6		
A pair of glass sconces	0 5 0		
A gun	1 1 0		
A copper cistern ...	1 1 0		
A p'r snuffers and brass stand ...	0 1 0		
An old carper (?) ...	0 7 6	A sett of casters and frame ...	
A clock and case ...	2 10 0	Two waiters ...	
		Two Tumblers ...	
		Four salts and shovels	
24 HOUSE KEEPER'S PANTRY.		Two Decanters ...	
A safe ...	0 12 0	Two Pints and two half pints ...	
A cupboard ...	0 4 6	A Tobacco box ...	
A table ...	0 2 0	Two pair of Candlesticks ...	
Steps...	0 2 0	Two hand Candlesticks	
A glass ...	0 1 6	One doz. knives and forks and spoons ...	
An old tea board ...	0 0 6	12 large spoons ...	
A coffee mill ...	0 1 6	A soup spoon ...	
A serch and sive ...	0 1 6	A marrow spoon ...	
A pair of scales and weights ...	0 1 6	A pair of snuffers and stand ...	
A crowit stand ...	0 3 0	A chocolate pot ...	
A tea chest ...	0 2 6	A cover for a pint ...	
Two old tin candle boxes ...	0 1 0	Eight tea spoons, tongs strainer and cream jug ...	
A flour tub and cover	0 2 6	A spectacle case ...	
A small table ...	0 1 6	Two silver watches ...	
Four blew and white china cups and saucers ...	0 2 6	Two pr. of silver buckles ...	
A teapot and slop basin	0 2 6	Two pr. of knee buckles	
Six chocolate cups ...	0 2 0	A snuff box and cork screw ...	
Nine coffee cups ...	0 2 3	Two large waiters, one cross, and a decaunter french plate ...	2 0 0
Six cups and saucers, a teapot a slop bowl, a sugar dish, a plate, and a plate for ye tea pot and an old broken coloured plate	0 10 0		

KITCHEN.			A small brass skillet and cover ...			0	1	6	
A fire grate and wings	0	16	0	A brass saucepan	...	0	0	6	
A pitt grate	0	12	0	A brass spoon	...	0	0	6
A fender	0	1	6	A copper baster	...	0	0	9
A p'r of Racks	...	0	10	0	A copper saucepan	...	0	3	6
Two pig plates	...	0	0	6	One Do.	0	2	0
A crow	0	1	0	One Do.	0	1	6
Fire shovel and tongs	0	2	0	A copper pot with brass cover	...	0	10	0	
Six flat irons and three box irons	0	10	6	A fish kettle with brass cover	...	0	12	0
A gridiron	0	0	4	A copper frying pan	...	0	2	0
A hanging plate	0	0	10	A copper preserving pan	...	0	3	6
A standing plate	0	0	6	A copper tossing pan	...	0	3	6
A small fender	0	0	8	One Do. and cover	0	4	0
Iron skewers and hook	0	0	4	A copper coffee pot ...	...	0	1	6
Iron dripping pan, an old hanging plate...	0	2	0	A copper chocolate pot	...	0	2	0	
A Jack with lead weights	0	12	0	A small old copper can	...	0	0	4
Six spits ...	...	0	6	An old warming pan	...	0	2	0
Two plate warmers ...	0	7	0	An old tea kettle ...	...	0	2	0
Five iron candlesticks	0	2	0	A Brass Boiler door and barrs ...	...	0	15	0
A flesh fork and toasting fork ...	...	0	0	A large copper can ...	...	0	3	0
Two stands for ye stoves ...	...	0	0	A tin cullinder ...	...	0	1	0
Two stands for irons	0	0	3	A tin broiler ..	...	0	0	2
Ironing stove ...	0	4	0	A tin cover ...	...	0	0	2
A chafin dish ...	0	2	0	A tin grater and dredger ...	...	0	0	4
An iron pot and hooks	0	3	0	An apple roaster ...	...	0	0	6
A cleaver ...	0	0	4	Two tin pastry pans...	...	0	1	6	
Three brass candlesticks and stand for snuffers & a broken candlestick ...	0	3	0	A tin carver...	...	0	0	5	
Two hand brass candlesticks ...	0	1	0	A tin toaster...	...	0	0	4	
Two brass hooks ...	0	0	6	A large tin cover ...	...	0	0	6
A brass skimmer ...	0	2	0	A tin tun dish ...	...	0	0	2
Two brass mortars and pestils ...	0	5	0	A tin tinder box ..	...	0	0	3
A brass plate warmer	0	1	6	Thirty three pewter dishes ...	...	3	10	0
A small brass skillet ..	0	0	10	Three Doz plates with coat of armes ...	...	1	7	0
A brass kettle ..	0	3	6	Twelve soup plates ...	...	0	10	0
A brass pot and cover	0	6	6	Two doz and two plates	...	0	17	0	
A large brass skillet	0	2	0	Two water plates ...	...	0	5	0
One Do. and cover ...	0	2	0	A plate ring...	...	0	0	6	
				An old clock...	...	0	14	0	
				A cupboard ...	...	0	3	6
				A clothes maid w'th 3 folds ...	...	0	3	6

A table ...	0	3	6	Three half barrels ...	0	12	0
Four ash chairs ...	0	2	0	A tub ...	0	2	6
Three chairs ...	0	3	6	Three stillens ...	0	5	0

Two cheese boards and

3 bowls ...

Two coal boxes ...

An old plate Rack ...

An old salt box ...

26 SCULLERY.

Two pails ...

Six piggins and 11

trenchers ...

A chopping knife ...

A small bucket ...

27 LARDER.

A bowl ...

A marble mortar ...

A small brass pot ...

A chopping block ...

An old table ...

An old press ...

An old coffer ...

An old chirm and peel ...

A standing clothesmaid ...

Three costrils ...

A table ...

Earthenware ...

28 SALTING CELLAR.

Three salting tubs and

covers ...

An old cask ...

29 SMALL BEER CELLAR.

Six standing Barrels ...

An old Hogshead and

Barrel ...

A Dropper ...

Two Stillens ...

A tilter and two bowls ...

30 ALE CELLAR.

Six standing half barrels ...

31 WINE CELLAR.

Four standing half

Barrels ...

Six half barrels ...

Four stillens ...

Three tilters ...

Two copper pans ...

A $\frac{1}{4}$ barrel and Lead

for tobacco ...

32 BREWHOUSE.

A large copper furnace

door and bars ...

One barrell furnace,

door and barrs ...

Three mashing tubs ...

A Ealing tub (?) ...

Two coolers ...

Two tun dishes and

two buckets ...

A standing half barrels ...

An old tub ...

A firkin ...

An old water tub ...

Five old tubs ...

Two pails ...

A lading gawn ...

An iron peel ...

Seven stillens ...

A wort ladder ...

A Rindage (?) & 2 old

tubs on ye stairs in

the house ...

On old oak tub ...

33 LIBRARY.

An old long table ...

An old oval Do. ...

Three chairs & 2 arm

chairs ...

Four presses...	1	12	0	Two foddering cratches	0	7	0
A cleeching net a funneling net & 4 trammel nets	...	3	0	Muck	..	5	0
			0	A water cart...	..	0	7
			0	A bench	..	0	1
			0	Five ladders	..	0	11
34 GATEHOUSE.							
A bottle rack	...	0	5	0	39		GARDEN.
35 SUMMER HOUSE.							
Two chairs & a table	0	4	0	Two watering pans and a small rake, two Houghs and cutting iron and a line with iron reel	..	0	6
			0			14	0
36 STABLE.							
An old saddle & 2 bridles	...	0	5	17 hand glasses different sizes and 3 glasses for hot beds	1	11	0
An old saddle	...	0	2	0			
A male pillion	...	0	1	A garden rake and small Hough	..	0	0
Geering for 3 horses & a cart saddle	...	0	15	0	A pr. of old sheers	..	3
A cart rope	...	0	2	0			
A cutting knife	...	0	1	40 CHEESE CLOSE.			
Two Hillock Rakes	..	0	0	Two stacks of hay	..	50	0
A coffer	...	0	3	0	Hay in ye old paddock	1	0
A pitchfork	..	0	1	0	Two stacks in ye pigeon		
			0	house field and part			
37 COACH HOUSE.				of another...	..	33	0
						0	0
An old Berlin, an old horse chair and a chair	...	7	0	41 Four oxen	..	24	0
		0	0	One old horse Blackbird	..	5	0
			0	One Do. Lion	..	1	0
38 IN THE FOLD.				Diamond	..	4	10
				Old Buck	..	1	0
Two carts and a pr. of ripples	...	6	0	Chair mare	..	6	0
		0	0	Fanny	..	6	0
Several wheel Barrows	0	12	0	Mugs	..	7	0

Apraiz'd p Edwd. Pearce

£	s.	d.
488	3	4

The catalogue has been given in full, for different items will interest different people. A few remarks only shall be made.

There appears a total absence of books, not even a Bible or Prayer Book! In Sir Francis Charlton's will "Books" are specially mentioned, and Sir Job, the Speaker and Judge, must have had some books of reference at least; but by the time his grandson died all the literature had vanished. It is true that there is mention of an "old Book case," and one room is called "The Library," but there seem to have been no books in the case, and the meagre contents of the library include a cleeching net, a lunneling net, and two trammel nets.

But while the house was bare of books, its walls were covered with pictures. They were hung on the staircase, the passages, and even in the servants' hall, as well as in the best rooms. There were no less than 104 pictures and prints, and 79 portraits besides! The value put upon them was extremely small.

Amongst the ornamental furniture "A japand cabinet with ornamental China" ranks highest at £4 4s. 0d. A large glass is put at £4, a clock and case at £2 10. 0d.

In the hall a "long table" is valued at £2 2s. 0d. Perhaps this is the very remarkable table still standing in the hall at Park, formed of a single oak plank $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, 4 ft. wide, and 21 ft. long. In the hall there are also "a pair of scales and 200 weight of lead weights," and "2 saddles and bridles," which seems to point to a custom of putting the saddle on and off at the hall door.

A tinder box, six spitting tubs (otherwise spittoons), a wig block and stand, a powder box, are to be found in the pantry.

The bedstead hangings, quilts, feather beds, and window curtains are the most valuable contents of the bedrooms.

The "Chappel Room" (the chapel is said to have been consecrated by Archbishop Parker) is made the receptacle for "2 Blunderbusses, 2 pistols, an old Dutch table, 2 chairs, and 2 large and 2 small bowls"!

The plate is valued at £82 ; the pewter includes 3 dozen dishes with the coat of arms, at £1 7s. 0d., and 30 pewter dishes at £3 10s. 0d.

An old Berlin, a male pilloon, an old horse chair, a chair (probably a sedan chair), and a hammer cloth are catalogued in the stables.

Four oxen are valued at £24, and seven horses at £30 10s.

There is no mention of any carpets.

The rooms are the following :—Three parlours, library, hall, gallery, chapel, 5 best bedrooms, men's garret with five beds, maids' garret, kitchen, pantry, housekeeper's room, servants' hall, closets for linen and china ; wine, ale, and beer cellars ; brewhouse, larder, salting cellar, stable, summer house, and gatehouse. There is no mention of a dining room.

The Deeds do not find a place in the Inventory, but they deserve a passing notice.

There are three of an early date relating to Hebbeland in Lydam near Bishop's Castle, now the property of Mr. Oakeley of Oakeley, and they probably came to the Charltons with the Blunden heiress. One is undated, two belong respectively to the years 1320 and 1325. Two others relating to the same property passed in the years 1426 and 1465.

The conveyance of Park in 1563 to Thomas Powell of Whittington bears the seal and signature of Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. The cognizance on the seal is the galloping horse, one of the Fitzalan crests, described heraldically "on a mount vert a horse passant arg. holding in the mouth a slip of oak fructed ppr." It also has the seals of Lord and Lady Lumley, the son-in-law and daughter of the Earl.

There are other deeds, which indicate the Welsh character of the neighbourhood—one of 1571 from John ap Meredith ; another of 1587 from Hugh ap John Wyn of Porkington, both relating to conveyances of land.

There are several farm agreements which illustrate

the old-fashioned methods of letting land. In 1704 Thomas Powell leases Berghill farm to Thomas Studley of Elismere for a term of 3 lives. The fine or capital sum paid down at the commencement is not mentioned, but the tenant contracts to pay £5 a year rent, and one fat turkey and two capons at Christmastide ; to provide 2 days reaping at harvest and the carriage of coals ; to grind his corn at Park Mill, and at every falling in of a life to pay a 40s. herriot or to surrender a beast at the choice of the lessor, and to pay the rates and taxes.

On Job Charlton's death, as has been already said, his sister Emma carried the estate into the family of her third husband, John Quinchant, who afterwards spelt his name with a K instead of a Q. The Kinchants belonged to a Huguenot family, and on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. escaped with difficulty the persecutions of the French Government. The father of John Kinchant fell at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745, fighting for the land of his adoption against the land of his birth. His son was a captain in the 32nd Regiment, and was enrolled a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1752. The son of the marriage, John Charlton Kinchant, was sheriff of Shropshire in 1775, and died without issue in 1832. His nephew, Francis Charlton Kinchant, who would have succeeded had he lived, was killed at Waterloo in 1815. Blakeway thus relates the dramatic story of his death :—“The circumstances attending the death of Francis Kinchant, a gallant young officer, son of the Rev. Francis Kinchant and nephew of the present (1775) Sheriff, though lamentable in themselves are highly honourable to his memory, and deserve to be recorded. It was between 10 and 11 o'clock on the morning of the memorable 18th of June, 1815, that the Scots Greys (those ‘superbes chevaux gris’ whom Bonaparte is said to have regarded with the compassion of a tiger) were ordered to charge. The troop in which Mr. Kinchant was a cornet was led, as I understand is the

usage, by the sergeant — Ewart — who so nobly distinguished himself on that day, and seized one of the French eagles. As he advanced, he was attacked by a French officer, whom he disarmed of his sword, and was going to cut down, when Mr. Kinchant, who was immediately behind him, called out 'Sergeant, spare his life.' Ewart obeyed, observing, however, that this was no time to take prisoners; he sent the officer to the rear, and was putting his horse again to the charge, when the report of a pistol behind struck his ear. His heart misgave him, and looking back he saw his brave young cornet falling over his horse's crupper, and the Frenchman putting up the pistol, which he had just discharged. To cleave his skull in twain was the work of a moment, but, alas, Kinchant was gone for ever. If he had lived, Mr. Ewart says, he promised to have been one of the most distinguished officers in the service." (Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 207.)

By the premature death of the youthful cornet of the Scots Greys his sister became heir to the personality at Park on the death of her uncle. She married the Rev. John Langley, and, dying without issue, these papers came into the possession of her husband, and on his death they passed to his daughter by another marriage. That daughter, Miss Langley of Wallingford, gave them in 1875 to the writer of this paper.

Park and the real estate passed to Richard Henry Kinchant, who was sheriff of Shropshire in 1846, and died in 1864. His eldest son is said to have been drowned accidentally in Australia.

One of his daughters married E. Venables, a son of L. J. Venables of Woodhill, in the E.I.C.'s service, and she died in a coolie ship in the Indian Ocean.

The estate was sold to its present owner, Mrs. Wynne Corrie, about 1870, by the mortgagees.

So in three hundred years Park has passed three times by purchase, and once by marriage, into the hands of four different families.

PEDIGREE OF THE CHARLTONS OF WHITTON, LUDFORD,
AND PARK.

Robert Charlton, descended from Charltons—Emma, d. of Thos. Harby, and of Apley and Tern, Goldsmith, purchased Whitton, and in 1610 rebuilt front.

Emma, d. of Thos. Harby, and sister of Sir Job Harby, goldsmith, of Adston, co. Northampton.

(1) Dorothy, d. and coh. of W. Blunden of Bishop's Castle. —Sir Job Charlton, Kt. and —(2) Lettice, d. of Walter Bt., Speaker of H. of Co., Ch. Jus. of Chester, etc., etc.

Waring of Owlbury.

Emma—Sir H. Bernard Elizabeth—Serle Catherine—Cooke

She was grandmother of Duke of Chandos, Earl Tilney, Ld. Middleton.

(1) Dorothy, d. and coh. of E. Bromwiche. —Sir Francis —(2) Mary, d. of Cam of London.

Jane—Thos Hanmer.

Dorothy—Ed. Leighton.

Hammers of Bettisfield.

Leightons of Loton.

Gilbert—Ann, d. and h. of Staunton of Staunton, co. Notts. —Emma—(1) Cornwallis. —(2) Robinson, Bishop of London.

Sir Blunden—sister of 1st Ld. Foley. —Job of Park d.s.p. 1761. —Francis d.s.p. 1748. —Emma—(1) John Lloyd of Aston, d.s.p. —(2) Rich. Jenkins of Bicton

Sir Francis, d.s.p. 1784. —Elizabeth—Edm. Lechmere of Severn End, co. Worc.

[adau.=Archdeacon Browne of Ross, Ireland].

—(3) John Quintanch.

PEDIGREE OF KINCHANTS OF PARK.

John Quinchant, Capt. in Gen. Harry Pulteney's Reg. of Foot 1745, killed at Fontenoy. — Elizabeth, d. of Benj. Scott of Eltham.

John Kinchant, b. 1721, d. 1789. — Emma, d. of Sir Francis Charlton, Bt., and 1752, Burgess of Shrewsbury, relict of Rich. Jenkins. She was heir to her brother, Job. Charlton of Park, who d. 1761.

Job Charlton Kinchant — Jane, d. of Fowler 1775, Sheriff, 1832, relict of Stukeley. — Rev. Francis — Mary, d. and h. of Sam. Patshall. d. s.p.

Francis Charlton, 1815, killed at Waterloo, s.p. — Mary Emma — Rev. J. Langley —

a dau. by his first marriage, who gave these papers to Stanley Leighton in 1875.

Richard — Myra C. Anne, d. of John Wilkinson, Recorder of Bombay.

Rich. Henry, b. 1804, — Eliza Maria, d. of Rev. R. B. Caton. — Rev. J. R. Nathaniel, — Maria, d. of Rev. J. R. Phayre, rector of Llanvair Waterdine. — R. E. I. C. S.

Charlton d.s.p. — Job Henry — R. Caton — Eliza — E. Venables — Myra

NOTES ON THE CHURCH, CASTLE, AND
PARISH OF SHRAWARDINE.

BY THE REV. JOHN ERNEST AUDEN, M.A.,
CURATE OF SHRAWARDINE.

THE name Shrawardine is derived from Shire-reeve-weorden, the "Castle of the Shire-reeve or Sheriff," it having been the residence of the Saxon sheriffs before the Conquest, and of the Norman ones after it.¹ Wherever the word weorden or warden occurs, it indicates the former existence of a protected Saxon settlement, in which dwelt the ætheling, or his reeve, and around which clustered for protection the rest of the tribe, forming a free township. The noble, or ætheling, was a wardian or weardman accountable to the Hundred-moot for the security of the land acquired from the Britons along the Western border of Mercia (*i.e.*, men of the March or Border). Hence we find the word warden prevails along the borderland of Cheshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire, and nowhere else. At nearly all the places where the name has warden in combination with a descriptive prefix, there will be found an ancient defensive position. Shrawardine, for example, is an instance of a fortified commanding position guarding an important ford over the Severn, a position so well chosen that the Normans seized upon it, and there built a castle of their own.² Just over the river in Little Shrawardine, a township now in the parish of Alberbury, is a very perfect Saxon "mound," all that is left of the strong-

¹ Cf. Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. i. p. 70.

² "Saxon" in *Notes and Queries*, vol. iii., pt. I, p. 27.

hold which probably gave its name to the village ; for the Normans built their castle on the Eastern side of the Severn in Great Shrawardine, as this parish was formerly called.

¹ The first mention of Shrawardine is in 1086, when Domesday Book tells us it belonged to Rainald, the Norman Sheriff of Shropshire. "The same Rainald holds Saleurdine, ~~OE~~li held it in King Edward's time. Here ii hides. In demesne are ii oxtteams, and iiiii neat-herds, iii villains and iii boors with ii teams and a half. It was and is worth 40^s (per annum).

The next we hear of it is that Rainald Vicecomes and Hugh, son of Warin Vicecomes, concurred in giving the tithe of Seraordina to Shrewsbury Abbey. Henry II. confirmed in 1155 the gift of Fulco Pincerna of half a tract of un-tilled ground in the wood of Seraordina. It is not known who this Fulco was, nor that the Abbey in after years possessed land in Shrawardine.²

Shrawardine Castle must have been built before 1165, for in that year Philip Helgot, acknowledging his service of Castle-guard as returnable at Shrawardine, says it was "the same as his antecessors had been used to render." In the July of that year King Henry II. encamped at Oswestry, intending an attack on North Wales, and in the following Michaelmas the Sheriff of Shropshire, Geoffrey de Vere (who had succeeded Guy le Strange the year before), charges the Crown with the sum of £6, which he had paid to 50 men called up for service at Suewardin. Again, between Michaelmas, 1165, and April 23, 1166, the Sheriff paid the sum of £62 1s. 4d. to the 100 men in the service of the King at Shrawardine and the March.

Lying in the rear of the Castles of Oswestry, Knockin, Carreghova, and Whittington, those advanced posts of

¹ Most of what follows up to 1386 is transcribed verbatim et literatim from Eyton's *Shropshire*, x. 94-101.

² The first four Norman Sheriffs of Shropshire were Warin, Reginald Hugh, and (1098) Fulco.

border-warfare, Shrawardine, with Ellesmere and Ruyton Castles, formed an interior line of defence in ancient times against Welsh aggression. Although founded in Fitz-Alan's fief, it would appear that it was originally built and garrisoned by the Crown. The Pipe Roll of 1171 tells us that the Sheriff in obedience to a king's writ had expended £10 18s. 4d. on the works of the Castle of Schrawurdi. A similar charge of £8 11s. 8d. is made in 1172. At Michaelmas, 1187, we have an infallible proof of Royal occupation, for the Sheriff charges 19s. 1d. for repairing the King's house in Srwardin Castle.

Once in King Richard's reign (1195) the Sheriff charges the Crown with 50s. expended in the repairs of Shrawardine Castle by order of Archbishop Hubert of Canterbury, then Justiciar of England. Similar repairs are charged against King John in 1204, 1205, and 1207. In the years 1211-1212 we hear of no less than ten feudal tenants of the Crown who held their land by service returnable at Shrawardine Castle. These estates were at places in the East of Shropshire or in Staffordshire. Subsequent records show that at least five other places owed service of castle-guard at the same castle.

In 1212 and 1214 we again find the Sheriff of Shropshire charging the Crown with repairs at Shrawardine Castle.¹

William Fitz-Alan II. died in 1210, leaving a son, who was a minor. King John therefore took charge of his lands till he should come of age; and from the fact that he appointed Robert de Cerne Rector of Shrawardine on Nov. 10th, 1213, we know that there was a church here. The appointment, however, could not have been of much benefit to the parishioners, for John

¹ In 1214 John, nephew of William Mareshall, Earl of Pembroke being Guardian of the Marches of Wales, was at the same time constituted Governor of the Castles of Blaneminstre and Shrawarden, in com. Salop. (Phillips, p. 235).

had offended the Pope by seizing on the revenues of the See of Canterbury and driving the monks from their Abbeys. This conduct drew upon the country the terrors of an interdict. For the six years, from 1208 to 1214, there was no worship in the land ; the churches were closed ; the bells hung silent in their towers ; the dead were buried like dogs without a word of prayer ; the ministrations of the clergy were forbidden. This edict had hardly been removed from England by the King's submission to the Pope, backed by a large French army, before Shrawardine suffered severely, for in 1215 Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, led a large army against Shrewsbury, and gained possession of the town and castle without any resistance.¹ In this march the Welsh razed the Royal Castle of Shrawardine.² The King, declining to re-build it, deprived it of all its feudal accessories, and abandoned it to its hereditary lords, the Fitz-Alans. They re-built it, and we find the Castle again standing on the death of John Fitz-Alan in 1240.³ The Pimhill Hundred Roll of 1255 shows that Shrawardine had lost a quarter of its Domesday property. "John Fitz-Alan holds in Schrawardin $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides not geldable ; and he holds in capite

¹ Phillips, p. 31.

² The state of the country around Shrawardine was dangerous, not only because of the "Wild Welsh," but also from wolves ravaging the country in large packs. In 1281, according to Rymer's *Foedera*, a commission was given to one Peter Corbet to destroy all the wolves he could find, and by offering money for all heads brought to Shrewsbury, he in a short time considerably reduced their numbers. (Phillips, p. 33).

³ On February 7th, 1220, King Henry III. directed the men of Staffordshire to help Henry de Audley in fortifying or rebuilding Sewardin Castle ; and a writ of the same king dated May 4th, 1221, makes it clear that Shrewurthin Castle was no longer a Royal fortress. For by it the services before rendered there by the Crown tenants were ordered to be discontinued. On the death of John Fitz-Alan in 1240, John Le Strange had a grant of the custody of the lands of John Fitz-Alan, his son, then in his minority, with an allowance of 300 marks per annum for guarding Scrawarthin, Blanminster, and Clun. (Cf. Phillips's *History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury*, p. 285).

of the Lord King as parcel of his Barony of Oswestry, and he affirms himself to have a franchise and free warren."

The manor of Serewardin was allotted on June 25, 1272, on the death of John Fitz-Alan III., as the dower of his widow, Isabel de Mortimer, and the Pimhill tenure roll of 1279 states—"Isabella de Mortimer holds the manor of Schrawardine with its members of the King in capite, in the name of dower, and it pertains to the barony of Oswestry and is geldable."

From whom the Castle obtained the name of "Castle Isabel" is hard to say. William Fitz-Alan married Isabel de Say; his grandson John, who re-built it, Isabel de Albini; and John, son of that John, Isabel de Mortimer;¹ and the name may have been derived from any one of these ladies.

Shrawardine was the one parish of this district to enclose which the diocese of Hereford passed its natural and ordinary boundary, the Severn. The reason of this arrangement is too old even for antiquarian speculation. Domesday, as we have seen, mentions neither Church nor Priest. But though the district belonged to the mother Church of Alberbury, there was an independent Church here when King John appointed a rector. On November 27th, 1288, Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford, when visiting his diocese for the second time, crossed the River Severn at the Ford of Schrewardyn, and preached in Shrawardine Church, and returned to Alberbury on the same day.²

The taxation of 1291 places the "Church of Schrewurdyn" in the Diocese of Hereford, the Archdeaconry of Salop, and the Deanery of Pontesbury. Its value was £5 per annum.

¹ Owen and Blakeway, vol. i., p. 70.

² The ford by which he crossed was regularly used till some thirty years ago, when the cart road leading to it was done away with, the hedges on each side being removed. The old stone "horseblock" is, however, still left.

An inquest taken at Shrawardine on May 19, 1302, after the death of Richard, Earl of Arundel, states the manor to have been held in capite for a Knight's fee. The Castle was not deemed of any annual value. The late Earl's demesnes consisted of 80 acres of arable land, 6 acres of meadow, and 40 of woodland. The free tenants paid £2 10s. 7d. rents; the villeins £5 16s. 1d., the cottars 4s. 4d., and the tenements of half a virgate each were let for £4. In this inquest both Ensdon and Forton are accounted members of Shrawardine. The former constituted part of the dower of Hawise, widow of the first John Fitz-Alan, in 1240; but in 1272, when Shrawardine generally was assigned in dower to Isabel, widow of the third John Fitz-Alan, the rents of "Edeneston a member of Shrawardine" are excepted, and allotted to the King as guardian of young Richard Fitz-Alan. They amounted to £6 7s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; while later in 1302 the specific rent of Edeneston, a member of Shrawardine, was £4.

Edmund Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, who succeeded to the title and estates in 1301, was one of the Lords Ordainers in 1310, and in 1318 was ordered to raise 200 foot men from among his tenants for the Scotch war. During the reign of Edward II he was carrying on a private feud with Fulk Fitzwarine; but when the King openly declared war against some of his barons, and in January, 1322, took Bridgnorth and came to Shrewsbury, Fitz-Alan came to his Castle of Shrawardine to join him. Victory for a time crowned their arms, and Fitz-Alan was left with scarcel ya rival in the Welsh Marches; but the tide turned. In 1326, Roger Mortimer of Wigmore and Queen Isabel landed in England in rebellion against Edward. The Earl of Arundel summoned his tenants and men at arms to Oswestry, with the intention of seizing Shrewsbury for the King, but he was taken prisoner by the burgesses of Shrewsbury under Sir John Charlton, near the town, and beheaded at Hereford on Nov. 17, 1326, by order

of Mortimer ; and the goods and chattels found on him and his followers were granted to the burgesses for their trouble in arresting him.¹ His landed estates were made over to Mortimer, who was created Earl of March ; but neither land or title was his for long, since in 1331 he was hanged, and the estates reverted to Earl Edmund's son Richard.

In 1346 a Royal writ directed Richard Fitz-alan to raise 200 men for the French wars ; and on Aug. 26, he and his men had a share in winning the victory of Crecy.

Three years afterwards the pestilence of 1349 devastated England, and Shropshire suffered severely, so many persons dying from it that a great part of the land was thrown out of cultivation for want of labourers. Earl Richard died in 1375, and was succeeded by his son Richard, who having risen in opposition to the King, was beheaded in 1393, and his estates granted to Le Scroope, Earl of Wiltshire.²

In 1341 the assessors of the 9th rated the parish of Shrwarthin at £2 ; so much less than the £5 of the Church taxation of 1291, because the Earl of Arundel had enclosed 3 carucates³ in his park, and because 3 carucates more lay waste from the insufficient means of the tenantry. Moreover, a vast quantity of growing wheat had been destroyed by a flood of the Severn.

In 1386 an inquest found Shrawardine Chapel to be "free and without any cure of souls, and that this was by ancient custom, because the cure of the said Chapelry belonged to the Vicar of Alberbury. The benefice was then worth £5 per ann."⁴

¹ Cf. Phillips, p. 35.

² Cf. Paper on "Borough of Ruyton" by R. Ll. Kenyon, Esq., S. A. S. *Trans.*, 1891.

³ A carucate (from old French word carue, a plough) was about 50 acres of arable land.

⁴ *Libera et sine cura, et sic ab antiqua usitate, quia cura illius capellæ pertinet Vicario ecclesiae de Alberbury. Valet per ann. 100s.*

In 1381 Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, being commissioned by King Richard II. to end certain local disputes among the Burgesses of Shrewsbury, summoned them to appear before him at his Castle Isabel on the Severn, near the said town. After having heard their complaints, he ordered that for the good government of the town they should elect twelve persons among themselves to arrange such disputes for the future; and these twelve may be considered the first Aldermen of Shrewsbury.¹

Though Le Scroope did not possess the Arundel estates for long, his tenure was marked by one event of importance to Shropshire, for in 1397 Richard II. adjourned the meeting of Parliament from Westminster to Shrewsbury, on account, as he said, of the great love he bore to the inhabitants of these parts, where he had many friends. Speed calls this Parliament the "Great Parliament," from the large number of nobles who attended with their retinues.² By it was passed the Act annexing all the Arundel estates in Shropshire and the adjoining counties to the Principality of Chester, and the instrument that effected this transfer mentions the Castles of Lyons (i.e., Holt, near Wrexham), Chirk, Oswaldestre, Daliley, Clone, and Isabelle. The King constituted himself Prince of this new Principality, but very soon afterwards he was deposed, Le Scroope executed, and his estates were restored to Thomas, Earl of Arundel. This revolution was, however, followed almost immediately by a Welsh insurrection under Owen Glendower, who in 1400 burnt Oswestry and seized and held all Powys-land for several years. If Glendower in 1403 marched with his troops from Oswestry to Shelton, where he, as tradition says, used the old oak as a watch-tower to see how the battle of Shrewsbury was going, he would pass through part of Shrawardine on his way to Montford Bridge. The year

¹ Phillips, p. 159; Owen and Blakeway, vol. i., p. 79.

² Cf. Phillips, p. 35.

after the battle Glendower ravaged all the country round Shrewsbury, burning the villages on the outskirts of the town ; and he seems to have repeated his raids several times before his death in 1415. The district round Shrawardine would therefore, doubtless, suffer severely, though we do not know whether the Earl of Arundel lost possession of his castle there as he did at Oswestry. In 1415 Thomas, Earl of Arundel died, and his estates passed to a distant relation, John, Lord Maltravers.¹

For many years after this Shrawardine is not mentioned, nor did anything remarkable happen in the immediate neighbourhood till 1485. In the August of that year Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed at Milford Haven, and without delay hastened on through Hereford towards Shrewsbury. Having made himself master of Forton, and secured Montford Bridge, his army encamped upon Forton Heath. From here Henry despatched messengers to summon the town to surrender, but Thomas Mytton, the chief magistrate, refused to open the gates. Henry therefore returned to Forton, and passed the night at the house of Hugh de Forton, who derived his name from the village. The next day the negotiations were renewed, with the result that the Earl was admitted. The following is the account of the proceedings from the Manuscript of Dr. Taylor :—

Thys Yeare, in the monthe of August 1485, Henry Earle of Rychmoond, came out of Bryttane, towards England, wyth a small compayne, and landyd at Mylford Haven in Wales, nygh Penbroke, the 7th daye of August, having help Incouche in England, and so marchynge forward, beinge stayed at no place, untyll he came to the town of Shrosberie, where the gates were shutt against hym, and the pullys let downe; so the Earle's messengers came to the gate, to say, the Welsh gate, commandynge them to open the gates to theyre right Kynge; and Maister Myttoon made answere, being head bayley, and a stoute royste gentilman, sayinge that he knew no Kynge, but

¹ Cf "Borough of Ruyton," S. A. S. *Trans.*, 1891.

only Kynge Richard, whose lyffetenants he and hys fellows were, and before he should entir there, he should go over hys belly; meaninge thereby that he would be slayne to the grounde, and so to roon over hym before he entird, and that he protestyd vehementlye upon the Othe he had tacken; so the sayd Erle returnyd wyth hys compayne, backe agayne to a vylledge callyd Forton, 3 Myles and halfe from Shrosberie, where he lay that night, and in the mornynge followynge, there came Embassadors to speake with the Baylyff, requesting to passe quyetyle, and that the Erle theyre master, dyd not meane to hurt the towne, nor none therein, but to goe to trye hys right, and that he promysed further, that he would save his othe, and hym and hys fellows harmles; upon thys they entered, and the sayd Myttooone laye alonge the grounde, and hys belly uppwardes, and soe the sayd Erle stepped over hym, and saved hys othe; and so passing forthe and marching forwarde, he came to Bosworth, where the Battel was fought betwyxt hym and Kynge Richard, in which Kynge Richard was slayne.¹

Among the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1383—1558, we find that of Fooke Eiton, Esquier, of Schrawardyne, under the date 1454, and that of Richard Pole or Poole of Shrawarden under 1500. In 1491 a Richard Pole, father of the famous Cardinal Pole, was sent by Henry VII. into the Marches with offers of the King's pardon to all suspected of treason. He was alive, however, in 1501, for in that year he was one of the Council of Prince Arthur in the Marches of Wales.

In 1528 we hear of the "capella, sacellum, seu ecclesia de Cherathdon als Shrewardyn;" and in 1535 the Valor gives £10 as the income of David Egerley, Rector of Scrawardyn, out of which he paid 6s. 8d. for procurations and 1s. for synodals.

In the reign of Edward VI., 1552-3, an Inventory of Church goods was ordered to be made throughout England, and Shraden is mentioned in the list that was sent to the King's Commissioners.

¹ Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, pp. 245, 246; Phillips, p. 41.

John Leland, in his Itinerary, on which he started in 1538, and on which he spent several years of travel, mentions Shrawardine Castle as two miles from Montford Bridge ; and also, in his account of Haughmond Abbey, says, " William Fitz-Allyn and his Wyffe with Richard Fitz-Allen and othar are ther buried, and Richard Fitz-Alan a child, whiche child fell, as is sayde, by the Neelygence of his Norice out of hir Armes from the Batlements of the Castle of Shrawardig."

In 1583 Sir Thomas Bromley, who, after passing through the offices of Recorder of London and Solicitor-General, was in 1577 appointed Lord High Chancellor of England, purchased Shrawardine Castle, the ancient seat of the Fitz-Alans, from the Earl of Arundel, the last of the line. His son, Sir Henry Bromley, who married a daughter of Sir William Pelham of Lincolnshire, made it his principal residence.

The Shrewsbury " bayliffs' " accounts contain many proofs of the respect borne by the Corporation to the great Chancellor, *e.g.* :—

1580. Geven and bestowyd upon Henry Bromley, my lord Chancelor's Son and sir Will^m Pellam, Knyght at Shrawerdyn by M^r Bayleffs.
 A loffe of suger of iiiij. lb. at xviiid. a pound 6^s.
 2 dossen of fyne cackes 4^s.
 3 gallons of wyne 6^s 8^d.

1585. Bestowed upon M^r Edward Lakin that is servant to the right hon^{ble} lorde Chaunsler 1 potell of sacke 14d. ;
 1 ditto of clarett 8d. ; 1 li. an quarter of shuger 20d.
 Bestowed upon M^r Harry Bromle, the lord Chauncel-
 lor's sonne,
 2 loves of sugar weinge 22 li. 28^s 6^d.
 Six pound 1 oz. of quince marmalate 9^s.
 three dozen cakkes 8^s.
 ipocrisse 2 gallons 16^s.
 Sum £3 1^s 7^d.

The same accounts contain a reference to another Shrawardine worthy.

1613. Bestowed upon Mr Edmonds, one of the Clarks of the Privy Councell 8^s 11^d.

This gentleman—Clement Edmonds—was a native of Shrawardine, being born there about 1564. His parentage is unknown; but in the register of matriculations at Oxford he is described as the “son of a commoner” (pleb. filius). In July, 1586, he entered All Souls’ College, Oxford; took his B.A. in November, 1589; and became a Fellow of All Souls’ in 1590. On Feb. 15, 1597-8, he married Mary, the daughter of Robert Clerk, Esq., of Grafton, Northants. On July 1st, 1600, he was the bearer of despatches from Sir Francis Vere in Belgium, with news of the battle of Nieuport. In 1601 he was appointed Assistant Remembrancer of the City of London, and in 1605 Remembrancer in Chief. As the official mouthpiece of the City, he was in constant communication with the Court, and obtained by these means the appointment of Clerk to the Privy Council. In 1614 he was sent to Holland as Commissioner, to treat with the United Provinces in connection with a disturbance about the East India trade and the Greenland fisheries. On Sept. 29th, 1614, he was knighted by James I. at Hampton Court; was elected M.P. for the University of Oxford in January, 1620; was subsequently promoted to the office of Secretary of State, but died on October 13th, 1622, aged 58. He was buried in the Parish Church of Preston, near Northampton, and a monument was erected to his memory with the following inscription:—“Here lieth Sir Clement Edmondes, Knt., one of the clerks of His Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council. His dextrous pen made him most worthily esteemed in his own vocation; and in the art military, by Cæsar’s confession, an understanding soldier. He lived faithfully industrious in his place and religiously constant in the belief of the resurrection.” Anthony à Wood says, “He was a learned person, was generously skill’d in all arts and sciences, and famous as well for military as for politic affairs, and therefore esteemed by all as an ornament to his degree and profession.” He had three children,

Charles, Elizabeth, and Mary, who all survived him. He published (1) 3 vols. of "Observations on Caesar's Commentaries;" (2) "Observations on the landing of forces designed for an Invasion of a Country, with animadversions by Sir Walter Raleigh;" and (3) "Manner of our modern Training, or Tactick Practice."¹

Sir Thomas Bromley, afterwards Lord Chancellor, was born in 1530, and educated at Oxford and the Inner Temple, where he was appointed Reader in 1566. In 1569, after holding the office of Recorder of London, he was made Solicitor-General, and took part in the trial of the Duke of Norfolk for high treason in 1572. In 1574 Mr. Bromley was made Treasurer of the Inner Temple; in April, 1579, was advanced to the high position of Lord Chancellor of England; and in 1586 was President at the trial of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay. In the 25th of Elizabeth (1583) he purchased Shrawardine Castle estate, and died on April 12, 1587, aged 58. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, Kt., and had four sons and four daughters. Of his daughters, Elizabeth was the first wife of Sir Oliver Cromwell of Hinchingbrook Castle, Huntingdon, uncle and godfather of the Protector; Anne married Richard Corbet, son of Reynold Corbet, Justice of Common Pleas; Muriel married John Lyttleton of Frankley; and Joan married Sir Edward Greville of Milcote.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Henry Bromley, Kt., who made Shrawardine Castle his principal residence. He married as his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Pelham, of Lincolnshire, the great military commander, and had by her a son Thomas, who succeeded him; for his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Verney, Esq., of Somerset; and for his third, Ann, daughter of William Beswick,

¹ Sir Clement was not above taking bribes, for the Mayor of Exeter, in 1620, sent him "two pieces of 44s. to hasten a matter before the Council." In 1617 and 1618 he was a benefactor of books to the library of Shrewsbury School.

Esq., of London. Sir Henry died in 1615, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Thomas Bromley, Kt.,¹ who married Ann, daughter of Richard Walsh, and, dying in 1641, was succeeded by his son Henry.

Henry Bromley, Esq., of Shrawardine Castle, married Beatrice, daughter of Sir Richard Newport, Kt., of High Ercal (afterwards first Lord Newport). He was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1642-3, and was instrumental in convening the principal gentry of the county to meet King Charles at Shrewsbury on Sept. 28th, 1642. He was also one of the King's Commissioners of Array for Shropshire. His residence, Shrawardine Castle, was garrisoned for the King, and totally destroyed by the Parliament troops in 1645. He died in 1652, and was succeeded by his son Henry.

Henry Bromley died in 1670, and was succeeded by his son, William Bromley, M.P. for the county of Worcestershire, who died in 1707, leaving two daughters, Mercy and Dorothy.

Dorothy married John Jennings, of Hayes, co. Middlesex, and died without issue.

Mercy married on Aug. 20, 1704, John Bromley of Horseheath, co. Cambridge (who claimed to be of the same family). He died in 1718, leaving an only son, Henry.

Henry Bromley, born 20th Aug., 1705, was M.P. for the county of Cambridge, and was created first Lord Montfort in May, 1741. He married Frances, daughter of Thomas Wyndham. His wife died 11th Feb., 1733. His issue were (1) a daughter, Frances, who married Charles, first Earl Cadogan, and died May, 1768 (Earl Cadogan died 1807); and

(2) An only son, Thomas, born 11th Feb., 1733, who succeeded him as second Lord, on his death on

¹ In the Peerage he is called Sir Henry Bromley, but in the Heralds' Visitation of 1623 he is entered as Sir Thomas, and the latter name must be the right one, for he was alive and head of the family when that Visitation was made.

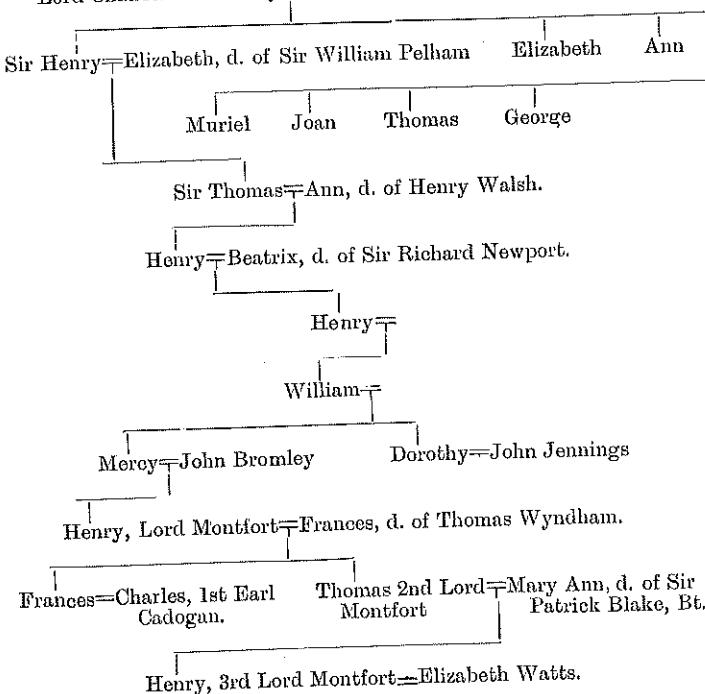
Jan. 1st, 1755. Thomas, second Lord Montfort, married on Feb. 29th, 1772, Mary Anne, daughter of Sir Patrick Blake, Bart. He sold his Shrawardine property to Robert Lord Clive, and died 24th October, 1799, being succeeded by his only son,

Henry, third Lord Montfort, who was born 14th May, 1773, and married on 5th September, 1793 to Elizabeth Watts. He died without issue, and the title became extinct.

P E D I G R E E O F T H E B R O M L E Y F A M I L Y ,

Formerly Lords of the Manor of Shrawardine.

Lord Chancellor Bromley = Elizabeth, d. of Sir Adrian Fortescue.



During the Civil War there must have been exciting times in the little village. On the 25th of August, 1642, King Charles I unfurled his royal standard at

Nottingham, and then came on without delay to Wellington. He arrived there on September 19th, and proceeded to Shrewsbury the following day. Here he mustered an army, many of the gentlemen of Shropshire and the adjacent counties joining him. Among them were Thomas Lyster of Rowton, who presented the King with a purse of gold, and was knighted; Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall, who gave his Majesty £600, and was advanced to the dignity of Lord Newport; and Henry Bromley of Shrawardine Castle, Sir Richard's son-in-law. Mr. Bromley, who was High Sheriff of Shropshire, and had taken the lead in summoning the gentlemen of the county to meet their King, was one of the King's Commission of Artillery, which sat in the Library of Shrewsbury School daily in April, 1643. Shrawardine Castle would therefore be one of the first places fortified and garrisoned by the Royalists, but we hear nothing of it in the earlier part of the war.¹ On February 22nd, 1644, however, the town and Castle of Shrewsbury were lost to the King by treachery, and the soldiers at Shrawardine at once began to look to their defences. On February 24th the chancel of the church was pulled down, in order that it might not afford shelter for the Parliamentarian sharpshooters in the event of the Castle being attacked. A little later, on September 28th, the Church Register tells us "Shrawardine Castle was made a garrison for the King;" before this, it had probably been held by the retainers and friends of its owner, Mr. Henry Bromley. Colonel Sir William Vaughan, who had raised a regi-

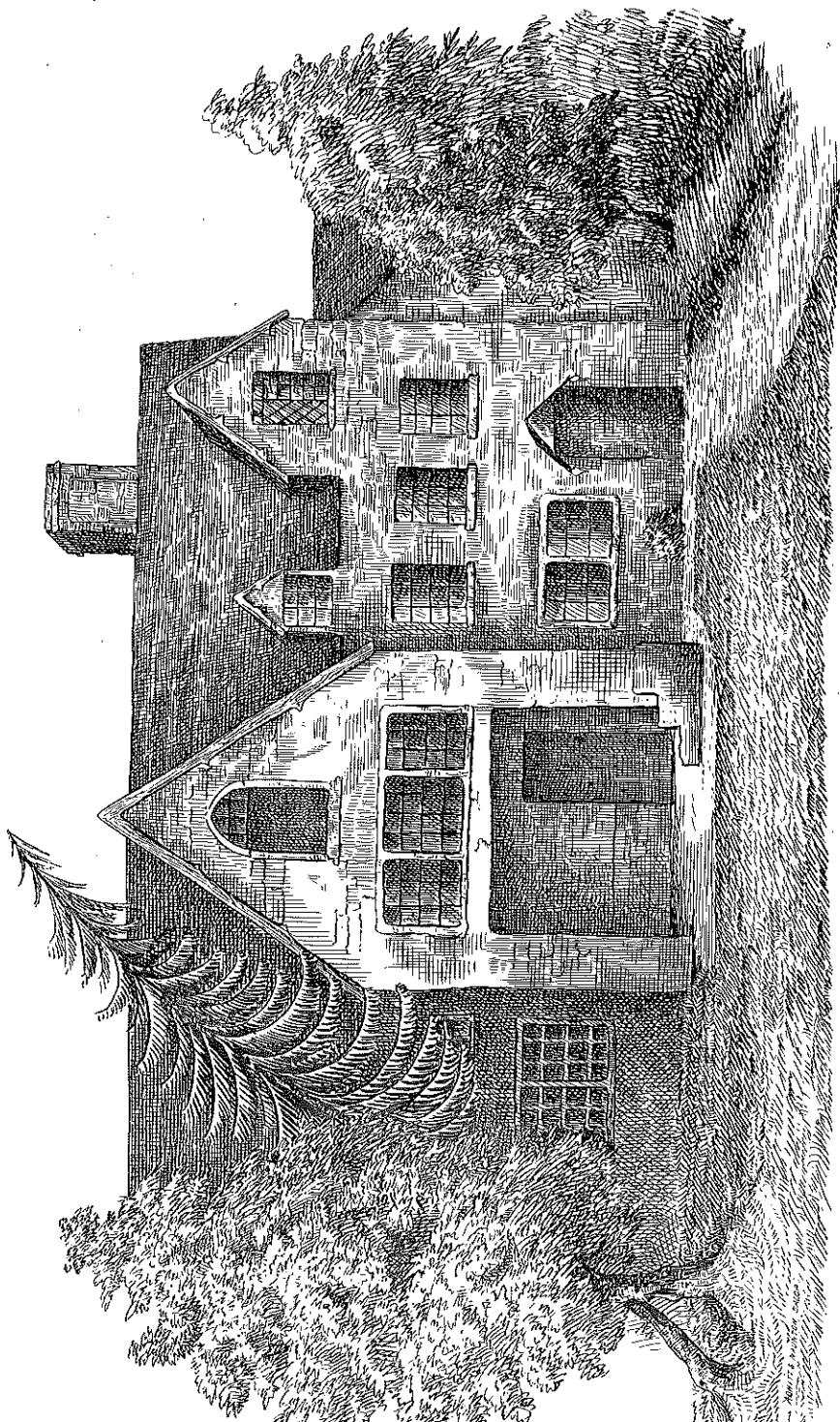
¹ On March 18, 1642-3, the Corporation of Shrewsbury agreed to be at half the charge of fortifying Montford Bridge with "turn pikes" (i.e., turnstiles armed with pikes to prevent the entrance of horse) at the ends of the bridge. And in Maurice's Diary we find this entry May 3rd, 1643:—"100 new pressed soldiers from Denbighshire weare taken neare Mountford brige as they were going to Shrewsbury." As Maurice was on the Parliament side, and Shrewsbury was held by the Royalists, these men were probably some of the King's troops sent to reinforce the garrison of Shrewsbury Castle.

ment for the King in Ireland, was made Governor, and this castle was the head-quarters of all his forces.¹ There must have been many skirmishes in the immediate neighbourhood, of which we hear nothing. In the *Perfect Occurrences of Parliament* in October, 1644, however, we read—"Thursday, Oct. 24th. There came this day letters from Wem, which certify that the valiant Col. Mytton hearing intelligence of Sir William Vaughan, and a party of the enemies commanders to be forth of the garrison, renowned Col. Mytton losing no opportunity, marched himself with a party and surprised Sir William Vaughan himself and 12 Captains, Lieutenants, and other officers, and brought them before Shrawardine Castle, whereof Sir William Vaughan was Governor, and summoned the Castle, who upon capitulation seemed willing to surrender; but Sir William slipping in drew up the bridge and returned a denial

¹ In the *Mercurius Aulicus* dated Feb. 1st, 1644, it is stated, "Sir Thomas Myddelton is extreme melancholie since his last entertainment at his house at Chirk Castle, where his pretious engineer's brain was dashed out by a stone from the Castle, which the rebels ever since call the Welsh grenadoes. This engineer's death hath so damp'd the factions thereabout that a lady sent this form of prayer to one Mr. Lloyd (a sufficient brother):—'O heare us, heare us Good Lord: how long art thou deafe? Why didst thou suffer thy servant Tobias to perish? Curse them, O Lord, and cursed be that creature which was the cause of Tobias' death. Why didst thou suffer that castle which was the seat of holiness to be possessed with profaneness and popery? O curse with a heavy curse that great devil of Shrawarden (Sir William Vaughan) which doth torment thy children; and let all the righteous and holy say Amen. O Lord, bless Sir Thomas thy holy servant, grant him that strength that he may overcome his enemies and obtain his castle with honour.' (Cf. Parry's *Royal Visits and Progresses through Wales*, p. 366).

Sir Thomas Middleton joined the Parliament, but his Castle was garrisoned for the King, and he had to besiege his own home. It is very difficult to make all the various dates fit; since this prayer seems to say Sir William was at Shrawardine before the Church Register says he was put in command of the Castle there. This post was "nobly defended by Sir William Vaughan, who for the spirited and successful sallies he made out of the Castle was called the Devil of Shrawardine." (Hulbert ii. 236).





SHELLY ROCK 1832. From a Sketch by the late Mr. Brontë.

(so little trust is there in their words), but Col. Mitton carried away the other 12 Commanders prisoners."

Gough, too, in his *History of Middle*, gives a very vivid picture of the behaviour of the garrison troops.¹

There happened noe considerable act of hostility in this parish dureing the time of the warres, save onely one small skirmage in Myddle, part of which I saw, while I was a schoole boy at Myddle, under Mr. Richard Rodericke, who commanded us boys to come into the Church, soe wee could not see the whoale action but it was thus. There was one Cornett Collins, an Irishman, who was a garrison soldier for the King at Shrawerdine Castle. This Collins made his excursions very often into this parish, and took awaye Cattle, provisions, and bedding and what hee pleased. On the day before this conflict, hee had been att Myddle takeing away bedding and when Margaret the wife of Allen Chaloner the smith had brought out and shewed him her best bedd, hee thinking it too course, cast it into the lake before the doore, and troad it under his horses feet. This Cornett on the day that this contest happened came to Myddle, and seaven soldiers with him, and his horse having cast a shooe hee alighted att Allen Chaloner's shop to have a new one putt one. There was one Richard Maning a Garrison soldier att Morton Corbett for the Parliament. This Maning was brought up as a servant under Thomas Jukes of Newton with whom hee lived many years, and finding that Nat. Owen did trouble this neighbourhood he had a grudge against him and came with seaven more soldiers with him hoping toe find Owen at Myddle with his wife. This Maning and his Companions came into Myddle at the gate by Mr. Gittins house at What time the Cornetts horse was ashoeing. The Cornet hearing the gate clasp, looked by the end of the shop and saw the soldiers comeing and thereupon hee and his men mounted theire horses; and as the Cornett came at the end of the Shop a brisk young fellow shot him through the body with a carbine shott, and hee fell down in the lake att Allen Challoner's doore. His men fled, two were taken, and as Maning was pursueing them in Myddle Wood Feild, which

¹ "About Nov. 27, 1644, the Dolgelle drapers were robbed by Sir William Vaughan and the King's men of Shrawardine Castle to the value of £140 in money, besides commodities." (Quoted in Parry's *Royal Visits and Progresses*, p. 356).

was then uninclosed, Maning having the best horse overtook them, while his partners were farre behinde, but one of the Cornet's men shot Maning's horse, which fell down dead under him, and Maning had been taken prisoner had not some of his men come to rescue him. Hee tooke the saddle under his arme and the bridle in his hand and went the next day to Wem which was then a garrison for the Parliament. . . . The Cornett was carried into Allen Chaloner's house and laid on the floore ; he desired to have a bed laid under him, butt Margaret told him she had none but that which hee saw yesterday ; hee prayed her to forgive him and lay that under him which shee did. Mr. Rodericke was sent for to pray with him. I went with him and saw the Cornet lying on the bedd, and much blood running along the floore. In the night following, a Troop of horse came from Shrawardine and prest a teame in Mydville, and soe took the Cornett to Shrawardine, where hee dyed the next day. Those two soldiers that were taken were Irishmen, and when they came to Wem were both hangd—for the Parliament had made an ordinance that all native Irish found in the King's Army, when taken in England should bee hanged.

Prince Rupert, hearing of the execution of these two men, vowed that the next 13 prisoners of Cromwell's men that he took should suffer death. In the next summer (1644) the Prince took a troop of horse of Colonel Mytton's prisoners, and executed twelve of them, chosen by lot ; the thirteenth was begged off by Sir Vincent Corbet. After this no more Irish prisoners were executed by the Parliament forces.

In the "Diary of the Marches of the Royal Army during the Civil War," kept by Richard Symonds, a Captain in the Royal Army, we are told :— "An. D'ni 1644, Sir William Vaughan was General of Shropshire; in the winter he made the garrison Shrawdon Castle, commanded by Sir Wm. his brother, a parson, to quarter his own regiment." Sir William Vaughan did not himself stay at the Castle long, for in an undated letter from the Committee at Shrewsbury to Sir William Brereton, the Parliamentary General, it is stated, "Sir William Vaughan is gone with bagge and baggage from Shrawardine Castle, marcht away yesterday morning

with his coach and six horses, his wife, and other women, all with their portmanteaux furnished for a long march, and hath taken his leave of Shrawardine Castle for the summer at least." Symonds giving in his Diary a list of the garrisons in Shropshire in May, 1645, says "Shraydon Castle, an Irishman under Sir W. Ball¹ commands it," but this probably refers only to the Irish soldiers of the garrison,² for according to the *Perfect Occurrences of Parliament*, already quoted, "On Thursday, June 6th, 1645, we marched to Shrawarden, went close under the works, took from them 24 good horses which was the greatest part of Doctor Charles Vaughan (the Governor) his troop. We expected them also to sally out but the Doctor, though he had forgotten his preaching since he has turned Cavalier yet remembered his grammar rule Optimum est alieni sui insania, for being warned by the folly and harm as a Churchman, he was content to sleep in a whole skin, and suffer us to march away with his prize without any of their lots, or the least disturbance. This we did without the loss or hurt of any one man of ours. We ascribe the praise and memory of that work to God who hath hitherto crowned our endeavours with success." This audacity on the part of the Roundheads roused the garrison to greater alertness, for a couple of days later, on June 8th, the day before Whitsunday, they pulled down the greater part of the walls of the Church. The danger increasing, and their fears perhaps roused by news of the total defeat of the King on June 15th at Naseby, and, more certainly, by a peril nearer home, the siege

¹ This may, however, be a mistake for Sir W. Vaughan.

² Some of these Irishmen remained at Shrawardine after the end of the Civil War, for the name of "Steven Lynaker an Irish gent" is mentioned in the Register several times between 1647 and 1659, when he died; and in 1649 we read of the burial of "Patrick Hamans the son of Patrick Hamans an Irishman, forsaken by his father and left to the parish to keep."

of Cawes Castle near Westbury,¹ on June 21st and 22nd, "the outbuildings of the Castle, the parsonage house with all the edifices thereunto belonging, and the greatest, fairest and best part of the Town were burnt for the safety (as it was pretended) of the garrison." This destruction, however, did not save them. On June 24th the siege began, but it was not a long one. After holding out for five days, "the garrison was cowardly surrendered up to the Parliament forces under the command of Colonel Hunt, Colonel Lloyd, and Mr. Charlton." In the "Account of the Civil Wars in North Wales from William Maurice's Diary,"² the story of these days is as follows:—

1645. 23^o Junii. Cawes Castle was yealed up to the Parliament upon composition the defendants should depart with bagge and baggage. 29^o Junii. Shraden Castle was surrendered upon the like composition. These two castles were taken in a fortnight's space. After this the Shrewsbury forces sate before Hiercol,³ and the next morning after their coming thither they were routed by Coll. Vaughan. And in their retreat the Parl^t forces burnt Routon and Shraden Castles.

Mr. Francis Browne, Rector of Shrawarden, says, "Within less than a fortnight after [the capitulation], all the timber works of the Castle and much goods that were in it, were consumed with fire upon a sudden

¹ "By letters from Shropshire of the 23 of June, wee were certified that the strong Castle of Cause after 7 dayes siege, was taken by the forces of Shropshire, the Officers and soildiers marched out with their single armes without any baggage, all the Horse are delivered up to the Committees, for the service of the publick. It is a place of great concernment and stands upon a rock not mineable: by this the country is cleared on that side Severn to Ludlow, and quite up to Montgomery, the country in good condition, and will bee very speedily put into a brave posture. The forces (as one of credit reports, that came thence since the taking of Cause) are now before Shrawardine Castle." (Vicars, quoted in Hulbert, *Hist. of Shropshire*, vol. ii., p. 293).

² S. A. S. *Trans.*, vol. iv., p. 98 (1881).

³ "High Arcall a howse belonging to the Lord Newport: made a garrison about hallowmas 1644 by my Lord himselfe. 200 men in it. Capt. Nicholas Armer is a governor." (Richard Symonds' Diary).

report that Sir William Vaughan was coming to surprise it." Afterwards the stone work was taken down, and carried to Shrewsbury, to repair the Castle there, and to build the "Rousal wall standing on the Severn side."¹

Such was the end of Shrawardine Castle. The Civil War was nearly over. In October, 1645, King Charles when at Newark, just before he surrendered to the Scots, made Sir William Vaughan "General of the horse" within the counties of Shropshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, and South and North Wales, but he could do nothing for the Royal cause, and was shortly after "slain at Tredagh."²

After the destruction of the Castle,³ there is very little history to record, for Shrawardine became a small unimportant village, having nothing to connect it with the world of action. The Church remained in ruins for some five years. The state of the country was too anxious for money to be collected from outside, and the parishioners were too impoverished by the burning of their houses to be able to afford it them-

¹ According to a plan in the Shrewsbury Free Library, this wall ran from the Cripple-lode (at the Welsh Bridge) to Gilbert's Tower (where the Smithfield gates now are). "Oliver Cromwell ordered the destruction of Shrawardine Castle at the period he dismantled and destroyed so many of the ancient Baronial fortresses." (Hulbert, ii., p. 236).

² Dr. Chaloner's MSS. Notes.

In the *Garrisons of Shropshire*, we read that Sir W. Vaughan "was sentenced to death for loyalty by the Parliament."

³ It is impossible now to form any idea from the existing ruins of the extent or area of the Castle. Till within the memory of man it was a convenient stone quarry for the villagers. The late Lord Powis undertook the excavating of part of what is now called the "Castle Bank" but the stone work then laid bare is insufficient to give any data as to the size or form of the Castle buildings. Hulbert (ii., 236) speaks of "some vestiges, and the site of Another Castle" at Shrawardine, "of which he has not any particulars." He may refer to the Moated Mound at Little Shrawardine, or that at Little Ness, for there are no traces of another Castle in the parish, and no tradition or legend about one.

selves. On January 30th, 1649, Charles I. was executed at Whitehall, and under Parliamentary Government England became more settled. So in this year "a Voluntarye Collection through the Countrie" was made for the rebuilding of Shrawardine Church, the parish having for the five years since its destruction "assembled for the public worship of God in the Castle Stable." However, only the nave was rebuilt, for in 1655 the Rector, Francis Browne, complains that "Thomas Shelvock, Thomas Dyos, and John Typton of their own accord, without asking my leave, pulled down part of the Chancel and therewith repaired their part of the Church wall."¹

The repairing of the Churchyard wall seems to have been a source of trouble to the parish, for in the Register there is a long list of the different persons who were responsible for keeping the wall in order, and the length of wall which belonged to each.

1676. The Division of ye North & East [.]
 of ye Churchyard of Shrawardine into ye severall
 Partitions hereunder named & at whose charge ye
 s^d Partitions are from time to time to be repaired.
 Beginning at ye West Entrance Stile w^{ch} leadeth into
 ye s^d Churchyard going up ye North side to ye Gate
 and thence to ye South East Corner of ye said ffence.
 The stile belongs to ye Boat-house & Rich^d Pennell equally
 between y^m.

From ye stile upwards Roger Howell repairs six yards.

Next widow Hilley repairs six yards.

next John Griffies repairs Two yards & one Quarter.

next widow Chrichloe repairs one yard & a Halfe.

next Henry Shelvock repairs Three yards & Three Quarters.

next George Griffies for ye house he dwells in Two yards & a Quarter.

¹ The services in the newly built church would be after the Presbyterian form, for from August 23rd, 1645, to May 10th, 1660, the use of the Book of Common Prayer was interdicted, not only in Churches but even in private houses. A fine of £5 was inflicted for the first offence, of £10 for the second, and for the third "one whole year's imprisonment without bail or mainprize." (cf. Macaulay's *History of England*, Library Edition, vol. i., p. 160.)

next George Griffies for Clarks Liveing one yard & a halfe.
next John Glass repairs one yard & a halfe.
next Widow Tristram repairs Three yards.
next ye Parish repairs fifteene yards in wth & of wth ye Gate
is part.
next Mr James repairs ffour yards & a halfe.
next Humphrey Sankey repairs Three yards.
next ye Castle repairs fifteen yards.
next Mr Whitakers repairs one yard & a halfe.
next George Griffies for Linakers Liveing Three yards.
next Richard Typton repairs one yard & a halfe.
next Anthony Russell repairs Three quarters of a yard.
next ye Parish repairs six yards & a halfe of wth & in wth ye
Ra[ls] at ye South East Corner of ye s^d Churchyard
are a part.

The South side ffence is 34 yards measuring from ye South-
East Corner down to ye South West Corner of ye s^d
churchyard & ye repair of y^t belongs wholly to ye
Rector or Parson.

The Partitions & proportions in ye above recited Method
were agreed upon & consented unto at a Survey of
ye s^d ffence upon Notice given of a Parish-Meeting
held ye ffourth day of [. . . .] 1676 at wth meeting
were present

John Lathum for ye Lady of ye Man'or
Rich^d Typton of ye ffolly Churchwarden

M^rs Elizabeth James

John Typton for Mr Whitakers

W^m Russell for Humphrey Sankey

George Griffies

Adam Lea for Widow Tristram

Anthony Russell

John Glass

John Purcell for Widow Chrichloe

Widow Hille

In the same year (1676) a Religious Census was taken of the Churchmen, Nonconformists, and Roman Catholics in the Province of Canterbury, by order of the Archbishop. A return was made by the Minister and Churchwardens of each parish of all the parishioners above the age of 16. In Shrawardine there were 87 Conformists, *i.e.*, Church-people, no Roman Catholics, and only one Nonconformist. The population, there-

fore, would be much the same as at the present time, for in 1891 the number of inhabitants was 166.

In 1693 the following survey of the property belonging to the Rectory was taken:—

A true terrier of the Land, Glebe, Tythes, and Offerings belonging to ye Parsonage of Shrawardine in ye county of Salop taken September 29, 1693, by ye Rector, Churchwarden, and other Inhabitants of ye s^d Parish whose names are subjoined.

Imprimis. One parcell of Ground where ye Parsonage house wth ye outhouses thereunto belonging formerly stood including a Garden belonging to ye same. Bounded on ye North wth ye Churchyard: on ye East wth ye Highway: on ye South wth a yard in ye Possession of John Typton: and on ye West with a yard belonging to a Tenement of George Griffiths,

Item. The Glebe consisting of about eighteen strike: Bounded on ye North and East wth lands belonging to ye Township of Ensden; on ye South with a ffield belonging to a Tenement of Margaret Punch: and on ye West wth a way Leading to some Neighbouring grounds.¹

Item. All manner of Tythes and Offerings within ye Parish of Shrawarden (excepting y^t no more than ye sum of one shilling is to be paid yearly for all of ye Park w^{ch} is within ye bounds of ye s^d Parish).

John Latham. Robert Adams Rector,
ye marks Anthony Russell. Adam Manwaring Churchwarden.

of George Griffiths.

Henry Shelyock.

Thomas Griffiths, Sidesman.

The Lords of the Manor evidently thought that they were not called upon to contribute much towards the stipend of the Rector they appointed. Having appointed him their part was done, the tenants must support him.

¹ From this we see that the two fields, now called the "Glibes," gain their name from having been formerly the Glebe land belonging to the Rector; and were at some subsequent time exchanged for the "Parson's Patches," which are his now. As far as acreage goes, the exchange was not to the parson's advantage.

A few years later the Churchyard wall again causes trouble, and a meeting is called of the parishioners to apportion the remaining side.

1702. The west side of ye ffencing belonging to ye Churchyard of Shrawardine from ye stile first above mentioned going Southward to ye corner of ye Parsonage yard.

ffrom ye stile Adam Manwareing hath ffour yards & a Quarter.
next ye Widow Hilles hath ffour yards.

next belongs to ye ffolley one yard three Quarters.

next George Griffies for ye house he dwells in Two yards.

next John Griffies of Calcott Two yards.

next Rich^d Humphreys for late Chrichloe's one yard Three Quarters.

next ye Castle Twelve yards.

next W^m Russell for Joshua Sankey Two yards Three Quarters.

next Thomas Typton for ye house he dwells in one yard & a Halfe.

next Thomas Wilson for his Wives Tenem^t Three yards & a halfe.

next John Glass one yard & a halfe.

next Thomas Wilson for late Shelvocks Three yards.

next Thomas Griffies for Widow Tristram Two yards.

next Widow Shelvoock for late Clarks Tenem^t one yard & a halfe.

next Thomas Typton for Linakers ffour yards.

next Elizabeth Davies for Clarks Tenem^t one yard & a halfe.

Present at this settlement

John Lathum Gent. for ye Lord of ye Manor.

Thomas Wilson in right of his wife & himself.

George Griffies.

John Typton for M^r Whitakers.

Thomas Griffies for M^{rs} Tristram.

John Glass.

Sarah Evans for M^{rs} Wingfield widow.

W^m Speak Churchwarden.

(Nota bene) Whoeuer of ye Parties concerned in ye s^d ffence if yⁿ absent hath no room for complaint of this settlement by reason yt Publication by ye Clarke of ye Parish in ye name of ye Churchwarden was made upon Sunday October 11th 1702 desiring all Persons [.] in any of ye ffences belonging to ye Churchyard to meet in ye Churchyard on ye morrow (being Monday, October 12th, 1702), ye severall persons above mentioned to be present were all agreed to this settlement.

A note at the end of this copy in the Register states—

The original of this is from Mr Jones, and is designed to be [kept] in ye Church Chest wth ye Terrier, a copy of wth is on ye first [page].

There are no such papers now to be found in the chest. With regard to this Mr. Jones, the board in the Church porch describing the Bromley Charity says, “A legacy of £30 was given by the Family of the Bromleys of Holt Castle in the county of Gloucester.¹ The interest whereof (viz.) £1 10s. 0d. to buy the poor of Shrawardine yearly coals at Christmas. The said £30 was intrusted to Mr. Joseph Jones of Shrewsbury, who charged his Tenement, Houses, and Lands in Astley, Shrewsbury, and Coleham with the Payment of the same.” The will of Joseph Jones is dated 30th September, 1729, and the will of his widow, Elizabeth Jones, 19th September, 1733.

Up to 1720 Shrawardine Church had consisted of a nave only. Though this part had been rebuilt in 1649, we know that the chancel was in ruins in 1655, for in that year stones were taken from it to repair the Churchyard wall. But in 1720 a “Brief,” or Collection throughout the country, was made for the “repairs of Shrawardine Church and Parsonage House,” the estimated cost being put at £1,609. These repairs consisted in the rebuilding of the chancel and the Rectory house. This latter had not been rebuilt since its destruction in 1645, for in October, 1654, the Rector speaks of his “house at Monford,” though he was not Vicar of that place, and the Terrier of September, 1693, describes the “parcell of Ground where ye Parsonage house with ye outhouses thereunto belonging formerly stood.” A stone in the Chancel wall above the East window gives the date of its building as 1722, and it seems to have been placed exactly on the foundations of the destroyed church,

¹ A mistake for Worcester.

for the old work and the new can be easily distinguished in the wall.

There is very little more to say, except with regard to the restorations which the Church has undergone.

Of the original Church there is very little left. A fine Norman font, a pre-Reformation bell with the inscription "Ave Maria," a portion of the north wall, apparently of early English masonry, in which are two windows, one of which in its lower part may be also early English, and the other of decorated times, are all that the destroyers of 1645 spared to be utilised in the Church of 1649.

Some 65 years ago the Church underwent alterations, and many most interesting relics were swept away. Before that time there were several "funeral garlands" still hanging in it,¹ which were believed by the children to be the work of giants;² and a heart-shaped piece of black tin, on which was inscribed in gold letters, "D. N. died 1753, aged 15," was to be seen suspended over the window on the south side of the nave, and fastened to it a pair of white gloves. "Dolly Newcombe" had ridden a cart horse to the river that it might drink, but was thrown off its back and drowned, and this memorial was erected to her memory. All these, however, were swept away, together with a curious reredos. The woodwork on each side the east window, on which the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments were painted was continued till it joined overhead, and in the centre, above the window, was a picture of a large eye, and on either side the eye the words "Lord" and "God" in Hebrew characters. A new pathway was also made on the south side of the Church, and the gateway moved

¹ "These garlands were composed of hoops connected by strips of wood; in the middle hung papers cut in the shape of hands, flowers, &c., and ribbons were attached to the frames. They were, according to an old English custom, carried to Church when a village maiden was buried, and after the funeral were suspended there." (*Bye-Gones*, 1875, p. 325).

² *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, pp. 6 and 310.

some ten yards further south from the spot where it stood in 1676.

Fifty years ago the north side of the Churchyard was the village playground, as the old superstitious dread of burial there, once so prevalent, had not yet died away.

The next restoration was the following, which is thus described in a note made by Mr. Lloyd at the end of the Baptismal Register Book :—

1861, September 15th to December 15th Shrawardine Church was closed for sundry repairs ennumerated below. Contract with the parish £73. The nave and porch were new roofed with Llangynog slates. The old oak principals were left, but cased with deal, the old oak spars were replaced by red deal. The white ceiling was removed at the expense of the Earl of Powis, and boarded roof substituted. The whole of the nave was new coloured. An entirely new roof was put on the chancel at the expense of the rector, George Arthur Clive. Bangor slates were used. The altar rails were fixed across the chancel; a stained glass east window with stone mullions was presented by the Earl of Powis; the north and south chancel windows were restored with stone mullions by the Rector; cocoanut matting for the chancel floor was supplied by the Rector. The ground all round the chancel was removed and drains made.

G. A. Clive, Rector; G. N. Lloyd, Curate; Henry Plimley, Churchwarden; John Treasure of Newport, Builder.

The other alterations were the removal of the font from its old position in the chancel to its present place near the door, and the taking away of the "Old Men's Pew" to make room for it.

From July 10th to November 11th, 1892, the Church was again closed for restoration. The old oak panelling round the Church, made some time or other out of old pews, had become quite rotten, and the pews themselves were hardly safe to sit in; in fact there was need of restoration everywhere. A new chancel arch was built in place of the oak beam and transomes; the old square pews were replaced by new seats made out of the oak of the former ones; the chancel door was

blocked up; the beam over the gallery was taken away, and the west window opened out; the chancel and nave were repaved; and a chancel screen was made from some of the carved oak of the old panelling. It was intended to scrape and repoint the walls inside, but it was discovered that with the exception of the north and west walls of the nave the whole church was lined with brick. Very few traces of the old church, destroyed in the Civil Wars, were discovered. A stone with traces of carving built into the wall above the small north window, the base of a small pillar, and a few tiles *in situ* about eight inches below the present level of the chancel, were all. The stones, however, may have been brought from the Castle. A great deal of the woodwork used in the old pews had evidently been adapted from some former use, for though out of sight much of it was moulded. An inscription at one time on the front of the reading desk, has been for some reason or other, completely gouged out, and is utterly illegible.

The whole of the restoration was carried out from the designs and directions of Mr. P. H. Currey, architect, of Derby, by Mr. Richard Price of Coleham, Shrewsbury

FIELD NAMES, &c., IN SHRAWARDINE PARISH.

The Saxon ending "ley" found in the three farms Buckley, Hilley, and Folley, and in the fields Kiteley, Woodley, and Bradeley, meaning a meadow in a woodland, carries us back to the time when the parish was covered by forest, with a clearing made here and there for a Saxon homestead. Hilley was important enough to give its name to its possessors, as the numerous references in the Register to the Hilleys of Hilley show. Buckley, too, was a manor house, the owners of which had the right to a pew in the chancel of Shrawardine Church. The fields called the "Big Camp" and "Long Camp" (the highest land in the parish) were the camp-

ing or exercise ground for the Castle garrison. The "Gib-yard" was most likely the place where the gibbet or gallows stood for the execution of offenders within the bounds of the March.¹ The "Snod" bore its name 250 years ago (*vide Register*). The "Parks," "Park-side," and "Matthew's Park," are the remains of the old deer park belonging to the Castle. In 1651 and 1654, "Abram Callier, by birth a Frenchman, brought out of France by Sir Thomas Bromley, and by him made Keeper of the Park," is mentioned. The park is also referred to in the *Terrier* of 1693. This park was apparently existing in 1730, for in a description of the Montford Glebe taken that year, several fields are described as "bounding the Park." The "Glibes" were the old Rectory glebe-lands. Lastly, "Peggy's Croft" retains the name of "Margaret Punch," who died in 1695 (*vide Register*).

The meeting of the three roads at the turn to Shrawardine station is still called "Aaron Potham's Grave," because a man of that name, who committed suicide, was buried there. Local tradition says he was a travelling pedlar, who drowned himself in the Severn. His bones were dug up some hundred years ago,² but when he was buried is unknown, for there is no entry of such a burial in the Church Register, nor the mention of anyone of the name of Potham (or Pothern, as it is sometimes pronounced).

Old English sports and customs seem to have lingered on in small out of the way villages like Shrawardine

¹ The Marches of Wales being exempt from the criminal and civil jurisdiction of the King's Judges of Assize, and subject only to that of the Lord Marcher, Shrawardine Castle, as his residence, would be the scene of the trial and execution of many a criminal. This judicial power belonged to the Lord Marchers till 1535 when a statute transferred to the Assize Judges the jurisdiction of all murders and felonies committed in the Welsh Marches, and a second in the next year, that of all offences, of whatever kind.

² Mary Parton (afterwards Mary Brayne), who was born in 1776 and died in 1845, could remember being carried as a child on someone's back to see the bones that had been dug up,

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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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