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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.

A SHROPSHIRE ROBIN HOOD.

By S. CLEMENT SOUTHAM.

AN adventurous Salopian, who appears to have been a veritable Robin Hood, had an extraordinary career in the tyrannous days of bad King John, and his doings were chronicled in a French poem written during the reign of Edward II., a manuscript of which still remains in the British Museum.¹ We are indebted to that indefatigable Shropshire antiquary, Thomas Wright, for much information obtained from this source, both in his Essays on the Middle Ages published in 1846 and his History of Fulk Fitz-Warine, edited for the Warton Club in 1855, and, as popular legend appears to have died out in the vicinity of Whittington, where this once-famous Outlaw resided, I have thought that a slight sketch of his adventures may be of interest.

It is perhaps needless to remark that all songs and stories of popular heroes, in the times when such compositions could only be conveyed orally or by very unfrequent manuscripts, are liable to the addition of many wonderful and impossible episodes added from reminiscences of former traditions or from legends of a semi-theological nature based upon far off myths of Odin and Thor, or of other glorified beings of ancient mythologies. As an instance of this I may mention the "Wild Edric" of the days of William the Conqueror, who is, or perhaps I should say was, supposed to lead a phantom hunt in the hills of West Shropshire, and whose memory was almost certainly perpetuated in some long extinct song or story, substituting his name

¹ Mus. Brit., MS., Reg. 12, c. xii.

for that of Odin or Wustan in the ancient Saxon legend, and giving him the legendary white horse and a wife named Lady Godda in place of Frau Gauden (Holda).

These additions are especially probable when the story takes the form of a poem such as would be recited by wandering minstrels, who embellished the few facts in their knowledge with such romantic additons, suggested by former ballads, as might take their fancy, and generally added a death-breathing dragon "to give an air of verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unentertaining narrative" after the fashion of the immortal Japanese official. Other family legends also may have been appropriated to one favourite hero.

The history of Fulk Fitz-Warine¹ (*Fouke le fitz Guarin*) has many obvious additions of this kind, but as a story of wild times on the Welch Border during a lawless age, it is well worthy of preservation. The manuscript of the Fitz-Warine Chronicle was apparently written before the year 1320, but Mr Wright believed it to be a paraphrase of an older poem composed before the end of the thirteenth century, the author an Anglo-Norman "trouvère" in the service of the Fitz-Warine family. The grandfather and father of the subject of our paper bore also the same name; the latter married Hawyse, youngest daughter of Sir Joce de Dynan (Dinham), the castellan of Ludlow, and is said to have been a man of note at the Court of King Henry II., though Eyton "greatly doubts the truth of this." He died about the year 1197, leaving five sons. His eldest son, Fulk Fitz-Warine the 3rd, was educated with the young princes, and, when he arrived at man's estate, was made Guardian of the Marches by Richard I., but John, after his accession to the throne, remembered some boyish quarrel (according to the MS. Chronicle), and deprived him of his guardianship, confiscating also

¹ I have adopted Wright's spelling of the English rendering of the name.

his estate of Whittington¹ ("Blaunce-Ville," White Town), which he gave to Morys Fitz-Roger of Powis, a bitter enemy of Fitz-Warine. Eyton, in his antiquities of Shropshire, thus succinctly records the real cause of quarrel. "In the year ending Mich^s, 1200 (though his father's fine of 40 merks still remained on the Rolls), Fulk Fitz Warine (III.) fined £100 with King John 'to have judgment concerning Whittington Castle and its appurtenances, as his right, which had been adjudged to him by consideration of the *Curia Regis*.' This Fine was in opposition to a nearly contemporary Fine by Meuric de Powis, who, being in possession of Whittington, offered the King 50 merks for a confirmation thereof. It is evident that the latter Fine was accepted by the King, and that this was the provocation which, in 1201, threw Fulk Fitz Warine and his friends into rebellion." In the hope of obtaining redress Fulk and his four brothers immediately repaired to the Court at Winchester, and, finding appeal of no avail, then threw up their allegiance and set out to return in company with their cousin, Baldwin de Hodnet. The King sent fifteen knights after them with orders to bring back as prisoners the five daring rebels who had thus defied him, but, after a desperate struggle, the victory remained with the Fitz-Warines, who continued their journey after slaying many of the aggressors. The King then proclaimed Fulk an outlaw.

The first act of the outlawed man was to visit his mother at Alberbury, and to collect all portable property, with which he and his brothers managed to escape to Brittany, where they remained some time. Tired of his exile, he and his four brothers, William, Philip, John, and Alayn, having with them Baldwin de

¹ Whittington, as will be seen later, was afterwards restored and remained in the Fitz-Warine family until 1420. The castle was fortified in 1138 by William Peverel. Fulk Fitz Warine I. was in company during the Civil Wars with the Peverels, and was probably related to them.

Hodnet¹ and another cousin named Audulf de Bracy,² landed in England in disguise ; they concealed themselves by day and travelled by night until they reached the Manor of Alberbury, where Fulk heard of his mother's death.³ Collecting all his friends and retainers he repaired to "Babbing" forest, near Whittington, where they lay concealed hoping for a favourable opportunity of attacking Morys Fitz-Roger, the possessor of Fitz-Warine's domains. It was not long before one of Morys' retainers caught sight of the Outlaw, and warned his master, who promptly started forth in full armour and carrying a green shield bearing golden boars and azure fleurs de lis ; he was accompanied by thirty knights and five hundred foot soldiers to capture or slay his enemy. In spite of the enormous odds Fulk drove the attacking party back into the castle, wounding their leader in the shoulder, but receiving himself an arrow in the leg from a Bowman in the Castle. Morys sent messengers to inform the King of the return of the outlaw, and a hundred knights were immediately despatched to secure him. Partly from dread of this doughty fighter, and partly, it is assumed, from personal friendship and it may be consanguinity, this expedition was totally unsuccessful, as his pursuers were never able to meet with him. Fulk now retired to the forest of "Bradene" (probably the Breidden), and here his reprisals against the King commenced, and it is worthy of note that all his forays were made

¹ Baldwin, eldest son of Odo de Hodnet, who died in 1201, the year of the rebellion. He held Welbach and Moston under Fitz Warine, and they were fellow Vassals of Corbet of Caus. Baldwin married, in the year 1204, Cecily, daughter of Alan de Hadley, and widow of Roger Corbet of Tasley.

² Of Meole Brace, who was in litigation, during this reign, with Roger de Mortimer of Wigmore as to the Manor of Meole.

³ So, according to the Chronicle ; Eyton says, however, "I think that Hawise de Dinan was surviving at least as late as the year 1226. In the year ending Michaelmas, 1198, she was fined 30 Merks that she might not be obliged to remarry, showing death of Fulk Fitz-Warin (II.)"—*Antiquities of Shropshire*.

solely upon the King and his agents. His first capture consisted of ten merchants carrying a rich load of cloths, spices, furs, and other merchandise, all of which belonged to King John. The band of outlaws, headed by John Fitz-Warine, defeated the convoy, and carried them into the depths of the forest, where Fulk awaited them. He divided all the wealth fairly, measuring out the cloth and furs with his lance and bestowing them upon his companions according to rank; after this he feasted the defeated party and sent them off with his salutations and thanks to the King, who, furious with rage, issued a proclamation offering a reward of a thousand pounds in silver and all the outlaw's lands in England to any person bringing him Fulk Fitz-Warine, alive or dead. Fulk left his hiding place and travelled into Kent, where, with characteristic hardihood, he concealed his band in a forest and rode alone out on the high road. Here he met a messenger, who rode singing by, a chaplet of red roses (*un chapelet de rose vermayl*) on his head. At Fulk's request the chaplet was given him, and he sent the messenger away with a fee, but this injudicious prank cost him dear, for the fellow, well knowing the outlaw, rode with all speed to Canterbury, and immediately gave information to a band of knights, who proceeded at once to the wood, which they surrounded, posting villagers at various points to give the alarm. The outlaws, hearing the sound of a bugle, dashed upon the knights and cut their way through, but, instead of wisely retreating, turned about and renewed the attack until, the numbers of their enemies increasing and John Fitz-Warine being dangerously wounded, they were compelled to fly, and made for a neighbouring abbey to claim Sanctuary. This they reached without being seen by their pursuers, whom they left far behind, and here Fulk, who seemed to love an escapade as much as he was devoid of fear, put on a monk's habit, and, taking a staff, limped down the road towards the approaching enemy. When he met them, and was questioned

if he had seen any armed knights, he replied that he had not only seen them, but they had run over him and ill-treated him, upon which he was assured that he should have his revenge, and the pursuing party galloped past the abbey. While the outlaw was still waiting in the road to see what would next happen, a knight named Sir Gyrard de Malfée and ten companions approached, and began to make sport of the supposed monk, who, without replying, uplifted his staff and brought it down on the knight with such goodwill that he rolled in the dust. At the sight of this Fulk's companions rushed out of the abbey and attacked the party, leaving them bound and seizing their horses. They then galloped off, and eventually reached Huggefond (Higford, near Shifnal, *Huchefor* in Domesday Book), where Sir Walter de Huggefond, a kinsman of the Fitz-Warines, and, so far as can be judged by slight evidence, an uncle of Fulk and his brothers, gave them shelter until John recovered from his wound. Walter was afterwards slain by Robert White (*Albus*), who fled, and was outlawed for the murder. A messenger sent by Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury (1193 to 1205) to request a meeting, found Fulk at Huggefond, and he and his brother John, disguised as merchants, entered Canterbury, and proceeded to the Archbishop's palace, where the prelate told Fulk that his brother Theobald was dead, and that the widow, Maude de Caus, had taken shelter in the palace from the pursuit of the King. He urged Fitz Warine to marry her, and the outlaw agreeing, the wedding took place, and after two days with his bride, the new made benedict rejoined his companions in hiding, where the story of the change in his condition excited much merriment (*Yl ly escharnyerent e rierent, e le apelerent 'hosebaunde'; e ly demanderent où il amerreit la bele dame, le quel al chastel ou à le boys*). It is but right to say that, although Fulk certainly married Maude de Caus, widow of Theobald (or, more correctly, Maude le Vavasour, as the title "de Caus" would seem, by

Eyton, to have been more applicable to her father's mother), the Close Rolls of King John do not show that it was while her former husband's brother, Hubert, was Archbishop of Canterbury, or, indeed, earlier than 1207. In recounting the lady's further adventures, we have to ignore this anachronism.

Fulk was much annoyed by a northern knight named Piers de Bruytle, who took his name and committed many outrages on honest people, contrary to the practice of Fitz-Warine, who warred only with the King and his satellites. This fictitious outlaw broke into the house of one of Fulk's friends and bound and ill-treated the owners; but our hero happened, fortunately, to be journeying in that neighbourhood. Seeing lights and hearing sounds of revelry, he managed to reach the hall window unperceived, whence he saw the band of masked freebooters carousing, while his friend, Robert fitz Sampson, together with his wife and domestics, lay bound on the floor. He heard the dame appealing to de Bruytle, under the name of Sir Fulk, and expostulating with him for his ill-treatment, and, seized with rage, he climbed into the hall alone. Fulk compelled the robber knight to bind his companions and then to cut off their heads, after which the knight himself was decapitated by Fitz-Warine, and the ill-treated pair and their household were unbound; Fulk's companions were then summoned, and they all "supped there and enjoyed themselves greatly" (*e soperent là, e se fyrent bien aeese*).

The old story of the reversal of horses' shoes in order to mislead a tracking party is told of Fulk. In *Shropshire Folk-Lore* it is narrated of Wild Humphrey Kynaston, an outlaw of some 300 years later date, to whom popular tradition has, perhaps, transferred older legends of the forgotten Fitz-Warine; but this legend seems to be universal, and the writer remembers being told at Lurkenhope (Radnorshire Border) that it was so called because "Queen Elizabeth lurked there after her was beaten in a battle with Caractacus, and her

fastened her horses' shoes on the wrong way so as he shouldna know where her had gone." The simple lapse of fifteen centuries between the victor and the defeated did not trouble the narrator!

From Alberbury Fitz-Warine sent one of his companions, John de Raunpaygne, to Whittington, disguised as a minstrel, and with instructions to ascertain the intentions of his enemy, Morys fitz Roger. As he professed that he was a northern minstrel, Fitz Roger asked him for news, and was told that people were talking of the death of Fulk, and that he had been killed while robbing his friend Fitz Sampson. Sir Morys gave him a silver cup for his good news,¹ and John managed to obtain the important information that the donor was going to Shrewsbury next day with only a small escort. Raunpaygne returned to his chief, and an ambuscade was made between Whittington and Shrewsbury, at "the Pass of Ness" or Nesscliff, with the result that Fitz Roger and all his companions were slain, including four sons of Guy Fitz Candelou of Porkyntone.

After this episode Fitz-Warine and his band attached themselves to Lewys (Llewellyn) Prince of Wales, who was in arms against the King of England, and took Whittington Castle, where he remained in possession. During the frequent skirmishes which took place two of Fulk's brothers, Alayn and Philip, were severely wounded at a fight at Middle, and his cousin, Audulf de Bracy, was captured and sent a prisoner to Shrewsbury, where the King held his Court at the time, according to the story. As but a short shrift awaited any of Fitz-Warine's relations and the gallows were ready, Fulk lost no time in sending John de Raun.

¹ The practice of giving valuable rewards to minstrels was very prevalent about this time. According to William of Malmesbury, Queen Matilda, wife of Henry I, gave most of her income in this way, and was compelled to deal hardly with her tenants in order to obtain a further supply.

paygne upon another mission, and the latter sallied forth again as a minstrel, this time as a black one, or early "Ethiopian Serenader." Arriving at Court the primitive banjoist kneeled to the King, and, in answer to his questions, assured him that his great renown had induced him to journey to the Court, at which the King, who appears in the story to have been as gullible as he was vicious, gave him a hearty welcome. As King John, however, was not at Shrewsbury until long after Fulk's outlawry had ceased, the presence of royalty was, probably, added to give additional interest to the story.¹ When the monarch retired the minstrel was sent for by Sir Henry de Audeley, who was constable of the Castle, and, after the disguised Fitz-Warinite had played and sung and a carousal had taken place, the constable sent for Audulf de Bracy to give him a merry night before his execution on the morrow. De Raunpaygne took the opportunity of singing one of Sir Audulf's own songs, which was recognised by the prisoner, who had the presence of mind to satisfy himself as to the identity of his disguised friend without causing any suspicion to the constable and guard. The minstrel courteously took the cup round to the entertainers, taking the opportunity of dropping into it a certain opiate, which speedily brought slumber to all except himself and the prisoner, who had abstained from drinking. Placing the sleeping form of a Court Jester in de Bracy's place the two friends made a rope of the table linen and everything else suitable, and with this they let themselves down from a window of Shrewsbury Castle, and dropped on the bank of the river, whence they found their way to Whittington and joined Fitz-Warine.

During all these stirring times the wife of Fulk had gone through many adventures. She remained during

¹ "Adventures in which King John himself is here made to take a part in person may really have occurred with some of his great officers."—T. WRIGHT.

the first year of her marriage in Sanctuary at Canterbury, where a daughter was born, whom the Archbishop baptised by the name of Hawise, and who became "dame of Wemme." Fulk took his wife away, and they travelled by night, arriving safely at Huggorf and Alberbury. Here she was traced by the King, and, in her husband's absence, she was compelled to fly to Shrewsbury, where she again took Sanctuary in St. Mary's Church (*la eglise Nostre-Dame à Salobures*). In this church she gave birth to another daughter.¹ She succeeded in rejoining her husband, and her third child, a son, was born among the Welsh mountains, and baptised John in a rill flowing from "the Maiden's Well" (*la fontaigne de Puceles*, wherever this may be), though he received the name of Fulk at Confirmation. The King having written urgent letters to "Lewys, Prince of Wales" (Llewellyn, married in 1204 to Joan, illegitimate daughter of King John, not of Henry II., as given in the "Chronicle" and Leland), Fitz-Warine was compelled to leave Wales and the border, which were getting too hot to hold him, and he visited France, incognito, where he was well received, and took part in tournaments. When his name was discovered the French king begged him to remain and join his service, offering him lands and rewards, which were declined by the Englishman, who answered "Truly, Sire, he is not worthy to receive lands of another's gift, who cannot hold rightfully those which are his own by direct heritage" (*que les suens de dreit heritage ne puet tenir à reson*).

Fulk retired to the sea coast, where he made the acquaintance of a sea captain named Mador, when this interchange of mediæval wit took place. "Truly," said Fulk, "you have a very perilous occupation. Tell me, Mador, fair sweet brother, of what death died thy

¹ Joan, married to Sir Henry de Pembridge. Eyton suggests that Hawise married William Pantulf, Baron of Wem, before the year 1226.

father?" Mador replied to him that he was drowned in the sea. "How thy grandfather?" "The same." "How thy great-grandfather?" "In the same manner; and all my relations that I know to the fourth degree." "Truly," said Fulk, "you are very foolhardy that you dare go to sea." "Sir," said he, "wherefore? Every creature will have the death which is destined for him. Sir," said Mador, "if you please, answer my question: where did thy father die?" "Truly, in his bed." "Where thy grandfather?" "The same." "Where your great-grandfather?" "Truly, all my lineage that I know died in their beds." "Truly, sir," said Mador, "since all your lineage died in beds, I marvel greatly that you have dared to go into any bed."

Fitz-Warine availed himself of the services of Mador to fit out and man a ship, with which he turned sea rover and robbed the king's ships upon the coast of England. Here the narrator gives full play to his imagination: the adventurers visit a mysterious island three days' sail from the Scotch coast, and are introduced to six tall and fierce countrymen armed with huge clubs, who first challenge Fulk and his friends to a game at chess, when the rovers are easily beaten; a quarrel follows, and the countrymen are killed. Fulk takes a horn from the hand of an old woman, the mother of the vanquished men, and finds seven wonderfully beautiful damsels, who "were very richly dressed and wore very rich work" (*molt richement furent vestues, e molt riche oeuvre fesoient*). These were captives, who implored help, which the hero promised. Much treasure and fine armour also rewarded the victors, and Fulk gained on this occasion a splendid "haubergeon"¹ (or, as Leland describes it, "a hauberk of harde steele"), which he ever afterwards wore privately, and would

¹ A breastplate of mail, or of close steel. Nares believes, correctly, that the hauberk was larger than the haubergeon (hals, the neck, and berzon, to cover), and this is borne out by Skeat.

never discard. Having well armed his band, Fulk blew the horn¹ he had captured, and was immediately assailed by the other inhabitants of the country, who were all robbers. These were speedily defeated, and over 200 slain. The damsels were taken back to their native island and restored to King Aunflour, who was the father of one of them. The adventurers then continued their voyage, sailing round "la Petite-Bretaygne, Yrlande, Gutlande, Norweye, Denemarche, Orkanye, la Graunde-Eschanye" (Scandia or Scandinavia). "In Eschanye dwells no man but serpents and other foul beasts. And there Fulk saw horned serpents and the horns were very sharp pointed; and they have four feet and fly like birds." One of these cheerful creatures attacked Fulk and pierced his shield with its horn, but was killed by his sword. It is interesting, by the bye, to compare this monster with Professor Owen's description of the horned and armoured Lizard of the Pleistocene period, *Megalania prisca*, as given to the Royal Society. This brute, at least 20 feet in length, was an inhabitant of the Australian continent. The narrator of Fulk's veracious history asserts that all the venomous creatures expelled from Ireland by St. Patrick were shut up in Eschanye.

After proceeding as far north as the ice permitted, the ship was turned again towards England, but was driven by a fifteen days' tempest to the Spanish coast and Carthage (probably Cartagena, in Spain), where Fulk acted the part of St. George, for, finding the country devastated by a huge flying dragon, which carried off damsels and devoured them, he penetrated into its den, consoled the weeping maiden, and awaited the return of the monster, which is vividly described, with the naive remark added, that "si fust trop lede

¹ Those interested in Folk-Lore will recall many instances of Magic Horns in European fable. Perhaps one of the most widely known is Sir Walter Scott's story of the magic horn and sword of the Eildon Hills, in his "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft."

beste," it was a very foul beast ! The "foul beast" appears to have been of luxurious habits, for it had a couch of gold in order to cool itself " by reason of its hot nature ! " We will not linger over the details of the fight, which much resembles many legendary encounters, such as the battles with the Lindworm in the Langobardian legends, but the hero was victorious after a hard struggle, restored the Princess to her father, the Duke of Carthage, and received from him many rich gifts, but declined the offer of the lady as his wife on the plea of being married already. This dragon fight was a valuable piece of decoration to many an ancient romance, and must have been always welcome to the uncritical hearers, to whom the dragon such as is described in the middle of the thirteenth century by Bartholomew Anglicus, "most greatest of all serpents . . . and hath teeth like a saw, and hath strength, and not only in teeth, but also in his tail, and grieveth both with biting and stinging," was a well-established fact. St. George was not, by any means, the only saint who vanquished a dragon after a desperate combat, and the "Legenda Aurea," written by the Archbishop of Genoa in the year 1260, describes many of these struggles. The "loathly worms" must have been fairly plentiful in our own country, if we may take any note of the number of legends in existence, for even so near home as Bromfield there was a huge serpent, which committed depredations there in 1344 until destroyed by a Saracen physician employed by Earl Warren.¹ But we must return to Fulk and his companions, whose history we may accept as true in outline, in spite of errors and anachronisms, but with occasional embroidery to give a zest to the tale.

¹ As an ardent Folk-Lorist, perhaps I may be pardoned for remarking upon the immense antiquity, as well as the frequent recurrence, of the Dragon Legend, and for expressing my belief that it is but the echo, repeated from generation to generation, of the combats of primitive man with those terrible and gigantic lizards, which have left their traces in the ancient deposits.

Arrived once more in England the little band of adventurers concealed their ship under the charge of Mador, and started for Windsor, where the King was at that time. As they hid themselves in the forest Fulk heard the sound of horns, and, leaving his party, he set out to ascertain the cause. He met a charcoal burner on his way, so the knight took his clothes, charcoal, and three pronged fork, paying him well for his outfit, and sat down, disguised, at the work he had disturbed ;¹ he had not long to wait before the King and three knights appeared on foot. The Royal party made sport of the supposed peasant, and questioned him about a stag they were pursuing, on which he willingly offered to guide them in the right direction, of course taking them towards his concealed band, who quickly surrounded them. John, thoroughly frightened, bestowed his royal pardon on Fulk Fitz-Warine, and promised the restoration of all his lands, swearing to observe these conditions if he and his companions were set free, which was done ; oaths, however, did not trouble the kingly conscience, and when he was fairly out of danger, he collected his Court and raised a hue and cry after the outlaws.

Sir James of Normandy, with fifteen companions, all in white armour and with white steeds, now led the pursuit, but was attacked by the resolute band, and he alone was captured alive, all his companions being slain. The victors put on the armour borne by the attacking party, and Fitz-Warine, gagging Sir James, exchanged armour with him, and led him back to the King, who was completely deceived, bestowed a horse upon Fulk, and sent him in further pursuit of the supposed scattered band, while he ordered the hapless James to be hanged on a tree. Upon the removal of his helmet for the substitution of a rope the King was

¹ Compare Fulk's disguises with those of Eustace the Monk, "Roman d'Eustache le Moigne, pirate fameux du xiii^e siècle," Paris, 1834, and of Hereward the Wake.

much dismayed to find he was on the point of despatching his own friend, and that his Protean enemy had again escaped him, and he swore he would never take off his hauberk until he had caught him: if he kept his oath he must have experienced some discomfort! Mustering a large body of men, the Royal traitor zealously pursued the outlaws, attacked and defeated them, so that they escaped with difficulty to the ship, carrying the severely wounded Fulk and compelled to abandon his brother William, also badly wounded, whom they were unable to take with them, and who was, of course, captured. The Earl of Chester treated him kindly "*e le marunda à une abbeye pur medeciner*," but the King discovered him and carried him off. Instead of putting him to death, as might have been expected, King John appears to have spared him and kept him prisoner after his wounds were healed. The fugitives found the ship safe in the charge of Mador, and Fulk eventually recovered from his wounds. Here, however, the romancist introduces a wild adventure. A voyage of six days brought the ship to an uninhabited island near Spain, named Beteloye, where all landed except Fulk, who lay sleeping. A "hideous wind" (*hydous vent*) broke the rope by which the vessel was moored, and she drifted until she reached Tunis, where Messobryns, the King of Barbary, witnessing the strange arrival, sent two officers to board her. These men awakened Fulk, but one was slain and the other put to flight before the doughty fists of the wounded knight: a hundred other soldiers presently captured the Englishman after a struggle, and brought him to the King, whose daughter took compassion on him, and, asking his name, was told a moving tale, absolutely newly invented, by the cunning outlaw, who added that he was called Marin le Perdu of France. The difficulties of language did not seem to trouble our veracious historian! The lady, not to be outdone, filled up Fulk with a dragon story, and, no doubt, greatly interested him. A fight was arranged between the King's men,

with Fitz-Warine's assistance, and the soldiers of the Duchess of Carthage, when Fulk encountered a gallant foe, with whom he fought hard all day (*s'entrecombatyrent durement tot le jour.*) At last this warrior turned out to be Fulk's brother, Philip the Red, who had been taken, with the rest of the party, from the isle of Beteloye, by the Duchess. A peace was made, the King married the Duchess, and all the paynims were baptized.

The adventurers now returned once more to England, wealthy men, and John de Raunpaygne, who seems to have been looked upon as their most useful spy, was again disguised and sent to London. Richly dressed and speaking a Latin jargon, he introduced himself to the Mayor, who took a fancy to him, and who conducted him to Westminster, and presented him to the King. De Raunpaygne fluently asserted that he was "a merchant of Greece, and had been in Babylonia¹ and Alexandria and India Major, and had brought a ship laden with rich cloths, pearls, horses, and other riches, which might be of great worth to the kingdom." Welcomed by the King, he and the Mayor dined with his Majesty, and saw a tall knight, manly clad, brought in by two "serjauntz de mace" and fed, who was shown to him as William Fitz-Warine. De Raunpaygne was delighted to find his leader's brother alive, and took the earliest opportunity of informing Fulk, who brought his ship up the Thames, and as close to the city as he dared. The disguised merchant gained still more the King's favour by presenting to him a valuable horse, and became free of the Court to wander as he pleased, taking advantage of this position, he brought the rest of the band, all armed beneath their sailor's gowns, to the Court at Westminster, where they met with much courtesy, and, watching their opportunity, they attacked the guard of their chief's brother, rescued the prisoner, and, carrying him off in triumph to the ship, promptly made for the sea, and landed in Britany.

¹ Cairo.

Here they stayed some time, but eventually sailed again for England, and landed in the south, hiding themselves in the New Forest. One day they had the good fortune to capture the King, who was hunting wild boar with an escort of only six knights, and they carried them away to their ship. The King rightly expected that his former treachery would now be revenged, and threw himself on the mercy of his captors. Fulk treated his prisoner with courtesy, and so far won upon him that a real reconciliation took place, and the outlaw knight was taken into the Royal favour. All this story of the reconciliation is, unhappily, fictitious, as King John was in Normandy, and did not return to England until more than two months after the Pardon, signed at Caen, was given. This Pardon is still preserved, according to Thomas Wright, in the Patent and Close Rolls, and is thus worded :—

Rex, &c., justiciariis, vicecomitibus, &c. Sciatis quod nos recepimus in gratiam et benivolentiam nostram Fulconem filium Guarini, ad petitionem venerabilis patris nostri J. Norwicensis episcopi, et comitis W. Sarisberiensis, fratris nostri, remittentes ei excessus quos fecit, eique perdonantes fugam et utlagariam in eum promulgatam. Et ideo vobis mandamus et firmiter præcipimus quod in firmam pacem nostram habeat ubicumque venerit. Teste, &c.

It was dated the 15th of November, 1203, and contains a list of 53 of Fitz-Warine's companions (among whom some interesting Shropshire names occur, as Baldwinus de Hodenet, Henricus de Pontesbiria, Philippus de Hanwuda, Philippus de Wemma, Henricus filius Roberti le kinge de Uffinton, &c.), but was preceded by Safe Conducts issued in the previous September. In 1204 the Castle and estate of Whittington were restored by a Patent of October 17, the fine of 200 merks and two Destriers, or war-horses being imposed. The Bishop of Norwich undertook to pay the money for Fitz-Warine, who, for some time, appears to have remained faithful to the King. His name is given, however, as one of the rebel Barons in April,

1215, by Matthew Paris, and he also appears to have been excommunicated by Pope Innocent III. on December 16th, 1215. It is stated in Owen and Blakeway "that Oswestry was burnt by King John in August, 1216, probably to prevent its falling into the hands of Fulk Fitz-Warin." "On Sep. 10th, 1217, a writ of young King Henry declares Fulk Fitz Warin to be an open enemy to the Crown, and consigns his Leicestershire Manor of Norborough to the Earl of Warwick, under whom it was held. . . . On November 4th, Fulk Fitz Warin, having made his peace, had the King's order for reseizin of his lands in Leicestershire, Shropshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, and Suffolk." (Eyton, vol. vii.). After this date Fulk appears to have been in favour; but a Writ of June 4th, 1221, shows that the King did not permit Whittington Castle to be strengthened without security for the turbulent Baron's loyalty; and again on November 11th, 1222, another Writ urges the Earl of Chester to take care that this Castle is not made stronger than was necessary to repel the Welsh, who, by the bye, besieged it in 1223. On March 8th, 1238, Fitz-Warine was called to Oxford to consult with the King as to the aggressive attitude of the Welsh, and in June, 1245, he was deputed by the other aggrieved nobles at Dunstable and Luton to proceed to London and give Martin, the Papal Nuncio, formal notice to leave the kingdom (but perhaps this was his son, as there is no clue to guide us, and the names were identical).

The date of our hero's death is uncertain, but he is believed to have been alive in 1256, when his son was described as Fulk Fitz-Warine *the Younger*. Wright mentions, in an essay on the subject, that "Dugdale has led many writers into error by confounding Fulk Fitz-Warine with his son, who was drowned at the Battle of Lewes in 1264."

After his wanderings were over our Shropshire Robin Hood (according to the so-called "Chronicle"), founded "a priory in the honour of our Lady St.

Mary of the Order of Grandmont, near Alberbury, in a wood, on the river Severn ; and it is called the New Abbey,"¹ and on the death of his wife, Maude, he married Clarice de Auberville "*une molt gentile dame.*" A pathetic story is told of the declining days of the once daring knight. One night he was lying awake while his wife slumbered beside him, and his heart was heavy for the sins of his youth. Suddenly the chamber was filled with a great light, and he heard a voice "as it were of thunder in the air," and it said, "Vassal, God has granted thee thy penance, which is better here than elsewhere." The lady awoke and saw the light, and covered her face for fear ; and the light vanished, but Fulk remained blind until his death, which took place seven years afterwards. He survived his wife, Clarice, one year, and died at White-Town (Whittington), and was interred at the New Abbey, "*de la alme de cui Dieus eit merci.*"

During his outlawry he never appeared to do wilful outrage to harmless folk, but to have carried out the principles of his near contemporary, the Robin Hood of the ballads, who thus instructed his followers, according to "A lytell Jeste of Robin Hood" (1508)—

"Never fear, said Robin,
We shall do well enow
But look ye do no husband harm
That tilleth with his plough ;

No more ye shall no good yeoman
That walketh by greenwood shaw,
Nor no knight, nor no squire,
That would be a good fellow ;"

but, at the same time, both were prepared to fight to the death with their oppressors and to carry on a tireless system of reprisals when possible. Among the mingled elements of truth and fiction, of fact and legend, there is much in this old world story of a Salopian and his followers which claims instant recognition as

¹ Eyton says about 1220

undoubted reality ; even the misplacement of dates and incidents does not take away from its real worth, and cannot be considered unnatural after a century of verbal transmission with no probable means of access to written records. I think that the fact of Fulk Fitz-Warine's blindness during the last year of his life is one to be accepted, especially as there is no record of his appearance anywhere within seven years of his death, and the stately and pathetic figure of the blind old knight, left alone with his memories of his turbulent youth, adds a touch of tenderness to the conclusion of the adventurous history of our Shropshire Robin Hood.

ON THE PARISH REGISTERS OF
WATERS UPTON.

BY THE HON. AND REV. G. H. F. VANE, M.A., RECTOR OF WEM.

THIS little parish, formerly called Upton Parva, and containing at this day just about two hundred souls, is a limb lopped from the mighty trunk of Ercall Magna, alias High Ercall. Eyton¹ states that in 1341 the assessors reduced the taxation of Great Ercall Church from £20 to £13 6s. 8d., for the ninth of wheat, wool, and lamb, because the Chapels of Rodington and Upton Parva were now separated from the Mother Church, and assessed as distinct parishes to the current tax, and for other reasons. Yet the little daughter excels in the antiquity of her registers her venerable mother; for while the parochial records of the latter, "since the burninge of the old register," begin "the first day of Januarie in the yeare of our Lord God 1585," the register of Upton Magna may be said to resemble Melchizedek, and to have no "beginning of days." A solitary leaf, indeed, sere and yellow, having suffered many things of time and of the waters of Upton, has in the autumn of its days fallen from off the thin and coverless quarto in which the earliest existing records are to be found. This melancholy fragment has no heading, showing apparently that other leaves are as hopelessly lost as the MSS. of Aristotle were once supposed to be. It appears to contain christenings from 1549 (or possibly from 1547) to 1564, a highly respectable antiquity, considering that the royal injunction of Henry VIII. on the subject was published by

¹ Vol. vii., p. 381; ix., p. 111.

Vol. IX., 2nd S.

Cromwell in 1538, and that a parchment book was not ordered until 1597. The first page which yet adheres to the book contains two christenings of 1564, two of 1565, three of 1567, and so on, with fair regularity. Towards the end of the book, however, Dryasdust will light upon a list of weddings from 1547 to 1612. 1547 is, therefore, the earliest date of which any Uptonian record has survived.

To take first, however, the list of christenings. Each page of these until 1616 is signed "by me Roger Lowe, rector;" and Roger Lowe's signature is found again after an interval of 15 years, in 1631, thus embracing the huge total of fourscore years and four. The explanation of this thing incredible is, no doubt, to be found in the fact that the first few pages of his record are a copy which he made of the old "paperbooke," now perished. His burial at High Ercall in 1632 would imply that the signature in 1631 is genuine. No rector's name is entered after his until 1699, when one Miles Field appears, and makes this entry concerning himself:—"The fees for churching and registering was demanded Jan. 14, 1699, by me Miles Field and rendered before Rich: Jucks warden." Here surely we have bad law going hand in hand with bad grammar, for the prayer book speaks of "accustomed offerings" at churchings, and not of fees. However, the overseers of High Ercall paid tenpence each for "the Registering of two children" only four years after the combative Miles took the field at Upton, and "churching fees" varying from sixpence to one and threepence from the middle of the century onward.

Hark we back now to the baptisms in the waters of Upton. In 1568 was christened Richard ap Robert; in 1585 Ambros ap Thomas, son of John Thomas; in 1589 Roger ap Homfrey, son of Homfrey ap even (?); in 1620 Anne ap Hugh, daughter of Ralfe ap Hughe, while in 1574, 1588, and 1622 respectively Ales ap Robert, John ap Richard, and Richard ap Hughe entered into the holy estate of matrimony. Though the de-

limitation of the boundary between England and Wales was not finally completed till the 28th year of Henry VIII., it is interesting to find the Welsh patronymics and the ancestors of our common Pugh, Probert, Pritchard, &c., recurring so frequently, and well on into the 17th century, in the registers of a tiny parish at least 20 miles from the Welsh border. This "ap" is, I believe, philologically the same word as "of," and our favourite Shropshire "off."

In 1598 we find the first mention of any man's occupation, and in 1604 the first base born child so described. Illegitimate births in Upton appear to be fewer in proportion than in Seville, where they cause small scandal, as being possibly only the result of having eaten of the lily, which is sacred to the Virgin!¹ It is refreshing to find baptisms of such at Upton at such intervals only as 1604, 1616, 1625, 1627, 1680, and 1705. In the evil times of the last century, however, they become much more numerous, and baptisms are also very frequently noted then as having been performed in private. Is there any connection between these two things? or did the private ministration of the first sacrament "proceed much from the pride of women, bringing that into custom which was only indulg'd in case of imminent danger, and out of necessity during the Rebellion and persecution of the Clergy in our late civil wars?" The latter suggestion is from pious John Evelyn,² and was urged by him upon the Bishop of St. Asaph and the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1689. Their lordships assented "utterly disliking the practice as novel and indecent."

To return, however, to the occupations of fathers and men of honour at Waters Upton. In 1598 the word "husbandman" has been added to two baptismal entries, and "weaver" to one, the parents being undescribed in the remaining three. In 1603 "labourer"

¹ *Wanderings in Spain*, by Augustus J. C. Hare, 1883, p. 117.

² Diary, 12 April, 1689.

first appears, and in 1605 "yoman." In 1604 one Socrates Poole is described as a smith, who on his marriage two years before posed as a "joyntemaker." "Taylier," "carpenter," "poore traveller," "blakesmith," and "baker," come into view in the next few years, and in 1611 and 1612 the less common occupations of "vintener, of London," "whitesmith," and "wood colliar." In 1616 the parish boasted of a clothworker, and in the few years following of a "joyner" and a "myllar." In 1631 the entries begin to be in Latin, and accordingly some of our old friends reappear as "pistor," "textor," and "molitor."

The learned language, however, held sway only for five years, and after a spasmodic reappearance in 1673, became dead for the second time in 1675. In the second volume, which covers nearly the whole of the 18th century, only "householder," "pauper," "Attorney-at-Law," "wheelwright," and "ship-carpenter, late of Bristol," need be noted.

Among the older baptisms, that of the child of a tailor from Whixall, in 1609, has appended the "memod. that John Crumpe of Rowton gave his worde (?) to discharge the p'ishe from the childe." It appears to be the only one so guarded, though in the Ercall register there are several.

Between 1643 and 1646, when "war and battle's sound was heard the world around," and when High Ercall Hall was stoutly but vainly defended for God and King Charles by "212 souldiers and officers, all good plucked, brave fighting men," there are no entries in the Upton register, though that of the mother parish confusedly reflects the turmoil of the times. Two baptisms in 1646 have for their sequel an "hiatus valde deffendus," for cold steel and wicked mischief have cut out at least one page, and perhaps more. Waters Upton in the time of the Commonwealth is a blank: no record of birth, no note of a lay register, no "intention of matrimony!" Perhaps loyalty, more zealous than discreet, made it so at a later date. Yet before

Miles Field, as a brass in the church asserts, William James, M.A., rector, "laboured here in the word and doctrine 64 yeares," and died in 1691, at the age of 81. This long life, whose ministry seems strangely to have begun when Lowe was yet rector, and at the extremely uncanonical age of 17, bridges the chasm, and preserves intact the Church's continuity. Of the vicissitudes of this ministry, however, the ejection and usurpation, the return and re-possession, if such there were, the parochial records show nothing. Leap then we the chasm, and we find ourselves in 1663, with a notice that "this yeare should be inserted at the bottom." And no wonder, for the remainder of the page shows the records of 1660, 1661, and 1662 in order. Moreover, the year 1663, which came before its time, tells not only of two who were "baptized," but also of one who was buried. Never before was any buried in Waters Upton, save three in 1662, which follows 1663! They buried again in 1679, two, both in woollen, as the powers had just ordained; and in 1680, one, also in woollen; and in 1681, one, not in woollen; in 1687 and in 1692, one each year, both in sheep's clothing. After that they let wool alone, but they went on burying, about two in each year, some at Upton, and some at Bolas. And where did they bury before? Well, the Resurrection will show. However, Ercall churchyard contains certainly a vast quantity of Upton bones, and Ercall register many Upton burial entries. And a late rector of Upton—of whom more hereafter—enters among marriages in 1793 the following note, which is as clear as mud:—"Waters Upton Rectory is not dependent upon High Ercall Vicarage, except that it pays Eight Pence to the Vicar of High Ercall for every Person buried in the Parish." Moreover, as Pepys phrases it, "it is pretty to observe," that at the end of vol. 2 of the High Ercall records is a "Registrum Rodintoniæ et Waters-Upton per se separatum et inchoatum Undecimo Die Octobris Anno Christi 1679." This extends to 1685, and contains five burial entries from

Upton. Being the handiwork of "Johannes Hotchkis minister Ecclesiae de Ercal," it is writ very large indeed, and two dubious entries in the Upton book become clear enough when placed side by side with the fasti of the caligraphist of Ercall. These two burials are, in fact, recorded in the books of each parish; and so is yet another, for Hotchkiss, "pious towards God and painfull in his place," as his epitaph records, went on with his appendix in his next volume. This second appendix extends from 1686 to 1692, and contains eleven other entries from "Aqua-Uptoniâ vel Uptonia juxta aquam," which the Uptonian scribe has not inserted in his own register.

From the first volume of the Upton registers, with its tangled chronology, we have now only to extract the following couple of couplings, which must surely be rare in the annals of matrimony :—

1607. Richard Upton thelde of Waters Upton yoman and Anne Rodon of Weston in the p'ishe of Norbury wyddow were married the xvith daye of November An'o Dni. 1607.

Richard Upton the younger of Waters Upton yoman and Judith Rodon of Weston in the p'ishe of Norbury were married the xvith daye of November Ano spdict.

On opening the thin octavo which forms the second volume of the Fasti Uptonenses, and which, as it covers the period from 1718 to 1792, is nearly coëval with the long life of John Wesley, we find ourselves confronted by the following record, which is eloquent enough of the age to which it belongs :—

" Anno Ærae Xtianæ 1718.

"(Ego) Johan Tourneour, ad Rectoriam Ecclesiae parochialis de Waters Upton alias Upton Paryâ in Com: Salop in Dioces: Cov: & Lich: per serenissimum in Xto Principem ac Dom: ñstrum Dom: Georgium, Dei Gratiâ Magn: Brittan: &c. Regem, Praesentatus fui, decimo nono die mensis Aprilis, institutus ad Rectoriam praedict: per Reverend: in Xto Patri et Dom: Dom: Edv: Cov: et Lich: Episcopum decimo quinto die Mensis Maii Inductus in Realem et Corporalem Posses-

sionem ejusdēm Ecclesiae et Rectoriae per Reverend. Jonath. Laurence vic: de Wrockwardine decimo septimo die Mensis Maii."

O shade of Cicero! O "ampullas et sesquipedalia verba." O Georgian junction of Church and State, royal arms and sacred offices! The "calamus velociter sribentis" of the dying nineteenth century wearies and wears in copying. Yet the grandiloquent Tourneour found a more grandiloquent successor. "I Thos. Hatton was inducted Rector of this Parish April 21st, 1764, by James Hewitt Curate of Stoke. Revd. Borlase Wingfield present" is a simple record, and a sufficing. But the learned leisure and loose Latinity of a descendant of the dancing Chancellor of Queen Elizabeth swelled and inflated it into "Anno Salutis 1764. Ego &c. &c. &c. per serenissimum in Xto Principem ac Dominum nostrum Dom. Georgium tertium, Dei Gratiā, Magnae Britan. Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regem Præsentatus fui . . . Institutus . . . per Rev. in Christo Patrem et Dom. Dom. Fredericum Cov. et Lich. Episcopum decimo quinto Anno Consecrationis . . . Inductus &c. &c. &c." To quote in full would weary writer and reader alike. Yet the present rector informs me that this Thomas Hatton was a remarkable man, and a devoted parish priest. Village tradition yet recalls how evil boys would pilfer his wig and his cane, and how in the absence of she-bears he himself would pursue these youths "trium literarum" along the street; and this when he kept a free day school, and himself was their Orbilius. But boys are not always respecters of benefactors, and the activity inherited from that ancestor who "led the brawls" before good Queen Bess was useful oft times. Hatton was buried at Waters Upton in 1807, and his hatchment exhibiting the armorial bearings of the family of the Earls of Winchelsea is yet in the vestry, and his record exhibiting himself in the book.

This record is fuller than that of Magniloquus No. 1, for the entries of Johan Tourneour contain little of

interest besides his pompous manner of recording weddings "after a Canonical Publication of the Banns of Marriage in both churches," or "by virtue of a License directed to this church," as the case might be, and his love for "Æræ Xtianæ." Wedged in between the two, however, comes plain John Brooke, who "was Inducted Rector of this Parish September ye First 1741." Soon follows the brief entry, "Anno Dom. 1742. The Church new Built." Of this building I need only say that it continued to be used until 1864, when it became too small for the congregation, and being considered unsightly to boot, was pulled down, and gave place to the present substantial and suitable building.

And now for Thomas Hatton's long reign, which, beginning in 1764, continued for 43 years. Clear is his caligraphy, and most careful are his entries. Christenings, weddings, and burials are now separated, while his predecessors had for the most part recorded them confusedly. Very many of the christenings, as the manner of the age was, were private, and to these the date of reception into the Church is for the most part added. Occupations and the manner of death add interest to the record: as for instance, "late a private Soldier in the first Regiment of Foot, of a Consumpⁿ;" "drowned wth 2 horses at Slape Bridge the preceding day;" "she dy'd of a Consumption;" "NB The above Wm. Turner is a Sergeant in the 38th Regt. of Foot lying at Dublin in Ireland;" "He was kill'd by a loaded Waggon going over him;" "late a Sold^r in ye 47th Reg^t of Foot commanded by Gen^l Lascelles & recd a Pension from Government." These all occur between 1773 and 1778; but in 1769 and the following year the note "of a Malignant Small Pocks," or an equivalent thereof, occurs no less than five times, and shows that that fell disease, which filled the places with the dead bodies and smote in sunder the heads over divers countries, which had once smitten a Queen of England, had recently slain a Queen of Sweden, and was about

to strike a King of France, spared not the humble and the poor in our tiny village. "An Infant aged 2 years;" "She was a faithful servant, patient in her sickness, & dy'd in Faith;" "15 days after sick :" these are pathetic additions to the black list which Jenner's great discovery was so soon to curtail, if not to abolish. A still more awful death, and that at the holy season of peace and goodwill, is thus recorded by Hatton in 1785:—"Jan. 4th, Octavius Cæsar Augustus Hitchcock, aged 22, murdered by John Gore, Publican, Dec. 30th, 1784, 10 p.m., according to the Verdict of the Coroner's Inquest which finally sat upon the Body Jan. 4th."

This imperial Hitchcock's tragic end is one of those recorded between 1783, "New Act commences Oct. 1st," and "Oct. (?) 6th, 1794, Duty expired." These brief notices, the first of which is repeated among the baptisms, refer to the objectionable Stamp Act, which for the first time imposed a duty of threepence upon every entry in a parish register. That Act continued in force only for the eleven years indicated in our register, after having sat as light as air on the rich, and pressed as a burden grievous to be borne upon the poor. Moreover, it had pressed the clergyman into the service of the State as a tax-gatherer, though good old Hatton, ever "painfull in his place," was too conscientious to omit registration under it, as did many parish priests. Nay, things of supererogation he inserted sometimes, as for instance among his marriages a statement that a parishioner of his and a parishioner of Hodnet were "thro' Ignorance or Misinformation married by Banns at High Ercall, Feb. 11th, 1793. As the Marriage was illegal I insisted upon my Marriage Fee and was paid it upon Mar. 18th, as Witness my Hand the Day and Date above written: Thos. Hatton, Rector." Hatton's neat handwriting ceases in 1798, illness with age having perhaps laid him low. A gap melancholy to behold then occurs in the register until 1804. After this some illiterate clerk writes of "Shusanna" and "Lidea" and "Margreat," and other such

perversions, and makes about one entry per annum, while Hatton had made about three, then suddenly buries twelve in one year and five in the next ; and in fact, makes woful exhibition of grievous incompetency and carelessness that deserves the severest rebuke. Contrast herewith the care and precision of one of Hatton's later entries :—“ 1790, Sep. 19. Privately baptis'd Hortense the Daughter of Captⁿ René Nevé and his wife Lady Theresa Beatrix L'Issoir. She was born the preceeding Day at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Recd into the Church Nov. 22nd 1790. Sponsors, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Adney.” This was the second daughter of these portentous personages, the first being named Maria Cleophile, and both being provided with a ful lcomplement of god-parents. It will be observed how much more the names of these sponsors savour of our native Salopia than do the names of the parents or children ; for, indeed, the Captain and his Lady were French refugees, and copies of these entries were sought for and obtained by two visitors from France but a few years since.

And now note another work of mischievous imagination carried out by ruthless steel. Vol. 3 contains baptisms and christenings from 1793 to 1816. It contains also one wedding, which was solemnized shortly before the battle of Waterloo was fought ; but that wedding page is more than half cut out, an omen of divorce, which, I hope, found no fulfilment ; and about ten other pages are cut out altogether, after which the record marches solemnly on to our own day in the dull and formal manner which the prosaic conscience of the nineteenth century demands.

INCUMBENTS OF WATERS UPTON.

In compiling the following list, I have had the assistance of the Rev. J. B. Davies, the present rector, and in consulting the Episcopal Act Books at Lichfield I have been much aided by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher,

The first eleven names are taken bodily from Eyton's great work (vol. viii., p. 58). The Episcopal Act Books supply the names following up to 1529, after which date the names occurring in the Parish Registers have been mostly corroborated from the "Liber Institutionum" or from other sources. The Abbey of S. Peter, Salop, appear to have obtained the advowson about 1245, and to have always presented up to 1529, at least, i.e., until their dissolution.

Peter, Parson of Upton, was found dead in his bed, as reported by the Bradford Jurors at the Assizes of 1256. He had been buried without view of the Coroner, an omission for which the Vills of Upton, Crudgington, Rowton, and Cold Hatton were answerable.

John le Enfaunt, being dead on Jan. 27, 1310, Master John de Bruneshope was instituted to Opton on the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of Salop, who likewise presented in the following instances until their dissolution:—Sir Robert Ridel resigning the Curative Chapel of Upton Parva on June 29, 1318,

Sir John de Hatton, Chaplain, was admitted on July 14 following. He is, probably, that "John, Parson of Upton Waters" who occurs in 1345-6 as having been disseized of a considerable estate in High Hatton.

Sir John de Hodynet, Rector, dying on April 23, 1350,

William de Walsche, Chaplain, was admitted on May 11 following. He died in 1382, when on June 27

John, son of Thomas Gech, having the First Tonsure, was instituted to this Free Chapel. He died in 1387, when on May 23,

William de Rodenhurst, Priest, was admitted. He resigned in 1389, and on July 3 of that year, Nicholas de Peshale was instituted. In 1384 Peshale, till then rector of Kyngeslyne, in the diocese of Lincoln, became rector of Edgmond by exchange.¹ He resigned Edgmond

¹ Cf. Eyton, vol. ix., p. 129.

in 1425, having apparently held Waters Upton as well for some years.

Thomas Harlyng, Rector of Upton Parva, died in 1423. On the death of Harlyng

Dom. Johannes Corbet was instituted 5 Aug., 1423. Corbet having resigned,

Dom. Willelmus Slepe was instituted 24 March, 1427.

Dom. Thomas Mynde, rector, resigned before 31 Jan., 1477, when

Dom. Robert Wellyn Achaden Ep'us was instituted.

This "Rev. Father in Xt. Robert Bp. of Achaden," as he is called on his resignation, is somewhat puzzling. One Robert Wellys was Bishop of Achonry, in Ireland, for some years after 1473, though a correspondent in *Noies and Queries* insists that *Episcopus Achadensis* must mean Bishop of Aghadoe, which See is now united to Limerick and Ardfert. Anyhow, this rector appears to have been an Irish Bishop. On the resignation of Wellyn

Thomas Lylleshull was instituted 21 July, 1483.

John Hyll, rector, having died, was succeeded on 6 April, 1529, by Rogerus Hayndon.

In the Valor of 1534-5 the preferment of Roger Hayndon is put at £4, chargeable with two shillings for procurations and 10½d. for synodals.

Roger Lowe had no degree and no license to preach. He signs the registers from 1547 to 1631, and was rector from at least 1602 to the latter date. He and his wife were both buried at Ercall Magna.

William James, M.A., was instituted 10 April, 1632, on the presentation of the King. Died 14 Feb., 1691, æt. 82. Buried at Waters Upton, where a memorial brass states that he laboured 64 years!

Miles Field occurs in the register as rector in 1699.

John Tourneor was instituted 19 April, 1718, on the presentation of the King; died 2 July, 1741; buried at Bolas Magna.

John Brooke, instituted 1 Sep., 1741, was also second master of Shrewsbury Grammar School. During his

incumbency the church was "new built" in 1742, and a silver flagon, chalice and paten were presented in 1748. He was buried at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, in 1763, and was commemorated there by a brass tablet behind the choir stalls.

Thomas Hatton, B.A., was instituted 22 Feb., 1764, and inducted 21 April, on the death of John Brooke and on the presentation of the King. He and his wife were buried at Waters Upton.

Robert W. B. Hill succeeded Hatton in 1807, was buried at Waters Upton in 1815, and is commemorated by a brass in the church there.

Richard Hill, 1815-1822, lived principally at Hawke-stone with his father; Sir John Hill. Buried at Prees.

Richard Corfield, 1822-1865, was also rector of Pitch-ford, and lived but little at Waters Upton. Buried at Llangattock-upon-Usk, where his son William was rector and his grandson William Booth is the present rector.

John Bayley Davies, M.A., Cantab., instituted 16 Jan., 1866, is the present rector.

A SHREWSBURY MAN IN IRELAND IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

BY THE REV. G. W. FISHER.

IN the first School List that Shrewsbury can boast, that of 1562, the name of Humfrey Mackworth occurs in the 2nd Class. The boy is described as an Oppidan, and the son of a Bailiff or past Bailiff of the Town of Shrewsbury. His father was Mr. John Mackworth, who had filled the office three times, in 1540, 1548, and 1557. In all probability, Sir Henry Sidney took Humfrey Mackworth with him to Ireland when he went there for the first time as Lord Deputy in January, 1566-7. Writing of him some time afterwards, he speaks of having known him from his youth, and calls him "a boy of my own breeding." Humfrey Mackworth's name is frequently spoken of with commendation in the Irish State Papers. In 1579, at the capture of Carigfoch, a stronghold of the Desmonds, Captain Mackworth was the first to enter the Castle. In a letter to his successor, Arthur Lord Grey, written when he was leaving Ireland in 1580, Sir Henry Sidney described Humfrey Mackworth as "the best worthy of the Captens" that he "left behind him." About this time Mackworth married Elizabeth, the widow of Captain Henry Davells, who had held the post of Constable of Dungarvan Castle, and who, after many years' good service, had been murdered by the Irish shortly before August 5th, 1579. In 1581, as appears from a letter of the Lord Deputy to Lord Burleigh, dated August 31st, Capt. Mackworth was in command of a body of soldiers who had been detailed to keep watch on the O'Mores and the O'Connors. The force

at his disposal consisted of 500 foot soldiers and 50 horsemen. But his wife was Irish, and had good means of her own, and, if we are to believe Sir Nicholas Malbye, Mackworth became infected by the disease to which, Sir Nicholas declares, all Englishmen were liable under such circumstances ; instead of using forcible measures, he tried to attain his ends by "plots and practices," showing favour to some of the Irish chieftains with the view of so securing their support for the English cause. Both Sir Nicholas and the Lord Chancellor warned Mackworth that *Cormack O'Connor*, whom he thought he had secured as a friend, and who had promised him to kill *Tege O'Connor*, another of the O'Connor chieftains, was secretly on the best terms with him, and strongly urged him to go in pursuit of Cormack with her Majesty's forces. Though doubting the accuracy of the information which had reached the Council, Mackworth followed the advice given him, and succeeded in effecting the capture of *Tege O'Connor*. Subsequently, however, he solicited and obtained a pardon for *Tege*, and a protection for the third O'Connor chieftain, who seems to have been known indifferently by the names *Cole*, *Cahill*, and *Callough*. But this Irish ruffian, soon after, induced Mackworth to meet him on the pretence of having a secret communication of importance to make to him. Mackworth was on horseback ; and, while they were conversing, three of Cole O'Connor's "kernes" came secretly behind him, and, having pulled him from his horse, carried him off into the woods. He was, probably, murdered at once, but his fate was not known for a time in Dublin. On May 15th, 1582, the Dublin authorities had heard that the O'Connors had treacherously surprised Capt. Mackworth at Roskyr, and carried him off into the woods, and wrote to that effect to London. On the same day Sir Nicholas Malbye wrote to Walsingham at length on the subject. He speaks of Mackworth as "very valyent," expresses sorrow at his mishap, and hopes for his deliverance. But, at the same time, he tells Walsing-

ham that he thinks Mackworth had received "his just reward" for "practising with the Irish," for "bering out and bowlstering rebelles and traytors," and for "mislyking any of his own nation that dwelt within 20 miles of him." No account of Humfrey Mackworth's death is to be found in the Irish State Papers. But the omission is supplied by the writer of Taylor's MS., to whom the details had, doubtless, been communicated by some of the Mackworth family at Shrewsbury.

1582. This yeare and in the month of maye one capten mackworthe beinge a shropshire man and borne in shrosberie towne servinge of longe tyme in Ireland and as bold a man as ever served there (who in hys tyme had slayne greate noimbers of Iryshe rebelles) was tacken by a trane goinge from dynelyn whom to hys house by those wth he mystrusted least and so by hys enyynys was cruelly dismemberyd and manglid in pecēs savinge hys headd wth was cutt of whole and no p^t thereof defacid and the same sennt to the Earle of desmonde.

On May 25th, 1583, Lord Ormonde wrote to the Council in England pleading the cause of Mrs. Mackworth and her children, on the ground of the services rendered to the State by both her husbands. The Lord Justice of Ireland supported this appeal, and in the course of the year grants were made for the support of both families.

(Irish State Papers, Sidney State Papers, and Taylor's MS.).

SELATTYN : A HISTORY OF THE PARISH.

BY THE HON. MRS. BULKELEY-OWEN.

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. VIII., p. 98.

1710. *Henry Sacheverell* (continued). The following is a description of the Portrait of Dr. Sacheverell, and of the two Playing Cards (Six and Ten of Diamonds), of which illustrations are given in the *Transactions*, vol. viii., pages 78 and 81.

Catalogue of Satirical Prints and Drawings, B. M., Vol. II.
No. 1501. To the unknown Author of the High Church Champion and his two seconds.

An engraved broadside, with a design representing two Angels supporting an Engraved Portrait of Sacheverell. Fame hovers over the portrait with her trumpet at her lips, and a laurel wreath in her hand. On the ground lie Folly and Envy.

This is a reply to No. 1498. Below are engraved:—

See Spightful Numskul of Fanatick brood,
Once in thy Life thy qualities do good
See whom thou striv'st to tarnish shine more bright ;
So innocent a thing is Foolish Spight.
See him ascend with Fame and Angels round,
Whilst thy two Emblems grovel on the ground,
But if thou sayest, " Those Emblems are not mine "
Then take the Devil, for the Devil's thine.
I own Shallow Fool that your Emblem in print
Is brim full of Wit, or the Devil is in't.

CARDS ABOUT SACHEVERELL.

No. 1546. *Six of Diamonds*.—Sacheverell in his Coach received in Wales with acclamations. The people appear to be miserably poor. Goats scamper up the mountain sides of the background.

Here Welch Parishioners attend his Coach,
And joy to See their Minister's Approach.

No. 1546. *Ten of Diamonds.*—Sacheverell receiving from the Bishop of St. Asaph Institution to the living of Selattyn, Shropshire.

St. Asaph's Bishop, for his Flock's Instruction,
Allows his Institution and Induction,

1713.

Wm Daker
“Master of Arts, of Trinity College, Cambridge, was inducted Rector of the Church and Parish of Selattyn by the patronage of Robert Lloyd of Aston, Esq., June 23, Año Dom. 1713.”¹

He compounded for the firstfruits 4 June 1713, and is styled Esquire in the Composition Book.²

The earliest mention that we have of the family of Daker (or Dager, as it was spelt until the middle of the 17th century), is that of “Thomas Dager,” one of the Burgesses of Shrewsbury, to whom Edward II. granted protection for a year, upon Aug. 24, 1312.³ Fifty years later we find Richard and Robert Dager tenants of the Royal Manor of Condrover, Co. Salop.

Whether the family had their origin in the town or country, we do not know. Their name—Dager, Degher, i.e., Dyer, seems to point to the town. Thomas Dager was, probably, a member of the Mercers' Company, of whom the Dyers would form a part.

The boys mentioned as oppidans in Shrewsbury School Register:—1563, Thomas Dager; 1571, Rogerus Dager; 1580, Andrew and Danyell Dager; 1585, Danniell Dager—were, doubtless, the descendants of the burgess of 1312. Be this as it may, they do not concern us, for the Rector of Selattyn belonged to the Condrover branch of the family.

¹ Selattyn Register.

² Firstfruits Comp. Bk., P.R.O.

³ Cal. Pat. Rolls, 6 Ed. II., p. 487.

In the Court Rolls of Condover¹ the first entry of the Dagers is that of:—

37 Ed. III. Ričus Dager tenet de domino² ij mesuagia et dimidiata virgatam terre secundum consuetudinem manerij et reddit per annum ij^s vi^d.

Under the same date appears:—

Ruiton Magna.³ Robertus Dager et Nich'us le Wallshe tenent de domo unum mess' et di virgat ter' scdm &c. ij^s iij^d.

On the Tuesday before S. Luke, 50 Ed. III. (1376), “Dyonyse Dager surrendered, and Cicely allso, one sellyon⁴ of lande in Lyttyl Ryton⁵ in Willerslowe” . . . ; and on 16th Feb., 51 Ed. III. (1377), “Dyonyse Dager was presented [at the Court] for nott making her inclosure att *yemall* at Gainesbridge end.”⁶

We do not know what relationship existed between Richard, Robert, Dyonyse, and Cicely Dager, and of the ladies we hear no more.

Robert Dager died 18 Rich. II. (1394), and upon “Friday after the Feast of S. Margaret” of that year, “the homage do say, that Robert Dager and . . . dyd holde certayne cotagis of the Abbotte of Saloppe and other lands and ten'ts of the lorde and dyed in cotages of the abbotte and coventts, yett the lorde owght to have the harryotte and Escheates.” . . .

Richard Dager was alive in 1376 and 1377, for both those years he “payde pannage of his swyne.” He probably died the end of 1377, for on the Monday before the Feast of S. Thomas the Martyr (Dec. 29), 1 Rich. II. his son Thomas Dager appears to have been

¹ From his copy, kindly lent to me by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater.

² Nicholas Burnell.

³ Berewick of Condover.

⁴ “From the French ‘seillon,’ which signifies a ridge of ground arising between two furrows, and contains no certain quantity.”—*Law Dict.*, Jacob.

⁵ Yemall, hiemale, i.e., Christmas, but here it may be a place-name.

in possession, for he "surrendered halfe a noke¹ of lande with the appurtenances of the lords' demaynes for the which he payd ij^s vj^d.

There seem to have been two Dagers bearing the Christian name of Thomas holding lands separately and together. A statement of their possessions is given to the Court on the "Monday before S. Peter ad vincula 9 Hen. 5" (1421). I think we may assume that Thomas Dager, junior, was the son of Richard Dager, as the first entry of their possessions is identical.

Thomas Dager Junior, dyd knowledge hymselfe to holde in ffee according to the Custome of the Manner ij mesys and ij nooks of lande and doth render therefore by yeare ij^s vj^d.

To his paternal holding he added the following :—

The same Thomas doth hold ij percells of demayne lande by coppie of Cowrtte Rowll not yett shewed wherefore he hath daye to shewe untill the next Cowrtte and rendryth therfore by yeare xvij^d.

The same Thomas holdeth a p'cell of grounde called the myll dyche and payeth yerely 1^d. Item he holdeth att will halfe the lande called Cooks place and rendryth therefore by yeere ij^s vi^d. Item he holdeth j acre in Endsbridge in burttons fielde of the waste and rendryth by yeare iij^d.

Thomas Dager, junior, also held "one pasture grounde called Elmhurste by dede . . . and payd xij^d."

"Thomas Dager the elder" held "in ffee i mese and i noke of lande and rendreth by yere ij^s ij^d. Item he holdeth one acre of land in fee . . . id."

Then "Thomas Dager the elder, Thomas Dager the younger, William Botte and Richard Botte helde all the foresayd purtenances of the demayne lands and rendreth by yeare xxij^s." This was granted to them by the Lord "for the terme of xx yearees" at the Court held "Wednesday after the F^t of Saynte Benedicte 8 Hen. IV."

¹ "12 acres and a half of land, but the quantity is generally uncertain."—*Law Dict.*, Jacob.

"The quarter of a yard land, which varies according to the place."—*Halliwell Dict.*

Besides these "Thomas Dager the elder" held "vij acres which late were of Richard Woode under Bury Woode and rendreth by yeere ij^s." And "Thomas Dager Junior" held iij acres called the longe acre att will . . . ij^s."

At this same Court (1421), Thomas Dager "surrendered . . . one noke of Land with the appurtenances of the demaynes which he payde ij^s vj^d a yeare for."

The following year "the daye before All Saints 1 Hen. VI," it is stated, Thomas Dager, junior, held "a certayne pasture called the Myddyll lye," and that he "was complayned upon for holding it," as it "was won't to be com'on after the hey was carryed."

On the "Monday in the Feast of S. Luke, 4 H. VI." (1425), Thomas Dager, the elder, "made fyne . . . to inquire whether he might geave a Messuage and a noke of lande in Condoover, which was sometime Geffry Barrett's to whom hitt pleased him and they say he might," so he "surrendered halfe of his demayne which he did holde with John Adams . . . and it was granted unto John Adams for xx yeares for the rentt of xxxij^s per annum."

At the same Court he "surrendered to Thomas Dager the younger one assarte¹ against the woode called the newe place lately of Richard Dellwood and the same Thomas surr^d the same agayne unto the foresayd Thomas the elder for time of his lyffe and after his decease to remayne to the sayd Thomas the yonger and gave the lorde for a fyne xij^d.

The following year, 5 Hen. VI., the Court granted to "Thomas Dager junior to have the mete, and Boundes of a parcell of lande against Wylckynslye and another at Smetheshale," and it re-granted to him "a portion called Elmhurstre whiche John Smythe lately helde by the rent of xij^d and a moore called Elmhurstre more, of

¹ "Assart lands are parts of forest cleared of wood, and put into a state of cultivation."—*Halliwell Dict.*

the rent of $iiijs$ a yeare . . . and gave for fyne vs and was admytted."

In 6 Hen. VI., "Thomas Dager junior dyed and the land remayned to Sybbyll his wife." Sybbell died the same year, and the lands went to "John her sonne." So at the Court held Wednesday before S. Luke, 6 Hen. VI. (1427), we find "John Dager sonne of Thomas Dager junior gave $xxvj$ $vijd$ for fyne to have all those landes w^h his father dyd hold of the olde tenure."

At the same time for Thomas Dager, he "payde for a harryotte a bullocke price xij and for escheates ij colltes p'ce $iiijs$ vjd , ij equos pruce vjs and vj piggs $iiijs$ vjd and the lande remayneth to John sonne of the sayd Thomas." Also for "Sybbell Dager . . . payde for a harryote a bullock p'ce vij and the same is in the custodye of John her sonne."

The first mention of John Dager was two years before, when he came with three others "and made fyne" to know "whatt waye they ought to have to the Churche of Condover and where the same is they were accustomed to have."

In 7 Hen. VI., "The Bayly was to answer for a Cockshute¹ lett to the Vicker of the Church of Condover, $iiijs$ and for the like to John Dager."

In 9 Hen. VI. John Dager got into trouble for enclosing "a certayne p'cell of lande lyeing next berry-woode w^h was waste to be com'en," and he was amerced.

In 10 Hen. VI. arose a "question betwixt Richard Harrys and John Dager for the chesne."

11 Hen. VI. "John Dager stopped a com'en waye leading to hynford's bridge unto the fields of burton and then he turned the water upon Cloyhale," and in 18 Hen. VI. he stopped "a certayne waye by w^h men went from the Towne of Condover to burton."

¹ Cockshute, a glade in the woods, down which the woodcock came and were caught in nets stretched across for that purpose. The annual rental of these was 4d. or 6d., and there was some competition for them.

The following year, 11 Hen. VI., Raphe Condore surrendered "half a mese and notte of lands in Condover to the use of John Dager . . . John gave ij^s for a fyne and was admytted."

12 Hen. VI., "John Dager dyd make a reskue of his cattell taken for damages done unto Ric. Harrys w^{ch} cattell the forresayde Ric. wolde have ympounded . . . Amerced . . . John Dager in xij^d for the reskue aforesayd."

In 15 Hen. VI. (1436), there seem to have been two Dagers bearing the name of John, one of whom was son and heir to William Dager, and the other the son and heir of Thomas Dager, junior. Both of them claim the lands of Thomas Dager, the elder, who was, apparently, now dead. "William Jones and John Dager came to inquire if they ought to have a messuage and noke of lande in Condover w^{ch} they hadde of Thomas Dager senior for a certaine some of money which they payde unto the sayde Thomas" (i.e., which he had mortgaged to them) "unto the which John Dager makyth clayme to have according to the custome." No verdict was given by the Court, for in 18 Hen. VI., William Jones and John Dager make again the same enquiry.

The Court 15 Hen. VI. says that "John Dager is the sonne and heyre of William Dager cussyn and heyre of Thomas Dager Senior," and that he "tooke of the lorde one mese and the noke of lande in Condover . . . and gave for fyne iij^s iiiij^d." Also they say "Matylda Dager is deaseesed and payde the better parte of a cowe for a harryotte the w^{ch} was praysed at vj^s viij^d.

In 16 Hen. VI., the other John Dager apparently came to make enquiries. The Roll says:—"John Dager came to enquire whatt landes and tenements Thomas Dager the elder had of the olde tenure and of his own purchase, and whatt William Jones and John Dager dyd geave in money for the same landes and whether they bought the same landes joynly and whatt value they receavyd of the same landes sythens the purchase of the same. The homage sayth the

landes of the olde tenure was bowght and the purchasyd lands was gevynne."

In 17 Hen. VI. we have a further description of these latter:—"The homage sayth that a acre in Croggenhelde and another parcell called Rodmore's yelde and a p'cell called by newaye and Sprydwycks was of Thomas Dager's purchasyd lande."

In 18 Hen. VI., "The Lord granted to Thomas hodgis, John dager, and davyd buttler xij acres of waste lande lyeng in Whetehall¹ whereof ij acres ys in the lordes handes and for the resydue they gave vj^s p. anñ."

19 Hen. VI., John Dager was Reve.

21 Hen. VI., "John Dager surr^d . . . one messuage wh^{ch} was Thomas Dager's Senior's, one p'cell of land called horshall, two sellyons of lande called theves sty, 3 medowes lyenge in the fieldes agaynste Aldfelde, and a cotage lying next the house of John Dager to the use of Deyo buttler and John bullocke who gave iiijs for a fyne." Apparently he regretted this, for 29 Hen. VI. and 30 Hen. VI., John Dager was "at varyauns" with them about these lands. The jury decided against him. 25 Hen. VI. he was again in trouble about the common land: "John Dager and Richard harrys were complained of for kepynge the lyons in severall, which ought to be Com'en land every thirde yeare." He was related to Richard Harrys, for the latter with "Matylda his wyffe, daughter and heyre to Rich. Tomckyns and cosin and heyre of John Dager the elder," recovered a clayme they brought against Alys Buttler and John Bullocke in 1466.

32 Hen. VI. "John Dager junior made inquescyon whether John Dager senior dyd sell unto Deyo buttler and John Byddell (sic) a messuage and a cottage and a noke of lande in Condover wth appurts and whether John Dager junior be his heyer and ought to have the same for a some of money." And 34 Hen. VI., "John

¹ Wheathall, a berewick of Condover.

Dager the younger came to enquere whether he might redeme the same agayne and hett was sayde that John Dager the elder lyvinge he cowlde nott."

35 Hen. VI. "John Dager senior sonne of William Dager surrendered a tofte and a noke of lande . . . in Condoover to the use of Dackyn ap Atha¹ and Alys hys wyffe and John Bullocke." This was called "Dager's place lyeing by Endsbridge of the newe haye." Alys surrendered it in 1473-4.

1 Rich. III. (May, 1484), "John Dager sen" dyede whom helde a messuage and two nokes of lande which remayned to Sybbyll." The heriot paid was "a cowe brinddyd p'ce vi^s."

But we must go back to 3 Ed. IV. (1463), when "Richarde Dager and Sybbell his wyffe" lay claim to some lands in Little Ryton, which they do not get.

The next year, 4 Ed. IV., John Adams claims some land in their tenure.

8 Ed. IV., "John the sonne of Rich. Dager" enquires if "he had more right to a messuage and a noke of land . . . than John Dager had in his holding." He says "he payed x merckes" for them. The verdict about this was ordered to be given 14 Ed. IV., and "the jury was fyned in vi^s and viij^d a pece" for not having given their verdict.

8 Ed. IV., "John Dager gave for a fyne for a noke and a half of land vi^s viij^d.

11 Ed. IV., John Dager came and said he should not alienate his lands, "but that the same shulde descend after his decease and Sybbell hys wyffe unto Robart his sone."

22 Ed. IV. (January 26, 1482), "John Dager junior made clayme unto vj acres of arrable land and 6 acres of medowe in Lyttyll Ryton in the holding of John hodgis."

¹ Dackyn ap Atha is the only Welshman mentioned in Condoover, and him they murdered in 1461-2. His wife Alys was daughter to John Westley. (Ap Atha becomes Batha, and thence Batho, Bathoe, and Bather).

1 Ed. V., "John Dager¹ surr^d all his landes and ten^{ts} w^h was sometyme Sybbell his mothers in Lyttyll Ryton to the use of John Hodgis payng ii^d a yeare . . . and for a fyne ij^d and was admytted."

John Dager, junior, must have been dead by 1494, for his son Robart Dager makes enquiries 10 Hen. VII. as to what rent he ought to pay "for lands in Ryton;" and in 11 Hen. VII. he asks "whether he had right unto a messuage and lands called Hallwardyn's place," which appears to have been mortgaged to Fullcke Gosenell by John Dager. An agreement was made between John Gosenell and Robart Dager, but one Robart Gosenall renews the dispute in 17 Hen. VII. and 23 Hen. VII.

Robert Dager appears to have been the rightful owner, for he surrenders the lands to "John Harrys of Wheatehall and Alyss hys wyffe," and gives "the lorde vj^s and viij^d for a fyne."

16 Hen. VII., Robert Dager's temper was short, for "a Payne of vj^s and viij^d was layde upon him for disturbing the Cowrte with great and unhonest wordes." . . . "butt ytt was pardoned for that he sued in the Cowrte in the office of underbayly."

22 Hen. VII., Robert Dager enquires concerning right to lands mortgaged to him in Doddington by Thomas and Alyss Hodgis.

22 Hen. VII., 1, 2, and 7 Hen. VIII., he disputes with John and Isabell Longdon about "a mese and a halfe yarde of lande in Great Ryton," and the jury give against him.

In 8 Hen. VIII., he "carryed away the corne and hey owte of yemall before he hav satisfyed unto John Longden the rentt of the same."

The next year, 9 Hen. VIII., Thursday after S. Mark, 1517, "Robart Dager w^h held a messuage and cotage with appurt^s ys deade and payde for a harryote, the better part of an oxe and for escheats iij piggs, p^{ce} iij^s

¹ John, son of Richard and Sybbell Dager.

and a white colt prycē ij^s and a gelded colt p'ce xvij
and that William Dager is his heyre and the lands
remayne to Margery his wyffe."

11 Hen. VIII., "William Dager hath stopped a
s'tayne place att the Gannowe bridge ende, and also he
hath inclosyd, and inclosyd holdeth, a certayne percell
of the com'en there."

12 Hen. VIII., 30 April, he enquires "whether he
hath more right to a mese and ij nokes of land in
Doddington called Bullocke's land than the same
Bullocke." He also "made clayme to a messuage and
a noke of lande in Condover called Mawde Dager's
grounde." He and his mother "Margery Dager widowe"
were presented for having "sett quycke setts upon the
lorde's grounde at Callstocks spryng after they had
Monycyon and Injuncyon to the contrary, that
they shulde nott do so uppon payne of fourttye
shillynges."

13 Hen. VIII. one Richard Botte is dead, and
"Johane wife of John Harrys of Chatforde, Margarett
wife of John Hodgis of Ryton, and the wife of William
Latewarde, Elynor Dager be his sisters and next
heyres." I do not know the relationship of Elynor
Dager to the others. An undated entry in the Court
Rolls says:—"Take order for the cotage that Elynor
Dager holdeth of houghtons grounde" and "cause
Elynor Dager to buylde her barne agayne." In "1579
Elynor Dager gave Richard Harrys ij days Reping to
the intent he sholde cutte my hedge." Condover
Register gives her burial 27 March, 1579.

15 Hen. VIII., "William Dager continued his formall
clayme touching hallwardens landes."

19 Hen. VIII., "He shall suffycently make at the
Gannowbridge end, and shall amende the come'n waye."

20 Hen. VIII., his mother "Margery Dager, the
wyfe of Robert Dager the w^{ch} did hold a messuage and
ij nokes of lande in Condover ys deade and payde for
a harryote a Cowe. And for a messuage in howghton
ther came nothing."

21 Hen. VIII., "William Dager gave vjs viij^d for a fyne of a messuage and iij nokes of lande, one cotage with an orchard in Condover, the w^{ch} Margery Dager the wife of Robert Dager dyed seisyd of and it was granted."

22 Hen. VIII., William Dager exchanged lands with John Harrys and "gave the lorde xij^d for a fyne."

26 Hen. VIII. he makes enquiries about a hedge "betwixt Catlowe's Lane and the Lymes," and his right to a pasture called "Cooks place."

26 Hen. VIII. another John Dager appears, in a dispute about an orchard, and in 26 Hen. VIII. about "a tenement in Condover." He appears to have kept an alehouse, for "The jury do putt a Payne that every victuler within the lordship of Condover shall sell by Lawfull measures, viz. owte of the house, A quarte and a pynte of Ale and within their howys according to the measure of Katheryne Sondford, called the oken potte. The tasters of bredde and Ale saye upon theire othes that Nicholas White, John Dager and William Mynsterley sell bredde and Ale excessively and therefore they were severally am'ced in xx^d a pece."

27 and 37 Hen. VIII., William Dager is mentioned as being Attorney for one Thomas Lake.

29 Hen. VIII. they say "John Harrys ought to have of William Dager the iij shoffe [sheaf] that he had growen in Croggenhelde," and "William Dager surr^d ij percells in the moore" in 3 and 4 Philip and Mary. He died that year, and then were "paid for escheats a colt and viij piggs."

27 Hen. VIII., Richard Dager is "payned to amende the fosters Lake," and "Item to knowe whereby Richard Dager holdeth his house in Chatford."

31 Hen. VIII., "M^d that upon Sundaye ye 7 June Thomas Haywarde tooke occasyon to speake to the good wyfe Dager as she came to Churche and sayde if she wolde take a cowple of chickyns and go to Mr. Leighton¹ to plysse, he wolde shewe her howe she

¹ William Leighton of Plash mar. Margery, d. and coheir of Fulke Sprencheaux, who died in 1499.

sholde cast the Woode open. Robart Dager yt is to be suspected gave his mother coñsayle and allso encouraged her unto the trying of the hedge."

37 Hen. VIII., "The Lorde's Wastes . . . Watkyn Parcke in the tenure of John Dager."

"John Dager of Cardyton holdeth by Copye of Courtte Roll of 15 May 26 Hen. VIII, one close or parcell of lande called Watkyns parcke."

20 Eliz. (4th and 5th Sep., 1578), "Roger Harrys senior had carryed owte of the Woode lesswes two croppes of the acree trees . . . by Richard Harrys and John Dagar."

6 Sept., "Thomas Dager ys to answer for that my bayly delyuert his oxen owte of Thomas a Wood's folde vj^d."

26 Oct., 1578, gives Thomas Dager and John Dager in a list of tenants.

1579, "Anne Dager threated that she wolde cawse Richard harrys¹ to cutte my hedge."

Anne Dager, spinster was bur. 24 Feb., 1609.

1580, 15 January, "Thomas Gabbett of Condover confessyd unto me that John Dager, Thomas Dager's sonne dyd both plucke and cutte his mare's tayle and that hys father was privy thereof and ys a noble to the lord.

The first Sundaye in lentt we are viij or x playe'g at Shovill a borde att Richard harrys of Condover as yt was sayde by Robart Dager and confessyd by Thomas Ball."²

1580. "John Dager holdeth 3 nooks of cus-

tomary landes and a cottage and payeth

Now Sam. Dager vj^s and v^d.

and Will. Dager "Item he holdeth six acres iij quarter in Berrywood by copie decre iij^s iij^d ob.

¹ He was living at Wheathall.

² The "payne for playing att bowles, tables, or cardes for golde or sylluer by daye or by night" was "iij^s iiiij^d 32 Hen. VIII." The game was played on a board, by sliding metal pieces at a mark.—*Walker's Dict.*, ed. 1831.

“ Item in like of the mannor per ann.
or a messuage in howghton.

“ Item he holden in the Broken iiiij
acres ij^s.

“ Item a pasture at wyll called
Whytleys lye, per ann. xxv^s.”

1580. “ Robart Dager holdeth a cottage at
Since wyll, one percell of the Abbey grounde
Will. Dager and payeth yearely xij^d.”

1581, 19 August, “ Edward Crompton jun^r and
Robart Dager were huntting at Mablyns Crosse with
ether of them a greyhound.”

1581. Some lands were in question between John
Dager and Rich. Mynsterley.

1582. Amongst “ leasers of corne contrary to the
payne ” was “ Robart Dager one boye.”

1583, 6th June. Amongst a list of tennis players is
“ Thomas Dager junior.”

Ibid. John Dager was “ a carryer of tymber to
M^{rs} Henry Townsende.”

1584. “ Vewe what John Dager hath done abowth the mowth
of the fleame, it is sayde he hath pleached into the water, and
sticked the same to make it sande and ympeayre the fleame.

Aske Thomas Dager what words were spoken agaynst me
or my brother at Kowtts shoppe that night I went to see the
dysordre there.

The 15 Maye Thomas Dager and Richard Dager did laye a
stallnette by Thomas Taylor's Cookemore, and afterwards went
up the river groping of trowghtes and came not home untyll
abowtes ij of the clock Saterday morning. teste W. Gabbett.”

1595. “ A survey of Landes and tent^s.

	A.	R.	P.
One close called ye new haye (exchanged with William Dager for a little meadow by leas)		5	00 16
One close of John Dagers ¹ adjoyning to ye			

¹ This is, probably, the John Dagar who married Johane Shulker
14 July, 1595, and had children:—William, bapt. 17 Nov., 1597;
Thomas, bap. 12 March, bur. 29 April, 1599; Dory, bap. 22 Jan.,
1603. He was bur. 3 Dec., 1607. His will is at Lichfield, proved 1608

way to Cantlop and frodgleyn and ye gate of Condover Green...	...	...	2	02	15
One close of Widow Dager's adjoininge to ye same ...	...	...	6	03	12
39 Elizabeth (1596-7), A presentment of John Hynes, Bayly of the Manor upon John Dagar, Richard Dagar and Thomas Dagar for fysshinge in the lord's river ut patet. A Payne v ^s on each of them."					

These extremely interesting entries concerning the ancestors of our Rector, conclude with :—

"Lease granted by me and others, Lady Day 1651.
Henry Dager Copyhold 0 4 0."

Condover Register has the baptism of Henry, son of John Dager, 15 Feb., 1600.

The Will of John Dagar of Condover :—

¹ "In Dei Nomine Amen.

The 21 daye of Sept, 1549 (3 Ed. VI.).

I, John Dagar of Condover I give and bequethe my soule to Almichtie God and to our Lady Saynt Mary and to all the holy company of heaven and my body to be buried in the Churcheyarde of Condover.

I give . . . to John Dagar my brother's son all my taking in Wallys and sixe kyne and then the sayd John shall paye to his brother Richard xxvi^s viij^d the which I do owe to the sayd Richard and yf he will not so doo I will he shall have foure pounds of money.

I give . . . to Marget Dager my servant 40^s.

to Kateryn bradfeld two yerling heyfres.

to John Dagar the sonne of William Dagar a pott.

to Marget Dagar his syster a pann.

to Thomas Dagar the sonne of Richard Dagar my howse and thappurtenances set and lying in Condover payng to Alice my daughter 6^s 8^d yerely out of the same during her naturall lyfe and then to have the hole after her decease to hym and his heyres for ever and for lacke of heyre of the said Thomas to remayne to my brother Williain and his heyres for ever.

I give to John Wolfe my best rogge Cote . . . to Richard Powell 3^s 4^d . . . to Thomas Heywood 3^s 4^d to Jane Bradfold 3^s 4^d.

¹ Will. Populwell 42, Somerset House.

I will that John Crompton my sonne in lawe shall choice whether he will be satisfiied and contented with the parcells of goodes that I have delyvered unto hym, whiche I esteym to be worthe twentye nobles and better, or else to repaye them againe to my executors and to take of them vi^l 8^s 4^d.

The rest of my goodes, my debtes, and bequests discharged and paide, and I being brought home, I give . . . to William Dagar my brother and Thomas Dagar, the sonne of Richarde Dagar whom I make executors.

Witnes. William Heynes, Roger Anns, Thomas Smythe, William Shrygley Clerk with others.

Prob. granted P. C^t Cant. Nov. 14, 1549.
to Thomas and William Dagar,"

Thomas Dagar and his cousin John Dagar, both dying in 1593, four months after each other, the property descended to Samuel, the son of John Dagar, and continued in the direct male line for four generations, when it passed by the marriage of Ann Daker, in 1765, to the Harleys. It is now possessed by Phillip Edward Daker Harley, Esq.

There is a tablet in Condovery Church to the Rev. Edward Daker, the last of his family, who died May 30, 1820, s.p., aged 80. He never held any cure of souls, but resided for nearly 50 years at Condovery House.¹ He founded a charity at Condovery in 1808.

We have no facts to record of the five years incumbency of William Daker at Selattyn. His Will is dated

Feb. 23, 1714.

He bequeathes his "real and personal estate to my nephew William Daker son of my late brother Edward Daker of Wheatall" with a charge of "£10 on my tenement in Pontesbury to the daughter of my late brother Edward Daker, my niece Margaret Daker.

I give . . . to Sister Thornes £5 . . . to my brother Samuel Daker of Condovery £5."²

Selattyn Register tells us that "William Daker, M.A., died Feb. 19, and was buried at Condovery," and

¹ This information was kindly given by his great-great nephew, the present owner, Phillip Edward Daker Harley, Esq.

² Will S. Asaph Dio. Registry.

the latter states that "William Daker, Clerk, was buried ye 21st February, 1718."

DAGER, OR DAKER, OF CONDOVER.

ARMS: *On a field gules 3 escallops arg.*

CREST: *A bull pass. gu. ducally gorged and chained or.*

Thomas Dager, Burgess of Shrewsbury, 24 Aug., 1312 (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 6 Ed. II).

Richard Dager, 37 Ed. III. (1363-4), alive in 1377.

Robert Dager, 37 Ed. III., d. 1394.

Thomas Dager, son and heir of Richard, m. Sybbell (who died 1427). He served on Juries of the Court of Condover 1403-4, 1426-7, and died 1427.

John Dager, son and heir.

Thomas Dager, senior, m. Juliana, d. of Geffry Barrett. He was dead in 1436-7.

William Dager.

John Dager, his son and heir, m. Sybbell. In 1436-7 he is called cousin and heir of Thomas Dager, senior. He died 1484.

Richard Dager m. Sybbell. He claimed lands 3 Ed. IV. (1463). His son and heir,

John Dager, m. Sybbell. He was dead in 1494, leaving a son and heir.

Robert Dager, who. m. Margery (who died 1528); he died 1517, leaving 2 sons, William and John.

(1) William Dager son and heir.

(2) John Dager of Cardyton, who held Watkyn's Park in 1534. He died 1549, leaving one dau., Alice, m. John Crompton. Will dated 21 Sep., prov. Nov. 14 (P.C.C. Populwell 42).

Robert's elder son,

William Dager, Attorney, d. 1557. Will prov. 1558. (Lichfield, No. 128). He left 2 sons and a daughter.

(1) John.

(2) Richard, of Chatford, bur. 7 March, 1586.¹ Son Thomas bur. 23 Oct., 1593. Will 1593 (Lichfield 92).

(1) Margaret.

John Dager bur. 22 June, 1593. Will 1593 (Lichfield 92). Had issue a son and dau.

(1) Samuel.

(1) Mary, bap. 1 April, 1593.

¹ All the family were bap. and bur. at Condover, except where otherwise stated.

Samuel Dagar, bap. 1 Dec., 1589, m. Joane (bur. 31 Oct., 1629), bur. 24 July, 1647. He had 4 sons and 3 daus.

- (1) John, bap. 19 Feb., 1614, bur. 18 May, 1615.
- (2) Samuel, bap. 15 Oct., 1620, bur. 10 Feb., 1690.
- (3) John, bap. 15 April, 1623, bur. 18 Dec., 1666.
- (4) William.

(1) Anne, bap. 3 March, 1615.

(2) Dory, bap. 15 March, 1617.

(3) Marie, bap. 31 May and bur. 9 Nov., 1629.

William Dager, the 4th son and eventual heir of Samuel, was bap. 22 Oct., 1626; mar. Margaret. He was bur. 15 March, 1692. He had 6 sons and 1 dau.

(1) Thomas, bap. 27 Oct., 1653.

(2) Samuel.

(3) William, bap. 21 Feb., 1666. Rector of Selattyn 1713-1718; d. 19 Feb., bur. 21 Feb., 1718.

(4) John, bap. 26 March, 1672, bur. 27 Jan., 1682.

(5) David or Daniel, bap. 10 Nov., bur. 23 Jan., 1674.

(6) Edward of Wheathall. He m. Susan . . . (who was bur. 1 May, 1735). He had a son and 2 daus.

(1) William of Wheathall, bap. 12 Aug. 1697, who was heir to his uncle, Rev. Wm. Daker. He m. Frances . . . (who was bur. 27 March, 1759). He was bur. 6 June, 1744, leaving 2 daus, Margaret bap. 10 July, 1730, and Elinor, bap. 16 Oct. 1733.

(1) Margaret, bap. 3 May, 1696.

(2) Dorothy, bap. 28 Aug., 1698.

(1) Anne, bap. 7 June, 1670, mar. privately at Stapleton, 21 Jan., 1692, Thomas Thornes of the Argoed, Kinnerley par., gent. They had 4 sons and 2 daus, all of whom were bap. at Kinnerley.

(1) Thomas Thornes, born 27 Mar., bap. 5 April, 1694.

(2) Samuel, born 14 July, bap. 5 Aug., bur. 17 July, 1700.

(3) Edward, born 12 Feb., bap. 5 March, 1699.

(4) Samuel, bap. 28 Jan., 1708.

(1) Anne, born 6 April, bap. 26 April, 1698.

(2) Margaret, bap. 1 January, 1711.

Samuel Daker, second son of William, bap. 26 Dec., 1663, m. Joyce . . . (who was bur. 19 March, 1726). He founded a charity at Conover in 1732, and was bur. 23 Sep., 1741. He had 2 sons and 2 daus.

(1) Samuel, bap. 18 March, 1692, bur. 28 Oct., 1715.

(2) William.

(1) Anne, bap. 16 . . . 1689.

(2) Margaret, bap. 5 April, 1695.

His second son and heir,

William Dager, bap. 29 Sep., 1703, m. Ann Denstone, or Dunstone, at S. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 26 Dec., 1726. (She was bur. from Salop 4 July, 1771). He was bur. 24 Nov., 1746. He had 5 sons and 3 daus.

- (1) Samuel, bap. 10 Oct., 1732, bur. 22 July, 1740.
- (2) William, bap. 8 Sep., 1734, bur. 29 July, 1740.
- (3) John, bap. 7 Nov., 1736, bur. 7 Aug., 1740.
- (4) Edward.
- (5) Thomas, bap. 15 April, 1744, bur. from Salop 19 Sep., 1759.
- (1) Joyce, bap. 21 Dec., 1728.
- (2) Margaret, bap. 26 Dec., 1730, bur. 28 Nov., 1737.
- (3) Ann, bap. 4 Feb., 1738, m. at Shrewsbury, 21 Feb., 1765, Samuel Harley, Alderman of Salop, Mayor 1784. She died 15 July, 1799, bur. at S. Chad's. He died 28 July, 1807, aged 67.

Edward Daker, the 4th son, bap. 4 Jan., 1740, B.A. 1763, M.A. 1766, Clerk in Holy Orders, Senior Fellow of Magdalen Coll., Oxford. He was the last of his name. Dying 20 May, 1820, bequeathed his property to Edward, the second son of his sister Ann Harley.

(Robert William Daker Harley, the present owner of Brampton Brian, Co. Hereford, is her great-grandson).

Edward Harley of Bristol, heir to his uncle Edward Daker, m. Elizabeth Lang (who d. 1863). He died 8 March, 1851, leaving an only son,

Edward Harley of Bristol, b. 19 July, 1816, m. Mary Anne Palmer (who was b. 25 Nov., 1816, d. 7 Sept., 1894). He died 25 Oct., 1888, having had 3 sons.

- (1) Edward Arthur.
- (2) George Ernest.
- (3) Philip Edward Daker Harley, the present owner of Condovery House, m. 27 June, 1895, Ada Helen, dau. of C. Tylden Wright, of Ashley Grove, Worksop.

1719.

Tho. Hanner

M.A. Trinity Coll., Cambridge. He was ordained Deacon¹ by the Bishop of Ely² 21 Dec., 1707, and Priest¹ by the Bishop of St. Asaph,³ 25 Sept., 1709.

¹ Records at S. Asaph Palace.

² John Moore

³ William Fleetwood.

The Bishop's Certificates, St. Asaph, state¹ that he was presented to Selattyn Rectory 28 May, 1719, by Robert Lloyd, Esq., and the Records at St. Asaph Palace give the same date of his collation. Selattyn Register states he was "Chaplain to the Hon^{red} Robert Lloyd, Esq., Lord of the Mannor." I suppose by this he also officiated in Aston Chapel.

He was the son of Roger Hanmer of Pentre David, and his wife Margaret Lloyd, of Aston. It is unnecessary to repeat all the information given about him in Chapter III.; but it may be well to state that Thomas and Roger Hanmer, grandfather and father of this Rector, were tenants, not owners, of Pentre David.

It was not until 1825 that George Henry Warrington added Pentre David to the Pentrepant estate. It was given to him in exchange for other lands by the Hon. Frederick West (3rd son of John, 2nd Earl De la Warr), who, probably, became possessed of it through his second wife Maria, second sister and coheir of Richard Myddelton of Chirk Castle, who died in 1796. It was, doubtless, part of the lands which were her share of the Myddelton estate.

Pentre David has lately changed hands again. It was purchased by William, Lord Harlech, together with the Pentrepant estate, in 1895. He is also the owner of the other farm of this name, which was bought by the Brogyntyn trustees in 1822, from Thomas Jackson of Pentrewern, who had purchased it from Mr. Birds, who in his turn had bought it from Miss Baugh, who had inherited it from her father, Thomas Baugh.² It had previously belonged to the Owens of Woodhouse, and was by them sold to Mr. Baugh.

But to return to our Rector, St. Asaph records tell us that he was "Resident" in his parish, by no means

¹ P.R.O.

² "1781. Sarah Baugh of Pentre David, bur. 28 Oct." Selattyn Register.

"1809. Thomas Baugh, gent., Pentre David, aged 84, died 9th, bur. 13th Dec." Selattyn Register.

a common occurrence in those days, and he seems to have attended to his spiritual duties, for we are told that in 1742 there was "service every Friday throughout the year, catechising in Lent, Holy Communion monthly, and at Easter 200 Communicants." A goodly number for the population, which was, probably, much the same as that given in 1681, when it was stated there were "about 120 families" residing in the parish. In 1749 there was also catechising on Sundays. Thomas Hanmer seems to have been a very popular Rector, to judge from the verses written in his honour the year before his death, at an Eisteddfod held at Selattyn on Easter Monday, 1748 :—¹

Hanmer fwyn dyner mewn doniau—cynes
 Amcanion teg eiriau ;
 Da fywiadwr defeidiau,
 Bagl y cloff—a bugail clau.

JONATHAN HUGHES.²

Gwych Hanmer dyner waed enwog—Llewalwad,
 Llywelyn Aur Dorchog ;
 Rhwydd am orchwyl rhydd Marchog,
 Bur wych a glân barch i'w glod,

ARTHUR JONES.³

Hanmer is kind and always right,
 His purposes are warm and bright ;
 He lives a pure devoted life,
 And keeps his sheep from nought and strife.

Hanmer descends from noble blood,
 Llywelyn Golden torque, whose good
 Deeds like stars are shining brightly
 In the page of Cambria's story.⁴

¹ From the Almanack, for 1775, of John Cain Jones of Corwen.

² He resided all his lifetime at Pengwern, a small farm near Llangollen. He was considered a very good poet, and bore an excellent character.

³ He lived at Gyldini, near Moelfre Pool, and was Parish Clerk of Llangadwaladr.

⁴ The English translations were kindly made for me by Mr. Henry Rowlands (Llywarch Hên), to whom also I am indebted for the notes on the bards.

The Rector gave the Easter Feast as a subject for composition at this Eisteddfod, and there were other verses, including some in honour of John Arthur, a resident of Selattyn, who convened the meeting. They are too long to print here. We must conclude with two upon Selattyn :—

Lle cynar glaiar fel glyn—er iachus
 Ar ochor y boneyn ;
 Bron ir braf ar ben bryn,
 A soel ydtir yw Selatyn.

Eurfrig fro ysdig frasdir—di oerfel,
 Ar derfyn y ddwy sir ;
 O ddioldiog dda ddoldir,
 Lle gwreiddia bara a bir.

JOHN EDWARDS.¹

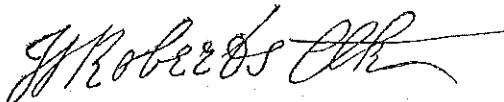
A warm nook where bards are cosy,
 On a sidebank looking pretty ;
 An early land where corn is growing,
 This will make Selattyn charming.

A lovely country each admires,
 Bordering on two ancient shires ;
 A bright bank like gold in harvest,
 Where the summer days are longest.

The Rector died the following spring. “ 1749, March the 3rd. Buried the Rev. Mr. Thomas Hanmer, M.A., Late Rector of Selattyn, who departed this life Feb. 27, 1749,” is the entry in the Register. It is followed by these lines :—

Ergo, Quintilium perpetuus sopor
 Urget ? Cui Pudor et justicæ soror
 Incorrupta fides, Nudaque veritas
 Quando ullum invenient Parem ? D D. W R.

1750.



Born at Chirk 1718. Brasenose Coll., Oxford, B.A.

¹ John Edwards was a native of Glyn Ceiriog, and was author of several Welsh books.

1741, M.A. . . . He was presented by Thomas Lloyd, Esq., to Selattyn, 28th April, 1750,¹ who had given him the Rectory of Whittington the year before. W. Roberts tells us in the Register of the latter parish that it was conferred upon him "unsolicited."

He "resided at Whittington, having a dispensation,"² and the curate, Edward Maurice, lived in Selattyn Rectory. His father, Robert Roberts, was Vicar of Chirk 1709-41, the author of "Catechism preparatory to receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in Welsh and English, for the use of the Parish of Chirk, 1720." William Roberts wrote a MS. history of events, chiefly relating to Whittington parish, which is still preserved there.

He records in Whittington Register the death of his mother, Mary Roberts, at her house in Oswestry, on 2 March, 1776, "of the Influenza," and makes some remarks upon it, which may be interesting at the present day. In 1775, many persons in Whittington died of the influenza, and he thus described it:—

"The disorder of the Season from its universality is called the Influenza, and is supposed to take its rise from a foggy air and easterly wind, it makes its attack in various shapes, its general attendant is a severe cough, which oft proves fatal to old People, or when it falls upon weak lungs. W. ROBERTS."

He gives a further account of it in Selattyn Register:—

1782. This year being remarkable for Cold and wett about springtime much against the Farmers concern in general, which brought on Disorder of the nature of a Violent Cold, which raged so general thro' both England and Wales and all European Countries, which in England was commonly called the Influenza, and which happily was not very mortal. There was scarcely one escaped this Distemper.

This was the year that the influenza was said to be fatal to "a thousand a day" in Koenigsberg,³ and

¹ Bishop's Certif., S. Asaph, P.R.O.

² Records at S. Asaph Palace.

³ According to Professor Latamendi of Madrid.

that it attacked a squadron of our Fleet under the command of Admiral Kempenfelt off the Coast of France, so severely that they were forced to return to England.¹

To the time of William Roberts' incumbency belong the first Terrier of Selattyn, the survey of the Boundaries and the Enclosure Act; but we shall deal with them when we come to the Legacy Book in which they are recorded.

We learn from S. Asaph Records² that in 1753 there were 120 families in Selattyn, that there was no Meeting house, that the Monthly Communicants numbered between 10 and 30, and that there were 160 at Easter.

The Arms borne by William Roberts show that he belonged to the family of Roberts of Rhydonen. Their ancestor Rhys ap Rotpert is said to have descended from Ednyfed Vychan of Anglesey, the distinguished general of Prince Llywelyn ap Iorwerth.

Rhydonen is a very pretty place in the Parish of Llantisilio, near Llangollen. It came by the marriage on 25 Sep., 1729, of Katherine, d. and heir of Henry Roberts (Sheriff Co. Denbigh 1722), to John Ffoulkes of Eriviat, and was sold by his great-grandson to Lord John Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher, whose family are the present owners.

William Roberts married two heiresses, Margaret Owen and Elizabeth Maurice. The former owned Plás Nantymechiad (Meifod parish), which was possessed by the Owens in 1604, and, probably, much earlier. One of this family was Sheriff Co. Montgomery.³ Her only son, Owen Roberts, sold Nantymechiad to Sir Henry Williams Wynn.

The Maurices of Hênfach (Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant) were a branch of the Maurices of Lloran Uchaf (Llansilin), and descend from Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of

¹ *Globe* newspaper, 1892.

² S. Asaph Palace.

³ We are indebted for this information to Archdeacon Thomas.

Powis, whose son by his 4th wife, Ririd, was called the Lord of Henfachau. He was killed at the battle of Llechryd 1087.¹

By his second wife William Roberts had seven children. He was buried in the vault of the Maurice family at Llanrhaiadr, where a tablet was erected to his memory, surmounted by a shield "*Gules on a chevron or, between 3 mullets of the same.*" Arms of Roberts of Rhydonen, impaling "*Or a lion ramp. gules.*" Arms of Maurice, those of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

The inscription is as follows :—

Near this place are deposited the remains of
the Reverend William Roberts, M.A.
Rector of Whittington and Sylattyn
and one of his Majesty's Justices of
the Peace for the County of Salop,
Who died 14 September, 1784, aged 66.
He was an upright yet humane Magistrate,
A pleasing and instructive Pastor,
An affectionate Husband,
A tender Father and a kind Master,
Merit, Learning and Religion were in him happily united.
Society has lost a valuable Member.
The Poor a worthy Benefactor.
And his Friends a Friend indeed.

He first married Margaret, eldest Daughter of Richard Owen, Esq^r., of Aston and Nantymechied, by Catherine his Wife, one of the Daughters of Llwynammaen. By her he had Issue Owen, soon after whose birth she died.

He afterwards married Susanna, a Daughter of Edward Maurice of Henfache, Esq^r., and Issue by her, William, Susanna, Margaret, Nathaniel, Sarah, and Bell.

His Widow
who retains the greatest regard for a person
whom every amiable Quality
Had endeared to her
Hath dedicated THIS to his memory.

Rev. Robert Roberts, Vicar of Chirk, 1709-1741, m. Mary. She died 2nd March, 1776, aged 80, bur. Chirk.
Son William Roberts, b. Chirk 1718. Rector Whittington 1749-1784, Rector Selattyn 1750-1784. Mar. 1st, Margaret,

¹ *Hist. Powys Fadog*, vol. iv., p. 354; Harl. MS. 2,299.

bap. 16 April, 1720, at Oswestry, d. and h. of Rich. Owen of Aston and Nantymeneichiad (he was born 6th, bap. 14 Nov., 1683, at Oswestry, and was son of John Owen of Aston, bap. 16 Oct., 1663, at Oswestry, bur. there 31 Aug., 1696. The first mention of this family we have at Oswestry is the death of "Ellen, d. of John, wife of John ap Owen of Aston, 21 May, 1583," and his second marriage with "Joane, d. of Robt, 18 Nov., 1583"), by Catherine, d. of Andrew and Elizabeth Lloyd of the Fords, West Felton; she was bap. 5 March, 1696, at West Felton, and was bur. 4 March, 1754, in the graveyard at Aston Chapel. There is a gravestone to her memory, and one to her daughter "Margaret, eldest d. of Richard Owen, Esq., and wife of the Rev. Mr. Roberts, Died Sep. 27, 1743, aged 23." She left an only child, Owen Roberts, born 1743.

The 2nd wife of William Roberts, Susannah Maurice, was d. and coheir of Edward Maurice of Hênfach, who mar. Margaret Maurice, heir of Trefdryd, in Meifod. Her sister Elizabeth Maurice, mar. Thomas Trevor of Bodynfol, Vicar Oswestry 1736-1784, Vicar Ruabon 1770-1784.

The children of William Roberts by Susannah were :—

1. William.
2. Nathaniel Roberts, born 2, bap. 23 June, 1755, at Whittington, mar. Frances, d. of John Matthews of Eyrath and Plâs Bostock, Ruthin. Her sister Eleanor Matthews m. Sir William H. Roger Palmer, Bt., of Castle Lackin, Co. Mayo.

Nathaniel Roberts d.s.p. By will 7 April, 1826, he left the Trefdryd property to his wife, who left it to her nephew Sir Roger W. H. Palmer (born 22 May, 1832), who sold it in 1877 to Messrs. Dewhirst and Segur of Manchester.

1. Susannah, born and bap. 20 July, 1749, at Whittington.
2. Harrietta, born 23 July, bap. 6 Aug., 1750, Whittington, d. 13th, bur. 16th April, 1753, at Selattyn.
3. Margaret, born 22, bap. 23 April, 1754, Whittington.
4. Sarah, born 13 Jan., bap. 8 Feb., 1760, Whittington.
5. Bell, born 12 Dec., 1763, bap. 3 Jan., 1764, Whittington.

1785.

J R Lloyd, b. 21 Feb., 1758; LL.B. Trinity Coll., Cambridge, 1785;¹ Rector Whittington 1784, Selattyn, 6

January, 1785.

¹ Graduati Cantab.

He was the son of the Rev. William Lloyd, by Elizabeth, d. of William Sneyd of Bishton, Co. Stafford, Esq., and was the owner of Aston Hall and patron of both the livings.

The Bishops' Certificates, S. Asaph, state that he was presented to Selattyn by Peter Davies and John Sneyd, Esquires. They must have acted as trustees.

The Rev. J. R. Lloyd rebuilt the house at Aston. He was Mayor of Oswestry in 1795. In 1796 he received the Gold Medal of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, etc., for having planted 60,000 oaks on his property.

In 1797 he was appointed Chaplain to the Shropshire Supplementary Militia.¹ He mar. Martha, d. of Arthur Shakspeare, Alderman of London, and left three sons and two daus. (See Chap. I., p. 28).

We have nothing further to record of him, except that he kept a pack of harriers, and that there is a very good miniature of him in a red coat at Aston. He died 10 August, 1801, and was buried at Aston Chapel.

1802.

Whitchall Whitchall Davies Pach

Born 1764; edu. Macclesfield School, under Dr. Ingles; Christ Coll., Cambridge; senior optime and B.A. 1787; M.A. 1790² and Fellow. Rector Whittington 10 Dec., 1801-9; Rector Selattyn 13 Jan., 1802-10.

He was the only son of Peter Davies of Broughton, Co. Flint, an ancient family descended from Cynric Efell, whose Arms they bear:—*Gules, on a bend arg., a lion pass. sable.*

The Parish Church of Whittington was rebuilt under his direction in 1803 and 1806.³ It is an ugly brick

¹ Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, vol. vii., p. 243.

² Graduati Cantab.

³ See Whittington Register.

structure; fortunately, he left Selattyn Church untouched, "the house and Church there being in an excellent state of repair."¹

Selattyn parish is stated to have contained in 1809 157 houses and about 700 inhabitants.

In 1809 W. Davies resigned the Rectory of Whittington, and in 1810 that of Selattyn. In March of the latter year he became possessed of the Llannerch estate, Co. Denbigh. It belonged to his family through the marriage of Robert Davies of Gwysaney, born 19 Feb., 1616 (High Sheriff Co. Flint 1644-45 and 1660), "a Staunch Cavalier," with Anne, d. and coheir of Sir Peter Mytton of Llannerch Park, Kt., Chief Justice of North Wales, and M.P. Carnarvon.

Robert Davies married when he was aged 15, Anne Mytton, 20 July, 1631, at Gresford Church, Co. Denbigh. He was bur. at Mold, 4 Oct., 1666. She was bur. there 14th Oct., 1690.²

Whitehall Davies was second cousin to the patron of Whittington and Selattyn, the Rev. John Robert Lloyd's grandfather having married Jane (born 1698), d. of Robert Davies of Llannerch, and of Letitia Vaughan, sister of first Viscount Lisburne.

He succeeded to Broughton, in the Parish of Worthenbury, Co. Flint, in November, 1810, and made many additions to that beautiful old brick and timber house, which is said to have been built in the reign of Hen. VII. He also joined with George, Lord Kenyon, in building and endowing a Church at Threapwood, and in building a parsonage house there. This church was consecrated 8 January, 1817. He died at Broughton, 10 June, 1824, and was buried at Worthenbury, where there is a tablet to his memory. He was

¹ Inspection of Eccles Buildings of the Deanery of Oswestry, 13 June, 1832, St. Asaph Palace.

² We owe the information concerning the Broughton and Llannerch pedigree to P. Davies Cooke, of Gwysaney, Esq., and to Sir T. H. Puleston's *History of Worthenbury*.

succeeded by his sister Ann Elizabeth Davies, widow of the Rev. George Allanson.

Randle Broughton of Broughton, m. Margaret, d. and heir of David ap Elis of Eyton, Rhuabon.

Son and heir John Broughton, m. Margaret, d. of William ap William of Cochwillan.

Son and heir Randle Broughton, m. Jane, d. of Roger Puleston of Emral, who died 1572.

Son and heir John Broughton, m. Susanna, d. of Edward Bellot of Morton, Co. Chester, Esq. He was buried at Worthenbury, 4 Feb., 1655; she was bur. 2 March, 1651. They had 2 sons and one daughter.

1. John Broughton m. Audrey (?). He died s.p.; bur. Worthenbury 1702. She was bur. 24 April, 1695, aged 69.

2. Thomas, d.s.p.

1. Elizabeth Broughton m. at Worthenbury, 11 June, 1650, Rowland Whitehall of Lockwood, Kingley par., Co. Stafford.

Their son and h. John Whitehall born 1660, m. Mary, d. Sir Andrew Hacket of Moxhul, Co. Warwick. They had 1 son and 3 daughters.

1. Broughton Whitehall, b. 1685. He mar. Letitia, d. of Robert Davies of Gwysaney, Co. Flint, and of Llanerch (he was the collector of the Llanerch Library, and was born 1658; bur. Mold, 11 July, 1710), by Letitia, d. of Edward Vaughan of Trawscoed, Esq., M.P. for Co. Cardigan. He died s.p. 19th, bur. 22 Sep., 1734 (tablet in Worthenbury Church). His wife Letitia was bur. 18 Dec., 1741.

His d. Letitia Whitehall m. 1734, her first cousin, Robert, son of Robert Davies of Gwysaney (he was born 2 Sep., 1684, bur. Mold, 3 June, 1728, where there is a large mon. to him), by Ann, d. of John Brockley, Esq., of Cloughton, Lancashire. Mar. 2 Sep., 34 Charles II.; bur. Mold, 16 June, 1764.

Robert Davies bur. Mold, 28 Nov., 1763, and Letitia 2 Sep., 1745.

1. Elizabeth, coheir to her brother Broughton Whitehall, m. Peter (4th son of Robert Davies and Ann Brockholes), who d. Nov., 1810.

2. Susannah mar. John Broughton Whitehall; she d. 1762.

3. Mary mar. Robert Dod of Cloverley.

Elizabeth Whitehall and Peter Davies were the parents of Whitehall Whitehall Davies (Rector of Selattyn and Whittington), d.s.p. 10 June, 1824, and of Ann Elizabeth,

Davies, m. 10 Nov., 1794, at Worthenbury, Rev. George Allanson of Middleton Guernhow, Co. York, Prebend, of Ripon and Rector of Hodnet, Co. Salop (was bur. at Worthenbury; tablet in Church). She d. August 1841, aged 78, bur. Worthenbury, having had 2 sons and 2 daughters.

1. George Allanson, d.s.p.
2. Cuthbert Allanson, d.s.p.
1. Elizabeth Allanson, mar. 1822, John Whitehall Dod of Cloverley. (They sold Broughton in 1852).
2. Dorothy Allanson m. July, 1830, at Worthenbury, Sir Digby Cayley of Brompton, Co. York, Bt. (he was b. 13 March, 1807, d. 23 Dec., 1883). She died 4 April, 1881, and had issue
Sir George Allanson Cayley, b. 31 Dec., 1831, died Oct., 1895, leaving by Catherine, dau. of Sir Wm. Worsley, Bart., 2 sons; the eldest, now Sir G. Everard A. Cayley (9th Bart.), is present owner of Llanerch Park.

1810.

George Newton Kynaston Lloyd

Born 23 Aug., 1786. Trinity Coll., Camb., B.A. 1809, M.A. 1813, Rector of Selattyn 25 Sep., 1810, Mayor of Oswestry 1817. He was the third son of the Rev. J. R. Lloyd (Rector 1785-1801) of Aston.¹ His marriage is thus recorded in Selattyn Register:—

“George N. K. Lloyd and Ann Cory, daughter of James Cory, Rector of Kettlestone and Sheringford, Co. Norfolk, were married in St. Mary’s Church, Islington, by Mr. Marshall, curate of that parish, June 9, 1826, in the presence of the Rev. D. Ruell, Minister of Pentonville Chapel, and Mrs. Forster.”

They had one son and two daughters:—

1. George Newton Lloyd, bap. 19 July, 1831, at Selattyn. Scholar of Hatf. Hall, Durham, B.A. 1855, M.A. 1859, Deacon 1855, Priest 1856,

¹ Chap. I., p. 28.

Vicar of Bicton, Co. Salop, 1875-1888. He m. Ellen, d. of Lancelot Reed of Graysmoor, Co. Camb.; d. 24 April, 1888.

1. Martha Jane, bap. 8 Jan., 1835, at Selattyn.
2. Charlotte Elizabeth, bap. 29 Sep., 1836, at Selattyn.

Selattyn School was built by him in 1811, and a new Rectory in 1812. He also built a small Church at the Hengoed, which was opened on Christmas Day, 1835. This, after the consecration of the new Church in 1853, was made into a schoolroom.

He gives us in the Register the first record of those confirmed. The numbers were:—1825, 45 confirmed; 1828, 39 confirmed; 1831, 25 confirmed. Population, 1142. 1834, 59 confirmed; 1837, 36 confirmed; 1840, 42 confirmed. Population, 1128. 1844, 69 confirmed. In 1847 (the year after his death) only 18 were confirmed. George Lloyd died 17 January, 1846, and was bur. in Selattyn Churchyard, where there is a grave-stone to him and his wife (see Chap. VI.). He was a very saintly man; thirty years after his death his memory was still venerated.

1846.

George Lloyd b. at Aston, 22 January, 1785, Trinity Coll., Camb., B.A. 1806. M.A. 1809, Rector Whittington 1809, and of Selattyn 1846.

Mayor of Oswestry 1813. He was the second son of Rev. J. R. Lloyd of Aston.¹ He mar. Hannah Simpson Cowan, and had two sons and one dau.

1. Albaui Rossendale Lloyd, b. 3 June, 1817, at Whittington. Trinity Coll., Camb., M.A., Deacon 1840, Priest 1841, Curate Padiham, St. John's, Liverpool, and Selattyn, Incumbent St. Barnabas, Hengoed, 1853. (This Church was mainly built athis cost. The foundation stone was laid by him 16 Aug., 1849. It was

¹ Chap. I., p. 28.

opened 1850, but not consecrated till 15 Aug., 1853, owing to the want of a sufficient endowment. He was a frequent writer both in prose and poetry. He d. unmar. 13 March, 1895, bur. Hengoed).

2. Newton Rossendale Lloyd, b. 4 Oct., 1818. S. David's Coll., Lampeter, 1844, Deacon, 1846, Priest, 1847, Curate Birmingham and Kirkheaton, V. Mold Green, Huddersfield, and of Milnsbridge, Huddersfield. Mar and had a son and a daughter (who mar. Rev. F. Campbell of Torquay). He d. 7 Dec., bur. 9 Dec., 1893, at S. Luke's, Milnsbridge, in a vault beside his wife and son.
1. Lloyd, m. Rev. Christopher Alderson, Vicar Kirkheaton.

Charles Arthur Albany Lloyd was bur. at Whittington, 1 August, 1851, where there is a marble tablet on the south wall of the chancel to his memory. The inscription is:—"Sacred to the memory of the Reverend Charles Arthur Albany Lloyd, Rector of this Parish above 40 years, who died deeply lamented on the 24th July, 1851, aged 66. He most zealously preached Christ crucified, was a true and tried friend of the poor and most warmly and energetically advocated the cause of the Church Missionary Society, remembering and obeying the Scripture precept, 'Tell it out among the brethren that the Lord is King.'—Psalm. xcvi., 10."

1852.

J. S. Lloyd Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A., 1816, M.A. 1822, Rector Selattyn, instituted 27 Jan., inducted 6 March, 1852.

He was the fifth son of Francis Lloyd of Domgay, Co. Montgomery (who was M.P. for that county 4 April, 1795 to 1799, when he died), by Elizabeth, d. of Arthur Graham of Hockley Lodge, Co. Armagh, and coheir of John, Earl Ligonier.

This family of Lloyd descend from Tudor Trevor. Their Arms are:—“*Per bend, erm and ermines, over all a lion ramp or, a bordure gules.*” Their ancestor, Randle Lloyd of Croesmere, Ellesmere parish, Co. Salop (living 1604) was the son of Robert ap John of Bangor, by Matilda, d. and heir of David Lloyd of Penley, Co. Flint, Esq.

His great-grandson, Edward Lloyd, who d. 1693, settled at Leaton, near Shrewsbury. He mar. Mary, d. of Edward Muckleston of Penylan, Co. Salop,¹ Recorder of Oswestry, and by her (who d. 1721) left a son,

Edward Lloyd of Leaton, b. 1689, Sheriff Shropshire 1727, m. Susan, d. Peter Scarlett of Hogstowe, bur. S. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 29 May, 1764, left a son,

Edward Lloyd of Leaton, b. 1714, m. Jane, d. and heir of Thomas Lloyd of Domgay, Co. Montgomery, son and heir Francis Lloyd. He was father of:—1. Francis, d.s.p. 1814; 2. John Arthur (builder of Leaton Church), d.s.p. 1864; 3. Charles Spencer, d.s.p. 1876; 4. Thomas Henry, d. 1811; 5. Rev. H. J. Lloyd, mar. Elizabeth, 2nd d. Philip John Miles of Leigh Court, Somerset, M.P. for Bristol, and had issue 2 sons and a daughter:—

1. Arthur Philip Lloyd, b. 11 Sep., 1835 (succeeded his uncle Charles in 1876), of Leaton Knolls, m. 18 Sep., 1863, Katherine Selina, d. Vice-Admiral Hon. Charles O. Bridgeman, and had issue one son and five daughters. He died 9 Feb., 1893, bur. at Leaton Church; suc. by his son, Arthur H. O. Lloyd, b. 31 May, 1864; m. 10 Aug., 1893, Anna Maria, d. of Arthur Pemberton Heywood of Cloverley and Shavington.
2. Henry Graham Lloyd of West Felton Grange, m. Eleanor O'Grady. He has three sons:—1. Standish; 2. William; 3. Francis; and one dau., Mary Violet, who d. 1890.

¹ *Hist. of Myddle*, p. 127.

1. Elizabeth Maria Lloyd, m. 26 July, 1866, her first cousin, Charles John William, third son of Sir William Miles of Leigh Court (b. 16 Jan., 1832, d. 2 June, 1874). She d. 188 . . s.p.

"Selattyn Rectory was rebuilt of stone in 1854, with money (£770) borrowed from Queen Anne's Bounty Fund by the Rev. Henry Lloyd."¹ He d. at Brighton, 3 Sep., 1853.

1853.

John Husband B.A. 1821, M.A. 1825, and Fellow of Magdalen Coll., Cambridge, curate S. Matthew's, Buckley, near Chester, 1818, and of Neston, Cheshire, 1822, Rector Selattyn, October, 1853.

He bought the living of Selattyn from Louisa, widow of William Lloyd of Aston. He mar. Charlotte, d. of Edward Jones of Wepre Hall, Co. Flint (who d. 31 July, 1857), and had two sons:—

1. John Edward Colville. St. Bees 1853, Deacon 1853, Priest 1854, Curate Whitchurch-Canicorum, Dorset, Selattyn and Madron, Truro, 1868-70. He m. . . .

2. Sydney.

A very important change in the area of Selattyn was made at this time. On 31 January, 1854, the Hengoed was gazetted as a parish. It comprised the lower division of Porkington, population 496; and the township of Daywell in Whittington, with an area of 773 acres 35 p., and a population of 351. The whole population of Selattyn was thus reduced by 847.

The formation of the Hengoed parish began, as we have seen, in 1835 and 1849.

Selattyn School was enlarged in 1863, at a cost of £445.² A School and Teacher's House at Pantglas

¹ Selattyn Terrier, 7th Aug., 1856.

² Inclusive of a debt of £77 and Law expenses £45 10s.

were built by J. R. Ormsby-Gore (first Lord Harlech) in 1861, and enlarged in 1865. An Evening Service was held there from 1866 to 1870.

A salver sold at the sale after Mr. Husband's death bore his Arms, impaling those of his wife.

1 and 4. "Arg, on a fesse cotised, between 3 martlets gu, as many mullets of the field." (Husband).

2 and 3. ". . . a chev. . . between 3 mullets . . ."

1 and 4. "Az. a chev. between 3 cocks arg. armed, crested and jelloped or." (Jones of Wepre. The Arms of Owen of Caerbellan, etc.).

2. "Gu. 3 snakes enowed in a triangular knot arg." (Ednowain ap Bradwen and Owen of Caerbellan).

3. ". . . on a chev. . . a mullet for difference."

Crest: "A bird's head couped holding an ear of corn."

This Rector died 30 January, 1869, aged 80, and was bur. in Selattyn Churchyard, where there is a grave-stone to his memory (see Chap. VI.).

1869.

James Strangward Rogers.

Born 12 June, 1832. Edu. Oswestry Grammar School, S. Aidan's, Birkenhead. Deacon 1857, Priest 1858, Curate Sittingbourne and Iwade 1857, Westerham 1859, South Hanningfield 1863, St. Jude's, London, 1864, St. Clement's, London, 1866, P.C. Grange, Dio. Carlisle, 1867, Rector Selattyn 1869.

He was the son of Mr. Thomas Rogers of Oswestry. He mar. 6 August, 1861, Isabella Stewart Gray, by whom he had eight children.

1. James Gray Strangward, d. aged 9.
2. Thomas.
3. Stewart.
4. Harry.
5. Charles Digby.

1. Isabella Gray Strangward mar. June, 1884, Rev. Henry Walters.
2. Melicent Margaret.
3. Lucy Elizabeth.

He died of influenza 18 Feb., bur. 25 Feb., 1890, in Selattyn Churchyard.
1890.

Rosendale Lloyd

Born 14 Sept., 1863, bap. West Felton, 1863. Educated Winchester College and Jesus College, Cambridge. B.A. 1885, M.A. 1890, Deacon 1887, Priest 1888, Curate Brecon 1887-1890, Rector Selattyn May 19th, 1890.

He is the third son of Col. Lloyd of Aston, who mar. Lady Frances Hay (see Chap. I., p. 29).

FURTHER NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE
PARISH OF CHETTON.

By REV. RALPH C. PURTON, M.A.

(1) FAINTREE. (See *Trans.*, 2nd Series, Vol. II., p 211).

AN examination of certain deeds relating to Faintree throws additional light on the history of that Manor, and adds to our knowledge of the families of Whitton and Briggs.

21 Sept., 43 Elizabeth, we have Indentures between Whorwood Whitton, gent., son and heir of Francis Whitton of Whitton (Co. Salop), and Edmond Whitton, gent., second son of the said Francis Whitton, of the one part, and Richard Wright and Thomas Covell, citizen and goldsmith of London, of the other part, being a mortgage to secure £104 upon the scite of the Manor, etc. of Fayntrie, called the Hall of Fayntrie, with the lands thereunto belonging.

Nov. 13, 44 Elizabeth, we have a License from the Crown to the aforesaid Francis Whitton and Elizabeth his wife, Whorwood Whitton, Richard Wright, Thomas Covell and Anthony Whapland to convey the Manor, etc., of Fayntre with 4 gardens, 300 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of wood with the appurtenances to Bonham Norton and John Norton to hold in fee.

March 26, 3 James I., the same Francis Whitton, Elizabeth his wife, and Whorwood Whitton convey the Lordship or Manor of Fayntre, *alias* Fayntree, *alias* Phentre, with all etc. to Sir John Whitbrooke of Bridgnorth.

Nov. 1st, 8 James I. Indentures of confirmation between the above-mentioned Sir John Whitbrooke, of the one part, and Oliver Briggs of Great Aston (Co. Salop), of the other part, reciting the former conveyance of Francis Whitton of Whitton (now deceased), Elizabeth his wife, Whorwood Whitton, his son and heir, and Elizabeth his wife; and since the said conveyance the said John Whitbrooke, together with John Norton and Henry Walton, by their indentures conveyed the Manor, etc., of Faintree to the said Oliver Briggs and his heirs.

Richard Briggs, son and heir of Oliver, died May 10, 1620, his next heir being his brother Humphrey, who married at Easthope, Dec. 1st, 1625, Dorothy, daughter of Edward Lutwyche, Esq. Their eldest son Edward married (1657) Mary, daughter of Edward Baldwin of Middleton Scriven; marriage settlement (of a capital messuage in Upper Faintree) dated October 12th, 1657. He married a second time Christabela Burghe; marriage settlement (of the Manor of Faintree) dated April 27th, 1667. (Blakeway Bodl. MS. 2).

June 14th and 15th, 1669, Indentures of lease and release between Edward Briggs of Shrewsbury, of the one part, and Sir Humphrey Briggs of Haughton, Bart., of the other part, being a conveyance to Sir Humphrey by the said Edward of Upper and Nether Faintree.

By similar Indentures, dated May 7th and 8th, 1677, Sir Humphrey Briggs, Bart., and Dame Magdalen his wife, convey the Manor, etc., of Faintree to Thomas Pardoe of Criddon.

According to the terms of the Inquest on the death of Sir John de Perton the Sheriff (p. 222), his possessions passed to his nearest male heirs, the sons of Margery de Stirchley and of Matilda del Crouch (Inquis. p. mort. 12 Rich II., 43); but on the failure of their line, the Manor of Perton devolved, in accordance with the same inquest, on William, son of Leo de Perton. Leo de Perton was a younger son of Sir John de Perton

and Felicia de Tresel, and held lands in Wightwick and Morfe.¹ He was a person of some consequence, and sat as Knight of the Shire for Worcestershire 36 Edw. III

(2) CHETTON. (See *Trans.*, 2nd Series, Vol. VI., p. 177).

Blakeway in his notes on Chetton (MS. Bodl. 2) writes:—"Ralph Browne Wylde Browne, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Chetton, holds his Court baron in y^e Manor house of Eudon Burnell for y^e whole parish." Whence it appears that the manorial rights had been acquired by the Wylde family, probably with the advowson. Since Robert Cresset (according to Blakeway) was possessed of Chetton in 1464, and Francis and Edward Cresset present in 1603 (not apparently as grantees), their interest in the presentation, which is next in the hands of Wylde, may point to some connection of the advowson with the manor.

The Down.—Blakeway has the following vague note, without dates:—"The Down in y^e parish of Chetton was bought from . . . [blank] by Lee of Wroxeter, from whom it descended to Dr. Blakeway, who left it to his father, the late Edward Blakeway, Esq., of Broseley, who was obliged to sell it."

The Church—The Brief for re-building Chetton Church, bearing date 15 George III. (Brit. Mus., B. xv., 1) represents that "Whereas it has been repre-

¹ His ancestors had held lands in this neighbourhood before him—at Hallon in Worfield, to which parish the forest of Morfe extended. "John de Perton, Lord of Perton, par. Tettenhall, Co. Stafford, died seized thereof (*i.e.*, Hallon) in 1257. In direct descent from this John de Perton was John Perton of Hallon, where he died 1535, when 6d. was paid to the Chantry Priest of Worfield to pray for his soul. The family afterwards removed to Eudon Burnell, par. Chetton, Co. Salop, and became possessed of Faintrey Manor, by marrying the heiress of the Pardoes of that place." (S. B. James, *History of Worfield*, p. 30).

sented to us, as well upon the humble petition of the minister and Churchwardens, etc., as by certificate under our trusty and well-beloved Justices of the peace, etc., that the parish Church of Chetton aforesaid is a very ancient building, and by length of time it is become so ruinous that the parishioners cannot assemble for divine worship without manifest danger of their lives, and the same must be taken down and rebuilt, etc. [estimated cost £1,052, exclusive of old material] . . . We do by these presents nominate the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford, Charles Baldwyn, Thomas Ottley, Esquires, the Rev. Thomas Warter, the Rev. Joseph Ball, Clerks, John Purton, Thomas Pardoe, Edward Milner, John Reese, John Nicholls, Jacob Smith, Thomas Stevenson, and John Stevenson, gentlemen, Trustees and Receivers of the Charity, etc., etc."

From an old Plan of the Church at Chetton Rectory, it appears that there was formerly a porch with a staircase leading up to the gallery. This, I suppose, was pulled down when the tower was erected, and the church lengthened, in 1826.

The population of the parish in 1831 was 515 (262 males, 253 females), inhabited houses, 99, uninhabited 2, building 1; families 102—employed in agriculture 81, in trade, etc. 15. The Rectories of Glazeley and Deuxhill were consolidated with the Rectory of Chetton in 1759.

The Communion Plate consists of a Flagon, a Paten, and two Chalices with covers (shaped like small patens). Of these, one chalice cover is dated 1571. The Flagon, Paten, and one Chalice were presented by Susannah Vickers in 1826. The Hall-marks of the older pieces are almost worn away. The two chalices are identical in shape and pattern.

The "Holy Well."—R. C. Hope, in "Holy Wells of England," writes (on the authority of Miss E. L. Neale):—"In the parish of Chetton there was formerly a holy well or spring. It is not known whether it had any special dedication, but the Church is dedicated to

St. Giles, and the waters of the spring were supposed to possess a healing virtue for cripples or weakly persons. The last person who was dipped in the well was Mary Anne Jones, about the year 1817; she subsequently died about 1830, aged 24 years, and was the eldest sister of my informant, one of the oldest inhabitants of the parish. Though considerably covered up with undergrowth, the spring is not yet entirely lost." Mary Anne Jones of the Old Field, was buried at Chetton, Feb. 19th, 1840, aged 23 years. The Well is now quite dry and hardly discoverable. It lies a few yards below the spring now used by the villagers, west of the Church. I am told that in quite recent times, one of the villagers used to bathe his eyes there yearly.

The Glebe.—The original glebe, or at least a part of it, lay a quarter of a mile S.W. of the Church, where a cottage, now demolished, used to be pointed out as the "Old Rectory." The land here was exchanged for other land, now forming part of the glebe adjoining the Rectory.

(3) EUDON GEORGE. (See *Trans.*, 2nd Series,
Vol. VI., p. 201).

Though William de St. George is alone mentioned as Lord of Eudon in 1305, the interest of Geoffrey de Overton (one of the possessors of the Manor in 1255) continued, for his son Peter de Overton had, by his wife Joan, daughter of Sir Roger Baskerville of Pickthorn, a son John de Overton of Eudon George, whose daughter and heir Joan carried the estate into her husband William Worthyn, whose family was seated here for some generations, till Ellen, daughter and heir of Thomas Worthyn, brought Eudon into the family of Bruyn, through whom (as already recorded, p. 202) it passed to the Oteleys. Though devised by will to the

Oteleys of Forde,¹ Eudon appears to have reverted to the Pitchford branch, for the Hon. Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson (afterwards 3rd Earl Liverpool) possessed the estate here, he being the heir of Adam Ottley of Pitchford, the last of his house, whose father, Thomas Ottley, is mentioned in the Brief for rebuilding Chetton Church, cited above.

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF CHETTON.

These Accounts, covering a period from 1599 to 1743, are contained in one volume, made up of parchment and paper, loosely bound, with no proper cover, for the most part perfect, though badly torn in one or two places. The entries are written in every conceivable style of hand, and the Accounts themselves vary greatly in respect of the carefulness with which they have been kept. Since similar Accounts have already been published in the *Transactions*, only the more important entries are here given. The opening statement seems, however, worthy of being reproduced in full, and is as follows :—

1599. "Money given to the p'she of Chetton to remayne a stocke for ever and to be used in maner and forme followinge.

"Imprimis the Churchwardens of the p'ishe of Chetton shall have the chardge and the use of the money for one whole yeare and shall sett it out to the best use and commoditie they can devise and shall yearly give and delyver unto the poore of the same p'she all the annuytie and increase thereof that they have made and received by the sayd stocke of money and also shall delyver unto the p'shoners in writynge what

¹ So the Editor of the Visitation of 1623 (*Harl. Soc. Pub.*, p. 381, n.) on the authority of Duke; but the Pedigree of Ottley in *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., vii., 363, which adds two generations here, makes it probable that this, with other estates, was devised to Thomas Ottley of Pitchford, son and heir of William, husband of Margery Bruyn; and that therefore Eudon never went out of the Pitchford branch till it expired.

they have received how they have bestowed yt and uppon whome accordinge to the purpose and trewe meaning of the gyvers thereof.

“ Item the owlde wardens of Chetton aforesaide shall yearelie upon the Feast day of All Saintes in the presence of the p’shoners then assembled delyver unto the newe wardens that shall then be nomynated and chosen all the whole stocke of money that is or shall be given hereafter.

“ Item the newe Wardens ymmediatelie uppon the receipt of the money shall sett it forthe and employ yt to the uses aforesaide.

“ Item yt is agreed and thoughte convenient that allwayes uppon the Sonday before the Feast day of All Saintes the Wardens doe gather up or have in a redynesse the principall Stocke and the yncrease thereof whereby they may make theyre accompte in wrytinge what they have done.

“ Articles of Agreement made by consent of the parishioners of Chetton, Anno Domini 1599.

“ Imprimis, yt is covenanted graunted and agreed by generall consent of the parishioners of Chetton that hereafter whosoever shal be wardens of the church aforesaid that they theyre executors admynistrators and assignes shal be answerable and stand bownde by these presents to make good the whole stocke of money that is or shal be given hereafter.

“ Item yt is agreed that the wardens shall yealde up theyre accompte upon the Feast day of All Saints according to the auncyent custom of the parish, and that the owlde wardens shall gather up all dueties and lewnes whiche they have begonne to gather and make a just accompte unto the parish of all the whole doynges together so that the new warden shall not be molested or troubled to gather up any dewties which were payable the yeare before Provided allwayes that if the owlde Wardens shalbe forced or compelled to sue for any dewties unpayed yt shalbe upon the chardges of the whole parish and the newe wardens shall disburse the same.

“ The names of them that have given the money above specified, the somme and the yeare wherein it was given:—”

Sir William Cowburne, Parson of Chetton, xxs. 1574.

Richard Wall and Margaret his wife, xs. 1588.

Rowland Fewtrell, xs. 1595.

Edmond Beckwith, vis. 1596.

John Wrednall, xs 1597.

Thomas Wrednall, iiis. iiiid. 1597.

Anne Fydbin gent, xls. 1598.

Thomas Wylde of Glassley, gent., xxs. 1599.

Thomas Lewis of Chetton, Carpenter, xs. 1602.
 Sir William Wrednall, Parson of Chetton, xxs. 1603.
 Francis Blakemore of Overton, xxs. 1603.
 Sir Thomas Lawe, Vicar of Madeley, vis. viiid. 1604.
 Thomas Wrednall and Joan his wife, xs. 1609.

"The stocke of the parische was increased by the parties above nominated and by the parishioners unto Tenne Poundes and Tenne Groates and soe sett forth in anno D'ni 1610."

Francis Farmer gent., xls. 1610.

The names only of the above are entered; in the following cases the bequest is more fully given. That of Moreton Briggs of Faintree is printed in full in *Transactions*, vol. vi., p. 217, and may serve as a specimen, the rest being couched in very similar terms:—

Humphrey Tedstell of Tedstell xxis. viiid.; also a further sum of iiis. iiiid. "for the place of his buryall in the church," was devoted, by consent of the parish, to the same purpose, 1615.

Richard Colborne the elder and Elizabeth his wife, xxs. 1615.

Jane Greynouse, daughter of William G. of Eudon Burnell, xxs. 1617.

Thomas Cheese the elder, ixs. 1618.

Katherine Farmer, widow, xxs. 1620.

Thomas Farmer of Eudon Burnell, xs. 1622.

Matthew Gallimore of Eudon Burnell, xs. 1622.

Jone Cheese, widow, of Criddon, vis. viiid. 1622.

William Grenos, xxs. 1622.

Richard Grenos, citizen of London, £5 [no date].

Moorton Briggs of Fayntrie gent., "six poundes," 1634.

William Cheese "of the Towne and parische of Mildenhall in the county of Suffolke, gent." £3. 1636.

Thomas Cheese of Criddon, yeoman, xs. 1637.

Richard Fewtrell, gent., £10. 1640.

Fraunces Fewtrell relict of Richard F. of the Downe, gent., £5. [No date, but the names of the Wardens fix it at 1650, the year of her death].

Richard Elcocke, xxs. 1644.

The above seems to be a laudable attempt on the part of the parishioners of Chetton to be a Poor Law to themselves. It is worth noticing, however, that in

spite of all these arrangements for the proper use of the money, none of the above charities now exist. Were they swallowed up in the expenses connected with the rebuilding of the Church in 15 George III.?

The entries for 1599 are given in full as a specimen:—

“The accomptes of Stephen Farmer and Richard Cowburne Churchwardens of the parish of Chetton anno Dom. 1599.

Imprimis we have gathered and received three lewnes
iiiil. xixs. iid.

Item of the communicantes at Easter viis. iid.

Item from Loughton vs. viiid.

Item of William Walker for his last yeare xiid.

The whole iiiil. xiis. iid.

Expenses and charges this yeare:—

Imprimis the gayle and maymed souldyers and the new
collection xxxiis. viiid.

Item Breade and wyne xs. viiid.

It. The Register booke in parchment and a paper book
for accompts vs.

It. For the Queen's Injunctions vid.

It. For certifying of the recusantes vid.

It. a new clapper for the fourth bell vis. viiid.

It. a baldrick for the greate bell xvd.

It. To Ric'd Buchen for plate nayles and for his owne
lab[our] iii . . .

It. The Ringers on the Queene's holyday iis. 6d.

It. To Thomas Lewis for mending the bells xiid.

It. To increase the parish stocke iiis. ivd.

It. Bestowed on them that did help to mende the bells
viiid.

It. to Rowley for carrying the clapper and fetchinge a
baldricke iiiid.

It. to Thomas Levington for writting ii lewnes iid.

It. at the Archdeacon's Visitation xd.

It. for putting in the presentment at Hereff'd iis. vid.

It. for sending in a copie of the Register booke vid.

It. to Sir Richard Nixson for copying out the olde Register
booke iiis. ivd.

The whole iiiil. xvs. viid.”

The names of the poor, to whom parish money was
given, follow. The majority of the above entries occur
constantly. For the “certifying of Recusants” see

Canon 114 of 1604. The present Registers from 1538-1599, are in the hand (as we learn from these Accounts) of "Sir Richard Nixson," copied in accordance with the Mandate issued in 1597, which also ordered a copy to be annually forwarded to the Episcopal Registrar.

1601. Among receipts occurs viiis. viiid. "from Loughton and Mydleton for the Quene's caryage," and similarly among disbursements xxiiis. iiid. "for the Queen's caryage from Brudgnorth to Ludlow." Also iiis. iiiid. "for the killing of a foxe," an entry which often re-appears in subsequent years. 1d. was paid to Richard Butcher for "a prickell of a bell," and viiis. iiiid. to Mr. Gryee "for ii sermons."

1603. The sum of xiid. is paid "to him that is to amend the Steple;" and iis. iiiid. "for heving the bell against the parson's buriall,"—Sir William Wrednall, Rector of Chetton, being buried May 4th.

This year one of the bells was re-cast, as the following entries testify:—

Itm in drinke on the bell founder that came first iiiid.
 Itm bestowed upon the bell founder and his men at sundry tymes in drinke iis. id.
 Itm geven to the bell founder's men iis. vid.
 Itm bestowed on the ladds that carried the bell in drinke iid.
 Itm in wyne for y^e bell founder and some moore company xixd.
 Itm at an other tyme for our dynner the bell founder and his men and moore company iis. iiiid.
 Itm a bond wherein the bell founder is bound to make the bell sound and tuneable xvjd.
 Itm to the bell founder for castinge the bell iiiil.
 Itm layed out in cakes and drinke for them that did help down with the bell xd.
 Itm on them that did help up with the bell iiis. iiiid.
 Itm for fower bell ropes and bringinge of them iiiis. id.
 Itm to John Britten for two newe clappers for the fore bell and the second iis. vd.
 Itm to Richard Elcocke for hanginge the bell and mendinge the wheeles of others iiis. iiiid.

Few years pass without some reference to the bells in the Accounts.

1604. This year £12 14 8 was spent on "glase for the steeple and reparacions," but a page is torn out here.

1605. The effect of the Canons of 1604 becomes very marked:—
 It. for a Carpett for the Comunion table viii. vd.
 It. for a pewter pott for the Comunion table and for the
 mending of the frame is. iiiid.
 It. for the making of the communion table xd.
 It. for the making of the new seat for the parson xvii. ivd.
 It. the mending of the Church floor and fastening of the
 pulpit iiiid.
 It. for repayring the old covering of the communion table
 unto Thomas Tedstell iiiid.
 Also charges for paving the church floor and the porch,
 and sums given to the "peynter" and "plymor." For
 all these entries see Canons 82 and 83 of 1604, which
 require "a convenient and decent table for the cele-
 bration of the Holy Communion to be kept and
 repaired from time to time in a decent and seemly
 manner and covered in time of divine service with a
 carpet of silk or other decent stuff, etc.," also "a con-
 venient seat for the minister to read service in" and
 "a comely and decent pulpit." iiis. was also paid for
 "repayring the Paraphrases," i.e. of Erasmus, ordered
 to be used by the clergy as early as the Visitation of
 1547. Also iiiid. was spent on "a paper booke to
 record preachers," in accordance with Canon 52.

1606. "It. the conveying of an answere to Hayward Townes-
 end for a contribution to Cound iiiid." Hayward Towns-
 end being eldest son of Sir Henry Townshend of Cound,
 by his first wife Susannah Hayward. The bells were rung
 on the 5th of November; and this becomes a permanent
 entry.

1607. "Receypts of comunycants after the rate of everyone
 id. besyds some twelve that payd not anythinge amounteth
 to the some of xvs. iiiid."

1608. "Receaved of Nicholas Hashold of the yonge menne's
 money vs. viid."
 "Receaved of Thomas Levington for a bell if the parishe
 be soe contented xviid."
 "Memorand' for the avoyding of cavillacion hereafter that
 whereas the former wardens have recorded they have
 xixs. iiiid. in stocke to be delyvered to the newe
 wardens and iis. iid.ob. to be added unto the parishe
 stocke to make the same Tenne poundes: so it was
 by a publicke motion made and by a generall consent
 concluded upon that a marke of the sayd money
 shuld make out the stock for the poore full Tenne

pounds wh' was presently donne at the Commynion table. And the resydue payd the quarter gayls' money at Ester Sessions then being viii. id. ob. and so the accounts examined rest true confessed and confirmed and the stock was sett forth according to the forme."

1610. "For repaireing the table of sanguinity and affinity iid."

1611. "Payd for Jewells' booke, and the bringing of it from Ludlow xxvs. iiid."

The "Apology" of Bishop Jewell had, in the previous reign, been ordered by Convocation to be placed in churches. This year one of the bells was re-cast. Among the charges for this (similar to those given under 1603) we have:—

"It. his [the founder's] ernest for to cast the bell xiid.

It. for the taking downe of the bell iis.

It. the wayng of it before it went to be cast at Chetton xvd.

It. payd for the band of securty for the bell vid.

It. payd to the bell founder at Wellington iiiil. vis. viiid.

It. spent at the weyng of the bell when it came whome xviiid.

It. spent on those that wound up the bell in y^e stepell xviiid.

1612. "Pd for the church beinge presented for defective glasse iiis."

1613. "For fetchinge on[e] load of sand at the ould Spitle iis."

1614. "It. to Pesse [Will^m Peese, the Apparitor] for to fine the courte for that we had not the bibell iiid." "It. for the bibell and the cariage xl. viis."

"It at the making of a certificate to certifie the of the bibell spent iiid."

This, probably, refers to the version of 1611, though it was never strictly "authorized" either by Convocation, Parliament, or the King.

1615. "To the Apperettor for the continewance of three courtes concerninge the Terier of the gleab lands iiis." Also xviiid. spent at "the makeinge of the said Teryer;" and vid. for "one skyne of parchment to make the same;" and viid. "for the deliveringe of the said Terier unto the Chancellor to be recorded."

1616. "It. the returninge in of one presentment touchinge the scholes vid."

"It. the collection to Virginia to Mr Chauncell iiis. iiiid.;" and similarly next year "towards the building of a Coledge in Virginia iiis. ivd."

Money paid, upon brief, for prisoners taken by the Turks, becomes a frequent entry just now. Thus in 1617, iis. vid. is paid "to Theodoricce Palomby a greeke Christian upon a certyfycate under the hand of the lo. Admerall of England, his wife and children being prisoner with the turkes."

1618. "It. payd for a booke wherein was shewed what exercyses were tollerated by the King upon the Saboth day, to the deane at Stotesdon Mr B of Higley iiiid., referring, of course to the " Book of Sports " published by King James this year.

1619. "Rec'd of Edward Tedstill by the parishe consent for the old bibles xvis."

"It. for setting up an order laid downe by the clarke of the market for wayghts and measures and a bord viiid "

"It. paid for the timber that is put in the Wrood lofte iis."

"It. to Edward Tedstill for his expence at the court for the ould bible iis. xd."

"It. to Thomas Cheese and Thomas Gough being called to the Court in our year to answer upon their oath whether all communicants did receave or not in their yeare [1618] iiis. xd." See Canon 112 (1604).

1620. "Ane order layd downe by the Churchwardens and Sydemen of the parish of Chetton the 18th day of Aprill 1620 concerninge kneelinges within the parish churche of Chetton aforesaid as followeth viz: That it is agreed by the said Churchwardens and sydemen with the assent of some of the auncient men of the said parish and by the report of the said auncient men it hath been heretofore showed, yt is newly ordered the day aforesaid that in the uppermost forme and kneelinge on the north side of the said church right under the pulpitt, Thomas Cheese of Criddon is to kneele and sytte next the wall in the said forme and next to him Thomas Levington and next to the alley [aisle] Stephen Farmer or George Farmer his sonne, which order is to be observed throughout all the churche, as well in men's formes as also in women's, which order hath formerly been used and kept for the space of xl or 1 years to our remembrance." Signed by Thomas Wrednall and William Greenhowse, Churchwardens, and Henry Fewtrell, Thomas Cheese, Rowland Overton, Thomas Gough, John Harris, and Richard Fewtrell.

iis. is given "to one M^r John Jones, a strainge preacher;" and iiis. iiiid. "to M^r Rich. Jones for a sermon." xvid. is spent "for presentinge for not comminge to churche att the severall tymes, before M^r Acton at Morvilde, for writtinge ytt, and our expences there those two tymes."

1621. This year one of the bells was re-cast. iiis. iiiid. is paid "to the protestantes of France," i.e., the Huguenots, who were engaged in a bitter struggle at this period,

1623. This year considerable sums were spent on the Pulpit, and xiis. iiid. on "the new Communion Table cloth;" and finally xvd. "for certifying of the court at Ludlow for the performance of those things that were commanded to be provided."

1624. Robert Overton is rewarded for "fraying an owle out of church."

1628. Various repairs to the church amount to £24 11 8. Money also spent on the bells, the "great bell" and "3 littell belles" being mentioned. Also iiis. "for the exiled ministers of the Palatinat,"

1629. Arabic numerals are first used. 2s. is spent on "2 bookees commandinge the publique faste."

1630. "It. for a dyrection or forme of reading devyne service delivered by the Apparytor vid." "For a surplesse,cloth, and making xxis. ixd." "For a carpett for the Communion Table and the making of the same xxviiiis. iid."

1631. "For three lockes, keys and hinges for a poore man's box iis. iid." See Canon 84 (1604).

1632. "It. to Wm Smalman for 14 dayes carrying of water with his horses carte and vessels for the worke aforesayd [mending the steeple] 11s."

"It. to Wm Talbot for 14 dayes carringe of water for the work aforesayd with his mare carte and vessel 10s. 8d."

"It. to Wm. Harries and John Charles for 2 dayes labour in gathering stones togeather and laying them under the yewe tree 1s. 4d." Doubtless the yew, which still defies wind and weather, west of the tower.

"It. to Paxter and other workemen for setting up of boords of a scaffold made for the church worke which the Players pulled downe 2s."

"The said Thos. Cheese also upon the 28th day of April anno 1633 made a carefull tender of the £12 stocke aforesaid upon the table-boorde in the chancell of the p'ish Church of Chetton aforesayd according to the antient custome etc."

1633. 1s. is paid for a badger's head.

1634. "For a capias to arrest Lee for the £12 parish stocke wh. Blakeway late one of the churchwardens had received 8d." Blakeway was warden in 1632, and died in office. In that year mention is made of a suit against his administrators.

2s. is paid to a "preachinge mynister," also 2s. 8d. to M^r Phillips a preacher.

1636. 2d. is paid "for an urchin's or hedgehog's head," and similar entries occur constantly, the killing of foxes, badgers, urchins, and crows being rewarded by the Churchwardens.

1637. This year we have signs of the Laudian Régime: "Spent at Bridgnorth in goinge to see the Rayle about the Table 4d." "For the Communion Table 10s." "For the Rayle about the Table . . ." "Spent at the settinge up of the Table and Rayle 1s." "For carryinge the Table and Rayle 2s." All this in accordance with Laud's order issued in 1633.

1640. "For mending the hower glassse 2s."

1644. "For a draught of a petition to the Bishop 1s.; and mention is made of a journey to Hereford made by six parishioners Aug. 24th, 1643, which cost 15s."

1647. "Laide out at Salop for a derectory 1s." "Laide out when we brought in the booke of common prayer 6s." The "Directory" for Public Worship, put forth by the Westminster Assembly, was enacted for use Jan. 3rd, 1645.

1648. "For ringing the 5th of November 1648, by the consent of divers parishioners of good credit 9s. This item continues throughout the Commonwealth. "To the clarke for makeinge the church cleane after the Scots (?) 2s. 6d." The last word is badly written, but I can make nothing else out of it. "For a warrant to compell the ould churchwardens to make their accounts 4d."

1650. "For taking the indictment of the high roads £1 15 6."

1653. "To Thomas Harvey for the dyall and lead for the church etc. 18s."

"For pulpitt cloath £1." xls. left by Edward Gallimore of the Hill for the poor is acknowledged.

1655. "Disbursed at the meetinge of the Cheiffe of the parish concerninge a minister 2s." "To Abraham Williams for y^e letters in th^e pulpitt cloath and the tassells of the cushen 2s. 6d." "Spent by us churchwardens,

being summoned to come in before the Justices and high constable at Bridgnorth and make our accompts concerning the poore and other matters att 2 severall dayes 1s."

1656. "for conveying a certificate for the Savoys collection to London 2d."

1659. "Spent when wee paid in our collected moneys for Paoland and our aquitance 4d." "To the glasier for mendinge the glasse in the greete windowe 2s." "Pd to W^m Harries for a standert for the Bason and a Kipe (?) 1s."

1661. "Our attendance 7 or 8 severall daies about the forest service 10s."

"Spent on ringers Coronation and Thanksgiving 7s."

1662. "For one booke concerninge his Majesty's preservation 6d."

"For a new pott to fill out wine at the Sacrament 4s." The "rayles" are put up "about the Communion Table," and 6d. is paid "for washing the Communion Table Cloth against Ester." "Payd for ringing the 29th of May 1662, 2s."

1663. "For the serplesse for thrid and the making of the same and the washing of it to times £2 10 0." "For the booke of comon prayer for the booke of articles and the booke of degrees 11s. 6d." "For the blacke clothe to cover the beere £1 10 0." "For the Homily Booke 10s."

1664. "Payd to W^m Harris for a peace of tymber to prope up the Loft over the minister . . .," which may refer to a sounding-board. "Payd to the paritor for a Table exhibittinge y^e times of mariage, and a copy of the Bishope's letter for prayer Wensdayes and fridayes . . ."

1665. "Received of W^m Felton for charges which the parish of Chetton have beene at in voiding of the said Felton out of the said parish of Chetton £3."

"For washing the surples and scowring y^e poot and coope . . ."

1666. "Towards the relief of the poore in the city of London at the request of the Bishop . . ." Also two more collections for the "distressed poore," and a sum "collected at the fasts in Nov. and Dec. for the poore in London," all of which is sufficiently explained by the date. "Pd. to the Ap'itor for the King's proclamation and the booke for the observation of the fast in August . . ."

1669. "Paid for two orders, one to remove Thos Perry and the other to remove John Marston 2s." "For two warrants the one to bring Thomas Perry to the house of correction and the other to bring George Rushbery to Bridgnorth 2s." Similar warrants occur from time to time—the result, I suppose, of the Act of Settlement of 1662.

1671. "Payd to y^e apparitor for taking in of the bref money concerning going to appeare at Stottesden concerning y^e fellow christians in Turkish slavery 2s. 4d."

1675. In this year £8 18s. 0d. was spent "for repairing y^e Parish Church."

1676. "For a proclamation for the observing the 30th of January 6d."

A Bequest of £5 for the poor by Edmund Wyld is acknowledged.

1679. Paid for a booke for di[re]ction to burey in [Woollen].

1684. "To Edward Leister (a cheat) pretending loss by fire at Leister, and when discovered openly whipt at Salop 1s. 4d." "To George Aston for heads of pyes, crowes, rookes etc. 2s."

1686. "Collected in this parish toward the relief of the french protestants, £2 11 5." The Protestants in France were at this period suffering bitter persecution under Louis XIV.

1690. "Pd for a booke entitled his Majestye's Letter to the Bishopps 1s."

1691. "Pd to 4 severall companies of Irish Protestants 4s." "For a boss for the dishe 4d."

1693. "For an order for y^e repairing y^e Highwaiies 1s. 6d. In consequence, probably, of the Highway Act of 1691

1695. "For fore bookes of prayers and Thanksgiving and a proclamation 4s. 6d." "Pd. to Richard Phayley for toleng y^e bell upon y^e Queen's buriall day 1s."

1698. "Pd for takeing downe part of the Steeple as was shattered with [tempest?] 4s. 6d." "For hooks and spikes to fasten a chaine about the ould Spire 2d." "For a new Weathercock etc. 6s." "For a book against prophane swearing 3d." "For a booke of Thanksgiving 1s."

1699. "Pd for a post letter to M^r Bridgin 1s. 3d."

1700. "For a new flagon and plate for the commuunion 5s. 6d." "For an act against profane swearing etc. 6d."

1701. "Paid for repairing of y^e gate in y^e porch 6d." "Paid to the Paritor for Instructions to pray for y^e Queen 6d."

90 FURTHER NOTES ON THE PARISH OF CHETTON.

1702. "Pd for a new Common Prayer Book 12s." From this year onward the names of the Surveyors of Highways for the year are given.
1703. "Pd to y^e Ringers being y^e Queen's succession to y^e Crown 1s."
1707. "For four prayer books and a direction for the altering the Common Prayer booke 4s. 6d."
1708. "The account of the Repairing and Rebuilding the north corner of the Steple" this year occupies a separate page.
1714. "Pd to the Cleark for attending wednesdays and fridays which was agreed on by the parishioners to have it so long as Prayers continue those days 5s." The "galery" of the Church is mentioned this year.

There are no further entries of importance. The killing of foxes is rewarded to the end of the book.

NOTE ON THE ELECTION OF BURGESSES OF
PARLIAMENT FOR SHREWSBURY IN
1584 AND 1586.

By THE REV. G. W. FISHER.

IN Taylor's MS., the Chronicler refers to the two Elections as follows:—

1584, Eliz. 26.—“This yeare and the iiiijth daye of November the burgeses of Shreusbery assemblid together at the bothe hall for the Elecc'on of two burgesis for the parlymēt and beinge three of them in choyse and not lawfully to be iudgid w'he twoo of them should bee whose names were mast' thomas owen, m^r Richard barkar & m^r harris they were commādid to goe throughe the doore by pole and theire voyces wrytten and so there was upon owen syde 366 voyces. upon barkars syde 299. and upon harris syde 176. so that owen and barkar were made by most electōn burgesis of the parlimēt for this towne of Shreusberie.”

1586, Eliz. 29.—“This yeare were chosen burgesis of the p'limēt for the towne of Shreusberie m^r thomas harrys lawiar and master charles scriven gentill.”

In vol. i. of Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, the Mr. Thomas Harries, Lawyer, who was elected M.P. in 1586, and was, doubtless, the unsuccessful candidate in 1584, is identified with Mr. Thomas Harries of Cruckton, and the Middle Temple, who became in after years Sir Thomas Harries, Bart., of Tong Castle. The authors seem entirely to have forgotten that another lawyer of the same name, the son of Mr. Roger Harries of Shrewsbury, Bailiff 1578-79, was resident in Shrewsbury, and, for many reasons, much more likely to be consulted in legal matters by the Corporation, and to be elected by the Burgesses as

their Member, than Mr. Thomas Harries of Cruckton. But the Inns of Court Registers and the Parliamentary Lists together put the matter beyond a doubt.

Thomas Harries, the eldest son of John Harries, Esq., of Cruckton Hall, was baptised at Pontesbury, January 23rd, 1549-50. He entered School in 1565, and was placed in the 2nd Class. Subsequently he became a student in the Middle Temple, and in 1584 he was made a Serjeant-at-law. In 1584 he was elected M.P. for Callington, and in 1586 and 1588, for Portsmouth. He was returned for Bossiney in 1592 and 1597, and for Truro in 1601. Callington, Bossiney, and Truro were all Cornish Boroughs. In the Return for 1588 he was described as of the Middle Temple, and in those for 1592 and onwards as Serjeant-at-law. It is plain, therefore, that Thomas Harries of Cruckton and the Middle Temple was not elected for Shrewsbury in 1586.

Thomas Harries of Shrewsbury, who entered School in 1571, became a Member of Lincoln's Inn, and was made a Master in Chancery in 1583. As a distinguished lawyer, the son of a Bailiff, and resident for many years in the Parish of St. Julian, as the baptismal entries of his children show, he was quite a suitable and natural person to be consulted by the authorities of the Borough and to be elected its representative in Parliament.

GRANT OF A MARKET AND FAIR AT
CHETWYND, TO SIR JOHN DE CHETWYND,
17TH JULY, 1318.

EXTENDED AND TRANSLATED BY THE REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

THIS Grant by King Edward II. to Sir John de Chetwynd of a Market and Fair at Chetwynd, of which a transcript and translation are here given, shows that Chetwynd must formerly have been a place of some importance. The Charter is noticed by Eyton (*Antiquities*, viii., p. 88), and also by Chetwynd-Stapylton, who says that it "was due to the interest of Sir John Chetwynd's liege lord, Edmund Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, and it was a gain to Fitzalan as well as to Chetwynd. Both would be interested in the profits to be derived from the droves of cattle which came that way out of Wales to relieve the famine which was then desolating a great part of England ; and both would be glad to set up a rival to Newport, which was fast becoming a thriving town." (*The Chetwynds of Ingestre*, p. 26). The grantee was the third John de Chetwynd, who obtained Chetwynd and Weston from his cousin Reginald, and was living in 1351. He occurs as a knight in June, 1318.

The witnesses to the Charter were Walter Raynold, Archbishop of Canterbury ; Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield ; Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshal (a son of Edward I.) ; Humphrey de Bohun, 4th Earl of Hereford and 3rd of Essex, and Lord High Constable ; Edmund Fitz-Alan, 8th Earl of Arundel (who was the chief lord of Chetwynd) ; Bartholomew de Badlesmere, 1st Lord Badles-

mere; and Robert Fitz-Payne, 2nd Lord Fitz-Payne. The Charter is in excellent preservation, but the Seal is wantng. The reference to the copy enrolled in the Public Record Office is,—Rot. Cart., 12 Edw. II., No. 91.

Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitannie—Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciarijs, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciat is nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fidelio nostro Johanni de Chetewynd, quod ipse et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant vnum mercatum singulis septimanis per diem Martis apud manerium suum de Chetewynd in Comitatu Salopiensi/ et vnam feriam ibidem singulis annis per tres dies duraturam, videlicet in Vigilia, et in die, et in crastino Omnim Sanctorum. Nisi mercatum illud et feria sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod predictus Johannes et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant predicta mercatum et feriam apud manerium suum predictum cum omnibus libertatibus et libris consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi mercatum et feriam pertinentibus. Nisi mercatum illud et feria illa sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus, Venerabilibus patribus W. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo totius Anglie Prymate et W. Couentreensi et Lychefeldensi Episcopo, Thoma Comite Norffolkensi et Marescallo Anglie, Humfrido de Bohun Comite Herefordensi et Essexensi, Edmundo Comite Arundell, Bartholomeo de Badelesmere, Roberto filio Pagani et alijs. Datum per manum nostram apud Norhamptonam decimo septimo die Julij, Anno regni nostri duodecimo. per ipsum Regem.

(Endorsement in a modern hand, 18th century?)

292. Grant of a Market & fair To John de Chetwynd by King Edward.

TRANSLATION.

Edward by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Provosts, Ministers, and all Bailiffs and his faithful men Greeting. Know ye that we have granted and by this our charter have confirmed to our beloved and faithful John de Chetewynd

that he and his heirs may hold for ever one market in each week on Tuesday at his manor of Chetwynd in the County of Salop, and one fair there in every year to last for three days, namely, on the Eve and on the day and on the morrow of All Saints (Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 and 2). Unless that market and that fair should be to the detriment of neighbouring markets and neighbouring fairs. Wherefore we will and do firmly enjoin for us and our heirs that the aforesaid John and his heirs for ever may hold the aforesaid market and fair at his manor aforesaid with all liberties and free customs pertaining to a market and fair of this kind. Unless that market and that fair should be to the detriment of neighbouring markets and neighbouring fairs as is aforesaid. These being witnesses: The Venerable fathers W. Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of all England and W. Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Thomas Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, Humfrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex, Edmund Earl of Arundell, Bartholomew de Badelesmere, Robert fitz Payn and others. Given by our own hand at Northampton the seventeenth day of July in the twelfth year of our reign (1318). By the King himself.

ABSTRACTS OF THE GRANTS AND CHARTERS
CONTAINED IN THE CHARTULARY OF
WOMBRIDGE PRIORY, CO. SALOP.

BY THE LATE MR. GEORGE MORRIS, OF SHREWSBURY,

(Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. I., page 310).

385. lix. Sciant &c ego Helyas Coquus de Brocton dedi &c
(to Wombridge Priory) p' salute a'i'e mee & succ' meor' una'
aera' t're apud Brocton in campo qui vocat' Bedlesdun
scilicet acram que jacet iux' bertheria p'dor' (Priory) tend' &c.
H. T. Henr. extraneo Nicholao de Kembrinton Joh'e fil' Sibille
& m.a.

386. lx. Sciant &c ego Elyas Cocus de Broctona [H. prior.]
dedi &c (to Wombridge Priory) p' q'da' debito tres aeras in
campo de Brocton &c tend' de me et de her' meis &c p' spaciū'
viginti annor' scil' ab anno quo' castellu' Matilde firmatu'
fuit & d'ns R. de noua uilla cancellarius electus fuit in archi-
iep'm lit'a D'nicali existente, e. illi' anni. Et h' concessio
scpta fuit & sigilli mei imp'ssione roborata vij^{mo} kalendas
nouembris. H. T. D'no Madoco de Sutton et Griffino f're ejus
Nicolas sac'dote Will'o de Sutton Henr' Extraneo & m.a.

387. lxj. Sciant &c ego Fulco le Straunge d'n's [q. c. & c.]
de Sutton madoc' remisi confirmavi &c p' salute a'i'ar' n'rar'
(self and heirs) quiet' clamam (to Wombridge Priory) totu'
meu' jus &c in toto ten' cu' om'ib' suis p'tin q' Joh'is de Broc-
tocton (sic) c'lico aliqu' tenuit in villa de Brocton. Hend' &c
i'p'p'm co'firmavi & ratificavi p'de'is Can. &c om'es donac'oes
&c que q"us Rog's Brusebon fil' Nich'i Brusebon' de Mont-
gomori p'd'cis Can' fecit de ten' suo in villa de Brocton p'terea
concessi &c om'es possessio'es pr'r' &c q's ip'i Can' optimuer'nt
infra man'iu' meu' de Sutton. Concessi &c d'cis Can' et eor'
suc' et omib' suis tenetib' de Sutton & de B. comuna' pastur'
p' totu' feodu' meu' de Sutton ad om'ia an'ia sua capris tu'
except' in bose' vast' carect' & in om'ibus aliis locis &c. H. T.
D'no Roberto Corbet D'no Thoma Corbet Will'o de Huggefond
Ric' Hord & m.a.

388. lxij. Omib' &c Fulco Ext^{neus} d^{ns} de Sutton [q. e.]
 [c. 1300-1310.] Madoke &c nou'it me pro salute a'ie mee (anc. &
 suc.) remisisse &c (to Wombridge Priory) totu' jus &c in tota
 pra' q'm d'ci Cano'ici h'ent in Mora de Brocton in Manerio de
 Sutton in campo de Habenhull q'm quid' tenuer'nt die s'ci
 Barnabe ap'li An. ab. Incar. M^o ccc^{mo} &c. H. T. D'no Symone
 de Leybourne, D'no petro de Eyton Mag'ro Ad' le Gust Rectore
 eccl^{ie} de Ydeshall Rog'o fil' Joh'is Joh'e Stiuinton & a.

389. lxij. Sciant &c ego Ric' fil' Edithe de B. dedi &c. p'
 a'ia' anc. & sue, (to Wombridge Priory) 2½ ac^s t're harabil' in
 campis spectantib' ad villa' de B. (scil. 1 in Habenhull & 1 in
 Braylesmere) cu' prato int' d'cam acram et Madebrok ad d'cam
 acram p'tin' et ½ p't om'i p'tor' p'tine'ciu' ad vna' dim' virgata'
 t're in villa de Brocton q'm quide' t'ram p'te' p'torum Ego Ric'
 consuevi p'cipe. He'ditar' de quadam dim' virgata t're q'
 Rog' de la Knoll tenet in villa de Brocton ten'd' &c in p'pet.
 H. T. Joh'e de Ercalewe Joh'e fil Der' militib' Joh'e de Stiuinton
 Joh'e de Grenhull Heriberto de Wyk Adam Pollarde
 Rob'to fil' eius Oliu'ro de la Knoll & m.a.

390. lxiij. Hec est conu'enc'o facta int' Rog' Brusebon fil'
 Breymere Nich'i Brusebon de Monte gom' et Womb. Priory.
 Kinemarfro Rog' dedit &c (to Priory) 1½ acr. in campis de
 Wodfeld. Brocton &c in escambiu' p' 1 acre in Breylmere
 H'end' &c. (Seals.)

391. lxv. Omib' &c Nicolaus filius Walteri de [Ric. Knolle
 Grenhull et Alicia vxor ejus que fuit filia Henr. Nic. Pim]
 fil' Nicolai de Brocton &c nou'ite nos dedisse &c (to Wombridge
 Priory) 1 ac. in villa de Brocton que jacet int' Domu' D'ni
 Radulf de Montford q'm Walt' bercarius de eod' tenuit & t'ram
 p'or &c. in excambio p' 1 acr. in campo de Breylesmere.
 H'enda &c imp'p'm H. T. Thom de Brocton Joh'e de Stiuinton
 Joh'e Clico de Brocton Rog' Brusebon Rog' extraneo de
 Brocton & m.a.

392. lxvj. Hec est conuencio f'ta int' Rog'm [Ph'm prior
 Broubbemere Brusebon de Brocton & Womb. Thom. de B.]
 Brancrofte Priory. Rog's tradidit &c in es- [Rog'i fil
 Le frusting cambiu' quoddam mesuagiu' & Yuon]
 Longefurlong. croftu' adjacent in villa de B. cu' [Ric'de Sont-
 redditu' & seruicijs que d'c's molendinar' & hered' forde
 sui d'co Rog' & hered' suis fac'e tenebant imp'p'm Rob' Bodij
 Tradidit ecia' & in excambiu' dedit d'c's Rog' [W'm Cud
 d'c'o p'iori & tota' t'ra' q'm h'uit in la Hurst que Tho Donnyng
 est int' viam regiam & campu' d'ni de Sutton Hen. Eweyn
 et ½ ac. juxta chesmedewe & 2 seiliones (1 juxta Ric. Ancup'
 t'ra' prior' alia juxta t'ra' Rog'i fil Yuon') Et vna' Alex. le Colt]

acra' t're integ'm que jacet int' t'ra p'or & t'ra Ric' de la Knoll &c. Et 1 ac. juxta chyrchebrugge Et $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. sup' le Milnehul 2 half ac^s in le Wodefeld quar' vna extendit se ab alt'a via vsq' Boubbemere Et alia jacet jux' le Brodegene &c. p' p'dcis v^o omib' p'dcis (*Priory*) dederunt p'dc'o Rog'o & Her' suis in excambiu' tota' t'ram q' h'uer'nt in assarte juxta Crassewalle-mor q'd yuo de Brocton quond' tenuit & 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres de d'nico suo in campis de B . . . H. T. Joh'e de Stiuinton Ph'o de Bekkeburi Rad'o de Grenhul Thoma de Brocton & a.

393. Ixvij. Sciant &c. ego Henr' de Ideshale capellan' dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) tota' t'ra cu' omib' p'tin' suis q' h'ui in villa de B. de dono Rog' Du'ning Hend' &c. H. T. D'no Will'o Hugeford Nich'o fr'e ejus Ph'o de Beckeburi Joh'e de Grenhul Will'o de Ruton Joh'e de Stiuinton H'berto de Wyk & a.

394. Ixvij. Hec est conuec'o facta int' Rog'm Brusebon de B. et Womb. Priory. Rog's Brusebon' concessit &c (*to Priory*) in excambiu' q'ddam messuag' & croftu' adjacens in villa de Brocton &c cu' redditu' & seruiciis q' Ric' Molend' & her' sui dc'o Rog' & Her' suis fac'e tenebant' imp'p'm t'didit t' & in escambiu' tota' t'ram sua' q'm hu'i in Hurste & $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. que se extendit jux^a achesmedewe & 2 seyllones (quar' vna jacet iux^a t'ram p'or' & alia jux^a t'ra Rog' fil' Iuonis & 1 ac. q' jacet int' terra' p'or' & t'ra Ric' de la Knoll 1 ac. juxta chirchebrugge $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. sup' le milnehul p' p'dcis v^o omib' d'ci (*Priory*) deder'nt in escambiu' 4 ac^s t're de d'nico suo in campis de B. H. T. Thome de Brocton Joh'e Cl'ico Nich' Pim Henr' Wein Ric' de la Knolle de eodem et m.a.

395. Ixix. Sciant &c. ego Rog's Dunnnyg de [Ric' le oyse-
Longefurlong Brocton dedi &c (*to Wombridge* lur
Brod shord *Priory*) illud messuagiu' cum Henr. Extra-
Grymescroft toto crofto & eurtilagio q'd Leti- nei
Caldewelle- cia q'nda' vxor Will'i Du'ning Rob. de Hey-
hull. tenuit in villa de B. no'ie dotis glond.]
cum 11 acr' t're arabil' infra teritoriu' de B. (5 in campo de
Habenhul 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Brailesmere 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in le Wodefelde). Hend' &c
inp'pet. H. T. Will' de Ruton' Joh'e de Grenhull Joh'e de
Stiuint' H'berto de Wykes Hug' Pim de Brocton & m.a.

396. lxx. Nouerint &c qd. Womb. Priory concesserunt &c Will'o Bag de Brocton (h'rs & ass.) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ac^s in villa de B. quasi due jacent simul in habinhull jux^a le gorobrod et dimid' aera jacent juxta t'ra Ric'i de le Knolle &c in excambio p' 3 ac^s que simul jacent in Habinhull. H. T. Walt'o de Brocton Joh'e Cl'ico de ead' Will'o Cude Nich' Pyme Ric'o Cude & m.a.

397. lxxj. Uniuersis &c Elyas fil' Rob'ti de [Will'i Coc*i*

Feckenham &c nou'it me dedisse &c (to Wom- Henr. Extra-
bridge Priory) 3 ac^s t're intertorio de B. nei.]
quor' (1. jacet subt' Habinhull 1 in Breilem' 1 in la Wodefeld
en la cristing que se extendit de la longelonene vsq' ad semita
Milburg' Leg Hend'a &c sibi & sue. p' salute a'ie mee et anc.
imp'p'm. H. T. Joh'e de Stiuinton Thoma de Brocton Joh'e
Cl'ico de eadem Will'o Bag Walt'o de eadem & m.a.

398. lxxij. Nou'nt &c Rog' Brusebon de B. concessit &c
(to Wombridge Priory) vna acra' t're in villa de Brocton
jacet jux^a ortum Gaudi le Kola in excambiu' p' vna ac^a de
duob' seylon' de t'ra d'ci p'or' que jacet in Longeforlong que
se extendit a Ruthamestret vsq' ad forera' Ric'i ancupis H. T.
Joh'e Cl'ico Walt'o de Brocton, Will'o & m.a.

399. lxxij. Omib' &c Joh'es de Brocton cl'icus &c nou'it is
me dedisse &c (to Wombridge Priory) 18 acres t're in campis
de Brocton vid' in campo de Habenhul 6; in Ereyemere 6 &
in Wodefeld 6. in escambiu' p' totidem acris t're de p'or' in
eiusdem campis cum pratis adjacentib' Hend' &c imp'p'm
H. T. Joh'e de Stiuinton Walt'o de Brocton Will'o Bag Hug.
Pym Ric' le cryselur & m.a.

400. lxxij. Sciant &c Rog' Brusebon fil' Nich' [Will'i Cud
Brusebon de Monte gom'i dedi &c (to Wom- Ric. de la
bridge Priory) 14½ ac^s t're eu p'tin' in teritorio Knolle
de Brocton scil' in campo de Habenhull 5½. In Thome de
Breylemere 5 ac^s in le Wodefelde 4 ac^s. Hend' Brocton.]
&c imp'p'm H. T. Ph'o de Beckeburi Joh'e de Grenhull Will'o
de Ruton Joh'e de Stiuinton Herberto de Wyke Alano de
Kembriton Joh'e de Brocton cl'ico Will'o Bag de eadem & m.a.

401. lxxv. Sciant &c (same person) dedi &c (to Wombridge
Priory) p' salute a'ie mee tota' p'te mea' pra'ti de trib' nocat'
t're in Brodmedewe de Brocton q'm accipe consueui Hend' &c
imp'p'm H. T. Will'o Bag de Brocton Joh'e Clico de ead' Walt'
de ead' & a.

402. lxxvi. Hec est con'u'co fta int' Rog' Brusebon de
Brocton et d'nm Ph'm P'ore de Womb. &c Rog'us concessit
(to Priory) in excambiu' quoda' mesuag' & croftu' adjacens in
villa de Brocton cu' redditu' & seruiciis q' Ric' molendinar' et
her' sui d'co Rog'o fac'e tenebant imp'p'm (same as No. 392
down to Brodeg'ne) et vna ac^sm t're in villa de Brocton que
jacet juxta ortum Tandi le Kold et 4 seiliones t're in la Wode-
feld quar' 2 jacent ad Martinespole 1 int' t'ra' Will'i Cude et
t'ram Joh'is de Grenhul 1 jacet int' t'ram p'or' et t'ram Rog'i
fil' Yuonis cu' tota p'te sua p^ati q'd vocatur achesmedewe que
eide' rog'o accide' consueuit rac'one dimid' Fronidell & dimid'
nocate t're et vna ac^sm terre et dimid' de quib' ½ jacet in

campo de Breylemere in Grimescroft $\frac{1}{2}$ jacet ad Kinemarefor' $\frac{1}{2}$ ad le Weyheld cu' prato ad capud int' t'ra' d'ei p'or' & t'ram Rog' fil' Yuonis &c p' p'd'cis v'i omib' p'd'cis p'or et conue't deder'nt p'd'co Rog'o & her' suis in excambiu' tota' t'ra' q' habuer'nt in assart' jux' Crassewallemor quod Yuo de Brocton quonda' tenuit & 8 ac's t're de d'nico suo in campis de Brocton &c. H. T. D'no Radulf' de Santforde Ric' fil' ejus Joh'e de Beckebur' Joh'e de Stiuinton Radulf' de Grenhull Joh'e fil' Tho' de Brocton Ric' Bag de eade' & m.a

403. lxxvij. Sciant &c ego Rog' Brusebone (as before) dedi &c (to Wombridge Priory) 8 acres t're cum p'tin' int'ritorio de Brocton quor' 1 jacet in habenhul 2^d subt' Habenhul 3^d ad Berdeleg 4th in campo de Breylesmere 5th citra Breylmere 6th ad la veringrewe 7th in la Wodefelde 8th sup' Willistamff. Dedi p'terea p'd'cis Can. 5 ac's in p'dco t'itorio de Brocton quor' 1 jacet in Campo de Breylesmere in Bromcrofta $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. ultra Breylesmere $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. sup' Habenhull $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. subt' Berdelec' $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. in la Wodefelde $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. in eode' campo $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. int' t'ram Tho' de Brocton et t'ram Ric' Pym $\frac{1}{2}$ int' t'ra's Willi Kud de Brocton $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. jux. t'ra Ric' de la Knolle Hend' &c imp'p'm H. T. Ph'o de Beckebur Joh'e de Grenhulle Will'o de Ruton Joh'e de Steuinton H'bert'o de Wyke Alano de Kembriton Joh'e de Brocton cli'co Will'o Bag & m.a.

404. lxxvij. Sciant &c ego Rog' Brusebon de Brocton dedi &c (to Wombridge Priory) p' q'da' suma' pecunie sex solid' anuui reddit' quos mⁱ ad tota' vita' meam anuati' solu'e tenebant' H. T. Thoma de Brocton, Joh'e de Stewinton Rad'l de Grenhull Will'o Hode Will'o de Dewyses Rob'to Chop. Hug. Colle & m.a.

405. lxxix. Sciant &c ego Rob' de Hengelond [Hugh Pym dedi &c (to Wombridge Priory) vnu' seylone' Joh'n de t're sup' campu' de Habenhul p' quoda' su'ma Grenhull.] argenti &c. Hend' &c imp'pet. H. T. Joh'e de Brocton Cleric. Waltero de eadem Will'o Bag et a.

406. xxl. Sciant &c ego Madocus de Sutton dedi &c (to Wombridge Priory) p' salute a'ie mee (anc. & suc.) duos solid' annui redditus &c in villa de Brocton quos Ada' Attetunes-hende mⁱ p' vna v'gata t're sing'lis annis redd'e consueuit &c eisdem dedi &c Hend &c &c. H. T. D'no Walt'o de Dunstanuill Walt'o de Huggeferd Odone de Hodenet Rog'o Corbet Symone de London Rog'o de Pyweston Walt'o de Kemering-ton Herb'to de Ydeshalle et m.a.

407. xxlij. Sciant &c ego Madocus d'no de Sutton dedi &c (to Wombridge Priory) p' salute a'ie mee (anc. & suc.) duos solid' an'ui redditus &c in villa de Brocton &c quos Elias cocus

singul. annis soluere consueuit pro vna virgata t're q'm aliqu' tenuit. Hend' &c imp'p'm H. T. Walt'o de Dunstanuil D'no Walt'o de Huggeford Walt'o de Kembrition ph'o de pres pho de Bekebur Joh'e de Ruton Radulph' Brocton Cl'ico & m.a.

408. xxliij. Sciant &c ego Madocus d'us de Sutton dedi &c p' salute a'ie mee & anc. (*to Wombridge Priory*) vna' placia' terre in villa de Sutton jacente in longitud. jux' cimit'iu' Ecc'ie beate marie ejusde' ville v'sus p'tem australem tend' &c imp'p'm H. T. Olu'o de Stoeton ph'o de pres Joh'e de Ruton Joh'e de G'nhull Yuon' de Brocton Thoma de ead'm

409. vijxll. Sciant &c ego Madocus d'us de Sutton Rat' & p'm' h'ui & p'nti sc'pto co'f'maui (*to Wombridge Priory*) p' salute a'ie mee (anc. & suc.) reddit. xij denar' que quod' redditu' Madocus filius Geruas Goch eisd'm contulit cano'ic' de t'ra' que fuit falcon' el'ici de dono G'ffin fil Geruasi Goch vnu' redditu' in villa de Sutton de dono Willi Cocci $\frac{1}{2}$ virg. of land, a mes-suage & a croft et q'mda ac'm t're cu' p'tin' in Brocton vna cu' quoda' redditu' an'uo sex denar' de dono p'd'ci Griffini fil' Geruas Goch, vnu' curtilagiu' cu' p'tin' in Sutton & reddit' xij denar' de terra q'm Robt'o Cocuus aliqu' tenuit in ead'm villa Hend' &c. H. T. D'no Walt'o de Dunstaneuil D'no Walt'o de Huggeford Walt'o de Kembrition ph'o de pres ph'o de Bekebur Joh'e de Ruton Radulf Britton cl'ico & a.

410. xvill. Sciant &c ego Grifinus filius Geruasii Goch dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) p' salute a'ie mee & anc. redditum vnu' in Suttona que' m'.et hered' meis Thomas & Her. sui p' vno assarto p' solu'e debuerunt scil' 20 Gallinas & 4 Gallos &c H. T. Hugone Cap'llo de Brocton Rie' fr' ejus Rob. de Ston' Nicholao capp'llo fr'e ejus Joh'e Cap'llo de Palmar' de Wroce' Hug' de Bekebur Walt' de Hugfort Galfrido Griffon & m.a.

411. xvll. Uniuersis Madoc fili' Geruasii Ghoc' &c sciatis c. 1200. me p' salute a'ie mee & (father and mother and predec.) concessisse (*to Wombridge Priory*) totu' jus aduocac'onis eccl'ie mee de Suttona q'ntum ad me spectat voloq' &c vt d'ci Can' & cl'ici sui p'dcam eccl'iam cu' omib' p'tin' &c possideant corpus q' meu' vbiicumq' defunct' fu'o apud Monast'm b'i leonardi prioriatu modis omib' volo sepeliri duos ecia' solidos sing'lis an'is vite me ad fraternitate' d'ni mei s'ci leonardi maintenenda ad f. s'c Mich. conferam &c. H. T. Rie' Archid' Salop Mag'ro Rob. decano eide' loci Mag'ro Walt'o de Dunstanuil el'ico Rob. decano de Dreiton Willo le Ercaleu Bernardus de Rutona & Nichol' de Abb'tona & Will'o de Dalilea p'bris pagano de Heodlea & Rie' nepotib' suis petro de Heitona & Rad' de Horliton & Mag'ro Rie' de Ydeshall & m.a.

412. xijll. Sciant &c ego Griffinus filius Gervasii Goch rata' h'eo donac'one & concessione' Madochi f'ris mei sup' eccl'iam de Suttona p' salute a'iar' maru (et p'dec. nost.) factam (Wombridge Priory) secundem tenore carte ipsius Madochi Dedi quoque & concessi (to same) maintene'da' xij d. de terra falconis Cl'ici annuatim percipiendos imp'p'm vi^d ad Annunc. b'e Marie vj^d ad f. S^t Michael' Insuper & corpus meu' si me in Anglia mori contigerit apud Wombruge cu' p'deis fr'ib' meis canoniceis uolo modis omib' sepeliri &c. H. T. Walt o de Dust' & militib' suis petro filio Thoreti & ph'o & Bert^umino filijs suis Reginald' de Daniell & Faresin de Traci Will'o de Hedleia & Hamon fr'e suo & Galfrido Russelo Will'o de Beggesour Henrico Ruffo de Wroeworyni Wurgena Cadugana Helia & m.a.

413. xijll. Omib' &c Griffinus filius Jareford Goch &c Sciat &c ego G. dedi &c (to Wombridge Priory) p' salute a'ie mee & M. ext'nee vxoris mee & heredum meorum et (anc.) totam terram et boscum meum de Berdeleia quod est in manerio meo de Suttona cu' om'i investitura sua et cum omib' p'tinetijs suis &c Ita vi^d ut liceat p'd'cis cano'ic' et de terra & de boseco illo p' voluntate sua disponere v'l de illo assartando v'l aliud quid p' b'n placito suo ad commodum eccl'ie sue inde faciendo Ip' ante affec'one q'm erga domu' illor' & ip'os habebam lib'alit' attendentes in recognic'one' g're q'm illis contuli dextrar'm vnu' ferandum & palefridum vnu' m'grum michi centulerunt &c. H. T. Hugone & Ricardo capellanis de Sutton Walt'o de Dunstanuill p'sona eccl'ie de Ydeshal' Warino de Burwardesleg ph'o de Linle' Ric de Ruiton Rob'to de Sutton Rog'o Corbet Will'o de Hedle' Bartholomeo filio pet^l & Walt^o fr'e ejus Walt^o de Godmoneston ph'o de Ydeshall Helia Coco Walt'o Clatle' Ada Karecario & m.a.

414. xijll. Sciant &c ego Madocus d'no de Sutton Rat [e.] & f'm' h'ui &c (to Wombridge Priory) p' salute a'ie mee (ane. & suc.) tota' t'ra' & boscum de Berdeleya &c illa vid' t'ra' & boscum q'm Griffinus filius Yareford Goch eisdem contulit cano'ic' &c H. T. D'no Walt'o de Dunstanuill D'no Walt'o de Huggef ord Walt'o de Kembriton ph'o de pres ph'o de Bekeburi Joh'e de Ruton & m.a.

415. xill. Hec est conuen'c'o facta int' (Wombridge Priory) et Fulconem d'em extraneum de Suttone. (S^d Priory) dederunt p'd'co Fulconi (h'rs & ass.) molendinu' suu' de Hadinton q' h'uern't de dono d'ni Madoci de Suttone cum tota sequela ho' i'm de Suttone &c imp'p'm p'd'cis vero p'or' & Conue't &c Warantizab &c pro hac donac'one &c p'd'cis fulco extraneus dedit &c (to said Priory) vnu' mesuagiu' cum orto et crofte et cum medietate crofti palmerii cum $\frac{1}{2}$ virg. t're & $\frac{1}{2}$

noka p'tis & o'ib' p'tin' &c infra illam de Brocton et extra.
 H. T. D'no Rob'o Corbet D'no Thoma Corbet D'no Will'o
 Hugeforde Yuone de Soulton Ric'o Hourd & m.a.

416. xll. Sciant &c ego Madocus d'ns de Sutton dedi &c (to
Wombridge Priory) p'salute a'i'e mee (hrs. anc. & suc.) molen-
 dinu' meu' de Sutton cum omib' p'tin' &c & cu' vnu'sis seq'lis
 homin' meor' de toto man'io de S. &c Preterea dedi &c (to
 same) vnu' vnu'sis licenciam merenu' capiendi iusu forestarii
 p' totum boscum de S. (to repair, &c., said mill) licence to cut
 turf, &c., ingress and egress to the mill, &c. H. T. D'no
 Walt'o de Dunstanville D'no Walt'o de Huggeforde Waltero
 de Kembrichton ph'o de pres ph'o de Beckeburi Joh'e de Riton
 Radulpho Riton Cl'ico & a.

417. ixll. Edwardus dei gra. Rex Ang. D'ns Hib, Dux Aquit'
 omnib' &c licet de commune consilio regni n'ri p' inderim' q'd
 non liceat viris religiosis seu aliis ing'li feodum alicujus ita
 quod ad mortuam manu' denemant sine licencia n'ra et cap. d'ni
 de quo res illa immediate tenetur volentes tamen dilecto nobis
 Joh'i le Cler de Brocton juxta S. Madoke gra'm fac'e specialem
 dedim' et licenciam qua'tum in nobis est quod ip'e vnu' mesua-
 giu' et vnu' virgata' t're cum p'tin' in B. dare possit & assing-
 nare dilectis nobis in Chr. (Womb. Priory). Hend' &c imp'p'm
 &c saluis tamen cap. d'nis feodi illius servic'. T. me ip'o ad
 Herdeby 26 Nov. Anno regni n're decimo nono

418. viijll. Sciant &c ego Rog'us Donnyg de [Walt Cud
 Brocton dedi &c Henr' vicario de Sutton & her' Rob. Enge-
 vna' placea' terre in villa de Brocton cum decem lond].

B. vsq' Eueknesmedew $\frac{1}{2}$ jacet int' duos riuulos currentes de
 Doghewall $\frac{1}{2}$ jac. jux via regia de Eadleg 1 jacet sup Dynte-
 low 1 extendit a usq' ad cruceem Robti 1 sup le Woilhelde
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. extend. ad virid' via $\frac{1}{2}$ extend. ad Huwepull 1 extend. a
 cap' virid' vie vsq' ad Madebroge 1 sup habenhull $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. in
 Brancroft $\frac{1}{2}$ extend. vsq' ad via' que vadit v'sus Ruyton $\frac{1}{2}$ sup'
 le Helac $\frac{1}{2}$ sup' Moreforlong Hend' &c p' 56 sol et 4 den' Redd.
 4 den' annuatim H. T. ph'o de Bekkebur Joh'e de Grenhull
 Walt'o de Brocton Will' Bag de Brocton Joh'e Cl'ico de eadem
 Hugo Pym & a.

419. viijll. Sciant &c ego (same to same) 5 ac. in campo de
 B. qui vocatur le Wodefelde quar' vna ac' extend' se ad
 legrone Brydewete 1 extend. ad cruce' Rob'ti $\frac{1}{2}$ sup tyntelowe
 &c. Hend' &c imp'p'm Reddendo 2 denar' & pro hac conces-
 sione &c dedit m' 20 solid' argenti &c H. T. ph'o de Beckeburi
 Joh'e de Grenhull Steph'o de Chateleg Will'o Bage Joh'e Cl'ico
 Henr' fil' Nicholai Hugon' Pym et m.a.

420. vll. Hec est conuen'co facta inter Rog'um * Something as to
Donnyg de Brocton & Tho' fr'em ejus ex vna date and dont omitted
p'te et D'um Henr' vicar' de Brocton ex altera p'd'eis Thom'
assensu et conce'su Rog'i fr'is sui tradidit &c d'co Henr' 4 ac.
in campo de B. qui vocatur le Wodefelde quar' $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. extendit
se vsq' ad legrene Lydewete &c. H'endas &c. 24 yrs. incipiente
ad f. St Marie in mar'co anno terminos* &c pro hac ante tra-
dic'one &c dedit p'deus Henr' p'dco Thome 9 solid arg. H. T.
Ric' de Knoll Will'o Bag Henr' fil' Nichol Hugon' Pym Joh'e
cl'ico et m.a.

421. vll. Sciant &c ego Thomas Donnyg de [q. e.]
B. quietu clamam &c D'no Henr' Vicario de Sutton & assig-
totum jus &c in 4 ac^s t're in campis de B. quas tenui de Rog'o
f're meo quar' $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. in Wodefelde (same as last) p' hac ante
concessione &c dedit mihi p'deus Henr' 9 solid' argenti H. T.
ph'o de Bekkeburi Joh'e de Grenhull Will'o Bag Henr' fil'
Nicholai Steph'o de Checlewe Hug' Pyme Joh'e Cl'ico & a.

422. iiiijl. This endentur wittenessyth yat the p'or of Wom-
brugge & Con'ent of the same place haue g'unted & lett to
ferme to Rog' Davysse a cotage in Sotton Madock fro thys
p'sent Dat vnto the end & terme of lx yere next ensuyg yeldyng
y'for to the seyd prior & his succ. yerely xij^a at Seynt M' day
in March doyng & kepyng All man' of custom' be longyng to
the man' y' yat is for to sey reprac'onis sewtte of court Harryed
both he & hys assignes to the seyd prior & to his succ. duryng
the terme aforseyde &c &c. Witn. Rog. Hadynton Vicar of
Sutton Ric Fowler of Brocton and o^{rs} Dat apud Womb. 15
June 8 Harry 7

423. iiiijl. Henr' dei gra Rex Engl. & dux norm & Aquit. &
Comes And. Archepis' Epis' Abbit' Comitib' baronib' justicieis
vicecom' & omnib' balliuis & fidelib' suis salt' Sciate me p' dei
amore & p' aiab' ane. & succ. & pro aiab' om'i fideliu' defunctor'
dedisse &c (to Wombridge Priory) Eec'l'iam de Suttona cum
omib' p'tinencieis suis salua tenura Rad' Cl'ici temp'ibus vite sue
sed'm conu'ec'one int' ip'os can' et ip'm Rad' factam. T. Hug.
Dunelm Pet^o Meneven Epis' H. decano Eborac' Ranu' de Glan-
vill fr'e Rog'o Elemosinario Hugon de Morvich & Hug. Bard
dapiferis Apud Clarendonsam

424. ijll. Official' d'ni D' dei gra' couentr' & [H. Hugh]
lych' ep'i discreto viro offic' Archid. Salopp. salt'm in auctore
salute Meminim' vobis alias mandasse q'd de modo & forma
taxaconis vicarie de Sutton diligent' inquiret' & nobis p' l'ras
n'ras constar' fac'et de eisdem & alioq' nobis rescriptsente quod
mandatu' n'ru' frust' reu'ent executi tamen p' l'rar' v'rar' inspex-
c'one non fuim' certoris eff'ci Quare nobis itato mandamus

q^utim' p'or'e & can. de Womb. qui d'cam Eccl'iam in p'pos q^o sustenet' p'emptorie citet' quod cora nobis comp'eant in eccl'ia fr'm canonico' jux. Stafforde die Sab. qua cantatur scientes instrumetu' sup' ultima taxacone d'ce vicarie f'c'm si quod hu't exhibitur Et quia nolum' sub hoc dubio exhibonis faciende u'ue d'ca vicaria ult'ius remaneat intaxata vobis mandanc' q'tin' rectores vicarios capellanos p'pinquieres d'ce Eccl'ie de Sutton ac 12 laicos p'bos viros qui melius nou'nt veritate' veri valoris Eccl'ie de Sutton p'emptorie citet' quod coram nobis v'l c'missariis n'ris comp'eant die lune p'p'x ante d'nicam in ramis palmar' in eccl'ia parrochiali Vombrugi veritate veri valores d'ce Eccl'ie de Sutton manifestaturi Annuentes d'cis p'ori et Can. q'd ibid int' sint si sibi viderint expedire vos q' similit' int' fit ib'm Qual'r mandatu' fuerit' executi d'co die sabb'i in celebracone ordinu' p' lras v'ras patentes har' seriem continentis nobis constare faciat' Dat. ap'd Heywod die Marcur' p'x post festum b'i Cedde ep'i Anno d'ni M.CC. octuag' p'mo 425. ill. In dei nomine Amen nos Rog'us p'missione Diuina Couentr' & Lych' Ep's vicariam de Sutton jux' Bruges talit' duxim' ordinand' vid' quod vicarius qui pro tempore fuerit h'eat mansum competentem in solo Eccl'iastico cum vna dimidia virgata t're om'imoda mortuaria decima' feni de Sutton & hadynton decima' lane agnor' porcellor' pullor' vitlor' albi mellis ducar' pomor' & pannagii It'm tota' decima' om'i ortor' & croftor' pede cultor' p'cipiat ec'ia idem vicarius om'es oblac'ones & obuenciones ad altare qualit'cumq' p'venientes It'm decima' piscarie totius parochie Item decima' molendinor totius parochie It. decima' de Bosco vendito infra parochia' It. decima' lyni & Canaby. Dat le Lee Idus Marcii Anno d'ni 1285 & conferac'onis n're 29.

426. ll. In dei nomine Amen nos Rogerus &c (as in last to Canaby), ordinauimus insup' q' vicarius qui pro temp'e fuit p'fate eccl'ie & p'ochis ejusde' in divinis officiis suis sumptib' congene faciat ministrari Cet'a vero on'a sine ordinaria sine ex'ordinaria eidem eccl'ie qualit'cumq' incumbencia dicta Eccl'ie R'cores subeat & agnoscant Dat quinto die Marcij 1270 & n're consecracones Anno octauo concordat cum registro Coue'tr' & Lich' dioc.

Et ego vero Thomas Mollesey clericus Wynton dioc' sup' dicta dotac'oem vicarie de Sutton jux^a Bruge registratam in registro reu'endi in Xpo p'ris & d'ni d'ni reginaldi dei g'ra Couentr. & Lich. dioc' ep'i vidi et inspexi no' rasam non cancellatam nec in aliqua sui p'te viciat' & ip'am dota'cem fidelit' de verbo ad verbu' nichill adde's vel dimiuens q' sensum mutet v'l viciet intellectu' transcripsi

examplum seu sumpsi ip'm q' transcriptu' exemplu'
seu sumptu' vna cum infra scipt' testibus diligencius
ascultam & scripsi omia suprascripta. Et quia
h'mo'i dotaco'em in omib' rep'i concordar' me subscripti
ac ec'ia publicam om'ia p'notato meo q' signo consueto
signam rogat' & requisit' Anno d'ni mill'mo eccc^{mo} l^{mo}
septimo indic'oe q'inta pont' scissum in Xpo p'ris & d'ni
n'ri d'ni Calisti diuina p'uidencia pape t'ci Anno terc'o
xxvj die mensis Augusti apud Lich' p'sentib' ib'm Ric'o
pede iuris doctor' & mag'ro J'h'a Mille iuris bacalario
Hereforden' dyoc' testib' ad hoc vocat' specialit' & rogat'

427. llj. Henr' miserac'one diuina Couent' Ep'i omib' p'
ep'atum Cov. constitut' gra'm & b'ndic'one vniu'sitati n're
notum facim' nos confirmasse can. (*Womb.*) Eccl'iam de Sutton
cum omib' p'tin' &c sicut in carta Henr. regis 2^{di} continetur
saluo nobis jur' Ep'ali. H. T. R. Archidiac. Cestr. A. Arch.
Stafford. Willo Durdent Mag'ro Ric Gnoweth Mag'ro Hel' Rad'
Capp'lo Mag'ro Nich' de Cunedour Mag'ro Nich' de Haniton
Mag'ro Walt' de Dunstanuill Mag'ro Rob' de Cappenhall
Dunano de Stokes Ric' de Hanewd Petro Cap'lo de Morton
Will'o Capp'lo qui carta ista se'psit & p'lib' alius

428. llj. Hugo miserac'one diuina Couentr' ep's omib' tam
cl'icis q'm laicis p' ep'atum &c facimus nos attendentes reli-
gione cancn' &c Womb. eor' q' paup'tate co'cessisse eidem
eccl'ie & can' sup'd'cis eccl'iam de Suttona cu' omib' p'tine'ciis
suis &c co'cessimus ec'ia eis capellam de vppintona cum omib'
p'tin suis &c. &c. Dat apud Lychfeld in crastino s'ci Clementis
Anno quo Rex. Ang. Ric' Henr' p'fectus est presentib' hiji R
archid. Cest. A. Archid' Stafford. R. Archidiac. Salop' Mag'ro
Rob' de Salopesb' Mag'ro Herb'to Rad' Cap'lo Magro' Phil'
Sanson' Mag'ro Phil' de Hereforde Phil' de Wellington Ric'o
Cl'ico Mag'ro Walt'o Phil' de Kinton & m.a.

429. liij. B. dei gra' Cant' Archiep's Totus Angl. P'mas &
Ap'lice sed' legatus omib' Xp'i fidelib' &c u're noticiam uolum'
p'uenir' nos ex carta d'ni n'ri illust'is Anglo' regis Henr' secundi
Intellexisse ip'm concessisse & dedisse in p'petua' elemosina'
Eccl'iam de Suttona cu' omib' p'tin &c Cano'icis eccl'ie (*Womb.*)
Et quia concessione d'ni reg' et stabile' uolum' eisdem can'
sup' d'ca eccl'ia f'cam f'matae exp'ssa qua fungun' confirmam'
& sigilli n'ri app'one com'unim'. H. T. Mag'ro Silu'ro Mag'ro
Rad' de s'co martino Joh'e de Exon' Galfrido filio Terria
Will'o de Prud'uma Eystach' de Wilton Galfrido Forti & a.m.

HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY HUNDRED OR LIBERTIES.

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

EDITED BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. VIII., p. 174.

THE ISLE, ANCIENTLY UP ROSSALL.

ROSSALL occurs in two entries of *Domesday*, and in each is written Rosela. The first entry comprises three carucates¹ and a half, the property of the Church of St. Chad; the second two carucates,¹ holden of Earl Roger by Rainold the Sheriff, and under him by one Albert. In conformity with this division two places still bear the name: Down Rossall, so called because it lies lower down the Severn, that is, nearer to its mouth; Up Rossall, lying nearer to the head of the river, called also the Isle,² from the remarkable manner in which it is surrounded by the Severn, being indeed a peninsula, with an isthmus about twelve score yards across. I shall begin with this last.

¹ [Not carucates, but ploughs or teams of oxen.—ED.]

² [Eyton thinks that Up Rossall comprised, not only the manor of Rosela, but also the contiguous manor of Aitone (or Eyton), which Albert likewise held under Rainald the Sheriff. In the time of Edward the Confessor Leuric held Aitone. There were two hides. In the demesne was one plough; add 4 serfs, 2 villanes, and 3 bordars with another plough. There was a mill of 10s. value. The site of Aytone was, probably, the peninsula of the Isle. The common tenure of Rosela and Aitone soon caused them to be named by a single name, Rosshall. *Of. Eyton*, x., 87. Mr. H. Sandford thinks that Eyton was wrong in his opinion, and that Aitone was on the opposite bank of the Severn, and is represented by the modern Yeaton.—ED.]

One Hunni had held the Isle in the Saxon times ; but upon the conquest, he gave way, as I have said, to a person of the name of Albert. Albert was not a mesne tenant, i.e., he did not hold immediate of an holder in capite, but he was a sub-tenant (or holder from such mesne tenant) of some consequence. Besides this place, he held Yeaton, Middleton Scriven and Ensdon. What became of him or his family I cannot say. The Fitz Alans succeeded to the estates of Rainold, and the *Liber Niger*, 1167, gives Hugh, son of Albert, as holding the fee of one knight, and three muntators and a half (whatever that may mean) of the fee of William fitz Alan ; but that this Albert, father of Hugh, was our Albert tenant of the Isle, I will not undertake to pronounce.¹ At the time of the *Liber Niger*, the mode of distinguishing people by the place of their residence was by no means advanced with general use, so that we are seldom able to connect the persons named in that record with the holders in Domesday. Indeed, the revolt of Robert de Belesme dislodged an ample proportion of the Norman proprietors of Shropshire ; and upon the whole it is impossible now to ascertain whether any of them gave birth to the family which soon occurs as owners of Rossall and borrowing their name from that place.

[Here follow two or three incomplete pedigrees of Rossall, which I have thought it useless to print.—ED.]

The name is sometimes corrupted into Russel, but I must not therefore affirm that William Russel, who appears by the *Testa de Nevill*, 12 and 13 John, to hold by castle ward at Shrawardine, was of this family, though I think it very probable that he was so, and though that castle belonged to the Fitz Alans. Vivian

¹ [Hugh fitz Albert was, probably, a grandson or great-grandson of the Domesday Albert. He occurs 1155-60 as witnessing a Charter of the first William fitz Alan. He was, probably, dead in 1170, as in that year Warin fitz Hugh seems to have had livery of his inheritance. Pipe Roll, 16 Hen. II., Salop.—ED.]

de Rossale¹ and Ralph his brother were living in 2 Hen. III. Pipe Rolls 2 Hen. III. (1217-18) : Vivianus de Rosshall reddit compotum de 2 marcis pro de liberatione Radulfi de Rosshall fratris sui qui captus fuit in castro de Crocfergus. The former had a son, of whom it is said in that part of the same record which belongs to the reign of Hen. III. (1240), Thomas de Roghale holds a fee and half in Roghale of the barony of J. fitz Alan. This Thomas was afterwards knighted, and had a son Vivian, also a knight.² In the *Feodary* of Pimhill 28 Edw. I.,³ Thos. de Rossall holds great Rossall of the fee of John fitz Alan by service of a knight in time of war at Oswestry.⁴ Another Thomas, for it could hardly be the same,⁵ was no mean person in his county, being one of the three gentlemen whom Edward I. assigned to see Magna Charta observed in Shropshire in 1300, when he wished to win the hearts of his subjects by popular measures in order to obtain large supplies from them in furtherance of his views upon Scotland. In 1303 I find him witnessing a grant of the bailiffs and commonalty of Salop to Richard Sturi, of land behind the walls, under the title of Thomas de Rossale, knight. He died in 1310 leaving issue, Thomas, his son and

¹ [Eyton thinks it is all but certain that Warin fitz Hugh and Vivian de Rosshall are one and the same person. He first occurs under the latter name in 1190; in 1203 he appears as a knight and a juror, and in 1233 as a commissioner for collecting the subsidy. Cf. Eyton, x., 88.—Ed.]

² [Vivian succeeded his father Sir Thomas before 1263. By a Fine levied 16 Feb., 1278, he settles his manors of Rossall, Eyton, &c., on Thomas de Rossall, Isolda his wife, and the heirs of Thomas. He was soon succeeded by his son and heir, the said Thomas Cf. Eyton, x., 90.—Ed.]

³ [This Pimhill Tenure-Roll is really of the year 1279.—Ed.]

⁴ To this is added in the original "Yeton is a member of Rossall," Aitone in Domesday was holden by Albert the occupant also of Rossall. This perhaps adds some probability to the supposition that the Rossales were descended from Albert.

⁵ [Eyton says it was the same Thomas. He was a Knight of the Shire in 1301 and 1302, and a Collector of the Aid in 1306.—Ed.]

heir, then 26 years of age. Esc. 4 E. 2 (1310) : The jurors find y^t Thos de Roshale held of Edmund earl of Arundel y^e manor of Roshale with its members, to wit Eton & Yokedon by 1 kni^{ts} fee : Thos his son & heir was of y^e age of 26 years on y^o day of St Peter ad Vincula last past. (Dodsw. v., 48). Alan de Rossale and Stephen his son occur in 1317 ; the latter also in 1336. In 1348 I find a John de Rossale, knight, whose son Sir Walter, lord of Rossale, was living 1377, when, by deed dated at Hundumby, in co. York, he enfeoffed Thomas Barker, chaplain, and John Hawlych of Bykedoun in all lands, tenements, rents, &c., as well of free men as of natives in the said town of Hundumby : all which the said feoffees regrant to him and Beatrice his wife for their lives, without impeachment of waste ; remainder to John de Rossale their son in tail ; remainder in tail to the said Walter and Beatrice ; remainder to the right heirs of Walter.

4 Hen. V. (1417) Fine of a moiety of the manors of Rossale, Yuketon and Slepe to John Mortimer, Esq., and Eleanor his wife. Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey holds the other half for the life of Beatrice, relict of Sir John Pendirgest kn^t.

Claus. Rot. 4 Hen. V. (1417).

Indenture between Sir John Mortemer kn^t and Eleanore his wife one of the dau'rs and heirs of S^r Walter Rossall k^t of one part, and Philip Ingilfeld Esq^r late husband of Alesia another of y^e dau'rs and heirs of the s^d Walter on the other part, concerning partition of the Manor of Houndemanby co. York and the Manor of Rossall co. Salop : witnessed by W^m Fulthorpe, Ralph Yver kn^{ts}, John de Aske Esq^r, Rich^d Fairfax, Robert Martyrii of Yorkshire, Adam Rosale, kn^t, Rich^d Lakyn kn^t &c.

Inq. at Salop Monday after Xmas 5 Henry IV. (1402) after y^e death of John Rossale, nothing in chief. $\frac{1}{2}$ Manors of Rossale, Yakedon, Slepe juxta Bylemarsh, all holden of Thos Earl of Arundel by k^t service—Adv. Eccl. libere capelle de Rossale : wth y^e reversion of y^e other $\frac{1}{2}$ of them after y^e death of Beatrix his mother : he died Saturday bef. St Mary Magalen last.

John Rossall (for the disuse of the prefix began to be very general in his time) died in or about the fourth

year of Henry V. (1417). In the Inquisition after his death, in which he is called John Russel, his two sisters are found to be his coheirs : Alice, wife of Philip Englefield, Esq., and Eleanor, relict of Sir Nicholas Dagworth, knight. Sir Nicholas was a personage of high extraction and official dignity. He was descended from Lora, one of the sisters of Simon de Scaccario ; and his father, Sir Thomas de Dagworth, a famous general in the French wars, on whose martial exploits Walsingham (*Ypodigma Neustriæ*, 517, 518), and for whose base and cruel murder in time of truce, Barnes (*Life of Edw. III.*, p. 445) may be consulted, had summons to Parliament among the barons of the realm. His son Nicholas acted a considerable part on the theatre of the world, though he never attained *that* honour. He was employed by Edward III. in the Cabinet and in the field, and served his successor also in the former of those capacities. He even experienced some troubles from the party in opposition to the Court, under the name of one of the evil counsellors of Richard II., but at length died in peace at his manor of Blickling, in Norfolk (where his monument, engraved in Gough, *Sep. Mon.*, v., 2, is still remaining), in January, 1401. He appears to have had no issue by the coheiress of Rosale, who after his death became the wife of Sir John Mortimer, I presume of the Attilborough family. Blomefield is, as usual, full and accurate on the subject of the Dagworths in his account of Blickling (*Hist. of Norfolk*, vol. vi., p. 384, 8vo.).

Philip Englefield, the husband of the other sister, derived his pedigree, with more probability than for the most part attaches to such remote traditions, from Hasculf de Englefylde, an illustrious Saxon who lived in the reigns of Cnute and Harold Harefoot. It is certain that the family had been long conspicuous in Berkshire, and Sir Roger, the grandfather of Philip, occurs in Rowe-Mores's *Nomina et Insignia* with the same coat-armour which is still borne by his descendants. By the marriage with the

heiress of Rossall the Englefields came to have much concern in the affairs of Shropshire. Thomas Englefield, the great-grandson of Philip, often occurs in the respectable character of umpire between litigating parties on matters of great importance. "For that I am your ordinary," writes the Bishop of Lichfield to the bailiffs of Shrewsbury, "ye being under my pastoral jurisdiction, I exhort and advertise you to remember this holy time of Lent, when every Christen man ought to be in perfect love and charity; I would be right glad to take the pain and labour upon me to come amongst you this easter week, and Thomas Englefield with me at my charges, if ye" (the bailiffs and town on the one side, and the abbot and convent on the other) "would remit all your matters and causes to the said Thomas Englefield and me, taking us as indifferent and not partial." He was of the Council of Wales (Churton's *Life of Bishop Smyth*, p. 63) and justice of Chester; was created a Knight of the Bath at the marriage of Prince Arthur, and served the honourable office of Speaker of the House of Commons in 1496 and again in the first Parliament of Henry VIII. His son of the same name adopted the profession of the law, and was called to the degree of serjeant in 1522, was appointed king's serjeant with a pension of £100 for life in 1524, and three years later was created a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

But his son Sir Francis¹ was destined to exalt his house to the highest dignity, and to sink it to the lowest depth which it ever attained. He was born in the year 1522, and early attached himself to the fortunes of the Princess Mary. How greatly that princess appreciated his services may appear from her letter in Fox, to the protector Somerset, 27 June, 1549, in which she complains heavily that the counsel had sent for "master Englefield her servant." "I suppose," she says, "that I shd not have been used so ungently

¹ He accompanied Hen. VIII. to the siege of Boulogne.

at your hands, in sending for him, upon whose travail doth rest the only charge of my whole house: whose absence therefore shall be to me and my said house no little displeasure." He even suffered imprisonment for hearing mass in her house. But on King Edward's decease he reaped the advantage of his adherence to his mistress, being constituted Privy Counsellor, and promoted to the great and lucrative office of master of the wards. These brilliant prospects were dissipated by the accession of Elizabeth, when not able to endure the demolition of everything worthy, in his sight, of religious veneration, he obtained the Queen's licence to travel into foreign parts.

The machinations of the English exiles rendered necessary the statute of fugitives in the 13th of this reign, by which every native or free denizen of the realm departing from the same without licence, or who having licence, shall not return within six months after its expiration, was to forfeit the profits of his lands during life. In consequence of this Act an Inquisition was on the 29th of October in her 15th year (1573) taken at Shrewsbury on the oaths of Richard Lyster, gent., and others, before Sir Andrew Corbett, knt., Robert Nedham and Roland Lacon, Esqrs., by which it was found that Sir Francis Englefield remains abroad in contempt of the Queen and against the form of the statute, and that at his departure he was seised in his demesne as of fee in the following lands and tenements.

One Tenement with the appurts. in Up Rossall and Udlington in the County aforesaid of the yearly rent of £8 6s. 8d. in the tenure of Richard Sandford gent. And of and in one Tenement with the appurts. in Up Rossall and Udlington af'sd in the tenure of Hugh Braddock of the yearly rent of £3. And of and in one Tenement with the appurts. in Up Rossall and Udlington af'sd in the tenure of Roger Griffiths of the yearly rent of £3 7s. And of and in one Tenement with the appurts. in Up Rossall and Udlington af'd in the tenure of Richard Williams of the yearly rent of 19s. 4d. And of and in one pasture with the appurts. in Up Rossall and Udlington af'sd called Little Udlington in the tenure of Thomas Davies of

the yearly value of 10s. And of and in two pastures with the appurts. in Up Rossall and Udlington af'sd called the Warefield in the tenure of Catharine Evans widow of the yearly rent of £2 13s. 4d. And of and in one Pool with the appurts. in Up Rossall and Udlington af'sd in the tenure of Richard Mytton esq. of the yearly rent of 3s. 4d. And of and in one Tenement with the appurts. in Yetton and Agdon in the county af'sd in the tenure of Thomas Baker the younger of the yearly rent of £1 14s. 10d. And of and in one Tenement with the appurts. in Yetton and Agdon af'sd in the late tenure of Thomas Brayne deceased of the yearly rent of £1 15s. 10d. And of and in one Tenement with the appurts in Yetton and Agdon af'sd in the tenure of Richard Scott of the yearly rent of £1 10s. 4d. And of and in one Tenement with the appurts in Yetton and Agdon af'd in the tenure of John Porter of the yearly rent of £1 8s. 10d. And of and in one Tenement with the appurts in Yetton and Agdon af'd in the tenure of Thomas Baker the elder of the yearly rent of 13s. 4d. And of and in one Pasture in Agdon af'sd called Agdon in the tenure of William Hickin of the yearly rent of 13s. 4d. And of and in one Water Mill in Yetton af'sd in the tenure of Richard Sandford gent. of the yearly rent of £1 17s. 0d.¹

On the 17th day of the following June, 1572, her Majesty grants her interest in that tenement in Rossall and Udlington, which was late in the tenure of Roger Griffith, to Richard Sandford, Esq., of Plowden, and Thos. Baker, junr., of Yetton. In the 28th year of her reign (1585), and on the 8th of August, she granted to Humphrey Foster and George Fitton, gentlemen, a tenement in Up Rossall and Udlington, late in the tenure of Richard Sandford, gent., deceased, and now of Humphrey his son, of the annual rent of £8 6s. 8d., to hold to them for forty years. They were, I conceive, trustees for young Mr. Englefield.² On the 31st of March, 1589, she granted the reversion in fee in the

¹ [These parcels are added from a copy of the above Inquisition in the possession of Humphrey Sandford, Esq.—Ed.]

² In 29 Eliz., 14 Aug., was a Court Baron holden, entitled Uprossall cum Yeaton and Yagdon. Curia baronum cum curia supervis' Humfridi Foster arm. et Georgii Fitton gen'. firmariorum domine Regine Manerii predicti ad specialem instantiam Francisci Englefield arm.

premises to Thomas Crompton, Robert Wright, and Gelly Meyrick of London, Esqs. ; they on the 28th of the following July convey it to Thomas Owen and Thomas Leighton, Esqs., who on the 12th of the ensuing February, 1589-90 (by which time Owen was become a serjeant) sell it to Thomas Lascelles and Edward Burton, Esqs. The wife of Humphrey Sandford last mentioned was a Lascelles, and this purchase was, I apprehend, in trust for the Sandford family, for on the 20th of May, 4 Jac. I., 1606, the said vendees, by the names of Sir Thomas Lascelles of Brakenburghe, co. York, and Edward Burton of Whenby, in the said county, Esqs., demise their capital messuage in Up Rossall, otherwise the Isle of Rossall, to Humphrey Sandford of the same place, Esq., for 21 years, at the yearly rent of £30. In a bill filed by this last gentleman in 1609 concerning the Isle pool, he states the conveyance of the Isle farm from the Queen to Crompton, &c., and from them to Owen, &c., whose interest, he says, is now by good conveyance vested in himself; and from that period his descendants have continued in the uninterrupted possession of this estate, to which they have by subsequent purchases annexed the whole of this beautiful property bounded by the river Severn, and comprised under the denomination of the Isle.

The family of Sandford of the Isle is an early offset from the ancient family of the same name, which has been seated at the place from which they derive their appellation. Nicholas Sandford of Calverhall, third son of Nicholas, lord of Sandford, temp. Edw. III., was the ancestor of this branch. His descendants allied themselves to some of the most respectable families in Shropshire, and became possessed of numerous, though dispersed, and not very productive estates. The Lee, Edgeton, Bayston, and Allfield were their ancient inheritance or matrimonial acquisitions. Yet the family seems never to have been in affluence, and about the middle of the 16th century to have sunk into distressful circumstances, such as are with difficulty reconcile-

able to the undoubted fact of their landed estates. Thus Humphrey, the heir apparent of the family, was glad to accept the humble office of resident abroad with Sir Francis Englefield, and his occasional messenger into England on the domestic affairs of that illustrious exile, or on concerns connected with the safety of the State; and this employment, to which he was recommended by his maternal uncle, the celebrated Edmund Plowden, and which demanded a rare union of courage, fidelity, discretion, and dispatch, was the ultimate cause of his posterity becoming possessed in perpetuity of this delightful residence. But they had to struggle with numerous difficulties arising from the *res angusta domi*; and a narrative of the cruel manner in which Mr. H. Sandford's well grounded expectations of a recompense for his perilous and delicate services were at one time, to all appearance, in danger of being defeated by the treachery and ingratitude of Mr. Francis Englefield, the nephew and heir of his patron, is an interesting document, which will make a proper appendix to the present article. Some letters from Sir Francis and his secretary Dyer to one Humphrey Sandford are subjoined, which partly elucidate some of the transactions referred to above.

The survey of the manors of Up Rossalle and Udlington by John Lovell, steward for Mr. Francis Englefield, 1587, states the former to lie within the hundred of Forde within the liberties of Shrewsbury, and parish of St. Chad, to be surrounded by the Severn, except about twelve score yards, and therefore to be called the Isle of Rossall, and to be in circuit about three miles, and to contain about 401 acres and a halt of the statute of Winchester, accompting fyve score to the hundredth.

The manor house hath bene seittuate in a certen ground there now called by the name of the orchard, yt hath bene moted about, and no buildinge nowe remayneth.

Udlington also semeth in tymes past to have bene a mannor, for there ys a place where a manor house (as yt semeth) hath bene scittuate.

There is a comon called Bicton heath, wherein the tenants of the Isle have common of pasture, it seemeth the lord of

Rossalle to be owner of the soyle and some tyme the same parcel of the manor of Udlington, for that the lord of Rossall hath a pool there, wherein is great take of eles, now in the tenure of Rich^d Mitton Esq^r and called Oxon pool.

Uprossall } Curia baronum cum cur' supervis' Humfridi
cun' Yeaton } foster ar' et Georgii Fitton gen. firmariorum
& Yeagdon } d'ne Regine manerii predicti, ad specialem in-
stantiam Francisci Englefield arin'. tent' 14 Aug. 29 Eliz.

The homage finds that W^m Wollascote Esq^r holdeth the manor of Wollascot of the lord of this manor by free deed, but whether by knights service or no the Jury is ignorant: and payeth yearly at the feasts of the Annunciation and S^t Michael 12^d.

John Cole gent. holds a pasture in Udlington called Moat close containing by estimation 10 acres, and other lands there called Udlington pasture containing 56 acres at a rent of £8.

The old house of the Sandfords at the Isle, which is now the farm house contiguous to their present mansion house, contains several hiding holes and secret rooms, as is usual in the houses of Roman Catholics. Over the fire-place of an upper room is a large plain crucifix. This was the residence of old Richard Sandford, as mentioned in Mr. Blunden's MS., and of his son Humphrey, the agent of Sir Francis Englefield; but in the orchard near this house is a large quadrangular area surrounded on three sides by a deep moat and lofty rampart; the fourth side, which overhangs the river, is defended by the precipice. It is so different from the sites of most castellated mansions which I have seen, that I should be almost tempted to suppose it some remains of the Romans, but that the survey of 1587 expressly states it to have been the manor house, and that immediately contiguous to the south side of it is a field called the Chapel Hill, and the rudiments of an oblong pit lying due east and west with a few red stones, which appears to have been the ancient chapel, which, according to tradition, was burnt down at the Reformation, being set fire to by a woman indignant at the idea of its falling into the hands of the Protestants. This area was, no doubt, the ancient residence of the Rossalls.

It would be uninteresting to pursue the history of the remaining property within the Isle, from its separation by the forfeiture of Sir Francis Englefield to its re-union by the late Humphrey Sandford Esq.¹ the first person since the extinction of Englefield's interest, who was proprietor of the whole. I may briefly mention that the remainder, which on that event became the property of William Emarton, was ultimately vested in Seymour, whose descendant sold it to Mr. John Stanier for the benefit of Mr. Sandford last mentioned, who, in 1748 becoming possessed of the present mansion house, greatly improved it and made it his residence.

[The Sandfords were enfeoffed of Sandford probably in the reign of Henry I., and, as Eyton thinks, were allied with or descended from the great house of Fitz Warin.

4th Hen. VI., April 4th, 1425, Nicholas of Calverhall (third son of Nicholas de Sandford, Lord of Sandford, Sheriff of Shropshire 1385, and nephew of Sir Richard de Sandford, who was slain 31 July, 1409, fighting on the king's side at the battle of Shrewsbury, having been knighted on the morning of the same day) was, according to the family pedigree, supposed to have been drawn up by Francis Sandford the Herald, the eleventh of the name, being tenth in descent from Thomas de Sandford, who "came in with the Conqueror." He obtained a grant of lands and tenements in the Lee, within the Lordship of Whitchurch, to himself and Thomas his son, and the heirs of the said Thomas lawfully begotten. H. T. Georgio de Hawkston, Rogero de Cloveley, Thoma de Whetenhall, Willielmo Coton de Coton, Rogero Bromleyo de Netteley, et alii. His son,

xii. Thomas Sandford, living 33 Hen. VI. and 5 Edw. IV., was father of xiii. William Sandford, who married Sibilla, dau. and co-heiress of Sir Fulke Springseaux, Kt., and Margery his wife, sole heiress of John Wynnesbury, descended from Simon de Winsbury and Anna his wife, dau of Roger de Edgton. She in her widowhood granted all her lordships and all her lands and tenements in Montgomery, and elsewhere, within the hundred of Chirbury, of Edgton, Wolston, and Brunslow, co. Salop, to her daus. and heirs Margery Lee, Mary Springseaux, Margaret Tyndale, and Sibilla Sandford, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten; under which grant, dated

¹ [This Humphrey Sandford was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1787. Bayston, consisting of 300 acres and upwards, three miles from Shrewsbury, and adjoining the turnpike road leading to Condover, was sold by his younger son Major Edward Sandford, E.I.C.S., in 1800, and has since formed part of the Condover Hall Estate —Ed.]

9th Ed. IV., 23 April, 1479, the Sandfords still retain the Lordship of the Manor of Edgton.

xiv. Richard Sandford succeeded his father (who died 21 Hen. VII., 1505), and married Jane, dau. of William Bromley of Hodnet, the grandfather of Sir Thomas Bromley, Knt., Lord Chancellor of England 1581, and of Sir George Bromley, Knt., Chief Justice of Chester, and Custos Rotulorum co. Salop, and came into possession of Bayston and Alvelede, in the parish of Condover. He died c. 1550, and was succeeded by his son,

xv. George Sandford, married Anne, dau. of William Ottley of Pitchford, and dying 24 Oct., 1585, was buried at Ightfield, co. Salop, and father of

xvi. Richard Sandford, who upon the attainder of Sir Francis Englefield obtained from Queen Elizabeth, by the advice of William, Lord Burghley, Treasurer, and Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Barons of the Exchequer, a grant of lands in Rossall and Udlington, and married Margaret, eldest daughter of Humphrey Plowden. They were buried in the Plowden Chapel at Lydney, 13 Feb., 1587-8, and 25 March, 1590, respectively; and in the Private Chapel at Plowden are figures representing Humphrey, his wife and seven daus., and the following inscription on a brass tablet:—"Hic jacet Humffridus Plowden Armiger, filius Johannis Plowden, filii Edmundi Plowden et Elizabetha uxor ejus, filia Johannis Sturry de Down Rossale Armigeri, et quondam uxor William Wyllas-cot; qui quidem Humffridus obiit decimo die Martii anno domini millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo septimo et habuit liberos ex dicta Elizabetha procreatos Edmundum juris peritum commorantem quandoque apud Shiplake in comitatu Oxon, quandoque apud Burghfield in comitatu Berks, Johannem qui obiit sine exitu, et Edwardum et septem filias, viz. Margaretam uxorem Richardi Sandford, Janam uxorem Richardi Blunden defuncti, et postea uxorem Ludovici Jones, Elizabetham uxorem Petri Greeneway, Ancoretam uxorem Rowlandi Lyton, Annam uxorem Thomae Higgs, Mariam uxorem Caroli Needham, et Janam uxorem Leonardi Meysie."

xvii. Humphrey succeeded his father, being the party referred to in the long narration hereinafter written by Mr. Andrew Blunden relative to the wardship of Francis Englefield. He married Anne, dau. of Francis Lassells of Brackenbury, co. York, and dying 5 July, 1611, was buried at Lydney.

xviii. Humphrey Sandford their son was a staunch Royalist, and as a Popish recusant had his property sequestered, having to pay the annual sum of £46 5s. He married Jane, dau. of Edward Giffard of the White Ladies, co. Stafford. He had seven children and a son-in-law living with him in 1644; and dying 25 May, 1654, was buried in the chancel at Fitz, and succeeded by his son,

xix. Richard Sandford, married at St. Julian's, 27 March, 1637, Frances, eldest dau. of Sir Wm. Owen, Knt., of Condover, Sheriff of Shropshire, 1623. He is described as "a Protestant, and usually

frequents the Church." He obtained a discharge from the sequestration 28 Feb., 1656-7; and was buried at Condover, 30 March, 1669, leaving two sons, Richard (who married Frances, daughter of Edwd. Brooke of Church Stretton, and dying without surviving issue 26 July, 1676, was buried in the chancel at Fitz); and Humphrey, a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, who died unmarried 28 Oct., 1712, and was buried at St. Chad, having devised his estates to his cousin Humphrey Sandford of Horderley, in the parish of Edgton, eldest son of Matthew Sandford, and grandson of Humphrey Sandford the Royalist, and Jane Giffard his wife. He married Elizabeth, dau. of William Evans of Mindtown, and dying 9 June, 1734, was buried in the chancel at Edgton.

xxi. Humphrey Sandford, his eldest son, married Rebecca, dau. of Job Walker of Ferney Hall, near Ludlow, by the Hon. Rebecca Folliott his wife, second dau. of the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Folliott, Baron of Ballyshannon, Ireland, and dying 25 March, 1741, was buried at St. Chad's, and succeeded by his son,

xxii. Humphrey Sandford, Sheriff of Shropshire 1787. He married Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Hugh Jones of Shrewsbury, by Elizabeth his wife, dau. of Michael Middleton of Chirbury, and dying 31 July, 1791, was buried in the Sandford vault under the north-west Chapel at Bicton, added to the Church by himself and Mr. Hawtayne of Down Rossall, 1754.

xxiii. Folliott Sandford (whose elder brother Humphrey died in his father's lifetime) married Isabella, dau. of Wm. Deuchars of the city of London. He spent the later years of his life in Bath, and dying 27 April, 1841, in his 90th year, was buried in the Parish Church of Walcot, he with his father having been in possession of the family estates 100 years and upwards; was succeeded by his son,

xxiv. Humphrey Sandford, Rector of Edgton, and Perpetual Curate of Bicton from 1817 to 1851, married his cousin Frances, dau. and heiress of the Rev. George Holland, rector of Hanwood and of Mindtown, and dying 13 Sept., 1856, was buried at Bicton, and succeeded by his son,

xxv. Humphrey Sandford of St. John's College, Cambridge, M.A., Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple, London, and J.P. for Shrewsbury and co. Salop, married Anne Taylor, 5th dau. of Joseph Armitage of Milnsbridge House, Huddersfield, J.P. and D.L. for co. York, and has, with other issue, a son Humphrey and a grandson Humphrey.

The Arms of Sandford are, Per chevron sable and ermine, in chief two boars' heads couped close or, a mullet for difference.

Up Rossall and Down Rossall have long been amongst the Liberties of the Welsh Ward. In the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1 Edward III., 1327, the following were taxed under Roshal':—Reginald de Roshal' xxd, Roger de Fyttes xxd, Adam de Bykedou iijs, Peter son of John xijd, and Reginald de Bykedou iijs. iiijd.

In an Inquisition of the Liberties taken in 1515, it was found that the vill of Rosshall, which is called Rosshall Superior, is within and

of the parish of St. Chad, and within the hundred of Pimhill, and has been used to be particularly taxed, with the vill of Eton in the same hundred, to a certain xvth and xth to 12s.¹

Amongst the Trained Soldiers of Shropshire temp. Elizabeth, these names occur in 1580 under Up Rossall: Richard Sandford, gent., Roger Griffithes and Thomas his son, Hugh Braddock and Richard Ffallows his man, Hughe Jeffreys and James Nonylye and Richard Tompkys his men, and Roland Mylward. In 1587 these names occur: Hughe Jeffers and Jevan ap John and Homfrey Harries his servants, Hughe Braddocke and Lewis ap Thomas and Evan ap Jevan his servants, Thomas Griffies, Richard Dawsone, and Roland Millward.²

The following account of a moated area near the Isle is taken from "Salopian Shreds and Patches" :—Near the house, on the west side of the isthmus formed by the Severn, is a moated area of great interest. The moat remains on the north west and south sides, and on the west side descends abruptly to the river. The span within the defences is about fifty feet each way, and must have formed an exceedingly well-protected stronghold. Its general character and known history point it out as a Saxon burg rather than a Norman stronghold.³

Pedigrees of the ancient family of Sandford were entered at the Visitations of Shropshire in 1623 and 1663-4. Very full Pedigrees are given in Blakeway's Salop MSS 6, fos. 283-290, and in Bowen's MSS. 2, fos. 428-439, in the Bodleian Library. One given in Additional MS. 28,616 was drawn up by Francis Sandford the Herald. Others are in the Wm. Salt MSS. (at Stafford) 290 and 355, &c.—Ed.].

CHAPEL OF ROSHALL.

[This Chapel seems to have attained an early independence. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291 it was valued at £1 13s. 4d. per annum. It is not mentioned in the Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Henry VIII. Its List of Incumbents runs from circa 1240 to 1444. The site of the Chapel is still pointed out. It stood outside the rampart and moat, which mark the stronghold of the Rossalls, but must have fallen into decay in the 15th century.]

INCUMBENTS OF ROSSALL CHAPEL.

(From MS. Blakeway 15, Eyton x., 92).

c. 1240-1250. Thomas, Chaplain of Roshall,
occurs as witness to a grant of
land to Haghmond Abbey.

¹ S.A. *Trans.*, 2nd Ser., ii., 73, 74.

² *Ibid.* ii., 279; iii., 140.

³ "Salopian Shreds and Patches," 16 Jan., 1889.

Sir Matthew, rector of the Chapel of Rosshale, occurs before 1317, and died 3 Feb., 1324.

1325-6, 4 Non. March. William de Rossall, clerk; son of Sir Thomas de Rosshall; died 14 Dec., 1333.

1333, 19 Kal. Jan. William de Appleby, acolyte, inst. on the resignation of William son of Sir Thomas de Rossall; d. about Michaelmas 1349, probably of the plague.

1349-50, 18 Kal. Feb. William de Al-brighton, chaplain.

Sir Philip Lee, styled Custos or Rector of Rosshall Chapel; died in 1398-9.

1399, Jan. 27. Mag. William Newhawe, exchanged preferment with his successor.

1399, Feb. 9. Mag. William Newport, late Canon of St. John's, Chester, exchanged preferment with Wm. Newhawe, but resigned immediately.

1399, Feb. 19. Sir William Walford, resigned in 1418.

1418, Nov. 5. Sir William Felton, chaplain.

Adam, Incumbent of Rossall, died 1442.

1442, Aug. 23. William Marchall, died 1444.

1444, Oct. 24. John Smith. This is the last Institution recorded in the Lichfield Diocesan Registers.

Sir Thomas de Rossall, knt.

Sir Thomas de Rossall, knt.

Richard, Earl of Arundel, pro hac vice.

John de Roshale.

The noble Philip de Yngelfeld, Lord of Rossale.

Robert Englefield, Esq.

APPENDIX—ANDREW BLUNDEN'S MS.

... yonge student . . . reta'nged him . . . howe paine
 . . . diligente . . . I referre . . . Afterwards when
 . . . had great . . . business, he . . . until qu
 . . . ularies

They doe obiect that sir ffaunciss entertained Mr Plowden when he had noe house of his owne, his father being then alive . . . it was true and it was a g . . . was don to him in queene mares time . . . old and ruynouse, hoggs . . . p'le & halle And ne . . . ffauncis then bearing sume such as wold ke . . . Therefore sir ffaunciss time & before his de . . . gro'nds ^{more money} . . . And I think it w . . . any [wold r . . . fine for o . . . for it, no . . . of noe g . . . done . . . Nowe . . . his . . . Sr frauncis . . . t ever did to M^r Plowden . . . frauncis beinge a privie consoler . . . countenance . Alas me . . . Mr Plowden was then . . . very great practiser, of . . . thought of then, then, had . . . selfe vnto, and needeth not . . . ous else, And soe this obiectiōn . . . s beneficy five markes annuity for abouts . . . onts fow other yeares, amounting in all but . . . shiplake which would not have yielded a 100 m'kes name in queene mares time which I accompt . . . Now I ask whether M^r Plowden himself in his time did not fully & completely repay Sir ffauncis his benefitts, And heare in I shall be compelled to recount . . . the benefitts done by M^r Plowden to these persons . . . which I should be loth to doe were I not by this caluminous upbraiding thereto compell'd yet I may the better doe it in that yonge M^r Englefield . . . nd in an answer by writinge did the . . . shall be . . . shewen herafter . . . Mr Plowden followed his lawe causes went . . . ring tooke vpon him the whole . . . rder & sent that sir ffauncis . . . greatly be-holdinge yea & much . . . ther could be any sufficient . . . for the xx^{te} nobles annuity . . . his busines growinge greater . . . for soe smale a some . . . hen his busines vpon hd . . . hath reaped more . . . busines he was . . . then the annuities . . . could . . . could doe him good . . . not As for the howse quid x . . . in the fower . . . Then of Shiplake touchinge the . . . that cann be . . . yt was a . . . were ruynous . . . verie erronouse . . . halle & such . . . for cattell, And thinge when M^r plowden cam . . . wollascot att T . . . in re-pa'cons and . . . more than would . . . h . . . was little worth to a . . . ned by it the whole . . . he raysed thereby; b . . . in hospitality, he keep . . . men & specially for . . . hang's on; they had n . . . stablinge & counsell g . . .

whatso' er y did before . . . these last xx . . . for lawe . . . every cheat . . . pfession to . . . I will not . . . then ser . . . to gether . . . move sum . . . bestowed vppon . . . M^r John Englefld . . . and espetiall . . . them this farme had beene smale . . . ke they them selves will not deneye . . . the very first yeare of the queens . . . ne maries time a privie concellor . . . wards wth office he lost or yelded vpp . . . t study paines & care M^r . . . ases wrtinges yet extant wth me . . . p'vailed not) he never tooke greater . . . and er in al his cases vsed M^r Plowdens . . . m had many & sundry lawe matters wth . . . ited them all to M^r Plowden whoe . . . one busines; nay many and sundry times . . . importance to doe sir frauncis his busines, . . . credibly reported that for divers yeaeres . . . n (and yett I spake moderatly) a sixt pte . . . nitie of them I doe omitt,) only one matter . . . e maner of Whitley & Sonninge beinge . . . auncis by lease for many yeaeres in 13^o of hir . . . leases goods and chattels were giver to the . . . queene her m^{ies} and M^r Plowden for M^r . . . (ed statute to have theese leases or . . . d did defend it in such sort for s^r . . . o the state that it was resolved . . . ll them beinge at readinge) that . . . n the liberty & practize of the . . . honerable S^r Christopher . . . then ordinary meanes for . . . Plowdens liffe his only patro . . . p'fessed beinge contrary to . . . lsoe was the Right honerable . . . 'all frind to M^r Plowden . . . Nowe¹

Nowe I aske you whether yf M^r Plowden had noe more done for M^r Englefld whether he had not well deserved a lease of the farme of shiplake I doe not doubt but you will answer yea And yet must I tell you this that in all his lfe time and notwthstandinge all the p'misses he could never get of sir ffrauncis any certenty, And requestinge a lease for his wife he was flatly and resolutly denied mary for himselfe sir frauncis made a lease for xxi yeaeres yf he lived soe longe powdrid wth such condic'ons p'visos & revocations that I much marvel that soe wise a man as M^r Plowden would have excepted it at his handes. Well yet M^r Plowden continued still his vnfained friendshipe & sincere good will his paines care & travell to-

¹ [As will be seen, the MS. is deficient down to this point, large portions of the pages being torn off. Ed.]

wards the house of Englefield, Mr John Englefield died¹ frauncis Englefield his sonne & hey^r beinge a child of the age of abouts v or vj yeares and fell in ward by reason of a terme in capity² to the queene.

Mr Plowden then beinge at london having intelligence thereof in a morninge very early vpon the newes p'sently rose out of bed & went to the court, he then beinge of counsell in lawe causes wth william³ the earle of Pembroke one of her m^{ties} privie counsell w^{ch} earle had often times before p^raide Mr Plowden to espie out some suit to the queene worth five hundred pounds and p'mised he would obtaine it, sainge he was indepted to Mr Plowden in soe much he came to the earl told him of the death of Mr John Englefield and of the wardship of his sonne, put him in mind of his p'mise praid therle to gett the wardship for him in liew & recompence of his Lo: p'mise. And Mr Plowdens service to his lordship, the earle beinge (although vnlerned) an excelent wise man and knowinge the good will Mr Plowden bare to the house of Englefield Answerd true Mr Plowden my p'mise is so but I meant it for your owne good & not for the good or comodity of any other, yf I obtain this suit for you you will not benifitt your selfe therby but you will bestow it upon the widowe or at sir ffrauncis' directio' and therefore I pray you said he seeke out some other thinge this will not be for you^r p'fitt & I therefore am loath to deale therein. Sir said Mr Plowde I besech you leave that to my discretion, I will accept it at you^r handes insted of any good torne and as a guift to me by you honor of 500^l

The earle seeinge Mr Plowden thus earnest beinge then a bedd rose went to hir m^{ties} & afterwards to the master of the wardes, and fully obtained it for Mr Plowden, & caused the same to be entred accoordingely wthin halfe an hower after & before Mr plowden departed the court the lord hunsden cam

¹ Mr. John Englefield died April 1, 1567. Ashmole ut supr: his son was then within three months of completing his fifth year.

² This is a mistake of the transcriber for *a tenure in capite*.

³ This seems to mean William, Earl of Pembroke, but according to Collins, he died 1569, which must have been the year in which young Englefield was born, if he died, as Kimber says he did, in 1631 at the age of 62; and consequently five or six years before the death of his father. Earl William's successor was Henry, and he lived to 1600. But Kimber is wrong. Sir Francis Englefield, baronet, the young man in question, died, as appears by his epit. printed in Ashmole's *Berkshire*, on the 26th of October, 1631, at the age of 69 years, 3 months, and 27 days; consequently he was born June 31, 1562.

to have optained it but it was in vaine for it was gone before as aforesaid.

When M^r Plowden had obtayned this, howe carefully he brought vp younge Englefield in learninge and vertue what paines labour and travaille he tooke in quieting his causes & matters in lawe what toiles & suits in lawe he had sundry yeares together for tottenhoe [in Buckinghamshire] beinge then for the most p'te litigiose in lawe, how he to his very great charge he quieted the same duringe the mynority of younge M^r Englefield if they shuld deney it beinge now fresh in memorie wold torne them to great discredit, I dare boaldly affirme that in this one matter he did more benifitt the younge gentleman then hee or his vncle ev' did to M^r Plowde'.

I might recken hit for a singular benifitt or pleasure that when her ma^{tie} had vppo' sir ffrancis his disloyalty in not returninge into England accordinge to the p'clamac'on in that behalfe made forfaited the issues & p'fitts of his lands, that M^r Plowden for many yeares together gave sir ffrancis xx^{tie} pounds anuity p'cured sundry other anuyties for him was the meane to gett from the Lo: treasurer & sir walter mildmay an estate to M^{rs} Englefield in the houses & demeanes of Englefield and synd'sham wthout w^{ch} she could not have well lived, but if I shuld come to such smale benifts they would requiere long tyme for they are almost infynitt and are to tedious to be rehearsed I will therfore omitt them.

But you will demaund whether did not M^r Plowden marry younge Eng: or tender him to one of his owne daughters he havinge two for then younge Eng: was thought a competent mariadg for a good mans daughter by reason of his greate expectac'on; In truth he was so and soe did M^r Plowden accompt him; To be playne wth you I for my p'te did sundry and oftentimes deal wth M^r Plowden to that end prayed him to have consideration of his owne estate yf there were not some secret trust betwixt Sir fra: and him therein that eyther he should inforce him to marry one of his daughters or to pay for the marriadge; he in most vehement wordes (beinge therunto p'ssed by me) did p'test and professe that there was noe trust or matter but that he might make of him his p'fitt that s^r ffr: and all they of the howse of Eng: had never deserved it at his handes mary yet said he my frenship and good will hath beene is and shall be vnfained howsoever they deserve of me¹ I will deale well wth them neither will I offerre any matter

¹ The following sixteen pages are from the author's own original copy; the former and latter pages by an amanuensis who has here and there mistaken the author's meaning.

that shall sounde discourteous: I see and p'ceave (sayd he) that M^r Englefield & his frinds enter into suspicion thereof & feare it, But they neede not for I am resolved what to doe, By god sayd I, yf it fortune you should dye, yo^r daughter married or not married, yf I might or shall have any oare in this matter, I will make his paye for the marriage of the best of yo^r daughter^s, or my conyng shall fayle me; what, will you sayd he, I am glade you have told me soe, I will take order in the matter erre long. And these or like words in effecte past sundry tymes betweene us, but I could nev^r drawe him from this resolution; And not to dissemble wth you I laboured it very often.

To ende this matter & what M^r Plowden hath given about the pointe of younge Englefields ayge of xxi yeres, M^r Englefield M^r Ffra: fyton and younge Englefield (as often tymes before) were att Shiplake, after dynner M^r Plowden went into his newe p'lor, called them unto him called alsoe M^r P'kyns (whoe then before had married his eldest daughter) ould M^r Wollascott younge Edmund Plowden, my cosen humffrey Sandford & myselfe, and I knowe not whether any others, there beinge, torned his talke to younge M^r Englefield and sayd thus in effecte, M^r Englefield you are my warde and now come to yo^r full adge, what saye you & yo^r friends to me for it; I did gett yo^r wardshippe of my selfe wthout the helpe of any of yo^r frinds, my old lo: of Pembroke did it att my request and in lieue & steede of a good torne to me, and tould in substance that w^{ch} I have before rehersed of the speaches & doings betweene the earle and him: And addid furthere that he was not in any case so beholdinge or bounde to sir ffr: or any of his frendes that should move him to bestowe soe greate a benifitt uppo any of them; for sayd he M^r Englefield yo^r expectation is greate, and accordinge to that I may nowe have for yo^r wardshippe & marriage, And my old lo: mountague¹ (as yo^r selfe & yo^r frinds maye knowe) hath offered me for you 2000^l, and as for Sir ffra: Englefield he is farre more bounde & beholding to me then I to him and there is noe privye or secrgett matter but I may make my best of you. What saye you to me.

These words thus uttered wth a sterne countenance somewhate amazid & appallid them all: for they knewe not what he would doe, and knew right well that they had much abused him & that he was privie thereunto as I will tell you an'one. But they myldly ansered that they trusted of his goodnes

¹ Anthony Browne the 1st Visc. Montague: he died 1592. Mr. Englefield married his son's daughter.

nowe as att all tymes before that they could not request any thinge of Right but of gentleness, And that they would doe as his pleasure was, this in effecte was answered by the mothere the sonne and the uncle ffra. fitton the direcreter both of the mothere & sonne.

Well then sayd M^r Plowden my good will towards the house of Englefilde hath alwayes been firme, is & shall be on my p'te, I doe freely and franckly give it you, And lest I should have died and knewe not howe my executors would have dealt wth you to p'vent all inconveniency I have done the same by wryting wth lieth closely sealed uppe in a boxe delivered by me to M^r Burdett¹ yo^r uncle to be deliverid to you yf I should die, he not knowing the contents thereof. And take it for a guift of 2000^l. And in recompence of it I crave noe benefitt for my selfe or any my owne children, but here I have in my house my coze' humffrey Sandford my Sisters sonne and his wife & sonne of theire children, he hath served yo^r uncle Sir ffr. in the p'tes beyond the seas many yeres att my charges for I gave him every yere xxth m'kes standing to serve sir ffr. besydes many othere wants I supplied to him, & his fathere alsoe gave him somewhate all wth he spente in yo^r uncles service, and did to him most acceptable service as sir ffr. himselfe hath by his l'res to me often confessyd, and p'mysed to doe for him and will if tyme would serve. In consyderacon of this service done to yo^r uncle, and for this my liberallity towards you, I only praye you, when such things as be in his fath^{rs} hands shall come to yo^r dispositio' that you will make a lease thereof to him his wife and sonne for theire 3 lives att the old rent, And this is a matter of noe greate importance, I doe not accompte it worth 200^l betwixte strangers past C^h and yett this may ease them, theire fathere my brother in lawe having almost utterly consumed himselfe.

This gladed M^r Inglefield him selfe his mothere & uncle fytton they thanked M^r Plowden most lovingly confessid his infynite goodnesse to them, that they would p'forme this request to the uttermost, yea and what else would they not doe

Then sayd M^r Plowden, nay M^r Englefield looke that you p'forme this indeede, for it is liklye & I expecte that I shalbe dead before it shall come to yo^r hands to p'forme, *but my soule will looke & requier that you p'forme it, and from this day forward take him for one of yo^r owne, and here I remitt him to you.*

¹ Humphrey Burdet, who married Susan Englefield.

Wth that M^r Englefield torned to my coze' Sandford, imbrasyd him, and p'mised to doe for him yea what would he not.

M^r Plowden¹ livid abouts a yere and some odd dayes after, And all that while, what good words, fayer flattering speaches and goodly countenance had not his frinds & kyndred, & for a little while after untill they had subtillye gotten out of theire hands certeine wrytings & letters w^{ch} might p' indice them but these once gotten, and after yonge Inglefield had gotten dowglashe his grant of 200th land & cert' woods of the late inheritance of S^r ffrauncis, and easliff² other things them had gotten my vncle Sandfords tenent and had brought as they thought all things into theire owne hands according to theire owne will, Then first they begyne to quarrelle wth their p'mise to M^r Humfrey Sandford and would mynse it, he should not have all but p'te of the farme, then that the promise was not to take effecte till sir ff. his deathe and tyll he had the land by discente, in the end it cam to this, it must be a ioynture for M^r lacons daughter of Shropshire, whome he intended to marrye, would build there a fayer house for his intended wife because she was that country woman, and that she would in any wise have that landes for his ioynture and soe nowe wrethyd & torned him selfe one waye, now another, soe that I might saye of him quo teneam nodo mutantem prothea vultum.

Nowe both him selfe & his mothere & Vnkle fytton because they should shift them selves from this p'mise made to Humfrey Sandford and having a furthere Reach to remove yonge M^r Edmund Plowden out of Shiplake, for that was the great moate that laye in theire eye, And that I smelled out not wthstandinge all theire secresie and suttellty give out yea & cause theire follow^{rs} to give out to the reproche of old M^r plowden, that he was of meane & base parrentage, noe gentleman, his fathere & all his frinds when he cam to the temple not able to mayntaine him there, that he was mayntained only by sir ffrauncis Englefield and only advanced by him, had his wholle contenaunce from sir ffra yeaven as the moone hath his lighte from the sonne. That he nere did good to the house of Englefield but greate harme; That younge Englefield & his mothere might curse him, for he lost to them the leases of Whitley & Sonninge, throughe his default & negligence, that he had taken of the queene a lease of Shiplake and another lease of Kyttenden and p'enans all of S^r ff. Engle-

¹ Ob. 6 Feb., 1584.

² In ink, but seems to have been inserted later.

fields inheritaunce w^bout theire consent or privity, had thereby opened the way & given examble to otheres to doe the like, had vndoen them vndone them, And would to god (say they we never had knownen him, a naughtye man he respected nothing but his owne p'fitt. Theese infamouse rumo'rs are spred abroad, first amongst theire coze's & frinds, then amongst servants & follow's afterwards amongst neyboures & acquaintaunc yea in p'te pledid in w^yttng, yea & wryten by young m^r Englefield him selfe (as I have beene informed) to the Right honorable, the lo: treasurer,¹ in the end they cam to my eares, and for the most p'te iustified by Ousley² M^r Englefields chife servant & verified for truth.

Before I goe any furthere, lett me touch some p'te of theeso leaud and vntre obiections, & laye downe the truth as it is indeede And first for his parrentage I saye and affirme & offerre to prove that he is plowden of plowden hall a gentlema' of as long contynaunc' as Englefield of Englefield, marry for theese viij last score yeres not soe good nor of soe great living, his house and demeanes of plowden able to carrye a full teame of viij oxen in full tillage xxiiij kyen in pasture vj geldings, wood & haye sufficient farre more meadowes thereto belonging then did belonqe to Englefield of old time takeing awaye the new addic'ons, And plowden had the ij towneshipps of Eaton & Choulton adioyning to his demeanes alwayes for many hundred yeres thereunto belonging. I doe not esteeme Englefield by it selfe much better or more greater in value.

I knowe both Englefield hath an advowson plowden hath non^r, Englefield holden of M^r Stafford as of the manor of Bradfield, plowden of the queenes manor of Bushops castell being a lordshipe marchere of Wales, land better rented & woods of greater value att Englefield then at plowden, for tylehurst tydm'she illesley & div's othere lands vntited & annexed to Englefield, whoe knoweth not that they were purchased of late in kynge Edward the sixth time, I think nay will prove excepte Englefield sythence of theire auncient inheritance that plowden had then as much land as Englefield, for M^r plowdens grandfather & great grandfather sold more land then they lefte to discende,³ & yet they lefte to discende as aforesayd, & many othere tenem^{ts} they have yett, Comparissons I know are odioouse, bat yett I am inforced in defence of him that is dead to wryte this.

¹ Cecill

² James Ousley.

³ The Counsell howse and great store of lande about Shrewsbury sold.

Noe gentleman. I wisse Mr Englefeld this might have beeene omytted, admitte it were soe as it is most false & vntrue, yett I thinkc it more hono^r & prayes for him to make him selfe & his off springe gentlemeⁿ by his vertue & wisdome, then for an othere by folly to lose the gentillitye gotten by otheres, and better for one to be the Rayser vppe of an howse then the decayer & puller downe; but sir I will not compare, but this I saye plowden is & hath beeene a gentlemaⁿ to be p^rved by xx^{tie} discents, and by all those discents matched wth gentlemeⁿ. And howe longe before cannot be proved, neythere I hope can you for yo^r selfe, or fewe else truely & certenlye.

That his fathere & frinds were not able to mayntaine him att the lawe wthout sir ffrancis his helpe, I praye you good sir whoe then did mayntaine him there the iiiij first yeres for then was sir ffr. in his nonage & in warde. I hope you will not saye he then mayntained him, and yf you doe you may chaunce to be deceaved for his booke of accompte howe¹ his fathere did mayntaigne him & his booke of accompte when sir ffr. gave him the first annuitye & what it was is extant to this daye, And this I tell you furthere that Mr plowdens fathere in kynge Edds tyme yeaven in the very beginning, And aftere in the last yeaire of queene Mary her tyme did receave sir ffr. & all his retynue at plowden he died possessed of more mony & more cattelle then the sonne the lawier. That sir ffr. was his only contenaunc² I m^rveyle much of this. Mr Plowden cam to the temple in: 30: H 8. Sir ffr. an infante till 34. or 35. H 8, then after went Sir ffr. wth kinge Henrye to bullen in ffrance² all kynge Edds tyme served queene Mary then ladye Marye. And was in trouble and disgrase, what contenaunce did or could Sir ffr. shewe or give to him then, when queene marye came to the crowen Mr plowden had beeene att the lawe 14 yeres or there abouts as well clyented then as ever after, & needed not contenaunce.

But he hath done the house of Englefeld great harme ? he hath taken shiplake of the queene in lease, hinc illæ lachrimæ, in fayth Mr Englefeld he was therein greatly to be blamed ! he after soe greate cost don in building & Rep'ac'ons, should have suffered you to have taken it ov' his or his childrens heddys, & then all had beeene well. In fayth he had beeene a wise man yf he had soe done, And yet in truth he was hardly & wth

¹ f. shewe.

² Sir Francis was born in 1522, being 15 years old in 1537, when his father died, consequently he came of age in 1543, 35 Hen. VIII. The siege of Boulogne was in 1544.

greate difficultye brought vnto it for feare of offending you & yo^r mothere, such a reverente opinio^r and good affectio^r had he to you, And in truth had he not feared a greater man would have taken it both from you & him he had hardly entred into the acc'on¹ & w^h much a doe and great p'swasio^r was he brought vnto it.

But sir, see I praye you whethere he did you or meant to do you any wronge in thus doing. yo^r unckle was attainted of treason his estate forfeited, the queene had the dispositio^r thereoff att hir pleasure, open to any to take over his head. he had contynued there longe tena^t, acquainted wth the soyle and contray. What would you have him to have done? would not you in this case yf it had beene in yor owne hands have made him a lease? noe doubt as longe as he livid you durst not have sayd him nay. but yf he had beene dead & his children to have sought it att yo^r hands, you would have denied it, and sayd Veteres migrate coloni I see yo^r nature nowe as yf I were wthin you.

An othere greate obiectio^r he tooke Kyttenden & p'mans in Barkshire &c very true & what then? was that any wronge or iniurye to you had you any right or colo^r of Right to Kyttenden? I hope you will not say you had. It stood thus. It was kyng henry the seavenths lands, he gave it to one stans-haunce and the heyrs males of his bodye saving the rem^r to the kynge abouts 24 Elizab: the taile ended for want of heirs males, the land rev'ted to the crowne, one hatchema^r being privye to thestate had certified my lo: treasurer & sir walter Myldmay thereof, gotte a comissio^r found the matt^r returned it into thescheq^r had a graund to have a lease, m^r plowden by speciall laboure & great suite & for xl^{li} given to hatchema^r and a fyne to the queene, gott a lease of it. ho Sir see yo^r malice & Rancor yf hatchema^r had had it; it would not have greeved you, for he was an estranger, & not yo^r frind, and soe you give out, but m^r plowden to have it, was a great sorrowe & grife to you, is this yo^r nature had you rathere have yo^r enimies to thrive & doe well by you then yo^r frinds. Then will I rathere be your enimye then friend, As for p'mans it is but a smale thing not worth the speaking of, one Lancaster had it, assigned his interest to m^r plowden; but he must not have any thinge.

Yet before I enter into any othere matter, lett me shewe you how hardly M^r plowden was kept to hold this, And howe fayne he would have yelded it to M^r Englefield, he had beene after

¹ Sir ffra, knowles.

he had taken kyttenden there to view yt and had me w^h him thithere (for he had vsyd my name in the taking thereof amongst otheres) came home by Englefield and thene appointed to lie that night by the waye, called me to him, told me howe M^r Englefield had made means to him for it, and that she hoped for it att his hands, that he knewe she would be importunate w^h him for it, And I meane (sayd he) to lett hir have it, I will not breake frendshipe w^h hir for it; I told him whate I thought & knewe, the discourse thereof is to longe here to recyte but I reserve it for our next meeting, w^h much a doe & greate laboure and p'svasion, this I then did obtayne that he would as then make hir no p'mise, but be advised of the matt'r till a furthere tyme for I told him he might give it hir att his pleasure, but being once given to hir he could not recalle it, but after it repented him not that he followed my counsell having better consyderacon to the matter.

obiectio'. By his negligence & default he lost the leases of Sonning & Whitley? Why M^r Englefield are you not ashamed to speake this of a dead man whoe is not here to answere for him selfe, I would very fayne yf I had leasure discourse att full att this tyme of this pointe, but because I have spoken some whate to it before and I am almost already tyred w^h wryting, I reserve it for an othere tyme.

obiectio'. A naughtye man. You may be ashamed to speake soe, his honestye vertue credite & upright dealing is well knownen not only in bark, but throughout all England, & therefore yo^r disprayse shall retorne to yo^r selves & not hurt him.

obiectio'. That he did never good to the house of Englefield but greate harme, how false & vntrue this is; appereth by that w^{ch} is already spoken, & by the accidente in hand. had (thinke you yf mr plowden had livid) this adversity happened to you, In fayth I cannot tell I thinke not, for you durst not have offered thet to him in his life, w^h you nowe he is dead do to him & his frinds. And yf you had I thinke in truth he would not have crossed you in any thinge such was his myld nature, But I knowe, say what you will, you misse him nowe, and would scrape him out of the ground to have him agayne w^h yo^r finge's yf thet would serve had undone them vndon' them. nay you have by yo^r grosse folly vndone yo^r selves, noe man more then he I knowe laboured to make & advaunce you, p'vided for p'ills & dang'r's to come, did all in him laye to settle yo^r estate for ever, And because I am entred into this pointe, And to the end you may answere for mr plowden (whom I knowe you lovid) when you here him

detracted & backbityd, this I say, S^r ffr. being in the p'tes beyond the seas and not favouring the p'ceedings here in England nor favoured of the state here m^r plowden aforeseeing he might committ folly and be attainted and having a more then ordinary care over the contynuance of the house foretold sir ffr. of that wth after hapened by l'ers, called upon him to settle his inherita'nce, labored the matter by l'ers not only to him selfe but to all those wth were about him that could doe any thinge wth him wherof humfrey Sandford was y^e chieffest sir ffr. bearing a hauty mynde & distruthfull and not willing to impayer his owne estate, differred the matt^r a longe tyme, and could be brought to doe it by noe meances, In the end yelded to an assueraunc^y by the earnest sute & p'swations of huinffrey Sandford only sett downe the maner willed m^r plowden to putt it in order & forme of lawe, he did it, never left Sir ffr: untill he had gotten it done. They them selves doe, must, & will confesse this. But yf this be afterewards and after m^r plowdens death made defeasible by lawes then not in beinge, but afterwards made, & whereof M^r plowden nor any mortall creature could take notice, will you blame m^r plowden therefore. And yf he be by afterewards over retchide, and his devises learnedly well & substancialye layed downe and made, be by actes of p'lim^t made afterwards overthrowne will you give him therefore the lesse thankes, or exclayme against him yf you by yor meere folly & madnes drawe on those that were towards him to be yor adv saries and such as may hurt you indeede, is the blame therefore in him, or can he nowe being dead staye those that be living yf you this doe or think, you doe him iniurye.

Nowe in truth theese detractions from m^r plowden And sla'ndering of him being dead moved me somewhat to choller & anger as one that cannot here soe good a man soe greate a benefactor to me, & soe neere me in bloud skandered and especially by those of whom he had soe well des'ued. But yett I suppressed it wth much a doe, hoping still that they would recall them selves, and would p'forme p'mises wth mr humfrey Sandford, whereof althoughe we were somewhat distrustfull yet I for my p'te did not dispayer of it and especially being ruled & directed by m^r ffr: fitton whom you knowe, and therefore need not use words neythere of his prayse or dispayse, And althoughe I knewe & soe p'suaded myselfe that in respecte of p'mise & ould friendshipe we should gett nothinge, yett was I fully resolved, that for pollicye et ne nocerem^y we should be satisfied, And after many bitter stormes comforted our selves wth this. When I p'ceaved M^{rs} Englefild was fully

resolved to displace old Mr Sandford of his tenem^t, then I having a more then ordinary care over the fathere & the sonne, the fathere having maried my owne aunte m^r plowdens sister and she living wth him a very old & auncient woman then I bestirred my selfe in theire behalfe, spake to m^r ffr. fitton to be a meane for them, to m^r moore m^r Englefields counsellor in lawe; and to m^r Vashell, yonge Ed plowden whoe then after the death of his fathere was in respecte of the p'mise above specified to call uppo' the matter, all they as they informed me spake & dealt very effectuallly in the cause, And for m^r Vachell & m^r plowden I assuer my selfe they dealt throughly noe direcke answere could be obteyned, but that we should be well dealt wth, and passyd over for full resolutio' and to receave direcke answere till m^r Englefields comming to Shropshire.

In or abouts September 29 Eliz: Mr Englefield came to Shropshire, my coze' humffrey Sandford & his old fathere attendid him there, The old man p'vided to have receaved him in Mr Englefields owne lands A place althoughe the house were base, yet such as contented Sr ffr: and Mr John Englefield¹ div's & sundry tymes, But this yonge man eythere because he disdayned soe meane a place or as I rathe thinke & beleieve because he would not be tyed or bound to his tenants for any gratuity to him by them offered, and had resolved to beare a hard hand over them, would not, nor did lodg there, noe, would not receave any dynier or supp' there wth greved the tena'ts wonderfully but lodged him selfe in a house on thothere syde the broke² halfe a myle off; The tena'ts seeing this sent to him a p'sent (as the maner of the country is) to the place where he made his aboad, wth he receaved wth theese words (lest it should be lost)

he Calyth my Coze' Sandford then being there to him, tellyth him direectly that he was in waye of marriage in Shropshire wth m^r Lacons daughter she must of necessity have his fath'r's house in p'te of hir ioynture, would give him xⁱⁱ annitye duringe sir ffr: his life, And would give his bonnd that after the death of sir ffr: yf he might attaine to the inherita'ce by discente or any conveya'nce from sir ffr: thet then he should have the tenem^t agayne; This in noe wise contented humffrey Sandford, but othere ansare he could gett none, take it or leave it, and soe he dep'ted.

¹ Mr. John Englefield died April 1, 1567. Ashmole ut supr:

² "River" in a modern copy.

The next morning he being in the Ile calleth old mr Sandford the fathere to him told him that he was fully disposyd and Resolved to take those things w^{ch} were in his hands to his owne vse, willed him to avoyd and remove, appoynited him a tyme, the poore old gentl': haveinge beene longe sicke of a palsye and standinge bare before mr Englefyld (w^{ch} he proudly & p'sumptuouslye suffered as though he had then alreadye all sir ffr: his lands and had had all his estate & honor) fell first to pray'e after putt him in reme'bra'ce of the benifitts done to him and his by mr plowden his brother in lawe, then of his p'mise made to his sonne, and of his sons longe s'veice don' to sir ffr: in the p'tes beyond the sea att mr plowdens charge & his w^{ch} he did in hope of p'ferrem^t of this smale living; of the release of the wardshipe saying yf he will not be good to me, yet be good to this old woman mr plowdens sister, All would not serve nor once remove mr Englefield from his determinate resolutio'. Then the teres in Mr Englefields p'sence and all the companies trickled downe his cheeke as bigge as pease as the standr's by reported, And there in the p'sence of mr Englefield & all the company, the old gentl' fell in a sowne in maner dead before all the company, And to call him backe to life both he himselfe & mr ffr fitton in M, Englefields name did recalle the discharge and gave him comfortable speaches. And soe by that meanes and Rubbinge his temples and poweringe hott drincks into him, they wth much a doe revived him, And soe for that tym'e Mr Englefield dep'ted. But before his dep'ture he had dealt soe hardlye w^h all the rest of the tena'ts of thyle that he left them all malecontents and they resolved to come vpp p'sently to the lord treasurer to complayne.

All this while was my coze' humffrey Sandford in Shropshire & in his retorne home towards barkshire (where he then dwelled sometyme wth me sometyme w^h some othere of his frinds in those contryes for house of his owne he had none but lived in expectancye of this house of mr Englefields lands being p'mised as aforesayd, & p'mised him alsoe by sir ffr: him selfe) I mett w^h him nere Oxford we alighted both & after Salutac'ons I sayd coze' you neede not tell me howe you have sped, I can tell you, what sayd he, is it possible? howe I praye you have I sped forsooth (sayd I) there is full resolued that you shall not have any lande, mary if you can shewe howe you have deserved well you shall have xx nobles or xii exhibition and a smale bonnd resolved alredye shalbe forfaited to make you an estate after sir ffr: his death of the thinge to stopp yor moth in the meane tyme, am I a true p'phett, he

ansered I was and told me all the discourse of theire doings in shropshire as aforesayd.

Nowe see how god or fortune worketh & howe Mr Englefield must of necessity have an effectual fellowe to p'secute against him and p'secute him; John Cole a Shropshir gent whoe had maried my Aunte Sandfords daughter and soe by mariage my coze' german held a pasture nere Shrewsbury of m^r Englefields lands, w^{ch} pasture m^r Tho: fyton eythere for m^r Englefield or for him selfe took ou' his hedd, the gent' loath to be crossed & more loath to loosse the thinge and yett I must tell you it was not worth 4th {by yere above the rent, sued to them to have it, could not gett it for any reasone, There vppo' he & the rest of the tenants there whoe had receaved hard measure at M^r Englefields hand came vpp to London to seeke redresse, sued to my Lo: treasurer, who calling M^r Englefield before him, exhorted him to deale well wth the tena'ts as he p'mised.

Att this tyme being mich: terme an'o 29 et 30 Eliz. I receaved l'ers from my Vnckle Sandford, Aunt Sandford and othere my frinds complayning of m^r Englefields hard dealing towards them requesting me for kyndred & contryes sake & for old frendshipe to deale for them, here vppo' eftsones I complayned to M^r Englefields sp'call and deere frinds of these hard dealings & especially to m^r Vachell of Coley whom I knowe lovith the house of Englefield as his owne house, prayed him to be a meane to m^r Englefield in the behalfe of my frinds, told him I would be loath to deale against m^r Englefield, w^{ch}, yf he did not conforme him selfe, I must needs doe. M^r Vachell att my ofte desyere dealt soe farre wth M^r Englefield, that I am suer Ingefild was angry wth him, but all would not p'vayle, my Vnckle Sandford must dep'te Englefields wife must have it in ioynture for m^r plowdens p'mise noe regard had thereto, he was dead, could noe more pleasure nor displeasure the house of Englefield and for thosse of his kyndred he sett nought by them, I moved m^r moore alsoe in theese points, told him the like, he dealt wth m^r Englefield effectually, and all would not p'vayle. You must not thinke that M^r ffr: fyton was forgotten to be spoke vnto: he returned answere he had dealt wth m^r Englefield by waye of intreaty & advise and could not p'vayle, to be briefe there was noe frind Mr Englefield hadd whom wee thought could doe any good wth him but we made our meane, butt all did not p'vayle.

my coze' cole all this whiie in towne, he solliciteth me another waye, informed (I p'test wthout my privity) the earle of Essex of sir ffr: Englefields lands and woods & of the value, laboreth & vrgeth his lord^p to gett the same, herevppo' I am

sent for to his lordshipe, I went not althoughe his servants came to me div's & sundry tymes but always found delayes.

Then I seeing coles drift eftsoones to Mr Vachell informed him thereof willed him to bid Englefield be advised, that he would over throughe him selfe, wished that yet in tyme he should loke backe and hold his frinds in his hands before it were to late, told him directly that for the causes of vnykyndenesse aforesayd, I would sett my foote in the matter; he did soe; Answere retorneid Mr Englefield feared not thereof, he would not be removd. Yet all this while I dealt not against him directly or indirectly, those that cam to complayne having receaved answere from my lo: treasurer that Englefield should deale well wth them in the contry cam to me I wished & willed them to dep'te home and hoped he would vse them well in the contry; they did soe.

Att Christmas after Mr Englefield came into the contry there he vsed him selfe over his porre tena'ts wth proud & stern countenaunce like a lion over sheepe, they porre soules could gett not one good looke from him.

My old vncle Sandford cometh to him porre man, prayeth his goodnesse that he might contynue tena'te absolute Answere given that he could not have it, it was appointed for p'cell of his wifes ioynture, well he might contynue tena't for a moneth or ij, but could have noe certenty. May I sowe my barlie & oates sayd the poore old gent^e noe sayd mr Englefield for then maye I chaunce to reape Sent after to intreate all would not serve, And herevppo' he p'sently fell sicke called his wife & family to him, and thus complayned, have I bestowed my sonnes service to my intollerable charges soe many yeres vppo' his Vnkle beyond the seas have I adventured my sonne & heyre vppo' him soe longe alwayes in hazzard of the queenes displeasure, and reddy alwayes to be attainted my bloud & house to be corrupted for doing his vncle service, And is this the rewarde I have, wife carry me to plowden, he hath killed me, he hath killed me, lett me not die on his grounde, I will not die on his grounde, and soe wth all speede caused him selte to be carried to plowden where wth theese contynuall words in his mouth he killed me, he hath killed me, he languished abouts a moneth, And then of very sorrowe & conceyte died.¹

p'sently after his death there cometh a l'er to me fro' my aunte wth bitter words, telleth me of the death of hir husband, howe by Mr Englefield discharging of him he tooke thought and died, And soe by playne & expresse words telleth that

¹ He was buried at Lidbury, Feb. 3rd, 1587 .

Englefield althoughe not by violence had killed him howe that
 hir brotheres request and all the frendshipe done to them of
 Englefield p'vayled not, howe hir brother was nowe being dead
 slayndered & leardly spoken of by Inglefield & his follows,
 And having a Conceynte that I might helpe theese things cried
 out to me to be revenged of theese wronges that god would
 p'sp' it, yf I would not soe doe, would never take me for hir
 coze' nor frinde, yf you doe not (quoth she) helpe me herein,
 I will come vpp my selfe and will fall on my bare knees vefore
 the queene, I hope I shall fynd some of my old broth' s frinds
 that will pity my case, And yf all fayle yet I hope god will
 take vengeaunce of such vnthankfull p'sons and vsyd hir
 termes att pleasure such as women doe when they are angered.
 And like l'res as theese I had alsoe receaved att the sickening
 of hir husband wth l'res I keepe devoutly.

Vppo' resceyte of these l'res I was somewhat moved, and
 then dealt somewhat more roundlier wth m^r Englefields frinds,
 told m^r Vachell playenly that I could & would hurt m^r Engle-
 field more then he p'chaunce coniectured and gave towards him
 threatening speaches that except he would lett my Aunt
 Sandford & my coze' have the farme I would deale as I might
 against him, that I would be his open & p'fessed enimy, And
 althoughe m^r Englefield mad smale accompte thereof yet
 p'chaunce it would otherwise fall out, I was thus playne
 wth some of his best frinds that if he followed on as he begane
 I did not doubt but I should ov'rthowre the house of Englefield.
 To M^r fyton him selfe I vsyd speaches that I would be a
 p'fessed enimy to the house of Englefield excepte theese things
 were amended and had longe discourse thereof. And M^r Moore
 M^r Englefields councellor att lawe hath in privat conference
 betwixt him & me hard theese & the like speaches oft & sundry
 tymes, all wth I did to thentent yf it might be possible to bring
 englefield to conformitye by fayer meanes and to reconcyle him
 & Sandford together, but the more meanes I made the
 furthere off was Englefield.

In thend we requested that Sandford might have itt att a
 rakt rente till the death of S^r ffr: nay that would not serve,
 ground we should have non, but an annuity of xv^{ll} was p'mised,
 in thend we would have had thanuity graunted, nay that you
 shall not have, but during yo^r good behaviour, why M^r Engle-
 field he spent x yeres together xx^{ll} by yere in yo^r Vncles
 service, lett him have the anuity soe longe in certentye, noe
 that is nothing to me, take it during yo^r good behavio^r other-
 wise you shall not have it: In truth I did not nor would not
 suffer my coze' to accepte the anuitye vnder those condic'ons.

I sawe he did but dodge w^h us, And yett loath to become enimy to Mr Englefield, I more than x times went of purpose to Mr Vachell to intreate him to advise Englefield whoe did my request but all was in vayne—induratu' est cor pharoonis.

After the death of mr Sandford I sent his sonne againe to submitt him selfe to Englefield whoe did soe but noe submissio' would p'vayle.

My lo: of Essex in lent in an'o 30 Eliz: sent for me by a footeman & l'er to come to the court then being att greenwiche, whithere I came; his lo: willed that I would be of his counsell And talked w^h me of Mr Englefilds case, I did not yeeld as then to any thinge, pleded Ignoraunce & soe dep'ted the court

that night I chanced to meet with Mr Moore. He & I fell again to talk of Mr Englefilds matter, bad & advised him to see it stayed. I faith, said he, I wished & do wish well to Mr Sandford, & have intreated for him. But for Mr Cole, Mr Englefield careth not. Mr Englefield hath money, Cole is a beggar. Well, said I, if he hath money, he may better bestow it: and tell him this from me: let him look about him: & that I do not hold him unwise, indiscreet, or foolish in this action: (for wiser men than he may deserve sometimes these terms) but tell him that he is stark mad. And now henceforth I began to advise my aunt, my cozen Cole, & others my countrymen;—did in truth draw instructions & other necessary things for them, & then did indeed (to obtain favour for my cozens) join with the earl, & the premisses considered I ask you whether I had not cause. And in Easter Term I shewed myself open in the cause before Sir Walter Myldmay & my Lord Chief Baron, where order was taken against Englefield: my aunt Sandford, cozen Sandford, Cole & all the Shropshire men, by directions from the Queen, stalled in possession of their several livings, volens, nolens, Mr Englefield.

Now waileth he against me in sundry places, spareth not to give out all untrue & slanderous speeches of me: saith that I have been of his counsell, & falsely & untruly betrayed his secrets, & am now of councell against him: that yet it maketh no great matter; that I am but a knave, a fool, an ass, & unlearned. These words somewhat troubled & moved me: and whom would they not? Men are men, and will not abide hard & untrue speeches. The silly worm, being trodden upon, turneth back & would bite.

But perchance he may say I am a shrewd fool, & have too much learning for him. You must give me leave, when my own credit cometh in question, somewhat to speak in my own defense.

That I am a knave. I wish that he should know that my land in every respect is as good as his: that I am descended of as honest parentage (though not as rich nor worshipfull) as he is, which I confess to be most worshipfull: yet honesty may as well rest in a mean family as in a worshipfull and when point of honesty cometh in question, men must not be judged by themselves; but the country where he dwelleth must & will judge it. I have been a dweller, a householder, a dealer in Shropshire, where I was born, by the space of 14 years. I do not doubt but I can bring there as good testimony of my sound, good, & honest dealing (I thank God for it) as Mr Englefield can of his; & how I have carried & behaved myself in Barkshire you yourself know, & let the country judge.

That I was of his councell, falsely & untruly betrayed his secrets. I must & do confess that I was of his councell for his lease, & advising him to take the lease, & think it not unnecessary to shew what I did therein.

First. I was in Shropshire when he meant to take this lease, upon Easter day in the morning 29 Eliz. I received his letter at Plowden requesting to survey such lands & woods as were Sir Francis's in Shropshire. I had fully appointed & determined my business to set my days before: and was then in the country about a weighty cause betwixt Mr Meysey & his son to be had before the Councell then being at Beawdley: and except I should lose 4 or 5 days in the beginning of Easter term, I could not do it: but my love & good will towards him & his mother was such that to have pleased them I would have lost the whole term. I resolved to turn back from Beawdley to the Isle, & so did: spent 3 days in surveying, put my uncle Sandford's tenants, whom he after, badly requited, to great charges, & myself was at charges lyeing 2 nights by the way, the one going, the other coming; & being there, was at some charge, which I bestowed, of courtesy I confess, not of necessity. So the journey, besides my travail, cost me near sixty shillings out of my purse. I returned Mr Englefield a perfect survey written with my own hand. At my coming to London my advice was also required, whether Mr Englefield might take the lease, & how he should raise the money to pay Dowglasse. I gave my advice & councell therein also, & wished he should go through: & shewed my opinion how money should be raised. Then, when the lease should be made, it was in the vacation, & I at Burfield, not of councell with the drawing, nor setting forth the particulars. The lease was drawed, penned, & perused by Mr Englefylde's councell at London, who were the drawers, & allowed by the queens

councell. The draught paper so penned & perused, sent down to Englefield, & his mother, Mr Vachell, and some other of his frinds shuld see it, it beinge at E'gl': mr Vachell who had some good opinion of me sent for me to come to Englefield from Burfield, I came, the lease shewed, my opinion asked how I thought of it yf this lease (quoth I) passe in this forme Mr Engl: is vndone for he must rayse money of woods & here is noe power or authority to fall any other then vsuall coppies & his nessassary botes, and soe it was in deed & shewed the reason, why then said they amende it yf you can And then take inke and pap' and ev' make it as it ought to have beene, and soe it shuld have passed backe to london, nay (said I) I am a yonge man no reason, when it hath passed so great lerned mens hands that I shuld correct it alone, I pray you send it to Mr farmer who now Mr Pl: is dead is and well may be accompted father of the lawe, lett him alsoe see and p'use it they assented, intreated Mr Walter hildesley & me to goe to m' farm; we did; had of m' farm' great intertainment, he spent great time in consideringe of the points, fond them as I said, and soe they were fully amended and the Booke sent backe to london, and in this iourney I spen' three dayes.

When the booke came whom to london and brought to Mr Engl: counsel they agreed the lawe to be as I tooke it; and were inforced to amend theire p'ticulares accordingely & soe the booke passed.

But here before I goe any further I must tell you that after the booke Came fro' Mr ffarmer and me there was a c'tein p'viso w'out o' privity put into the booke w^{ch} in effect destroyed all that we had done and yt was thus we had passed to Mr Eng: all such trees as grew vpon the p'miss &c. but such as shold be marked by the queenes srveyor^r before martinmas then next after for tymber Now the Queenes Counsell or my Lo: Thr': added this p'viso But yf all were not m'ked then all excepted Mr Eng: and his Counsell made heervynto privity suffered the booke so to passe and therin I blamed the' very much yf I had seene yt before yt had passed I wold have eaten my fyngers afore yt shoud haue passed my handes And so an ill hearbe put in the pot full of pottage destroyed yt all.

The second matter I was counsell wth Mr Eng: was onely in his question whether Mr Eng: shuold put in his clayme in the Cheq' or not before the last terme of the second yeares appoynted by the stat and sonn poyntes vpon that poynt w^{ch} were noe matt secresy old noe and inn downe iij reasons m^r Engl.

But that Mr Engl. or any of his councell did ever make me

privie to any matter of secresy (as is falsely given out that they did) I seeke noe other iudge therein but him selfe and soe before m' Sandford did he acknowledge.

And this one thinge I must tel you that in all theese matters & doings for mr Engl: I did nev' take fee nor (as I remember) any offered but yff I had beene offered assuredly I wold not have taken any such was my harty favour and good will to wardes him But this I must and doe Confesse I bought of him ten thowsand bylled (wth as I remember) came to 5 or 6th or neere there abouts wherof I payed John Luce M^r Engl: man 3th 6th 8th the rest I did and yet deteigne for my expences of my purse in my Journey to the Ile wth cost me neere ther abouts as for my travaill I accompt not and yf he be content to allow yt so yt is otherwise I must and will pay yt.

Now gent' and my M^{rs} towardes the law I refier me to yor iudgm^t whether (the p'misss considered and this also added that m^r Eng: gave me ou' and I was not of his counsell) I might be of counsell wth my vnkle my aunt my cozen germanes and my countreymen whome he sought to oppresse and agaynst him.

Nay litle further beinge of Counsell as aforesaied wth him in pening of his lease whether when the earle of Essex is to passe a reu'con of this lease in fee symple may not be of Counsell wth the earle in passing this reu'con.

Nay yett further I now beinge of Counsell wth the earle of Essex yf by any accidental meane I come to the knowledge of any thinge wth may further my Lo: of Essex his tytle or the queenes tytle and hurt M^r Engl: may I not reveale yt. Not coming to the knowledge therof by him nor any of his frendes (for yf he or any of his had vttered yt to me in secrett or by way of Counsell I had beene a villayne or worse to haue vttered yt;

Nay a litle further the Case being so am I not bond in Conscience to doe yt and of duty to my souaigne lady the Queenes Ma^{tie} and to my Lo:

But before I did enter into this acc'on against Eng: I gott me at Burghfield into my studdy and ther for a day or twoe bethoughte my self what I shold doe the freindship M^r Plowden owed the howse of Eng: and especially to the widdow and yong gent and the feare I shold loose the friendship of Mr Vachell whome I beleeveth this acc'on would estrange from me on thone side stayed me much the heard acc'on of the gent and his mother towardes my self and my kyndred and seeing him unreasonable, their lewde speeches & hard words towardes the old M^r Plowden some ill p'ts done by M^{rs} Engl:

hirsilfe to Mr Plowden one thother side did quicken my wits, and cried out for revenge, and it p'vailed, and I rested then resolute as they then contemned me & my frinds to set little by them, come thereof what might come, and truely this is my nature and fashion, before I resolve to take any great acc'on in hand it is longe but once resolved I am not to be recalled.

You may p'chaunce aske wheather did M^{rs} Engl. any other ill p'tes (non before rehersed) to M^r Plowden as you seeme to referre, yes verily & by cause I ame now entred into the matter it shall surly and this it was

The old man intruth after the death of his wife whom as you knowe was a careful and vertuous gentlewoman, and M^{rs} Engl: being a widow began (as the costome of old men is) to dote in love, and cast fancy vppon hir, wooed hir and spoke to hir frinds, gott theire and hir consent, as both they and she made him beleeve, but wthout sir ffr: his goodwill and consent nothinge must be done, herevppon Mr Plowden himselfe nothinge doubtinge of theire plaine dealinge wrot to Sir ffr: Caused my lady leveson M^{rs} Engl. sister, and ffr. fyton to wright hereof to sir ffr: and laid donne in theire l'ers reasons to move sir ffr: to assent and throughly sentinel S^r ffr: of theire sisters assent, mary she forsoothe for modesty sake must not write to Sir ffr: thereof, mary made Mr Plowden beleeve she loved, she liked him and would doe any thinge els But what doth she I pray you att the same time as my lady & M^{rs} ffr: fyton wrot she writeth secretly and also privily to sir ffr: taketh order that hir l'ers might come to sir ff eyther before or att the selfe same time that the other l'ers should come, & what writeth she, forsooth that m^r Plowden was an important sutor to hir, that he was her great frinde, in matte's of lawe, but yet in way of marrage of all men could not like nor love him and praied sir ffrauncis to breake the marrage, and for feare lest M^r Plowden shuld drawe his counsell & countenance from hir praid that it might please Sir ffr: to take the blame vppon him selfe & matt' to the like effect w^{ch} sir ffr: did in truth.

Nowe when answer was retorne from S^r ffra: contrary to M^r Plowdens expectacon, and he thought and verily beleieveed that all things shall have p'seeded accordinge to his expecta'con in faith then he stormed and wrot backe such a storminge l'ev to sir ffr: as I verily beleieve he nev' receavet the like, the copy of w^{ch} letter I have seene and redd and alasse he did sir ffr. wro'ge for he did nothinge but what he was requested & vrged vnto by his sister.

Nowe in faith I aske you wold you thinke that soe great dissimulac'on shuld lye hidden vnder soe fine a countenance & fair lookes naye yf this were the worst, it were not singular: this is but a slighting of an old gent and noe loss or grief would issue to him but lose of a wife wth the p'mises considered was no lose but a great gain for him or his children and for my owne p'te I am glad therof but would have wished they shuld have dealte plainly.

But I will tel you a hard part and truely I see not how answerable ad' a hard requitall of soe many good turnes done by the old ma' to hir and hirs.

Mr Plowden had a meeting to mary his eldest daughter (as he did after) to m^r ffr: p'kins, the gentlewoman you knowe is a sufficient wife for a right good man, & were she not my cozen I would some what say more in her praise I wish Mr Engl. him selfe noe worse, than god send him soe good a wife And then I doubt not but he shall be well wived, so the divill Mr^s Engl. had a ful intent to breake this mariage, sent for m^r p'kins told him of divers imp'fections in the gent: all vntrue & false as thanks be to god they prove now.

That amungst other things a noysome and infectious sore legge not fitt to lie wth any gentl^o of accompt, diswaded the gentlema' from the marrage, and had he beleeved or harkened vnto hir wthout all question the marrage had been broken for ev': which had been (as you knowe) great pytie.

I knowe you thinke soe well of Mr^s Engl: that you will not beleevve this, and yet I knowe you will beleevve Mr p'kins examine him heere vppc thorughly, and I dout not but he will confesse this, for in truth it is true.

Yf I shuld p'sent other unkindnes offered by the house of Engl: to m^r plowde' and his kindred this wth I meant only for a short l'er and to give you satisfaction in some things, that I toke not this matter in hand against Mr Engl: altogether wthout iust cause would growe to a volume, but here now I end, and when leasure shall serve I will lay doun ij or iij further vnkindnes equall to any of the former.

finis.

The following paper is in the same handwriting with the greater part of the preceding article, and consists of a letter from young Mr. Englefield, containing his statement of the transaction in question, with remarks thereupon by Mr. Andrew Blunden, the writer of the former account.

Good M^r Vachell, I commende me most hartely unto you. Where as you moved me, at your last being at Englefyld in the behalfe of M^r h. Sandford, to stand so good unto him as I might, myne owne hability considered: synce when I mett him at the yle of Rossall, where upon conference had with me towching his present relieffe, he seemeth greatly discontentyd with my aunswere. And therfore dowbting less the matter wylbe misreported unto you, wherby I may be condemned before the trouthe be harde, I have here sent you (as fair as I can remember) a true report of my offers unto him, which to me thoughte they seemed reasonable, yet synce herein I may be thought no indifferent judge, I wyl referre my self to your indifference whither he or I seme parciall in our opinions; desyring you, yf the offers which I have made him do seme to your judgement reasonable, then to satisfye him your opinion herein; and also for the satisfaction of M^r Blunden,¹ whom especially I desyre to leave thoroughly perswaded of my good disposition towards his kynsman. I pray you, eyther shew or send him this my letter (yf you thynke so good, else not). The offers which I made him, proceeding from the meere good wyl I beare him, as also upon the motion of your self & som other good friends to us both, but in especiall in consideration of the good & faythfull service done by him to my old uncle, were thes.

Fyrst I proferyd to give him 10^l a yeare so long as his father lyveth, the payment wherof to begyne at our lady day next: and my selfe to abyde the charge & hazarde of removing his father: wherof I have caused to stand in no small dowbt o' for I perceave he intendeth to stand to his old leasse, and to make a complaint to my L: Threasorer of me; which yf he do, yt is not unlykely in respecte of his age & impotency, that the possession wylbe orderyd to him for his lyffe: the which pension I promised to amende when so ever yt should please god to better my present estate, which, as your self well knoweth, my condition consyderyd, is lytle better than his. I assured him farther that yf at any tyme I should obteyne the possession of all my uncles lands by vertue of any conviaunce or otherwyse (the which he challengeth to be brought to pass especially by his meanes) than would I be as good to him as by my promise to M^r Plowden I stande any waies bounde in honesty to performe, which, as I take yt, was none other but

¹ Andrew Blunden of Burghfield, co. Berks, writer of the preceding account: he was son of Richard Blunden, by Joan, daughter of Humphrey Plowden, and sister of the great lawyer.

that I would lett him have an estate for his owne lyffe, without fyne, of the howse & demeaynes of Rossall now in his father's possession: and for his better assurance that myne intention is not to starte one iote from my promise, though he were made but in my infancye, I proferyd him to enter into what bonde he would reasonably demand. I was lett to understand by M^r Blunden that those things old M^r Sandford holdeth in the yle were not worth above 30^l by the yeare, the which I take to be hardly valued enoughe; wherof the rent to the Quene being 12^l, & the annuity which I offeryd him 10^l there remayneth clearely to my purse of yearly rent not above 8^l the which, though he were not much, yet wyl be som whit towards my present charge, the which by the taking of this my lease is many wayes encreased (and not lykely to be diminisshed when he shall please God to send me a wyffe) out of which lease I have not one penny of yearly revenew more then the old rent which is payd to the quene, over & above which the rent is encreased about 40^l a yeare for the wodd soile. All thes yearly charges yf I should not provide to be countervayled with an yearly revenew, I may quickely be brought upon my knees. But as I perceavyd by M^r Sandford he expected that presently I should have put him in possession of all those things his father hath, and thereof to have made him a lease for certen yeaeres or his lyffe upon a fyne: the which in three respects I was loath to doe. Fyrst & especially for the charge which I receavyd from my uncle for grauntyng any leases. Secondly, yf I should go throughe with the marriage wherof I am now in speache here in Shropshire with M^r Lacon's daughter, as my uncle can lett you know more at large, he wylbe requyred to have the same made a Joynter howse. And lastely, a fyne wyl not servie my tōrne for the defraying of my yearly charge so well as an yearly rent. M^r Sandford perhaps thynketh my wodds wyl yeald me a great yearly commodity; all which you know I must cutt downe for the payment of my detts, for discharge wherof I pray God they may suffice, and to leave sufficient upon the land for necessary uses. This have I discovered unto you sincerely the whole troth of M^r Sandford's so great discontentment, the which perhaps happeneth by reason his expectation of present comyng to the yle of Rossall is so much frustrated, rather then upon any dislyke he can have of the anuity, the which is so large as I thynke of all the servants my uncle S^r ff. Eng. had, there was not 3 in England unto whom at his departure he gave more: and what difference in liability there was betweene S^r ffra. than, & my self now, I leave to be con-

syderyd by you. Againe, Mr Ed. Plowden who last dyed his neare kynsman being of 4 tymes my lyving thought 20 nobles a yeaere a reasonable pension. Thus referring my self to your judgement, whither I have offeryd him reasonable or no, I leave you unto the Almighty. Trentam this 3 of october

Your most assured as you know

My uncle Plowdens request
was made to Mr Englefyld
in the behalfe of L. Sandford
for the yle of Rossall 20 Januarij 1583 by our own account
and in 26 R'ne Elizabeth &c.

FFR. ENGLEFYLD.

Mr. Blunden's notes upon this letter :—

A proper offer! I accompt yt not worth 20^{li} for his fathers lyeffe: And for his owne lyeff not worth above 40^{li}: and for 40^{li} I wyll buy him an annuitye of 10^{li} by yeaere of an estranger. A great rewarde for his service to sir Francis by the space of 10 yeaeres: every of which yeaeres he spent in Sir Francis' service 20 marks by yeaere of Mr Plowdens purse besyds &c.

I se he meaneth to amende the pension when god shall better his estate, and so a full determination he shall never have the farme, but father & son shalbe trust out, and Mr Plowdens owne syster; Mr Plowden is well recompensed for his goodnes towards them: thynke you he is not? I would he were lyving to se theyr kyndnes.

Of all his uncles lyving &c] That wyll never be, for Kyttenden is gone &c But the meanyng was when Shropshire lands should com to his hands by his conveiane, dissent, or otherwise, then he to make the leasse.

Challingeth to be brought to pas especially by his meanes &c] I know he was a pryncipall actor, and the sine quo non I beleave & partly know.

A leasse for his own lyffe of the howse & demeanes of Rossall &c] Two untruthe in thes few words: for the request & promyse was for all his fathers hold, and for 3 lyves &c, great coning &c

Althoughe yt were in my Infancy &c] A great honesty for him to pleade nonage.

Indeede I valued in private talke Mr Sandfords lyving worth 30^{li} by yeaere and Mr Englefyld's th I valued yt hardly, the more he is to be blamed to stycke at a tryffle with him that hath so well deserved. I know of my owne knowledge, & can make yt apparent, thet yf Mr Englefyld had given him the fee symple he had skarse recompensed h. Sandford. Sed

tritum est perire quod facis ingratu:—but how so ever I valued yt. Mr Englefyld cannot be ignorant what is the uttermost peny that may be made of yt: for the tenement went up & downe Shrewsbury seekyng who would give most for it &c

That he hath not one penny more then the old rent paid to the quene &c] What then? Must he raise alone of h. Sandford? he cannot have rent & fynes &c his bargaine is good enoughe otherwyse he hath made & may make of the wodds the dowble valew he paid: the things leased are easely worth 15 yeares fyne, which amounteth at lest to 3000^h.

Marke this con'ing: dyd his uncle forbyd him alone h. Sandford, & lycense hym to lease to others? yf his uncle dyd forbyd him generally all, how happeneth yt then he hath made leases to them of Eaton? how doth he obey his uncles comandement? Sed ut canem cedas facile invenitur baculum.

And doth he meane in dede to make a joynter howse to his wyffe of my uncle Sandford's farme? A just man! Marke how he dowbleth & fawtryth in his owne writyng. Before he writeth he wylle bande to performe that he promised to him &c And now he must make hereof a joynter. How standeth this togeather? No dowbt he wyll prove his accuser a true and just man and h. S. in his report to the old man false & untrue. Yf he w h) A joynter a consequence he must distroye all the tenements in the yle & every habitation, and then you know mr Plowdens judgement thereon: non derelinquet deus mingentem ad parietem.

Well I conclude that it semeth by this his miserable dealyng with h. Sandford, that Mr Englefyld is eyther misadvised by yll counsell, or hath smalle regarde to his credite & wor-shippe.

Dyd Mr Plowden who last dyed give him but 20 nobles by yeare? yes, more, he founde him, his wyffe & children meate, drynke & gave them intertaynement, which cometh to a greater matter, & thet of no deserte, saving in respecte of blodd. But I hold Mr Englefyld bounde to h. Sandford in respecte of the release of his wardshippe, & Mr Plowdens request, which now semeth altogether to be forgotten: in respecte of service to Sir Francis, but I thynke he fareth the worse for yt: in respecte of good done to young Mr Englefyld him self: and yet for all this, his father & mother must be throwen out of doores, he must have an annuity of 10^l or nothing. But yf he take under the whole farme without abatement or deduction I have done with him; for I dowbt not, but yf he have not a peny of Mr Englefyld, god hath in store for him.

The following four letters are all written in the same hand, evidently by the secretary of Sir Francis Englefield in Spain or at Rome¹—the first in his own person, the rest in those of his master.

1

To my assuryd good frynd Mr Humfrey Sandford

Good Mr Sandford, I have receyvd your l're of the xiiith of Decemb', & no smalle pleasure therwth since I found therby the good health bothe of y^r self & my good neighbor Mr^r S. as also to opinion you have, and the ffryndly accompt you make of yo^r old fallowe & assuryd good frynd whome you shall fynde as redye to pleasure you in this your sewte, or any other matters which lye in my smalle power as eyther of you bothe can wyshe or desyre. And upon the redyng of yours to our Patron (of his receipt wherof I was willed to advertysse you & very affection in yo^r behalf, I fynde hym so well inclyned towards you, & so willing in whatsoeuer he may conveniently, that I see you neede noe solycitor at all about hym: nevertheles I could have wysshed you had pytched yo^r request more conformable to his desygnment mencionyd in his last unto you of the 25 of July, whereupon I p'ceyve he sticketh: and deferreth to signyfye yt to yorself untill yo^r full resolution therin shall come, yo^r former L'res of not beyng yet arryved, and yo^r resolution in that p'te referred to some other letters whiche you promesse shall followe shortly. I thank you very hartely for th you make for Pyllyn & me: that or any other pleasure you shal doe us shalle be done upon yo^r assuryd frynds, whoe wyll not fayle at this tyme & at all tymes to further any affayre of yours or by you comedyd; and to beare you that cordyall affection that yo^r syncerytie, & our old famlyarytie deserveth, as God knoweth unto whome (wth my most hartye comendations to you & yo^r good bedfellow) I harte comend you. of february 81.

You wott where, & you see whan; the more I drynke the
dryer² I am.

II.

To my very Loving frynd Mr humfrey Richardson.

Good Richardson, these fewe dayes past I receyvd thre or
four letters from you, & one from your good wyffe, altogether

¹ Probably Edmund Dyer mentioned below.

² This is perhaps an allusion to his name of Dyer.

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