

2nd Series, Vol. X., Part II.

TRANSACTIONS  
OF THE  
SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
AND  
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

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PART II.  
2ND SERIES,  
VOL. X., 1898.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

SHREWSBURY:  
ADNITT AND NAUNTON, THE SQUARE.

OSWESTRY:  
WOODALL, MINSHALL AND CO.

WOODALL, MINSHALL, AND CO., CAXTON PRESS, OSWESTRY.

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The Council of the Society respectfully request Donations of any objects of interest relating to the County, especially Books, Prints, Drawings, Coins, Prehistoric Stone and Bronze Implements, Specimens illustrating the Archæology, Botany, Zoology, and Geology of the County, &c., &c., for deposit in the Museum.

All Donations will be duly acknowledged.

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**BLAKEWAY'S HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY LIBERTIES.**

A few copies of this History, separately paginated (500 pages), with Title-page and Contents, have been reprinted, and may be obtained by Members only, at the price of 11s. in sheets, or 12s. 6d. in cloth. Application should be made at once to Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, Shrewsbury.

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**LICHFIELD WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.**

The Council of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, having decided not to continue the issue of the Calendars of Wills and Administrations in the various Peculiar Courts at Birmingham, Derby, and Lichfield, since they do not relate to the County of Salop, nor of the 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.

earlier. The first mention of a recorder is in Henry VI.'s charter of 14th January, 1445-6, when the bailiffs were empowered to hold sessions of gaol-delivery, and to associate with themselves some sufficient person learned in the law, recorder or seneschal of the town ; but there is no appointment of any person to act as recorder until the year 1473, when the town clerk of Shrewsbury is styled recorder. In later times we find prominent local noblemen and gentlemen appointed recorders, such as the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Powis, and Lord Clive ; but these usually appointed deputy-recorders to act in their stead.

4. The Quarter Sessions rolls and papers occupy eight boxes, and date from the year 1564. Power was given to the bailiffs to hold sessions of gaol delivery, as we have just seen, by Henry VI.'s charter in 1445-6 ; but if any record of the proceedings for the first one hundred and twenty years after the foundation of the sessions was ever kept, it has long ago been lost.

The Sheriff's accounts, including fines de banco, post-fines, quietus, &c., which were associated with the quarter sessions, date from 1444.

5. The Court of Conscience was established by Queen Elizabeth's charter in 1586, to be holden every Thursday, for matters not exceeding 40s. ; but we have no separate record of the proceedings of this court.

6. Superior Courts. Under this head are included all proceedings in the civil courts at Westminster, very few in number, those that exist being chiefly records of fines and recoveries.

V. *Deeds* affecting privileges and property, and the Town Bye-Laws, together fill two boxes, but need no further mention.

VI. *Military Papers* form the sixth class of records. They commence in the reign of Henry VIII. For the reign of Elizabeth, very full rolls are preserved of the musters raised in the town and liberties, with the names of the trained soldiers and statement of the arms in their possession, and minute instructions as to their

training, &c. Some of these have been carefully edited by Mr. William Phillips, F.L.S., and are printed in the *Shropshire Archaeological Transactions* for the years 1890 and 1891.

VII. *The Royal Free Grammar School* accounts, deeds and papers, fill a large box. Amongst them are numerous seventeenth and eighteenth century leases of the tithes and property granted to the school by its royal founder. A curious list of books presented to the school library deserves mention.

VIII. The eighth and last class we have styled *Miscellaneous*. It comprises a number of papers which could not conveniently be classed under any of the preceding seven heads. Amongst these are a large number of petitions and letters to the bailiffs and mayors, many of the sixteenth century of high interest, some few of historical value. Horse and cattle fairs and sales. Certificates of officials receiving the sacrament, signed by the ministers and churchwardens, under the Test and Corporation Acts. Letters and papers relating to the Council of the Marches of Wales, very few. (Most of these were lost or destroyed at Ludlow, many years ago.) Borough charities. Town property. Bonds of Serjeants-at-Mace, whose duties are defined in the charter of 1389. Poll-Books and papers relating to elections. Bridges, and general miscellaneous documents.

Amongst these is one solitary paper relating to the Shrewsbury mint, a roll of the assays made by the keepers of the dies at Salop, in 1272, 33 Henry III. From this roll it appears that two forges were at work, and that during the twelve months there were two hundred and thirty one assays, and pennies coined to the amount of £7060. Money was coined at Shrewsbury from the reign of Æthelstan (924-940 A.D.) down to the reign of Henry III.; but, with the exception of this one roll, we have no records of the mint here. It might be remarked that money was also coined here by Charles I. in 1642.

As regards *County Records* there are but very few preserved amongst our municipal records. They are numerous, so far as those villages and places are concerned which lie within the limits of the hundred or liberties of Shrewsbury, but outside these limits practically *nil*. Just two or three tax rolls for various hundreds, a document or two relating to collections for the plague here and there in the county, and that is all.

And I fear that the Shropshire county records in the custody of the Clerk of the Peace are very few and very modern. The County Quarter Sessions orders commence only in the year 1709. The earlier ones, of which little is now known, are said to have been destroyed in the fire already referred to, which burnt down the Shire Hall in the year 1881.

I might point out that amongst our court rolls are a great many allusions to the *Tensors* of Shrewsbury, those persons who traded in the town, but did not belong to the gild, and who therefore were fined at the Great Court. We find them mentioned in records of the fourteenth century, and onwards; and non-burgesses who traded were fined as recently even as the early part of this century.

I must ask you to pardon this imperfect and inadequate description of the contents of our Borough Muniment Room. I am sure any of the members of the Records Committee present will gladly answer any questions you may like to ask about our records. They have suggested to the Corporation that it would be well to invite the Historical MSS. Commissioners to send one of their inspectors to examine and report upon the records, when documents of real historical value might very possibly be brought to light.<sup>1</sup>

By the kindness of the Town Clerk, I am enabled to exhibit a few of our early records.

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<sup>1</sup> This was duly acted upon. The Rev. W. D. Macray came to Shrewsbury, and made a careful examination of the Records, and it is expected that his Report will very shortly be printed.

*List of Shrewsbury documents exhibited.*

- (1.) Royal Charter, 11 Henry III., 1226.
- (2.) " 13 Richard II., 1389. (Beautiful initial letter with portraits of the King and Queen).
- (3.) Gild-Merchant Rolls, 11 John--36 Henry III., 1209-1251.
- (4.) Subsidy Roll, 6 Edward II., 1312-13.
- (5.) " 7 Edward III., 1313-14.
- (6.) " no date (temp. Edward).
- (7.) Minters' Account, 33-34 Henry III., 1249-50.
- (8.) Suit between the Abbot of Shrewsbury and the Burgesses, *re* the Abbey Mills, 34 Edward I., 1305-6.
- (9.) Bailiffs' Accounts, 3-5 Edward I., 1274-6. (Contains record of building the Guild Hall).
- (10.) Assembly Book of Burgesses from 13 Richard II.

SHREWSBURY DURING THE CIVIL WAR  
OF CHARLES I.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BOROUGH RECORDS.

By WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

ALTHOUGH much light is thrown by the Ottley Papers, lately printed in these *Transactions*, on that great calamity which befel England in the reign of Charles I., especially as it affected Shropshire and its capital, other sources of information are far from being exhausted. There remains much in the records of the Borough of Shrewsbury which has never yet been printed, and as everything connected with that eventful period has absorbing interest for students of local history, those documents deserve to be searched. A small contribution from them is given below, which shows the impoverished condition of the inhabitants in the year 1644. This was caused by the continued exactions of money, materials, and labour wrung from them by Lord Capel and Prince Rupert in succession. The cessation of business in all its branches, the dearness of provisions owing to the ever-increasing activity of the Parliamentary Generals in the immediate neighbourhood, causing almost a state of siege, and the pressure of the iron heel of an imperious commander on the breast of a prostrate corporation, combined to produce a condition of things almost unbearable. It is no matter of surprise that a sullen spirit of discontent pervaded the minds of many, and made them long for at least a change of masters, in the hope of some relief, and led a year later to the betrayal of the town.

On the 18th February Prince Rupert arrived in the town, and the question of finance, among others, was taken into consideration. Large arrears of expenses already incurred had to be met, besides which 1,700 Irish soldiers were on their way to Shrewsbury as their head quarters. As a sequence of his consultations with the Corporation, and the officers of the garrison, the following Orders were issued.

It is somewhat significant that Sir Francis Ottley is not present on this occasion, when the Commissioners met to draw the Orders. He had not yet been superseded as Governor, and his absence can only be accounted for on the ground that he had probably gone to Oxford to pay his homage to the King, for we know that he returned thence nine days afterwards.<sup>1</sup> He had received his appointment direct from the King, and it was but natural, if compelled to resign, that he should tender his resignation to the King in person. The condition of affairs in Shrewsbury was such that the Governor felt himself unfitted to cope with it. Born within a few miles of the town, and having lived in it for some years, he knew intimately the circumstances of every family, and his sympathies were little in accordance with the drastic measure about to be taken to replenish the military exchequer.

Sir Thomas Edwardes was High Sheriff, and Robert Betton, junior, Mayor; the other Commissioners are well known.

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To the minister of the p'ishe Church of St Chadd  
in the towne of Shrewsbury.

By vertue of auctoritie to us given by his highnes Prince Rupert by his Comission to us graunted these ensueing orders were agreed upon and made at ye sitting at his highnes Quarters in this towne of Shrewsbury upon the 17<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> daies of this instant March 1643 and ordered to be published

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<sup>1</sup> Shrop. Arch. Society's *Trans.*, 2nd Series, vol. viii., p. 236.

as in them is expressed at the makeinge whereof the Comis-  
soners following were present.

Mr high Sherriffe	Sr John Mennes
Mr Maior of Shrewsbury	Sr Paull Harris
Sr Vincent Corbett	Doctor Llewen, advocate gen'all
Sr Thomas Eyton	Edward Kynaston Esq <sup>r</sup>
Som'sett Foxe, Esq <sup>r</sup>	Francis Thornes, Esq <sup>r</sup>
Mr Ball, tresurer.	Francis Smith, gent.
Richard Treves, Esq <sup>r</sup>	

It is ordered that all that are or lately have beene Bailiffs ten'tts Chiefe Agents receav's of Rents or possessors of lands or houses of any delinquents, be p'sently sent for to this place bringing w'th them all Rent Rolls, leases, Indentures and whatsoever deeds or leases they p'tend to hold by, And that all such Bailiffs agents and Rent receav's shall continue their places for one yeaere to come (without good cause shewed to the contrary) and that for the p'vencon of hinderinge the due course of husbandry all such ten'tts and possessors of Lands shall soe continue for the like space yf they appeare not to be insolent, and yf their rents upon due consideracon had shall be found to greate that then they shall have abatem't as shall seeme fitt to the Com'issioners. And further that noe Rents or arrears thereof shall be paid to any but the Com'issioners. And that all that have any Sequestracons bringe in the same in their accompts thereof. And that this order shalbe published in all p'ishe Churches within this County by the ministers thereof when the congregacon is most full upon the next Sabbath day that may bee.

This Order to be put in execucon one Monday next the 25<sup>th</sup> March. It is also ordered that ev'y sould[ier] within this Garrison of Shrewsbury and the Suburbs and libertys thereof (wives and children under 16 years of age Com'on Servants Souldiers and their wives who are not of the towne suburbs and libertys only excepted) shall, towards the Fortifications thereof one day in ev'y weeke till the workes be fully finished, pay 6<sup>d</sup> the weeke in money, or worke one day in p'son. This order to be published in all p'ishe Churches within this towne and libertys in like sorte.

These are therefore to require you to publish the aforesaid orders in your p'ishe Church upon Sunday next in such sorte as they are ordered to be done at Shrewsbury the 23<sup>th</sup> day of March 1643.

p. Cur.

[Written on the margin] This order to be put in execution on Monday next the 25<sup>th</sup> of March.

To the right worl<sup>d</sup> the Maior of the Towne of  
and libertie of Shrewsbury.

By vertue of Comission from Prince Rupert his Highnes to us directed. These are in his Ma<sup>te</sup> name strictly to charge and comand you to give notice and Warning to six, fower, or two at the Least of every Constablewick or towneshipp w<sup>th</sup>in yo<sup>r</sup> Libties (accordinge to the greatnes and extent of the place), and to tenne of every Ward within your towne of the most honest sufficient and best knowinge men of the Condicion and state of the Towne and liberties, that they be and p'sonally appeare before us at the towne of Shrewsbury upon Wednesday the xxvij<sup>th</sup> day of this instant Moneth of March by nine of the Clock in the forenoone then and there to receave such instruccions and direccions as shall be given them by his highnes comand, Lettinge every man soe warned know that if he faileth to appeare accordinge to your warninge he shall be deewly fined and otherwise severely punished. Further we require you then to deliver us a faire List of the names of all such men by you warned as aforesaid, and to be there p'sonally p'sent to make a true and p'fect return of yo<sup>r</sup> reall execucon thereof Also we require you to comand every Collector of the last assessment either to deliver unto you or to bring in to us the said day and place a true Copy fairly written of the Schedule whereby he Levied the same, which if you receave you are then to bring it unto us. Also you are to send to ev'y p'son or vicar w<sup>th</sup>in yo<sup>r</sup> Towne and Liberties the warrants herewith sent you to them directed. Hereof you may not fail at yo<sup>r</sup> p'ells: dated at Shrewsbury the xxij<sup>th</sup> day of March 1643.

Tho: Edwardes, Vic.

Tho: Eyton John Mennes

Wm. Lewen Somerset Foxe

John Ball. Edw. Kynaston

Francis Thornes

Francis Smyth.

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To Thomas Wicherley under officer for the  
Welsh Ward, greeting.

By vertue of a war't to me directed from the Com'rs appointed by PRINCE RUPERT his highnes These are to require you forthwith to give notice & sumons to the p'sons whose names are subscribed to be & p'sonally apperre before me & other the said Com'rs in the Guildhall of the Towne of Shrewsburye to

morrow by seaven of the Clocke in the morninge to receave further orders & direccons touchinge the last & the 2 next monethes p'visions & Cesments, for PRINCE RUPERT Letting all & ev'ye the p'sons soe by you warned knowe, that upon defaulfe of his or theire appearance the time & place aforesaid, they & ev'ye of them shall be deeply fined & otherwise sev'ely punisshed for theire contempte in that behaulf. And further that you give warning to all the Collectors appointed for the Collection of the last Cesm't within yo'r warde, to bringe into me the said time a true Coppy fairly written of Scedule whereby they levyed the same. And that you p'sonallye appeare then and there to make a true returne of yo'r reall execucon of this my warr't. Salop the xxijij<sup>th</sup> day of March 1643.

Robert Betton

Maior.

Francis Hynckes	John Cotton
James Davyes	Tho : Cadd' [Cadwalleder]
John Griffies	Nath : Teggyn
Andrewe Vivers	Nath : Lea
John Lea	Tho : Allen
John Gardener	Dan : Brickdale
Ed Brickdall	Joseph Baynes
Wm. Hill	Wm. Watkyes.

William Davyes underofficer of the Castle Warde within  
the Towne of Shrewsbury greeting.

Vill

ff.

Salop

By virtue of a warr't to me directed from the Comis  
sionrs appointed by Prince Rupert his highness These are to  
require you give notice & sumons to the p'sons whose names  
are subscribed to be and p'sonally to appear before me & other  
the Com<sup>rs</sup> aforesaid in the Guildhall of the said Towne &c. &c.  
[as in the preceding]

Stephen Studley, Butcher	Ric : Fawckner
Hum : Rane, Yeom'	John Downes
Griffith Evance	John Walthall
W <sup>m</sup> Walter	Tho : Betton
Thomas Clarke	Richard Studley
Abraham Ph'es	Richard Sandford
Lewis Davyes	Tho : Meredith
Richard Meredith	Roger Downton
John Jeffries	Samuell Ph'es.

It would extend this paper to too great a length to point out the more well-known persons here selected for their respectability to discharge the duties laid upon them in the order of the Commissioners; many, however, among those now living will recognise the names of their ancestors who were sufferers by this heavy assessment; for such it was, if we make allowance for the difference in the value of money between that time and the present.

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The names of the persons somoned to appeare before Prynce Rupert his Highnes Comissioners upon Wednesday the 27<sup>th</sup> daye of Marche 1644.

	<i>Stone Ward.</i>
Francis Hinck, drap.	of
James Davyes, Tanner	Frank-
John Griffies, drap.	well
William Watkyns, Maulster.	
Andrew Vyvors, Cor'sr	
John Lee, drap.	
John Gardener, Ironmong.	
Edward Brickdale, Chandler.	
William Hill, Clothier.	
John Cotton, Clothier.	
Thomas Cadwallader, Tanner.	
Nathaniel Toggin, glov.	
Nathaniel Lee, m'cer.	
Thomas Allen, Vintner.	
Daniell Brickdale, Chandler.	
Joseph Baynes, drap.	
Thomas Ryton, glov.	
Humfrey Fawckner, baker.	
David Maddox, glov.	
John Cooke, Dyer.	
Walter Grinsell	
Tho. Jucks	
Zack Griffies	
Wm. Lloyd, merc.	
Wm. Walle, weaver.	
John Millington, baker.	
	Richard Prowde, baker.
	Thomas Osburne,
	Yeom.
	John Hande, Yeom.
	Thomas Gittyns,
	baker
	Nicholas Haper, glov.
	Thomas Tipton, Yeom.
	ham
	Rowland Prichard Cor'ser.
	Josias Prees, glov.
	Robert Förster, Stationer.
	John Harding, gent.
	Thomas Cotton, drap.
	Richard Berrington, gent.
	Edward Davyes, m'cer.
	Edward Morris, gent.
	Randle Turner, Leather-dresser.
	Henry Weston, Taylor
	Richard Watson, Yeom.
	John Davys, Tanner.
	James Paddy, Clothier.
	Nathaniel Prowde, drap.
	John Payne, weav.
	Richard m'cer.

Robert Greene, Sherman.  
 Sampson Porter, Cardmaker.  
 James Peerson, Cutler.

*Castle Warde.*

Stephen Studley,	Castle baker Humphrey Rane, Yeom.	Forgeate and Cotton.
Griffith Evans, Yeom.		
William Puller, drap.		
Thomas Clarke, butcher.		
Abraham Phillippes, bucher.		
Lewis Davyes, M'cer.		
Richard Meredith, bucher.		
John Jeffreyes, drap.		
Richard Fawckener, baker.		
John Downes, Cor'ser.		
John Wallhall, drap.		
Thomas Betton, drap.		
Richard Sandford, bucher.		
Thomas Meredith, bucher.		
Roger Downiton, m'cer.		
John Hayward, baker.		
Thomas Peate, m'cer.		
Samuell Ph'es m'cer.		
Tho. Bache		
John Brayne		
John Pride or Prees		
Hugh Spendloue		
Ed. Stanley, dyer.		
Ric. Swayne, Yeom.		
James Prowde		
John Howe, drap.		
Richard Jones, Clothworker.		
John Ph'es, baker.		
Fran. Newton		
Geor. Tidder		
Fran, Bowyer		
Richard Wolf, Jun <sup>r</sup> , of Acton		
Reynold		
Edward Onslowe, of the same		
John Newans, of Grinsell		
Robert Emerye, of the same		

Richard Twysse, of Hadnall		
George Hussae, of the same		
Thomas Newans, of Haston		
Richard Cotton, of the same		
Richard Walford, of Smethcott		
Richard Trevor the same		
William Whitcombe, Hard-		
wick, gent.		
Thomas Spendlowe, of Clyve		
Micheall Baughe, of Clyve		
Richard Smyth, of Sandsall		
George Hynekes, of Broughton		
Richard Prees, of the same		
Thomas Downeton, of Alderton		
William Cross, of Yorton		
Roger Wood, of the same		
Richard Maddox, of Asteley		
Thomas Oakeley, of the same		
Thomas Kilvorte, of the same		
Edward Pigeon, of Albright		
Lee		
Robert Wilson, of Battlefield		
William Bony, of the same		
Roger Burd, of Harlescott		
Robert Bayley, of the same		
John Huett, of Abrighton		
Abraham Bayley, of the same		
Owen Corbett, of Hencott		
John Bowyers, of the same		
William Breathen, of Preston		
Gobalds		
John Grafton, of the same		
Andrewre Bowdler, of Meriton		
Wm. Colefoxe, of the same		
Thomas Morris Senr of the		
same		
Raph Standley of Little Ber-		
wicke		
Abraham Manning of Great		
Berwick		
Richard Betton, of the same		
John Steele of Almon Parke		
Richard Humphreyes of the		
same		
Samuel Ellesmere, of Newton		

John Burnell, of the same  
 Moses Sharpe, of Leaton  
 William Jenkyn, of the same  
 Francis Wicherley, of the same  
 Thomas Gough, of Wollascott.

John Davyes, of Up Rossall  
 Robert Poole, of the same  
 Thomas Poole, of the same  
 Edward Wilkoxe, of Down  
 Rossall  
 Francis Poston, of the same  
 Thomas Cross, of Shelton  
 Morris Lewis, of the same  
 Thomas Griffies, of Onslow  
 Edward Pursell, gent., of the  
 same  
 Edward Maunsell, of the same  
 John Tydder, of the same  
 John Watson, of the same  
 William Griffithes, of Calcott  
 Thomas Caulcott, of Preston  
 Monford  
 John Morris, of Woodcott  
 Edward Maunsell, Jun<sup>r</sup>, of the  
 same  
 Henrye Duckes, of Horton  
 Wm. Littlehales, of Munck-

meol and Gooshill  
 John Cureton, of Shotton.

Francis Burton, of Longnor,  
 Esq.  
 Roger Warter, of Betton  
 William Kenricke, of Alke-  
 meare  
 William Kocke, of the same  
 William Francke, of Meolbrace  
 David Vaughan, of the same  
 Arthur Davyes, of the same  
 Thomas Betton, of Pulley  
 Francis Baynes, of Pulley  
 Francis Milward, of the same  
 Adam Downes, of Noboulde  
 John Peers, of the same  
 William Perry, of Newton  
 William Belton, of Newton  
 Roger Warter, of Edgebould  
 Thomas Owen, of Whittley,  
 gent.  
 John Phillipes, of Little  
 Hanwood  
 Richard Littlehales, of the  
 same  
 John Greenewollers, of great  
 Hanwood  
 Reignold Nicolls, of the same.

To the Wor<sup>ll</sup> the Mayor of the Towne and Liberties of  
 Salop

These are in His Ma'ts name strictly to charge and comand  
 you as you will answeare the Contrary w'th all yo'r goods and  
 estate that p'sently upon receipt hereof you give warninge to  
 all the Collectors of the first Cessment which was made halfe  
 in money and halfe in provision w'thin yo'r towne and Lib'ties  
 that they upon the like penalty bringe in all the said money  
 and provisions in such sorte and to such places and p'sons as  
 they were required to bringe the same by our Warrants for-  
 merly to them directed, upon or before Friday the tenth day  
 of this instant May and that upon that day they give us a full  
 and p'fect accompt thereof at the towne of Shrewsbury.

Further we required you upon the like penalty that you take account of all petty Constables in yo'r said towne and Liberties concerninge the paym't in of all the p'visions, or money in lieu thereof required by the second Warrant and to see that they be fully paid in, in such sort as they were by that Warrant required. Wherein if any Constable or p'son be faileinge we requeste you to apprehend and bring him before us forthw'th. And hereof we require you to give us an exact account at the towne of Shrewsbury upon Tuesday the xiiij<sup>th</sup> day of this instant May then bringinge w'th you all the acquittances given for receipt thereof by the Comissary gen'all or any his deputies; you are also to require all the Collectors of the last Colleccon to pay in their whole money forthw'th, and to give us their account thereof upon the said day. And hereof you may not faile at yo'r uttermost p'ill. Dated at Salop the Second day of May, Anno d'm 1644.

You are to observe that the provisions of the hundreds of Stotesden and Brimstrey are to be brought to the Magazine at Bridgnorth and the hundred of Overs to the towne of Ludlow.

M Ballendine	Tho : Edwardes, Vic.
John Ball	Paul Harris
Ri : Treves.	Will : Lewin
	Fra : Smyth.

From the above order it appears that only about five weeks were allowed to bring in the produce of the assessment.

---

The names of the Cessors for the Towne and  
Suburbs of Shrewsbury.

*Welsh Ward.*

Francis Smith, drap.	Nathaniel Toggin, Glov.
James Davyes, Tanner	Nathaniel Lee, merer.
John Griffies, drap.	Thomas Allen, gent.
Andrew Divers, (or Vivors, or Pivers), Corv'r	David Brickdale, Chandler
John Lee, drap.	Joseph Baines, drap.
John Gardener, Ironmonger	William Watkyns, Maulster.
Edward Brickdale, Chaundler	
William Hill, Clothier	
John Cotton, Clothier	
Thomas Cadwallader, Tanner	

*Stone Ward.*

William Betton, Corv'r
Thomas Osburne, yom
Thomas Tipton, yom
Nicholas Harper, glov.

Thomas Harris, gent.  
 Roland Prichard, Cor'sr  
 Josias Prees, glov.  
 John Gardener, gent.  
 Robert Forster, stationer  
 Thomas Colton, drap.  
 Thomas Colton, drap.  
 Richard Berrington, gent.  
 Edward Morris, Inholder  
 Edward Davyes, mercer  
 John Sands, Yom.  
 Thomas Gittyns, baker.

*Castle Ward.*

Stephen Studley, baker  
 Humfrey Rand, yom.  
 Griffith Evans, yom.  
 William Puller, drap.  
 Thomas Clarke, butcher  
 Abraham Phillipps, butcher  
 Lewys Davyes, m'cer  
 Richard Meridith, butcher  
 John Jeffryes, drap.  
 Richard Fawckener, baker  
 John Downes, Cov'r  
 John Walthall, drap.  
 Thomas Betton, drap.  
 Richard Studley, drap.  
 Richard Sandford, butcher  
 Thomas Meredith, butcher  
 Roger Downton, m'cer  
 Samuel Phillipps, m'cer  
 John Heyward, baker.

*L.*

William Francke, of Meole-  
 brace  
 David Vaughan, of the same  
 Thomas Belton, of Pulley  
 Francis Baynes, of Pulley  
 Symon Downes, of Noboulde  
 John Pars, of the same  
 William Betton, of Newton  
 Roger Warter, of Edgbould  
 William Kenwicke, of Alkmere

Thomas Owen, of Whitley,  
 gent.  
 John Phillipps, of little Han-  
 wood  
 Roger Warter, of Betton  
 Arthur Davys, of Meolebrace  
 Francis Milward, of Pulley  
 Adam Downes, of Nobold  
 Francis Burton, of Longnor,  
 Esq<sup>r</sup>

*M.*

Morris Lewys, of Shotton  
 John Greenwollors, of Great  
 Hanwood  
 Thomas Griffis, of Onslow  
 Edward Maunsell, of Onslow  
 John Morris, of Woodcott  
 John Tidder, of Bickton  
 Isaac Tidder, of Bickton  
 Robert Pool, of Up Rossall  
 Thomas Poole, of the same  
 Edward Wilcox, of Up Rossall  
 Thomas Calcott, of Preston  
 Monford  
 William Littlehales, of Monck-  
 meole  
 Thomas Peers, of Shelton  
 Thomas Cross  
 John Sherer, of Hanwood  
 Edward Maunsell, of Woodcott  
 John Weston, Bicton  
 Wm. Harris, of Munckmeole  
 John Griffis, Calcott.

*O*

Owen Corbett, of Hencott  
 John Bowors, of Hencott  
 Francis Witcherley, of Leaton  
 John Peers, of Leaton  
 Thomas Gough, of Wollascott  
 John Steele, of Almon Parke  
 John Burnell, of Newton  
 Samuel Ellesmere, of the same  
 Thomas Spendlove, of Clyve

Micheall Baughe, of the same	John Grafton, of Preston
Richard Smith, of Sandsall	Gobolds
William Cross, of Yorton	Richard Kilvort, of the same
Robert Huett, of Broughton	John Steenton, of Abrington
Richard Prees, of Broughton	John Phillips, of Acton Rey-
Samuel Downeton, of Alderton	nolde
Richard Walford, of Smethcott	John Huett, of Abrington
Seeth Pickstock, of Haston	William Breathen, of Preston
Thomas Newans, of Haston	Gobalds
Robert Wilson, of Battlefield	George Smith, of the same
William Colfoxe, of Meriton	Raph Stanley, of little Ber-
Andrew Bowdler, of the same	wick
Richard Twisse, of Hadnall	Richard Cotton, of Haston,
George Hussae, of Hadnall	yom.
John Newnes, of Grinsell	Thomas Kilvort de Asteley
John Felton, of Grinsell	Richard Maddox, of Asteley
Richard Wolfe, of Acton Rey-	Thomas Oakley, Yom,
nold, Ju <sup>r</sup>	John Chawner de Albright
Edward Onslow, of the same	hussy
Roger Burde, of Harlescott	Richard Nightengall, of Har-
Robert Bagley, of the same	lescott, Yom.
Thomas Olivers, of Asteley	John Onslow, Yom, of Clyve
John Maddox, of the same	Roger Wood, of Yorton
Thomas Maddox, of the same	Thomas Downeton, of Aberton
Edward Pigton, (or Pigeon), of	Richard Evans, of Leaton
Abrightlee	Richard Humfryes de Almon
Richard Betton, of Berwick,	Parke
gent.	George Passand de Berwick,
Abraham Maninge, of the same	

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Following the above papers are nineteen sworn declarations of persons who claim exemption from the payment of the sum levied upon them, on the ground that they are too poor. Whether they obtained a remission, or entire relief, we are not informed.

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Nicholas Illedge of the Welch Ward in Shrewsbury beinge Assessed in tenn Shillings for his personall estate doth depose that his debts beinge discharged he hath not in stock or good

debts oweinge him above the value of one hundred and tenn  
powndes

Jurat 1<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis NICHOLAS ILLEDGE.

1644 coram

Roberto Betton, maior.

John Mennes, mil.

Rico Treves.

John Bell of Shrewsbury, drap', makes oath this 8<sup>th</sup> day of April 1644 that he hath not of ready money, goods, debts, or money at use Thirty pounds but hath lost a good parte of his estate & what remains is in such hands that is little to be had of them.

Jurat 8 die Aprilis cora'  
nobis

Tho: Edwardes Vic.

Fra: Smythe

Ri: Treves.

Mary Roman, of Shrewsbury, widdowe, being in an Assessment of that towne to be levied for his Mat's service Assessed for her personall estate maketh oath that shee the said Mary is not possessed of anie personall estate att all of her owne but lyveth with & is releaved only by her Mother, M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Fouck, Widdowe.

The Mark M R of Mary Roman

Jur apud Salop pred. vj<sup>to</sup> die

Maii Anno Dm. 1644. coram

me Robto Betton Maior Vill Salop.

vij<sup>o</sup> May 1644

Whereas I John Betton of Shrewsbury Cor'sor am cessed in the sume of ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup> for my personal estate, I doe take my Corporall oath that my debts beinge paid I am not worth the sume of Fiftye powndes in money.

JOHN BETTON.

Jur. coram me

Roberto Betton

Maior vill Salop

To the ho'ble the Comission'rs of the Illustrious prince  
 Rupert his highnes The humble peticon of John Betton of  
 Shrewsbury, Shoemaker  
 Shewing

That in the Assesment nowe laid uppon this towne for  
 Raising of Money for his highnes use yo'r peticon'r though  
 farre indebted & have a greate Charge of Children is taxed  
 equally with his neighbors according to his estate & abilitie  
 both for his house & Shop, and for his p'sonall estate which he  
 hath paid, & willingly & readily doth pay.

That some bearing a Causeles grudge against yo'r peticon'r  
 have pryvately informed that yo'r peticon'r hath a by estate,  
 of some moneys att interest, which yo'r peticon'r disclaymeth  
 & uppon his oath if neede required will affirme the contrary,  
 & yett yo'r peticon'r for that pretended by estate is now  
 assessed.

May it therefore please this hon'ble Court the premisses  
 considered to graunt that yo'r peticon'r mabe eased of that  
 imposicon Layd upon him for his said pretended by estate.  
 And yo'r peticon'r as in duty bound shall daily pray &c.

---

vij<sup>o</sup> die Maii 1644.

Thomas Irelande, Esquire, maketh oath that hee hath neither  
 money at use nor any other money in any gainfull stocke of  
 trading, But payeth use for more money then he hath in  
 present.

Jurat die suprad'ct  
 coram me

THOMAS IRELAND.

Ri: Treves.

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The 8<sup>th</sup> of May: 1644.

Whereas I Henrie Reeve of Sallop, Trowman, am cessed in  
 the some of three shillings for my personall estate I doe take  
 my Corporall oath that my deptes beinge payd I am not worth  
 above the some of tenn pownds in money.

Jurat coram me  
 Robto Betton, Maior  
 Vill Salop.

HENRIE REEVE,

Anthony Hunt of the Welch Ward in Shrewsbery beeing assessed in forty shillings for his personall Estate doth depose that his debts being discharged, and desperate debts deducted he hath not in good debts owing him above five hundred pounds.

Jurat 9<sup>o</sup> die Maii

ANTHONY HUNTT.

1644 coram

Roberto Betton Maior

Vill Salop.

Richard Scott of Frankwell in the Towne of Shrewsbury being assessed in ij<sup>s</sup> for his personal estate doth depose that his debts being discharged he hath nott any personall estate att all.

9<sup>o</sup> Maii

RICHARD SCOTT.

per coram me

Robto Betton Maior

Vill Salop.

13<sup>o</sup> die Maii 1644

Richard Treves maketh oath that hee hath not in Money out at Interest or in other debts or in present mony to the value or sume of his engagements & debts

Jurat 13<sup>o</sup> die Maii 1644

RI: TREVES

Coram me Roberto Betton

Maior: vill Salop.

iiij die Junii 1644.

Henry Smith, draper, maketh oath that hee hath neither mony at use nor anie other monie in anie gaynefull stocke of tradinge but payeth use for more money then hee hath in present.

HENRY SMYTH

Rondulph Jones of the Towne of Shrewsburye, maulster, beinge Cessed in xij<sup>d</sup> for his personal estate maketh oath that he hath noe money in stocke or in use, or any other gainfull trade.

Jur coram me apud Salop

xxj<sup>o</sup> Junii 1644.

RANDULPH JONES.

John Davyes of the Towne of Shrewsburye, Baker, deposeth  
the very like.

Jur. coram me apud  
Salop xxij die Junii 1644.

JOHN DAVIES.

Francis Newton of the Towne of Shrewsburye, gent, being  
assessed in v<sup>s</sup> for personal estate deposeth that his debts being  
paid he hath not in good debts above xxx<sup>ll</sup> & that hee hath  
noe gaynfull course of Tradinge  
Jur' cora' me xx<sup>o</sup> die Junii 1644

Roberto Betton  
Maior

FRAN: NEWTON.

Whereas I William Bennett of the Towne of Shrewsbury  
Clothworker am assessed in the sume of ij<sup>s</sup> for my personall  
estate I doe hereby take my Corporall oath that I have neither  
any money at use, or stocke, or other gainfull Trade.

Jurat 20 Junii 1644 cora me  
Roberto Betton  
Maior.

WILLIAM BENNETT.

xij die Octobris 1644.

Francis Bowyer of the Towne of Shrewsbury, Joyner maketh  
oath that hee hath nyther mony at use nor any gaynfull stocke  
of tradinge but payeth use for more then hee hath in present.

Signed

Jurat coram me  
Cha: Benyon.

FRANCIS

BOWYER.

William Boraston, Gentl, and practicer for Phisike beinge  
assessed for the Stone ward of this Towne in five shilings for  
his p'sonall estate deposeth that he hath not any money for  
stocke of tradinge, nor at use any money

Jurat cora' me  
Roberto Betton  
maiior vill Salop.

Per me Wm. BORASTON,

October the xiiiij<sup>th</sup> 1644.

Elizabeth Whichcott, Widdow, beinge ceased in fower shillings for her personal estate deposeth that shee hath noe money at use nor any stocke in trade, and for her Joynture, or estate beinge tenements in London she hath not receved any part thereof this two yeaeres and is Informed they are sequesterd for the Parliaments use.

Jur. coram me xiiiij die october

A° R. Rs Caroli      Angl &c.

xxv.

Cha: Benyon Maior

vill: Salop.

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October the xiiiij<sup>th</sup> 1644

Thomas Heyes, Draper, maketh oathe that he hathe neyther money at use, nor any gaynefull stocke in tradinge and am to paie xxv<sup>ll</sup> p. ann' out of my lands during my Mother Heyes her life the w<sup>ch</sup> I paie poundishe for.

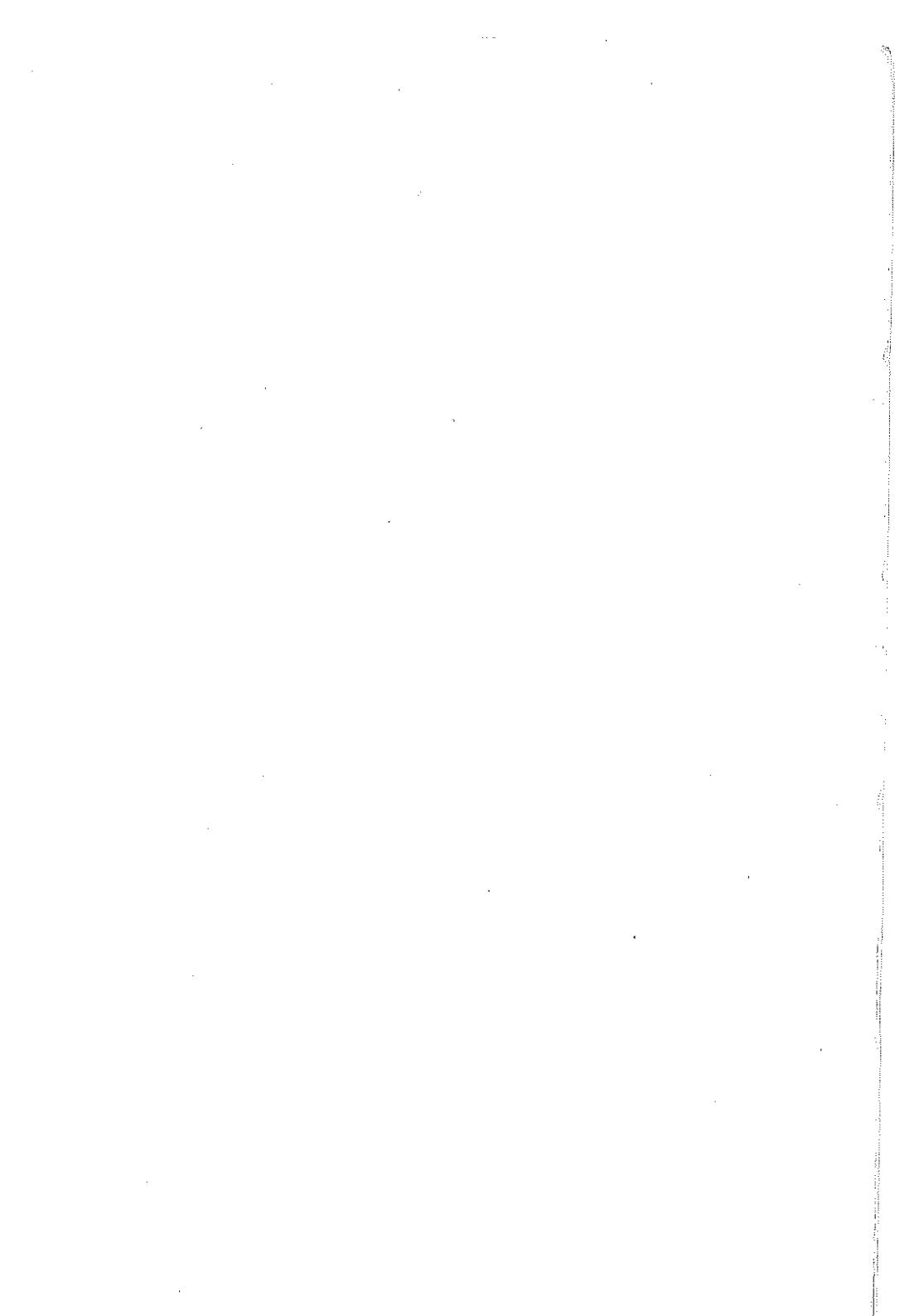
THO: HEYES.

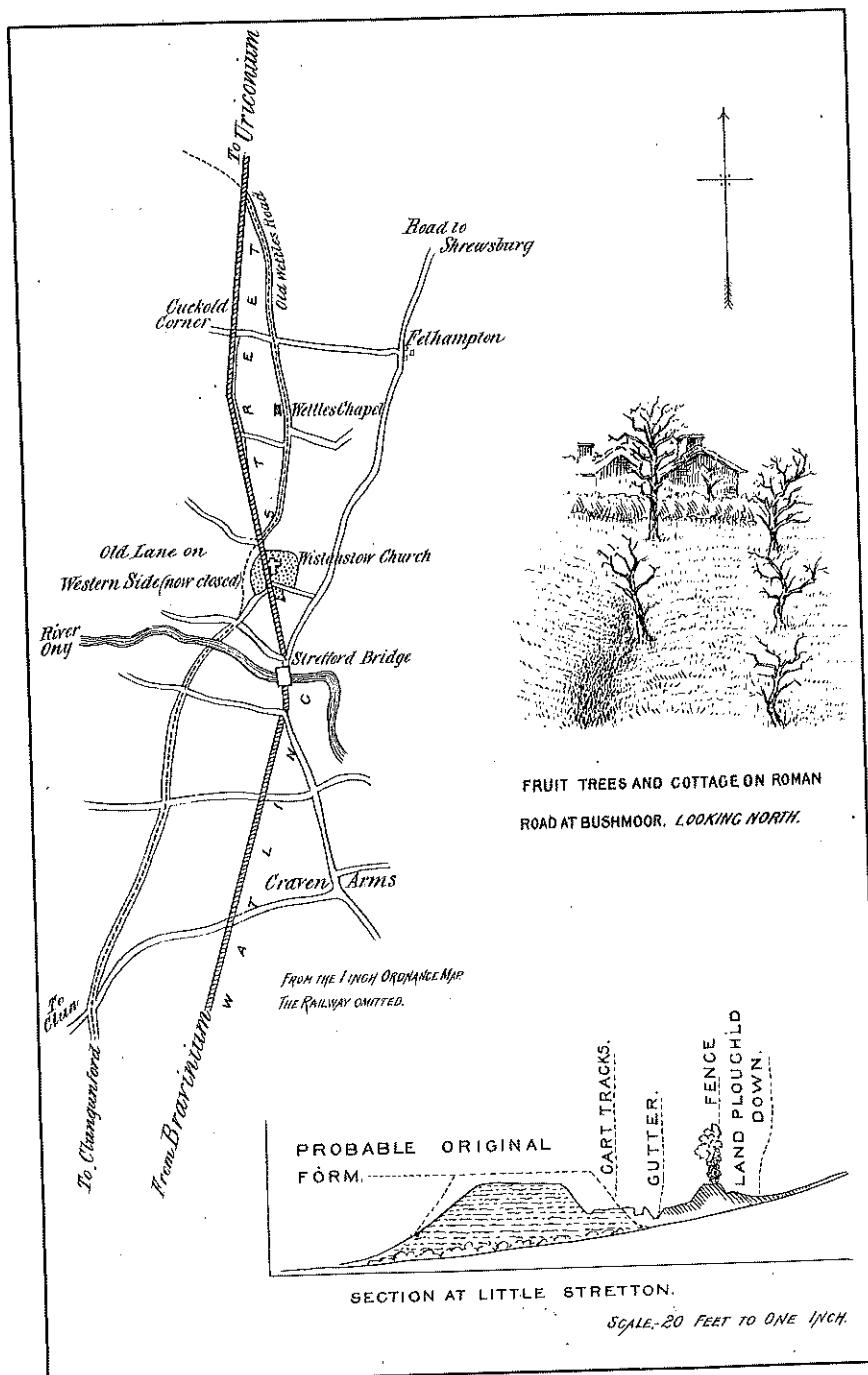
Jurat coram me 14 Octobris 1644

Cha: Benyon.

[Borough Records, Box LXXVI., Roll No. 2711.]

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## SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF OLD WATLING STREET.

[WITH PLATE].

By JOHN G. DYKE.

HAVING about four years ago communicated to the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club some notes on the Watling Street, relating especially to a section across it near All Stretton, I have since then availed myself of frequent opportunities of examining its route through the parishes which are comprised in the Church Stretton Union. The section I refer to showed an old road composed of 8 inches of gravel resting on a layer of stones, such as would be selected from the adjoining land, making a hard surface of about one foot deep. I also stated that the road appeared to have been generally raised two or three feet above the surface of the ground. The existence of these characters appears to me to be fully confirmed by subsequent examinations of many remaining portions, and are, to a certain extent, in accordance with the formula laid down by Vitruvius, and quoted by Wright in his book, *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*. In that formula there are described four layers; first, the *pavimentum*, fine earth hard beaten in; the second termed *statumen*, consisting of small squared stones ranged on the ground; the third was called *rudus*, or *rudерatio*, being a mass of small stones broken to pieces, and mixed with lime; the fourth termed *nucleus*, formed of a mixture of lime, chalk, pounded or broken tiles, or earth beaten together, or of gravel, or sand and lime mixed with clay; the final layer, technically called *summum dorsum*, or *summa*

*crusta*, was composed sometimes of stones set like the paving stones in our streets, and sometimes of flagstones cut square or polygonally, and also, probably oftener, of a firm bed of gravel and lime. These roads were thus raised higher than the surrounding grounds, and on this account the mass was termed *agger* (p. 182). Of these several courses the only two I have found are the upper one and the *statumen*.

That the embankment (*agger*) varied a little in height with the irregularities of the ground is certain; many remaining fragments are four feet in height, but the position of the layer of field-stones—the *statumen* of the early builders—in relation to the surface appears more uncertain on examination. It seems to run on the surface of the ground, but to be in places omitted. Where present it always has a gravelly stratum above it—the *summa crusta*, but the difficulty is to determine the height to the old surface, the gravel varying much in thickness. In the section referred to in my previous paper I traced the gravel to a width of sixteen feet, which would give a width available for traffic of twelve or fifteen feet, the gravel being thin at the sides, and from a comparison of many parts, I think there can be no doubt that this was the usual width of the road.

That the builders used the materials of the district is, I think, also confirmed, for I cannot find that the hard gravel of the Church Stretton neighbourhood was taken farther than a field belonging to Wittingslow, the gravel in the road further south corresponding to the weaker and softer gravel of the Wistanstow gravel pits.

Having noticed in my former paper the simplicity of its construction, and the perfect route chosen by its engineers, it may be instructive now to notice its isolated and independent course in relation to other existing roads and houses, and this character applies to its whole length throughout the district. It is most marked at Church Stretton, where all the roads and

houses are on the other or western side of the valley. Except a few cottages, all very modern, and a cluster of cottages at Leemore Common, it has been quite abandoned for residential purposes—isolated and yet near to. A road in Corve Dale called the Row, probably a Roman road, has the same features of isolation from other roads and settlements, and similar clustering of cottages on its sides. This disregard of local needs may have always been characteristic of it, even during the time of the Roman occupation, it being a military road, driven nearly straight through the country.

I will now ask the reader to accompany me in thought to a spot on the Aston-on-Clun main road, where the Watling Street, descending from the woody knolls which have hampered its course from Leintwardine, crosses the valley straight as an arrow to Strefford bridge.<sup>1</sup> Here we are, undoubtedly, on the old road, which is not, however, apparent at first except from its straightness, but if we proceed northwards we find that when passing Craven Arms, a little south of Newington, the road has an elevation of quite two feet above the plain. This *agger*, which has not worn down in thirteen centuries, is, I think, a greater characteristic of the Roman road than even its straightness, as it maintains a constant distinction from mediaeval roads, which are nearly always deep in the ground.

On emerging into the main road near Strefford bridge, the Watling Street is lost until the River Ony is reached, where it is again perceptible as a slightly elevated mound on the north side of the river.

It is unlikely now that it will ever be known whether there was a bridge here in Roman times, but it may be observed that the road bends to this point apparently to avoid the deeper river channel and river banks immediately above us. This would seem to point to the spot being selected as suitable for a ford.

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<sup>1</sup> See plate.

The road from the river runs straight through the village of Wistanstow, the most interesting and perhaps the oldest place on our route, as we are here confronted with deviations and parallel lines, as is the case at Leintwardine (Bravinius). The modern road—the main street of Wistanstow—seems to have diverged a little to the western side of the Roman road. Many of the houses, and even part of the churchyard, are on the top of it on the eastern side. This is apparent when tried by three tests—alignment; the sectional form of the modern road, which is that of a one-sided road, having its high edge resting against the Roman road; and fragments of the *agger* of the Roman road to be found above and below the village.

There is an opinion in the neighbourhood—a tradition—that the Watling Street ran partly around the village on the western side, and then diverged on the line of an old road leading past the Wettles.<sup>1</sup> I don't find anything in confirmation of this except that the word Wettles has a somewhat taking sound,<sup>2</sup> but it may simply mean small bundles of twigs laid across in the mud, which is a common device in dirty places up to the present day.

When the *Stow* of Wistanstow was a Saxon hold, and probably stockaded, it had complete possession of the Watling Street at this important point; and no doubt all traffic was stopped for a long period, and, when confidence was partially restored, divergences and parallel tracks had grown into use. They may have existed previously, as we have seen that the Watling Street is not conformable with them; but of one thing we may be sure, that roads running parallel, and yet not far away, show how completely the old Roman road was abandoned.

Above the village, but still perfectly straight, the

<sup>1</sup> See plate.

<sup>2</sup> It was at one time thought that the name Watling was derived from the use of wattles in the construction of Roman roads.

modern road proceeds towards Leemore Common. Years ago, but within living memory, this was a deep lane filled up by throwing down the gravelly bank on the eastern side. Now, how came that bank on the eastern side of the lane, which is also its lower side, and on a clayey subsoil? Simply by being artificially placed there. It is the *agger* of the old Roman road, and portions of it still remain, having escaped being quite obliterated.<sup>1</sup>

Proceeding across Leemore Common (enclosed in the beginning of this century), we find the Watling Street intercepted by a number of cottages and gardens. Several of the cottages are near to, or on the top of, the old road, and the ridgeway dug down makes excellent garden ground. It is quite perceptible at Bushmoor (see sketch), and passing up through a deep channel worn in the edge of the bank we find sure traces of it in the gravel across a ploughed field, the track being now used as a footpath. Further on towards Marsh Brook several very distinct ridges show the old elevation. Descending into the valley at Marsh Brook the old road is quite perceptible to the brow of the bank, where suddenly it changes into a ravine worn so deep and wide that it has the appearance of a natural dingle. There are also several other deep worn tracks, which were, no doubt, abandoned one after the other for the open turf. They mostly run down towards Mr. Teague's house,<sup>2</sup> and are now called the Watling Street. The true line, however, is the deep dingle or ravine going straight for the railway station. This great traffic which produced the deep tracks, came down by way of Wittinglow, and must struck the Watling Street just at this point, and only have been in use until the present county road from Horderley, quite a modern road, supplanted it.

From the railway station the Watling Street is on

<sup>1</sup> An example of the *agger* reduced down by cultivation, is shown in the sketch at Bushmoor. (See plate).

<sup>2</sup> At Marshbrook Railway Station.

the line of the main road to Little Stretton, it then becomes lost in the meadows, to reappear, still on the true line, as a little rough lane.

Near Little Stretton there is a large stone on the road side, said to have fallen down off the hill, but it has so remarkable a resemblance to another large stone at Longnor Green, 10,150 yards distant, that it may possibly have been placed there for some purpose in connection with the road.

Here at Little Stretton we find a piece of the old Watling Street in tolerable preservation, with a modern cart track clinging to its side, as shown in the section.<sup>1</sup> It reveals the slight divergences so constantly met with a little to one side or other, and the *agger* of the old road would be stocked down to repair bad places. I once found a roadman in my employ stocking down this interesting relic to fill up the ruts. This is one of the few places where we may be sure that we are on the true surface of the Roman road somewhat worn down. The fact of the water breaking a deep gap through it must have diverted the traffic, and so helped to preserve it.

At Church Stretton the road passes near the traditional battle field, which has no authentic history, nor does the modern town seem to be on the site of an older one, for all excavations in the streets show undisturbed earth. If there are any Roman foundations here, their site is somewhere in the meadows.

Pursuing our way along a very narrow lane we find near Botvyle a few undoubted fragments of Roman work, and an enormous gravel pit. Such pits are frequent in the fields for the next mile or two. At Hollyhurst a fence has been placed along the middle of the Roman road for a considerable distance, and the same thing has been done in several other places, thus throwing the remaining portion of the road on one side. Here it is clear that the first person who enclosed the

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<sup>1</sup> Plate.

land advanced his boundary to the high ridge of the road, regardless of its value as a highway, and the traffic had often to turn out on the adjoining turf, and a few parallel tracks are to be observed here and there. The elevation of the old road is easily traceable in many parts from here to Longnor, and it is quite straight and stony at a point where a mediæval road (now closed) ran athwart of it, and is worn quite deep into the ground in the adjoining meadows. Thus the fundamental difference between the Watling Street and mediæval roads always appears. The mediæval road was a track which the water washed deeper and deeper. The Roman road was a low rampart which, even when ploughed down, often leaves a perceptible swell of the ground. It is said that many of the principal thoroughfare roads in England are on Roman foundations. Such is not the case in this neighbourhood. Here it is a ruin, and it is only in two places that there is a bit of modern main road upon it.

Since the date of my first paper, describing a section, across the road near All Stretton, I have built a new bridge at the Dayhouse, excavating in this instance down to a hard clay. This excavation showed only loose gravel without the hand-placed stones underneath; but brushwood had been placed across, under the gravel, some of the larger sticks being two inches in diameter: unless these had been found further away from the brook it would not be quite safe to say that they were placed there at the first construction of the road; the subsequent deviations of the brook may have necessitated repairs. I am, however, of opinion that they were the original wattles.

At Longnor Green we complete our district, and from thence to Acton Burnell the fences have been removed, and the old road obscured by modern repairs.

From Acton Burnell to the Severn Valley it is now closed in some parts, and except a short length south of Cound brook, its abandonment has been more complete than anywhere in the Stretton district,

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. IX., p. 106).

430. lliij. Uniuersis s'ci mat's &c Rad' Lichesfeld eccl'ie decanus & capitulu' salute' &c Litt'as ven'abilis in Xpo p'ris d'ni R. dei gra' Couentr' & Lich' Ep'i inspeximus in h' verba Uni'sis s'ce matris eccl'ie filiis ad quos p'sens sc'ptum p'ue'nit Rog's miseracone diuina &c ex inspexione Instrumentor' Galfr. & Alex'r Ep'or' p'decessor' n'ro' intelleximus eosd'm de Sutton & de Lopinton Ecc'as cum suis p'tin' nec no' & capella de Opinton cum suis p'tin' dilect' in Xpo fil' p'ori &c de Womb. in p'pos vsus p'petuo possidendas co'cessisse nos igitur eor'd'm p'or' & conuentus in religionis obs'uancia denoco'm attendentes ac ip'or' i'digenciam compassionis occ'lo confidantes p'dcor' antecessor' n'ro' concessions in hac p'te ratas & g'tas h'ntes ip'as pontificali auc'te duximus conf'mand' saluis nobis & succ' n'ris In eisd'm jur' pontificali & p'chali & Couentr' & Lich' Ecc'ar' dignitate Vt autem h' n'ra conf'mac'o futurib' temp'ib' rata &c &c. Dat 5 Kal. Januar. A.D. 1258 Nos igitur concessions & conf'macones an'dc'as q'ntum ad nos attinet in forma p'missa duxim' confirmand. In cuius rei &c Dat 4 Kal. [sic] Anno D'ni M° ducentesimo octauo.

431. llv. Uni'sis &c fr. Will's Eccl'ie Couentr' P'or Humil' et ejusde' loci conuent' sal'm &c (as in last) inspeximus inh' verba (as in last to confirmacones) an'd'cas sicut Juste & canonice f'te sunt ratas habentes & gratas ip'as auc'te ecc'ie n're cathedralis duxim' confirmand. In cuius rei &c Dat s'ci Vital. martiris 1262.

432. llv. In dei nomine Amen. Cum nos Walt's p'missione d'ina Couentr' & Lich. Ep'us in visitac'one n'ra q' in archidiaconati Salop n're dioc. A° 1320 p'sonalit' exercuim' inuenerim' q' religiosi viri p'or & Conuentus eccl'ie conue'tual' de Wombrugg n're dioc' eccl'iam p'rochiale' de Sutton Madoc vna cu'

capella de Uppinton & eccl'iam de Lopinton in d'co Arch'iatu  
 situatus inusus p'prios possident atq' tenent eosdem religios'  
 ad certos diem & locum cora' nobis in d'ca visitatione ad  
 p'pone'd & ostendendu' in suu' sup' possessione et retene'one  
 eccl'iar' & capelle p'dictar' legitime fecim' enotari Qui jux' forma  
 vocaconis n're sufficient' comp'entes sup' assecuc'one cano'ica  
 d'car' eccl'iar' & capelle cum sus p'tin' cartas concessiones appro-  
 p'lacones & p'uilegia p'tin'ia exhibebant quib' insp'tis intellect'  
 & cum diligencia indigat' seu discussis Quia p' exhibita eor'd'm  
 religiosor' loculent inuenim' ip'os sup' retene'one d'car' eccl'iar'  
 de Sutton Lopinton & capelle de Vppinton cu' p'tin' eor'd'm suffi-  
 cient esse unmitos ipos tang<sup>m</sup> veros rectores & possessores  
 cano'icos ear'd'm ab officio nostro dumsim' & absolvimus p'  
 decretum In cuius rei &c Dat apud Egemondon viij Id. Maii  
 Anno d'ni suprad'co.

433. llvij. Same as last, except that it is "Cum nos Robertus;"  
 the date 1362, and Dat' apud Heywode 8 Kal. Aug. a. sup'd'co  
 & cons' n're sec'do.

434. llvij. Uniuersis presentes litteras inspectur' Johannes  
 p'missione diuina Couentr' & Lich' Epis' salt'm in om'i saluatore  
 ad v're vniu'sitat' noticia deducimus p' presentes quod comp'en-  
 tibus coram n'ris c'tis comissar' ad inf'scripta specialiter de-  
 putat' relig' viris p'ore & Conuent' de Womb. ordini s'ci  
 Augustini n're dioc' ac sup' ap'p'acionib' et detenc'oi'b' eccl'iar'  
 p'och' de Lopinton & Sutton Madoke cum capella de opinton  
 d'ce n're dioc' l'ras & munimenta super h'uius ap'p'aconibus  
 confecta n'no' varias tam R'onor' pontific'um q<sup>u</sup> predecessor'  
 n'r'or' Couentr' & Lich' Epis' ac Cap'l'or suo' confirmacones inde  
 fact' coram huius n'ris com'issar' exhibentib' & potentib' sub-  
 seq'ntib' quat'nus Id'm com'issar' n'ri ip'o sup'h'mus ap'p'ac'onib'  
 & detenc'omib' munitos suff<sup>a</sup> p'nuciar' reputare & decernere  
 p'ut suadet insc'ia dignarentur Quia discussis p' eosdem  
 n'ros com'issar' diligent' et exami'atis l'ras & munimenta p'dcis  
 uel ex eor'd' com'issar' relac'one n'ro' constitit manifeste q'd  
 d'ce eccl'ie cum Capella s'dea' p'd'eis relig' viris et eor' mon'  
 ap'p'late fu'int Canonice & vnite Idecirco eosd'm religiosos viros  
 sup' ap'p'ac'onib' sup'd'eis fuisse et esse prou'iciamus reputa-  
 mus & dec'umus communitos ac considerantes piam denoc'oem  
 qua in orto relig' incessant op'antes altissimo famulantur  
 p'd'car' eccl'iar' de lopynton & Sutton Madok cum capella de  
 opinton p'dict ap'p'ac'ones p'sentib' co'firmauimus & au'ete  
 pontificali quatenus ad nos attinet communib' Jurib' n'ris &  
 eccl'iar' n'r'ar' Cath' Couen' & Lich'en In om'ib' sep' saluis Inquier'  
 om'i & singulor' test. &c. Dat. in castro n'ro de Eccleshall 21  
 Sept. A.D. 1400 & n're translac'onis t'cio.

435. llix. Uniuersis s'ce matris &c Thomas p'missione divina Cantuarien' Archiep's tocius anglie &c cum nup' cora' nobis Cunt' & dioc' Couent' & Lich' jur' n'ro metropo' actualit' visitantib' in n'ra visitac'one h'ui q' religiosos viros p'ore & contentu' p'orat' de Wombrugge ordinis s'ci Augustini dict' Couent' & Lich' dioc' ad p'ponend' & c ius seu titl'm si que h'erent sup' eccl'is p'och de Lopinton Sutton Madock & cum lib'a capella de opinton dict' Couent' & Lich' dioc' suis q' jur' & p'tin' vniuersis quas p'ceperunt h'uerunt & possiderunt p'cipiunt hunc et possident ecia' in p'nti ip'is & eo'r' p'orat' in p'p'os vsus p'tine'tes fecim' ex offici n'ri debito ad c'tos diem & locum ad iudic'm l'ime euocari Qui quid'm religiosi viri dict' loco & t'mino eisd'm au'ete n'ra assignat' sc'd'm forma' citac'ois ejusd'm l'ime comp'entes sup' assecut'one & possessione canoniciis de et sup' ecc'is p'och' & lib'a capella p'dict cu' suis jur' et p'tin' vniuers' porc' vicar' in eisdem constitut' dum taxat exceptis ip'is & eo'r' p'orat'm an'dict ap'p'at' annex' vinc' in corp'at concess' & assignat' ip'os & ip'or' p'oratu' p'dict ta' p' litteras ap'as q'm alia docume'ta l'ima instrume'ta pu'ea & alias p'bac'ones cano'icas & l'mas plenu' jus & titl'm in p'missis h'uisse & he're u'n' suffi' fore munitos coram nobis docuerunt ostenderunt ac ecia' p'bauerunt quib' in forma iuris p' nos admissis visis examinatis ruuat' & plenius intellect' inuenimus eosdem relig' viros de & sup' eccl'is p'och & lib'a capella an'dict' ponderat' vndiq' ponderand' suffi' fuisse & e'e munitos titl'm q' cano'icu' & jus sufficiens in hiis om'ib' & sing'lis optere ip'os q' om'ia & sing'la p'missa p' temp'a diut'na ac a temp'e & p'te'p'm enius contrarii memoria homi' non existit pacifice possidisse h'uisse possidere & h'ere in p'nti vnde nos uiris ordine qui in hac p'te requiritur in o'ib' obseruato pro jur' titl'o & possessione ip'os et relig' viror' in & sup' om'ib' premissis ecc'ias & lib'am capellam p'dict' eis & eo'r' p'oratum p'dict' rite & l'ime ap'p'at' ac eos om'ia & sing'la p'libata cano'ice fuisse & e'e assecut' dict' q' ecc'ias lib'am capellam possedisse p'cepissee & h'uisse ab antiquo ac om'i & sing'lorum p'missor' fuisse & e'e canonicos possessores in hiis se'ptis pronunciamus & declaramus ip'os que super hiis ab offic'o n'rs ip'ius officii ex a'i'e sic suffi' munitos oblivimus & tenenore p'uc'm dimittimus absolutos ac dictas ecc'ias ac lib'am capellam ac cetera jura om'ia & singula sup'sc'pta eisd'm relig' viris & eo' p'orat'm sup'dict ex n'ra c'ta sci'a jure n'ra in et'poc'a confirmavimus In eujus rei &c Dat in man'io n'ro de Lanheth 8 Feb. mille'mo quadringentesimo [sic] & n're translac'onis anno quinto.

436. In dei no'ie Amen in causa seu negoc'o mota coram nobis offic' d'ni Arch' Salop auctoritate ordinaria in hac p'te

cognoscente contra religiosos &c (*Wombridge Priory*) Etchard de Suttone Madoke in p'p'os vsus h'entes. Et quia jnventum fuerat in visitacone d'ei d'ni Archid' Salop vltimo in Eccl'ia de Sutton Madoc' ante d'ca facta p'dcos viros religiosos diffamatos e'e q'd ip'i duos cereos p'cessional' subtraxerunt vel saltem de jure hujusmodi cereos in cancelllo Eccl'ie de Sutton memorate in venire deberem d'cis vir' religiosos coram nobis in p'missis in judic'o leg'ie vocatis ip'isq' religiosis anted'eis p' Ric'm de Kembrichton p'curatorem eor' leg'ie constitutum cora' nobis in iudic'o comp'rens objecto q' sibi et d'nis suis anted'cis ac in forma juris articulato p'ut in visitacone hujusmodi moris est vid' q'd ip'i religiosi duos cereos p'cessional' in cancelllo p'fate eccl'ie de Sutton inueniend' vt p'mittit' subtraxeru't & inuenir' hujusmodi cereos de jur' debuer'nt vt dict' p'ochianis vero eccl'ie de Sutton Madoc membrate officiu' n'r'm in hac p'te p'monetib' et p' Rog'm Brusebon Ric'um le Foular & Robertu' de Rugge p' curatores eor'dem p'chianoru' leg'ie constitutos coram nobis in judic'o comp'entib' c'tis die & loco lit'ie lega' pro p'curatorem d'cor' religiosos' ad d'c'm artic'l'm eid'm p'cur' no'ie d'nor' suor' an'd'cor' l'r'e p'rectu in iu'dic'o negatiue ducend' narrata p'ut narrantur in d'c'o artic'l'o veru' no' e'e et idio petita p'ut petebant' fieri de jur' no' debere't jurator d'co p'cur' d'cor' relig' de column'a & de veritate ducenda' i'd'm vt p'us dicente juratis p'curatorib' d'cor' p'ch consumit'r dicentib' vera e'e que in d'co artic'l'o continebant' p'fixor' eisd'm p'cur' d'cor' p'och t'cio ad p'ducend et p'b'tis p'd'c'm artic'l'm ad que' terminum nullos testes p'duxerunt demu' p'fixo p'tib' aud'cis t'mino ad p'ficiend' om'la ins'to & in jur' consistencia quo die nichil p'posito S' de concensu p'tin exp'sso concluso in d'ca ca' seu neg'oco et quia nichill inveniebat' p'fixo' eisd'm p'tib' die ad audiend' in d'ca ca' & iudic'o negoc'o p'n'nciacone' & sentencia' diffunetu'ia Quo die runato toto p'cessi in d'ca ca' seu negoc'o & quia nichill inveniebat' in eodem p'cessu p'batu' cont' d'cos relig' quar' ad d'cos cereos inueniend' compelli de jur' deberen't p'pt' q' nos offic' au'dc's exofficii n'ri debito inuocata s'ci sp'c grad' de consilio jur' p'itor' nobis assiduc'm ip'os a p'stac'one seu inue'cone' d'cor' cereor' vt p'mittitur sentential'r & diffinite absoluimus. Dat' apud Novu' Burgu' die Mercur' in pleno capit'lo p'x post com'ernorac'o'm a'iarum Anno D'ni M<sup>o</sup> ccem<sup>o</sup> xv<sup>o</sup>.

## DE LOPINTON.

437. j. Sciant &c ego Richardus de Lopinton concessi &c p' salute anime mee (& anc.) to *Wombridge Priory* Quod ip'i

possint lib'e & salute sine visu & licencia mea u'l he'dum meor' u'l forestarior' nostror' h're & p'cipe omne genus boscis in singul' boscis & moris meis ad d'cam villa' de Lopint' sp'tantib' ad om'ia edificia sua facienda & ad om'ia n'ccia sua habenda & ad lauarium faciendum. Et omimoda' claustrura' q'cuiscumq' &c ad opus suu' & homi' suoru' de Lop. Concessi etiam &c (not be molested &c) p'terea concessi &c lib'am commune pastura' ad omimoda averia sua & homi' suo' infra feodum de Lop. &c. Volo siquidem et concedo &c habeant omnes porcos suos & om'i ho'i suor' de feodo de Lop. quietos de pannagio in omib' boscis meis & moris meis. Concessi etiam et plenariam licenciam dedi omib' hominib' qui de feodo meo de Lop. & de Burwell tenent' u'l de cetero tenere poterint dar' leg' et assignar' in lib. & p'p'am elem. (*to Wombridge Priory*) terras redditus &c. Concessi et' d'cis can' &c lib'm ing'ssum in toto feodo meo &c. Concessi insup' & remisi &c Ecc'iam de Lop. cum jur' aduocac'onis ejusdem Ecc'ie &c. &c. H. T. D'no Rad' le Botiler D'no Walt'o de Dunstanuill D'no Thoma de Roshall Joh'e de Ercalew Joh'e fil acer Ric' de Pecton Joh'e de Burwelltona Ric' de Francket' Joh'e Cap'llo de Lopinton Rad' le Bret & m.a.

438. ij. Sciant &c ego Alexand' D'n's de Lopint' dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) Eccl'iam de Lop. cu' o'ib' p'tin &c p' a'i'a mea (pat. & mat. & anc.) assensu & pet'on Ric' He'des mei H. T. Walt'o Abb'e de Lileshull' Eustac' Canonico Henrico Canonico Ric' Decano Ric' Griffin' Rog' Cap'llo Hug' de Cestr. Ric' de Franket' Will'o de Hedley Rog'o Bret Gilb'to f're eius Ada' f're ejus Ric' fil' Alexandri Reginaldo fil' Ric'i de Franket & m.a.

439. iij. Uniuersis &c Alex' miserac'one diuina Cov'entr & Lich. Eccl'iar' minist' humil' et'na' in d'no sal'm Com'endabilis dil'cor' in xpo filior' p'or' & can. de Womb. vite conuersacio n'e no' & eor' paup'tas nos inuitat' ut cum possimus eor' in sufficiente subveniamus ea p'pt' eccl'iam de Lopynton cum p'tin' q'a quid' n'ris temporib' contigit vacare que in q'a de patronat eor'd cano'ico' fuisse dinoscitur ad egestates eor' reeuandas eisdem in vsus p'p'os p' petuo possidendam auctoritate pontificali duximus confirmandam saluis nobis & succ' n'ris jur' pontificali & parochiali salua & Couentr' & Lich'den' Eccl'iar' auctoritate Salua insuper moderata & competenti sustentac'one p' facultatib' ejusdem eccl'ie vicario qui in eadem eccl'ia pro tempore ministrabit Vt ante h' nostra confirmac'o futuris &c &c Dat. apud stanlege t'cio nonas Julij Anno gr'e 1232.

440. iiij. Uniuersis &c Rob'tus p'missione diuina Cov. & Lich. ep'us salt'm in n'ri saluatore Dudum bone memorie d'n's

Alexander quond'm dei gr'a Couent. & Lich. Ep'us p'decessor noster eccl'iam p'och' de Lopynton n're dioc' religios' viris p'ori & conue't' de Womb' ordinis s'ci Augustini d'ce n're dioc' & eoru' monast'ic habitu p'cessu qui in ea p'te requirebatur auite sua ordinar' & pontificali Vniuit' & ap'ponit ac in eor' vsus p'p'os eis concessit possidend' Res'uat' de ip'ius eccl'ie fratribus p'petuo vicar' in ead'm seruituro Congrua porc'one ex qua possit com'ode Sustentar' ver' quia ip'a vicaria n'ouo dum est in c'tis porc'ob' ordinata nos ip'am vicariam de conss' d'cor' Religiosor' in porc'ob' subsc'pt' sic duximus ordinand' vid' q' vicarius qui p' t'p're fuit' h'eat p' manso suo unu' mesuagiu' vna cum domib' sup' edificatas & dimidia' v'gata' t're in Lopyn-ton que Ric'us Steuen tenet de eisdem Religios' ad f'mam p'cipiet ecia' om'es & omimodas minutus deci'as et oblac'ones quas c'nq' in d'ca eccl'ia aut p'och' facie'dum om'es q' fructus redditus p'uentus quibuscu'q' sp'ualib' ad d'cam eccl'iam quodocumq' p'tine'tes p't decima Garbar' tocius p'ochie de Lopinton & decima feni de Burleton ordinamus inst p' qd vicar' qui p't'pre fuit' p'fato eccl'ie & p'rochial' ejusdem in diuinis officiis suis sumptib' congrue faciat ministratri & et'a vera o'n'a siue ordinar' siue extraordinar' eid' eccl'ie qualitercumque incum-bencia d'ce eccl'ie R'tores subeant & agnoscant In quor' om'i testim'o &c Dat' apud Heywode 5 Sept. 1374 T'con's n're quartodecimo.

441. v. Omnid' &c Henr' dei gr'a Cant. Archiep. Tocius Angl. p'mas salt' in auctore salutis Ad vniuersitatis n're noticia' uolumus p'uenir' controversla' Rat' p'orem & can' de Womb. & R. Valenseu cl'icu' sup' eccl'ia de Lopiton diutissime venti-lata m' tandem cora' nobis sub hoc fine quieuisse vid' quod p'd'cus Rad' tota' quere'la' suam sup' p'dea' Eccl'ia' p'fatis Can. imp'pet. remisit nullatemus illos sit' fide interposita cora' nobis firunt' p'misit inde de cetero uexaturis sepedicti aut canonici intuitu caritatis & p' bono pacis p' a'ia quoq' illustrissimi Angloru' Reg. H'nric de bonis Eccl'ie sue t'res marc' sepe d'eo Rad' cl'ico concesserunt ad duos t'minos &c nativ. J. Bapt. & nativ. d'ni &c.

442. vj. Uniuersis &c Roger' miseracone diuina Couentr' et Lichefeld Ecc'ar' minist' humilis salt'm in d'no sempiterna ex inspexione Instrumentor' Galfr et Alex. Ep'or' p'decessor' n'rorum Intelleximus eosd'm de Sutton et de Lopinton Ecc'ias cum suis p'tin' nec non et Cap'llam de Hupiton cum suis p'tin' dilectis in x'po filiis p'ori et conventu de Wombrugg In proprios vsus p'petuo possldendas concessisse Nos igitur eor'd'm p'oris et Conuentus In religionis obs'uancia deuoc'oni accidentes ac ip'or' indig'nciam compassionis occ'lo considerantes p'decr'

antecessor' n'ro' concessiones in hac p'te ratas et gratas h'ntes ip'as pontificali auctoritate duximus confirmand' salvis nob' & succ' nostris in eisd'm jur' pontificali et p'ochiali & Coventr' & Lich. Ecc'ar' dignitate &c Dat 5 Kal. Januar. 1258.

443. vij. Universis &c G. dei gra' Cov. ep'us salt' et dei b'n dice'one' sic' honestu' patru' p'cedenciu' facta q' scd'm d'ni et forma eccl'ie acta s'nt immolobilit' observare Ita indecens & in honestum vobis videtur ea que ab ip'is rite & misere recordit' gesto s'nt irritare Ideoq' vniuersitati u're not' facimus nos attendentes religione' canonicor' deo servienciu' in Eccl'ia s'ci Leonardi de Wombrugg eor' q' paup'tate n° no' & jus illor' in Eccl'ia s'ee Marie de Suttona ex concessione vid' regis Henr' s'di et ex concessione p'decessores n'ri pie memorie Hug' Ep'i concessisse Eccl'ie s'ci Leonardi de Womb. & supradict' Can. Eccl'iam p'dicta' de Sutton cu' omib' p'tin' suis in p. & p. elem. Concessimus eciam eis Capella' de Vppiton cum p'tin' suis ad concessione' Rog'i Muissune in p'p' elem. Ita quide' quod Canonici p'd'ei sic' in scripto p'decessoris n'ri continet' nobis & successorib' n'ris capellanos Idoneos p'sentabunt qui de manu Episcopali curam a'ima' recipiant & Eccl'ie p'dicte et capelle deseruie't eisq' scd'm more' patrie & facultates Eccliaru' congrua' sustentac'one' assignab't tot' u° residuu' ad vsus p'pios & paup'um recepc'one' eis imp'p'm concessimus retin'edu' Et ut h' n'ra concessio rata &c Dat' apud Lichefeld anno quo celebratur' est conciliu' A Joh' Cardinal' apud Redu' presentib' hiis Magist. Rob'to de i'sul Archid' abbat' Rad' de Hagemon Henr. abb' de Salespesb' B. p'ore de Lileshull Magist. sant' de Peshall M'ro Nichol' de Weston Magist' Henrico de Salop official' Will de Bassachyrch ph'o de Welinton & m.a.

444. Sciant &c ego Fulco Extraneus d'n's de Wrocardyn dedi &c Henr' fil. Hamunde de Wodehouse & Auicie vx' suis p' 60 sol. vna' placea' t're in bosco meo de Wrocardyn &c extend' se a bosco de Lyleshull usq' ad sichetu' de Russhemew' p' diuisat' q'ut eid' Henr' & Auicie tieri feci. Hend' &c imp'pet. Redd. 2 solid. concessi eciam &c 2 acr. terr. &c. in nemoris de Wro. extend' se ab Hanekehurstesbrok v'sus le Hundshoc Hend' &c imp'p' Redd' 2 sol. saluis michi & her. meis sectis duor' magnor' Cur' anuat' imp'pet. H. T. M'ro Joh'e de Charlton Petro de Eyton pageno de preston et de Erlecon Ric'o de Makeleston et m.a. Dat' Salop die Convers. St Pauli 33 Edw.

445. Sciant &c Joh'es Extraneus dedi &c Hamunde filie Rob'ti de Hedleg p' homagio &c & p' 5 marces. arg. tota' illa' t'ram quam Henricus Cocus Sacer ejus tenuit de me Hend' &c. Redd. 4 solid' sterlingor' H. T. D'no Will'o de Ercalue D'no Hug. fil Roberti D'no Petro de Eyton D'no Thoma Corbett de

Hedley wydone de perpu'd Rob'to de Brocton Rog'o de Eppeley  
Thoma de Erlet' Rob'to de Clocley Ada de Charleton Radulph'e  
p'posito & m.a.

466. ix. Sciant &c ego Rob. Extraneus D'ns de Wrockwardyn  
dedi &c Henrico fil' Hamundi de Wodens tota' illa' terra' q'  
Ysota relicta Payn Carpent' tenuit juxta Watlynge-strete p' 40  
sol. & dimid' marc. argent' &c Hend' imp'p'm Redd' 2 sol. &c.  
H. T. Joh'e Appele pet. de Eyton D'no Hugo Burnell & m.a.

467. x. Sciant &c ego Fulco Extraneus D'ns de Wrockwardyn  
dedi &c Henr. filio Hamundi de Wodhouse p' 40 sol. vna'  
places' terr' in nemore mee de Russelmore Hend' imp'p'm  
Redd. 2 sol. H. T. magro Joh'e de Charleton Rector' Eccl'ie  
de Wrockwardyn Joh'e de Appley Will'mo de Erleton Joh'e filio  
Radulphi de Wrockwardyn Joh'e de Leyton & m.a.

### VILLA TIBBRITON.

468. j. Pateat &c nos Ric' de Trilwardin Joh's de Buldewas  
& Ric' fil' Th'an de Horton &c remisisse &c ad Garlet de Tib-  
briton hrs. & Ass. totu' jus &c in t'cia parte dim. vir' t're in villa  
de Tibbriton qui quidem  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt t're des' Ad. prius emit de Regin-  
aldo de Haylis &c, pro hac autem concessione' &c dedit nobis  
d'cs Ad' vna' marca' argenti H. T. Mich de Morton Will'o de  
Kainton Will'o Rondulf de Neuport & a. Dat. apud Wellynton  
Sund. af. f. St Leonard 21 E. I.

469. ij. Pateat nos Ric'us de Trillewardyn Joh's de Buldewas  
& Ric' fil' Thom' de Horton remisisse &c Will'o de Morton &c  
omne jus &c in vna nocata t're in villa de Tibbriton &c (as in  
last) pro hac autem remissione &c dedit nobis 3 marcs arg.  
H. T. the same with Will'o de Pickchley & a. Dat. Wellington  
Sund. after f. S. Leonard confessore 21 E. I.

470. iii. Sciant &c. ego Reginaldus de Hales dedi &c Will'o  
de Morton<sup>1</sup> & her' suis p' homagio &c duas p'tes vnius virgate  
t're de libero tenemento meo in villa de Tibbriton Hend'as &c  
imp'ptuu' lib'as ab om'i querela & demanda &c saluis duab'  
p'tib' forinscei d'ce virgate t're & warotia que ad illud tene-  
mentu' p'tinet scil. vno s'uiente pedite cum arcu & sagitt' apud  
Wemme in temp'e guerre p' duas p'tes vnius septimane p'  
annum. Reddendo 5 sol. & 4 den. saluo eciam m<sup>i</sup> & her' meis  
releuio d'ce t're silic' 5 solid' & 4 denar. p' hac aute' donacone  
&c mea dedit m<sup>i</sup> p'd'cus Will'us 3 marcs sterling. H. T. Hug.  
fil' Rob'ti Joh'e de Hales Ada fil' Pagani & a.

471. iiiij. Sciant &c. ego Rog's le Wreynche de Tybbriton  
dedi &c Joh'i filio Ade Morewych de T. el'co quadam summa  
pecunie &c 24 ac. t're & 6 ac. bosci cum p'tin' in Tibbriton &

188 ABSTRACTS OF THE GRANTS AND CHARTERS,

Blakemer' vnde 8 acre terre jacent divisim in Wodefelde Et 8 v<sup>o</sup> ac. in venlachfeld Et 8 acre in Rouwemarisfeldle Et p'dee 6 ac. bosci &c juxta Stockeley Hend' &c. de cap' d'nis feod' imp'p'm H. T. Miles Hurtesley Ric'o de Tibbriton Joh's de la Forde & a. Dat apud T. Thurs. af. f. Inven. of the Holy Cross 10 E. 3.

472. v. Sciant &c ego Will'us filius Reginald' de p'ua Ha'es dedi &c Jacobo filio Will'i de Morton redditum 5 sol. & 4 den. in T. quem anuatim recip'e solebam de Will'o de Meston<sup>1</sup> Hend' &c Imp'p'm p' hac aute' concessione &c dedit michi 4 marcs argenti H. T. Rob'to de Wodecote Jurdano de pinelesdon Hugon' de Eton Will'o de Mokeleston Michaell de Morton Ric' de Cherinton Ric' Bernardo Joh'e de p'ua hailes & a.m.

473. vij. Sciant &c. Same to same. An annual rent of 2 sol. in T. que anuatim recip'e solebam de Adam Garlet Hend' &c imp'p'm H. T. Hug' de Eton Michaell de Morton Ric' Ric'o Bernard de Cherinton Rob'to de Wodecote et m.a.

474. viij. Sciant &c ego Jacob' filius Will'o de Morton p' salute a'i'e mee (& anc. & om. fid. def.) dedi &c to Wombridge Priory a rent of 5 sol. & 4 den. in T. que emi de Will'o fil' Reginaldi de p'ua Hailes &c & ynu' redditu' 2 sol. que emi de eodem Will'o Hend' imp'pet p' hac autem donacone &c p'd'co cano'ci receperunt me in f'tnitatem domus sue & in omib' b'nficiis que fi'nt & fient in eodem domo imp'p'm H. T. D'no Edone de Hodenet D'no Joh'e filio Hug' D'no Joh'e de Ercaleu & m.a.

475. viij. Sciant &c ego Henricus Moday p'petuus vicarius de Leghton dedi &c D'no Bartholomeo de Grenehull cap'llo 2 p'ts of a virg' of land with a croft & Mess. adjacent in T. que Will's Mille mihi dedit Hend' &c imp'p'm Reddendo (to Wombridge Priory) 5 sol. & 4 den. H. T. Will'o de Barton Rog'o Chuff Will'o Mille Rog'o Payn de Cherinton Thom' Jeokes de eod'm & m.a. Dat. T. Thurs. af. f<sup>t</sup> St Bartholomew apos. 7 R. 2

476. ix. Sciant &c ego Will'o Mille de T. dedi &c D'no Henr' Moday Vicario de Leghton p'ts (&c. as in last) quod Will'o de Meston quondam tenuit. Hend' &c Reddendo (to Wombridge Priory) 5 sol. & 4 den. H. T. Thomas Cresset Will'o Forst' Rog'o Freynch Rog'o Schuff Rog'o payn & a. Dat. T. (sic) s'ci pet' ad uincula 7 R. 2.

477. x. Sciant &c ego Ric' Garlec de T. dedi &c D'no Bartholomeo de Grenhull Cap'llo  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt. of a virg. of land cu' p'tin' in T. illa scil' q' Adam Garlec quondam emit de Regin-

<sup>1</sup> Like Meston, but clearly should be Morton. See No. vij.

aldo de Halys. Hend' imp'p' Redd. (*to Wombridge Priory*) 2 sol. H. T. Ric'o Mille Rog'o Schuff Rog'o Payn Thos Jeokes de Cherinton Ric'o fr'e ejus & a. Dat. T. Wed. af. f. St Juce 7 R. 2.

478. xj. Sciant &c ego Jacobus fil' Will'i de Morton p'salute a'i'e mee (anc. & an. fid. def.) dedi &c to *Wombridge Priory* a virg. of land in T. q'm emi de Will'o fil' Reginaldi de Hales. H'endum &c imp'p'm p' hac autem donacone &c p'dci can' recep'unt me infraternitate domus &c H. T. (as 474) with D'no Joh'e fil' aer Mag'ro Joh'e de Cherleton Joh'e de Appelleg Joh'e de Steuinton & m.a.

479. xij. Sciant &c (same to same) a virg. of land in T. bought of same Hend' &c imp'p' pro hac autem donacone (as in last) H. T. same as last except Joh'e de Apelleg.

480. xij. Sciant &c ego Radulphus pant p' sal. a'i'e mee & vx' mee (par. & anc.) concessi vnum forendellum terris in T. (*to Wombridge Priory*) H. T. Hug. Panton Alano de Hetleia Will'o de Ercaleu pagano de Hetleia Will'o de Tibbriton Drio presbitero ejusdem ville Adam de Chorleton Ric' de Cherleton pagano de Chorritone Waltero de Clatlegge & m.a.

481. xij. Sciant &c ego Alanus Pant p' sal. a'i'e mee & vx' mee par. & anc. concessi &c. 6 acres t're q's Reinerus Deth tenuit in T. (*to Wombridge Priory*) imp'pet. H. T. Rob'to de Wodecotte Walt'o de Stirchleia philippo p'sona de Madeleia Will'mo Cap'llo de Delileia Walt° & Leonardo de Leis Rob'to de Cheteleia & m.a.

### WELLINTON.

482. j. Omib' &c Joh'es Dews de Welynton &c noverit' me remisisse &c Ric'o Henr' de Wodehous totu' jus &c in omnibus tenementis que pred'us Ric' tenet in eadem villa de W. Dat. W. Thurs. bef. f. St Andrew Apos. 16 E. 3.

483. ij. Sciant &c ego Rog's Corbet d'n's de Hadelege dedi &c Will'o fil' Ric'i Bleyn de Hadelege duo burg' mee in W. in via qui vocatur le Newstrete H'end' &c de Cap' d'nis feed' Redd. p' a'i'a mea & Hawyse vx'is mee 2 sol. (*to Wombridge Priory*). H. T. Joh'e p'or de Womb. Will'o de Leuersich Joh'e de Diton Hug' vicar de Welynton & a. Dat. Mond. af. f. St Dionysius socior' q' ejus A.D. 1309.

484. iij. Sciant &c ego Angnes de Billesleye de Cocton quondam vxor Thome de Baschurche &c dedi Ric'o fil' Rog'i de Lynches vnu' annuu' redd' 3 sol. & 4 den, in villa de W. de quod'm teneme'to quod' Joh'es pylch quondam tenuit &

jacet int' t'ra' que quondam fuit Will'i de penne & t'ra' Will'i Lythewod de Welinton & extendit se in longit. a t'ra d'ni de W. que d'r le Beryerd vsq ad viam regalem que d'r le Newstret H'end' &c imp'p'm. H. T. Joh'e le Brette ph'o le fyscher Joh'e Scharp & a. Dat. W. Friday in f. St Leonard 23 E. 3.

485. iiiij. (c. 1226). Sciant &c ego Henricus d'cus p'or de Womb, with consent of Convent dedimus &c Ric' fil Hug' de Loskesford & hered' a virg. of land with app. in villa de Valeton illam scil' q' seeburga mat' Alani de Hadelegee dedit (*to Wombridge Priory*) in escambiis molendini prefati Ricardi q'd est in man'io de Chelwordin cum p'tin Et no'i'ati p' 10 solid' quos debuimus redde annuatim ei'd' Ric' & her' suis p' no'i'ato molendino suo cum p'tin duob'  $\frac{1}{2}$  at Annunc. &  $\frac{1}{2}$  at Mich'as p'terea omnib' notu' fieri nolimus quod' nos & Domus n'ra simul cum p'd'cis escambiis reddemus annuatim jam d'co Ric'o & her' suis 3 sol. arg. in Annunc' b'. Marie de quib' ip'e Ric' & hered' sui adquietabit' nos & domu' n'ram annuatim ad p'scriptum t'minum v'sus abbatiam de Hagemon p' seped'co molendino H'end' &c in feodo & hered. Redd. (*to Wombridge Priory*) vnam lib'am cunim u'l 6 denar. Saluo forinseco & excepto q'd sepe noqe't' et heredes sui si porcos hunc in pessone' bosci de Ercalei tunc prescriptus Ricardus & hered' sui dabit nob'is & domui n're de Womb. vnu' porcu'. H. T. Hug. fil' Rob'ti Will'o de Hadelegee Walt'o de Optun ph'o de peninton Thoma' de Hadelegee Rog'o de Eppelee & m.a.

486. v. Hamo pap'ellus heredi suo & omnib' amicis suis &c tam angligenis q' francigenis salt' notum &c me dedisse Seburge filie mee quida' frondellum in Waletonia scil' frondellum siwardi cum homino ejus in feodo & hereditate &c Test. Ranulfo abbate de Salopesbur' Rob'to f're suo Rad' fil' tealdi Rob' fil' Nigelli Rob' de Meleburna & m.a.

### HADELEG.

487. j. Hec Indentura facta inter Rob. Corbet mil. d'n'm de Hadleigh ex p'te vna & Joh'em p'orem de Womb. &c et p'te alt'a test' q'd d'es Rob. concessit &c (*to Wombridge Priory*). vnu' mesuagiu' edificat' cu'  $\frac{1}{2}$  virg' t're in hadelege q'd mesuagiu' cum t'ra Will's Saundres nunc tenet & vnu' molendinu' cum crofto sibi adjacent' inf<sup>a</sup> man'iu' de Hadleigh cu' stagnis &c H'end' for 99 y'rs s<sup>d</sup> Prior & Can. during said term to find vnu' canonicum de confr'ibus suis v'l vnu' capellau' idoneu' diuina celebrante' in capella infra portas Man'ij de Hadleigh an'dict' p' salute a'ie d'ci d'ni Rob'ti & a'iar' vxor' ejus liberor' & om'i' an'cessor' & hered' suor' p' tres dies in qualibet sep'ti'a Anni

vid. Sund. Wed. & Frid. H. T. D'no Joh'e Appeley milit' petro de Eton philippo de Rodinton Will'o de Forst' de Welen-ton Rog' le Freynche de ead'm & m.a. Dat. Hadleg. 21 May A. R. R. Edw. 3<sup>rd</sup> 51.

488. ij. Notum sit &c q' cum qued'm contencones suborte fuissent betw. Wom' Priory & Rog' f. d'ni Thom. Corbet d'ni de Hadley occ<sup>o</sup>ne cui'd'm com'une pastur' in terris & tenem' eor'd'm P. & Can. ten'tis de feodo de Hadley Tandem omnimode lit'es controu'sie & contenc'ones int' eos p'habite in hunc modum co'quieu'unt vs'q' p'd'cis Rog's concessit &c that Womb. Priory h'eant & teneant de cet'o bene & in pace om'es terras & ten' sua que h'uit in feodo de Hadley soluta & quieta ab om'i exacc'one &c Itaq' beste & pecora eor'd'm Rog'i Hered' ul. assignat' vel hominu' suor' p deftu' claustrur' no' introeant &c Et salua com'una pastur' p'd'cor' prior' & conuentus p' totu' feodu' de Hadley sicut Hattenus vsi sunt &c pro hac aute' concessione & quiet' clam' dederunt p'd'ci p'or & conuentus p'd'eo Rog'o 10 marcs' argenti &c. H. T. Petro de Eton Pagano de Preston Joh'e de Stiinton Will'o Hode Joh'e de Bekeburi & a. Dat. Womb. Sund. af. f. S<sup>t</sup> Luce Evang. Anno r. r. Edw. tricesimo.

489. iij. (1373-9). Hec Indentura f'ta inter D'nm Rob. Corbet mil. d'nm de Hadleigh & Joh'em Prior' de Wombrugge &c d'cus Ric' tradidit &c (to Wombridge Priory) a mess. &  $\frac{1}{2}$  virg. of land (sic) in H. (as in 487 for same term & same cond<sup>n</sup>). H. T. D'no Joh'e de Appeley mil. petro de Eyton ph'o de Rodynton Will'o le forst' de Welynnoton Rog'o Freynch de ead' & a.m.

490. iiiij. Omnib' &c Rog. Corbet d'n's de H. Noverit' me dedisse p' a'iabus anc. (to Wombridge Priory) 5 sol. annui reddit. exeunte de manerio meo de H. p'd'co ad emendum vinu' p' celebra'one missar' in eccl'ia p'd'ca imp'p'm power to distrain &c. H. T. Joh'e Corbet fil meo p'mogenito d'no Waltero de Huggeford milit. petro de Eyton & m.a. Dat. H. Sund. af. f. S. Illar' conf. A. r. r. Edw. fil' Edw. xvij<sup>o</sup>.

491. v. Henr' dei gra Rex Ang. & dux Norm' & Aquit. & com' And' Arch. ep'is Abb. com. Baron. Justic. vic' & om'ibus forestariis & ministris et fidelibus suis tocius Engl. Salutem Sciatis me dedisse &c (to Wombridge Priory) 80 acr. Essartis apud Wombrugge Habendas &c quietas ab om'i rewardo et exaco'one pro rewardo foreste Quare uolo et firmiter p'cipio apud Eccl'ia' sci Leonardi de Wombrugga et Can' in ea deo seruientibus illas lxxx acras de Essartis harc' & teneant in lib'a & p'pet. elem. T. Godefr. de Luci Mag'ro Jocel Archid. Cicestr. Humfr. de Buhun Cos'tr Rog'o Bigod Rob'te fil' Bern' Rad' fil' [?] Cam'ar Mich' Belet And. Lichefeld.

492. vij. Will'o fil' Al' &c Notum sit me concede & carta  
mea confirmar' donac'one Will'i & vxoris ejus Saburge de  
Hadlega & Alani eor' filij &c q' ip'i in p'petua elem. can' de  
Womb. p' salute a'ie sue dederunt vid' locu' illu' in silua de H.  
qui ex vno lat'e rivulo vno terminatur qui silva de H. & silva  
regis disc'minat. s'c'do. v° lat'e alio rivulo finitur qui d'r  
Sprungewallabroc tercior' lat'e sui terminu' facit Wetlingestret  
& dimidiu' frondellu' illud morsan quidam iherosolimitanus  
tenuit in hectona libere & quiete &c. H. T. Waltero filio  
Alani Will'a fr'e Alani de Hedlega Will'o Burnello Joh'e  
Extraneo Mag'ro Rog'o & a.

493. viij. (c. 1190). Sciant &c ego Alanus de Hadlega p' salute  
a'ie mee & vx' mee (et par.) concessi &c vnu' frondellu' t're in  
Chorrintonia &  $\frac{1}{2}$  frondellu' in Hethonia quod moyse iherosolimitanus  
tenuit (to Wombridge Priory). H. T. Ric' Abb'e de  
Hagemon Walt'o Abb'e de Tyleshull Will'o de Ercalew payn'  
fr'e ejus Rog' de p'stuna Henr' Malvesin Petr'o de Heyton  
philippo de Welinton Adam de Horleton Ric' de Chorinton  
& m.a.

494. viij. Sciant &c ego Rog'us Corbet d'ns de Haddelege  
(to Wombridge Priory) 10 sol. annui redditus p'ven-  
didi &c man'io meo de H. H'end' imp'p'm Power to distrain. H. T.  
Joh'e Corbet filio meo & herede Thoma de Halughton Will'mo  
de Ercaleu Joh'ne de Boulewas mil. Joh'ne de Eyton Joh'ne  
de prayers Thom' de Styuinton & a. Dat. Womb. Wed. f.  
St Laurence Mart. 2 Ed. 3.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE HUNDREDS OF  
PURSLOW AND CLUN TOWARDS THE RE-  
PAIR OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON,  
IN SEPTEMBER, 1634.

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THE following is a copy of the original document in the possession of the Earl of Powis at Walcot, and with other Subsidy Rolls for the Hundreds of Purslow and Clun, dated 1604, 1624, 1629, 1641, and 1663, have his Lordship's kind permission to be printed in these *Transactions*. It contains an account of moneys collected within the Hundreds of Purslow and Clun for St. Paul's Cathedral in September, 1634. On June 4th, 1561, a terrible fire had broken out in the Cathedral, which almost destroyed the whole building. The City of London promptly contributed, and a compulsory contribution was levied from the clergy in the province of Canterbury, and these with some private gifts brought up the total to £6,702 13s. 4d. With this money the main body of the church was completed, but the spire remained untouched until 1620, when James I. issued a commission to repair the structure. Little, however, was done until 10 April, 1631, when Laud, then Bishop of London, obtained a new commission under the Great Seal, after which letters patents for general collection were to issue, and the moneys to be paid into the Chamber of London. (Bewes's *Church Briefs*, pp. 66, 67).

The Commission of 10th April, 1631, directed collections from responsible persons towards the reparation of St. Paul's Cathedral; and the work was taken in hand by Inigo Jones in 1632. On 20th December, 1633, the Commission was renewed, and further directions given for summoning and collecting from individ-

duals, and in addition for collections in the parish churches, or otherwise at the houses of the parishioners "because it may be damage for many the meaner sort of Our people (of whose willingnesse, to further the repaire of this house of Gods service We make no doubt) to be drawne from their workes and occasions." The money was to be returned into the Chamber of the City of London. The brief was to continue in force for one year; and the collection was to be made in church or from house to house within the dioceses of Canterbury, London, Winchester, and Lincoln. (Bewes's *Church Briefs*, pp. 135-6). It must, however, have extended to other dioceses. Up to 25 October, 1639, the sum of £89,489 4s. 5d. was received, and up to 1643, £101,330 4s. 8d. was received. A large balance of £35,551 2s. 4d. was, however, unaccounted for, but probably most of it was expended before the Great Rebellion, when the work was suspended, and finally stopped in 1643 by the Long Parliament, and much material was sold for the support of Cromwell's army, and the Cathedral itself used for quartering soldiers. A new Commission was issued by Charles II. on 18 April, 1663, for repairing and beautifying the Cathedral; and after the Great Fire of 1666 other briefs were collected for this building. (See Bewes' *Church Briefs*, and Dugdale's *St. Paul's*).

SALOPP	xvi September 1634.	
PURSLOW HUNDRED	Contributions towards the repaire of St. Paules Church in London, before Humfrey Walcot & Richard More Esq <sup>rs</sup> Commissioners amongst others wh'in the County of Salop for the said contributions with the names of those that have contributed wh'in the said hundreds the somes at their names app'ing	
BISHOPPS CASTLE VILLA	Collected in Bishopps Castle Church William Blunden Esq. ... Morris Tanner...	s. d. 2 2 6 4

			s. d.
	Edward Mason	...	4
	Walter Wollaston	...	4
	Ambrose King...	...	4
	Esay Thomas ...	...	4
	Hugh Richards	...	4
	Hugh Sayce ...	...	4
	Ffrancis Crowther	...	4
BROUGHTON	Walter Waring Esq.	...	5
	Thomas Broughton	...	2
	Morgan Preice...	...	2
	John Stitch ...	...	1
LEE AND OAKLEY	<sup>1</sup> Edward Broughton	...	
	Richard Oakley Esq.	...	5
	Symon Edwards Gen.	...	4
	Robert Oakley...	...	2
COLBATCH	Phillipp Jones...	...	2
	Richard Watters	...	2
	Richard Carpenter	...	2
	Henock Knight	...	1
WIDBATCH	Richard Longveld	...	2
	Thomas Thomas	...	2
	John Latward ...	...	1
	<sup>1</sup> Tobias Collins...	...	
	<sup>1</sup> Edward Thomas	...	
LIDBURY NORTH	Collection in Lidbury Church	...	3 8
	Humfrey Walcot Esq.	...	40
	John Morris ...	...	2
	Charles Bright	...	2
	John Hay Jun <sup>r</sup>	...	2
	William Corfuld	...	2
	Henry Howells	...	2
	William Lucas...	...	2
	John Meyrick ...	...	2
	Richard Phipps	...	1
	Charles Hochkis	...	1
	Humfrey Hochkis	...	1
	Richard Bayliffe	...	1
DOWNE AND	Leonard Hackston	...	2
ACTON	John Hochkis ...	...	2
	Andrew Bright	...	2
	Edward Norton	...	2
	Widow Evans ...	...	2

<sup>1</sup> Names and amounts erased.

		s. d.
	Charles Halcester	... 2
	<sup>1</sup> Widow Powell...	... .
	<sup>1</sup> John Halcester	... .
TOTTERTON	Rowland Baker	... 4
	Charles Bright	... 2
	<sup>1</sup> Timothy Millward	... .
EYTON AND	Andrew James	... 2
PLOWDEN	Richard Wotton	... 2
	John Towse ...	... 2 6
	Rowland Williams	... .
	William Cartwright	... .
EATON AND	Richard Cartwright	... 2
CHOULTON	Richard Needham	... 2
	Mary Cartwright Wid	... 2
	Prissilla Anthony Vid	... 2 4
MOORE	Collected in Moore Church	... 6 8
AND	<sup>1</sup> Thomas More ...	... .
MOORSWOOD	Charles Moore...	... 2
	Henry Tomson	... 2 2
	John Clarke ...	... 2 6
LINLEY	Thomas Ffarmer	... 2
	Richard Moore Esq <sup>r</sup>	... 30
	Edward Mathews	... 2
	Humf. Davis ...	... 2 4
	John Collins ...	... 2
	Richard Everall	... 2 4
	Humphrey Spencer	... 2
ASTANTON	William Jones...	... 2
	<sup>1</sup> Edward Brees ...	... .
	Humphrey Bright	... .
	<sup>1</sup> Rowland Acton	... .
WHITCOTT AND	Peter Amias ...	... 2
HARDWICK	Edward Maddox	... 2
	Thomas Hickes	... 2
	<sup>1</sup> Thomas ...	... .
	Eleanor Whitecott	... .
	<sup>1</sup> Griffith ...	... .
	Mary Morris vid	... .
NORBURY	Anne Jackes wid	... 2
	Edward Wilkes	... 2
	Tho <sup>s</sup> Madox ...	... .
	Alice Clerke ...	... 2

<sup>1</sup> Names and amounts erased.

		s. d.
WENTNOR	Collected in the Church	3 3
	Collected in Wentnor Church	2 1
	Samuell Collins	2 1
	<sup>1</sup> George Mountford	...
	Edward Home thelder	2 } 2
	Edward Home younger	2 }
HOME	Mathew Sned	2 2
	John Medlicot	2 2
	Thomas Rogers	4
LIDDOM	<sup>1</sup> Humphrey Parry	...
	Collected in Liddom Church	2 6
	<sup>1</sup> Charles Bright	...
	John Home	2 2
KINNERTON	<sup>1</sup> Richard Couper	...
	John Parkes	2
	Thomas Everall Sen.	2
	Thomas Everall Jun.	2 6
	Thomas Price	2
	Edward Ryton	2 2
MODLICOTT	Edward Modlicott	...
	Thomas Modlicott	...
	Margaret Wellins	...
	Nicholas Bright	...
	William Bright	...
RATLINGHOPE AND STITT.	Collected in Ratlinghope Church	6
	Edward Everall	2
	Humphrey Bigge	4 6
	Thomas Bright	2 2
OLDCHURCH AND PRIOR' HOLD	Hugh Harris	2
	Thomas Heath	2
BUCKNILL	Francis Bottfield	2
	William Marrett	3
	Georg. Higgons	3
	William Gretton	2
	Thomas Howells	2
	<sup>1</sup> Rees Ap. Evans	...
	Thomas Morris	2
HOPTON AND BRODDART	Ffrancis Carter	2
	Collected in Hopton Church	1 2
	Roger Boare	2
	John Haggley	2
	Charles Boare	2 1

<sup>1</sup> Names and amounts erased.

		s. d
JAY AND BEDSTON	Will <sup>m</sup> Edwards ...	2
	Hugh Corne ...	2
	Collected in Bedston Church ...	3 1
	Mary Davies ...	4
	<sup>1</sup> Christopher Hanley ...	...
	John Heath ...	4
	Edward Spencer ...	2
STOW AND WESTON	<sup>1</sup> Edward Makelan ...	...
	<sup>1</sup> John Smalman ...	...
	Charles Makclen ...	2
	Lewis Gough ...	2
	Thomas Whittley ...	2
	Thomas Collins ...	2
	John Olley ...	2
CLUNGUNFORD AND ABCOTT	Thomas Lewis ...	2
	<sup>1</sup> Name gone. John Lewis ...	...
	Edward Sheapard ...	2
	<sup>1</sup> William Harris ...	...
	Thomas Reynolds ...	2
	Thomas Corne ...	2 7
	Anthony Riccas ...	2
COSTON AND SHELDERTON	Ffrancis Rawlens ...	2
	Collected in Clungunford Church ...	2 8
	Henry Corne ...	2
	John Ward ...	2
	Alice Hawley wid.	4
	Ffrancis Morris ...	5
	John Harley ...	2
BECKY EDGSTON AND BRUNSLOW	<sup>1</sup> William Morris ...	...
	Collected in Edgston Church ...	1 9
	Thomas James ...	2
	John Beynon ...	2 4
	Richard Bird ...	2
	Collected in Hopesay Church ...	3 7
	Tho <sup>s</sup> Broome ...	2
HOPESAY AND ASTON	<sup>1</sup> Thomas Wall ...	...
	John Riccas Sen. ...	2
	<sup>1</sup> John Riccas Jun. ...	...
	Danniel Wall ...	2
	Thomas Evans ...	2
	Jeremy Nethway ...	2
	Thomas (John) Parks ...	2
	Thomas ap Andrew ...	2

<sup>1</sup> Names and amounts erased.

			s. d.
SIPTON	Thomas Paramour	...	2
	Anne Broome wid.	...	2
	Charles Langford	...	4 4
	Thomas Corbet	...	2
	Edw. Weaver ...	...	2
WOLSTON <sup>n</sup> BROOME	Will. Hopkis ...	...	2
	Richard Ball ...	...	2
	Henry Dun ...	...	2
	John Powell ...	...	2 4
	John Broome ...	...	3 3
WISTANSTOW	Ffra. Phillipps...	...	2
	Roger Dike ...	...	2
	John Marson ...	...	2 6
LONGVELD	Richard Child...	...	1
	Collected in Clunbury Church	...	2
	George Holland	...	2 2
	Roger Powell ...	...	3
	William Lucas	...	2
CLUNBURY AND BROMPTON	Ellis Potter ...	...	2
	John Mason ...	...	2
	Thomas Bright	...	2
	Griff. Madox ...	...	2
	Charles Moore..	...	2
BROCKTON	John Bluck ...	...	2
	<sup>1</sup> John Beddoe ...	...	2
	Richard Sayee...	...	2
	John Morris ...	...	2
	Thomas Gough Sen <sup>r</sup>	...	2
CLUNTON	John Mason Jun <sup>r</sup>	...	2
	Ffra. Churchman	...	2
	Tho. Browne ...	...	2 } 4
	John Browne Sen.	...	2 }
	Thomas Mitton	...	2 6
KEMPTON	<sup>1</sup> John Richards	...	2
	John Symons ...	...	2
	John Gretbatch	...	1 6
	Will <sup>m</sup> Lucas ...	...	2
	John Lucas ...	...	2
	John Rawlens...	...	2
	John Richards	...	2
	Edward Hughes	...	2
	Tho. Richards ...	...	2

<sup>1</sup> Names and amounts erased.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS

			s. d.
MINTOWNE	Collected in Mintowne Church	...	1 5
	Edw. Keysell ...	...	2
	Richard Cartwrit ...	...	2
	Collected in Purslow hund <sup>d</sup> and the Churches £22	2	7
SALOP	23 <sup>d</sup> September 1634		
	Contributions for S <sup>nt</sup> Paules Church		
HUNDRED DE } CLUN }			
CLUN VILLA	Collected in Clun Church	...	3 7
	Thomas Clun ...	...	3
	Erasmas Bowen ...	...	3
	Thomas Atkinson ...	...	3
	Henry Law ...	...	2
	Thomas Jay ...	...	2
	Thomas Glace ...	...	2
	John Mathewes ...	...	2
LIRKINHOPE	Morgan Walkyn ...	...	2
	Rowland Mall ...	...	2 4
SHADWALL	Jeremy Powell ...	...	4
	Edward ap Evan ...	...	2
	John ap Richard ...	...	2
SPODE	Mathew Parry ...	...	2 4
	John Howells ...	...	2
	<sup>1</sup> James Ap Evan ...	...	
	Tho. Powis ...	...	3 2
OBLEY	Ffran. Harris ...	...	2
	Henry Ffilly ...	...	2
	John Lawrence ...	...	2
	Hugh Edwards ...	...	2
REILTH	William Modlicot ...	...	2
	Charles Pryce ...	...	4
	Stephen Ap Evan ...	...	2
MUNTHYN	Henry Thomas ...	...	2
	<sup>1</sup> John Warburton ...	...	
NEWCASTLE	<sup>1</sup> Harry Ap Andrew ...	...	2
DEFAULT	<sup>1</sup> John Harry Ap Griff ...	...	2
	<sup>1</sup> John Powell ...	...	2
	<sup>1</sup> Thomas Everall ...	...	2
	<sup>1</sup> Morris Owens ...	...	2
WHITCOT KYSSELL	Robert Ffrancis ...	...	2
	Ffra. Willins ...	...	2
	Richard Downes ...	...	2
	Meredith Ap Rees ...	...	2

<sup>1</sup> Names and amounts erased.

			s.	d.
BICKTON	Robert Ap Owen	...	...	2
	Symon Thomas	...	...	2
	Richard Reece ..	...	...	2
	Ffra, Bowen ...	...	..	2
CLEWISLY	Richard James	...	...	4
	John Spender ...	...	...	2
	Thomas Ap Hugh	...	...	2
	Thomas Bright	...	...	2
HOWBENRID	Richard Middleton	...	...	2
	<sup>1</sup> John Powell ...	...	...	
	Richard Lloyd	...	...	2
	John Williams	...	...	2
PAITHERODRY	John Olley ...	...	...	2
	Roger Boyden...	...	...	2
	John Launcilott	...	...	2
	Richard Bigg ...	...	...	2
EDCCLIFF	Hugh Hagley ...	...	...	2
	Joseph Middleton	...	...	2
	<sup>1</sup> Joseph Middleton	...	...	
	<sup>1</sup> Wil <sup>m</sup> Powis ...	...	...	
HOBARRIS	Hopkyn Bowen	...	...	3
	Nathaniell Mathews	...	...	2
REVENKELONOP	Thomas Launcelott	...	...	2
	Tho. Evans ...	...	...	2
	Tho. Edwards ...	...	...	2
	Launcelott Weaver	...	...	2
MAYNSTON	Richard Harris	..	..	2
	Tho. Lloyd ...	...	...	2
	Collected in Maynston Church	...	1	7
	John James ..	...	..	2
LLANVAIRWATER-DINE	Oliver Ap Howell	...	...	2
	Gwen Mathews	...	...	2
	Edward ap James	...	...	2
	<sup>1</sup> Rich <sup>a</sup> Millichapp	...	...	
FFINNONVAIRE	John ap Hugh...	...	...	2
	Evan Ap Griffith	...	...	2
	Edmund ap David	...	...	2
	Owen James ...	...	...	2
MEMTHESNEY	<sup>1</sup> Susan Phillips, wid.	...	...	
	Eleanor James wid.	...	..	2
	Evan ap Howell Ap John	...	..	2
	John Greeme ...	...	..	2
CLEWYLOY	<sup>1</sup> Ric Millichapp	...	...	
	<sup>1</sup> Rich. James ...	...	..	

<sup>1</sup> Names and amounts erased.

## 202 CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

				s. d.
TREBIRT	<sup>1</sup> Thos. ap Hugh	...	...	
	<sup>1</sup> John Spender	...	...	
	<sup>1</sup> Thos. Bright	...	...	
	Evan Davis	...	...	2
	Richard James	...	...	2
TREBRODER	Morgan Pawwell Meredith	...	2	6
	John Lloyd Esq.	...	10	
	<sup>1</sup> Stephen Ap Evan	...	...	
	<sup>1</sup> Wm Ap John	...	...	
SKIBORREY	<sup>1</sup> Eleanor Hobbins wid.	...	...	
	Owen Evans	...	...	2
	Peter Ap Rees	...	...	2
	Stephen Price	...	...	2 10
	Mathew Foster	...	...	2
	Richard Ap Evan	...	...	2
RATHINRUGANTYN	John ap James	...	...	2
	<sup>1</sup> James Ap Robert	...	...	
	<sup>1</sup> Hugh Ap Griff	...	...	
	Thomas Ap Hugh	...	...	2
	John Thomas	...	...	2
SELLEY	Cadd <sup>r</sup> Gethin	...	...	2
	Robert Selley	...	...	2 2
	Owen Ap How	...	...	
EDENHOPE	Hugh Edwards	...	...	2 2
TREVERWARD	<sup>1</sup> Evan Ap John	...	...	2
	<sup>1</sup> Tho <sup>g</sup> Ward	...	...	2
	<sup>1</sup> Tho <sup>g</sup> Harley	...	...	2
	<sup>1</sup> Tho <sup>g</sup> Ap John	...	...	2
PARLOYNE	John Warburton	...	...	4
	John Marchant	...	2	4

The total collected in Clun hundred wth the money gathered in Churches is £8 10 7.

The total in Purslow and Clun is £30 13 2.

For St. Paules Church

Money collected in parish Churches £1 16 8.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bish Castle	2 2	Norbury	3 3
Moore	1 8	Ratlinghope	6
Mintowne	1 5	Wentnor	2 2
Liddome	2 6	Sipton	nil
Lidbry North	3 8	Hopton	1 2
Clungunford	2 8	Stow	nil
Bedston	3 1	Clunbury	2 1
Hopesay	3 7	Clun	3 6
Edgston	1 9	Llan	nil
Bucknill	nil	Bettis	nil
		Magnstone	1 7

<sup>1</sup> Names and amounts erased.

## EARLY DEEDS RELATING TO CHIRBURY.

THE following early Deeds relating to Chirbury were extracted from the originals preserved in the Public Record Office, and translated into English by Mr. W. K. Boyd for the Society.

*Grant from Hugh son of Hugh de Wdeuertun to the Prior and  
Canons of Chirbury of a messuage in Chirbury, in exchange  
for other lands, circa 1272.*

(Ancient Deeds, B. 926. P. R. O.)

Know present and to come that I, Hugh, son of Hugh de Wdeuertun, have given and granted to Philip, Prior of Chirburi, and to the Canons of the same place, in exchange for a certain messuage which they gave to me in the Court (Curia) of Richard, the parson (parsona) in Chirburi, to wit, between our orchard and the messuage of Martin the Chaplain, and Cokemer, as the said messuage is surrounded with a ditch, a messuage in the same Chirburi. To wit, which is between the churchyard and the garden of the said Prior and Canons and the west way, and the court of the same [Canons]. To have and to hold to them and to their successors in fee and inheritance, freely and quietly, with all its liberties and appurtenances. Rendering nothing therefor to anyone. Because I, the said Hugh, or my heirs, or my assigns holding the said exchange will acquit and perform all the service to the said messuage, which I gave them, pertaining, &c.

These being witnesses. Henry and M . . . . . , Chaplains, Thomas, son of Wither, William de Meritune, William de Mulestune, Eustace the Clerk (Clericus), and others.

[See Eyton's *Antiquities*, xi. 60].

*Agreement between Thomas de Montgomery lord of Lydun  
and the Prior and Convent of Chirbury, 9 Oct., 1310.*

(Ancient Deeds, B. 928. P. R. O.)

On Friday next before the Feast of St. Ambrose the Bishop in the 4th year of the reign of King Edward son of King Edward it is so agreed between Thomas de Montgomery, lord of Lydun, of the one part, and Roger, Prior of Chirbury, and the Convent of the same place, of the other part. So, that is to say, that, whereas Adam de Montgomery, knight, father of the said Thomas, in time past, gave in pure and perpetual alms to the then Prior of Chirbury and the Convent of the same place, and to their successors their Mills upon Severn, with all their appurtenances, in the form and by the agreement that the said Prior and the Convent of the same place and their successors should for ever find two Canons celebrating in the same Priory, that is to say, one celebrating the mass of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the other for the soul of his father and mother and [the souls] of his ancestors and successors; and to do this therefore the same Adam constituted William Purcel and Philip de Montgomery Canons to celebrate in form aforesaid; who hitherto in time past celebrated until Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, on which day the said William Purcel went the way of all flesh. On account whereof the said Thomas was unwilling, to the prejudice of his ancestors and successors, that the said celebration should cease in part or in whole, and he constituted, with the assent of the said Prior, Walter de Clifford, Canon of the same Convent, instead of the said deceased to celebrate for the whole of his life together with the said Philip, first constituted by the same Adam; and also to celebrate for the soul of Thomas de Montgomery and Sybil, his consort. So that the celebration aforesaid may be always continued. And whenever one of the aforesaid Canons shall die the aforesaid Prior and Convent grant for themselves and their successors that the said Thomas, his heirs or assigns, within 15 days after the death of the said deceased, shall go to the Priory of Chirbury, and, by the assent of the said Prior, ought to elect one fit Canon of the same Convent, whomsoever they shall wish (except the Prior) to perform the said celebration as long as he shall live. And so concerning other like Canons who are constituted to perform the said celebration.

when they shall die. And if it happen that the said Prior or Convent shall wish to oppose or contradict the form of this writing it shall then be well lawful for the said Thomas, his heirs or assigns to have entry into the said Mills and to receive the issues thereof without hindrance of the said Prior or Convent until this agreement be fully completed by the same Prior and Convent. And for greater security &c. each party, have set their seals &c.

Dated at Chirbury &c. as above.

*Quit Claim from Richard son of Hugh de Chirbury to the Vicar of Chirbury of lands and tenements in Chirbury &c., 15 February, 1354-5.*

(Ancient Deeds, B. 931. P. R. O.)

Let it appear to all by these presents that I, Richard, son of Hugh de Chirbury, have remised, released, and altogether for me and my heirs for ever quitclaimed to Sir Gervase, Vicar of the Church of Chirbury, all my right and claim which I have or in any manner I could have in all my lands and tenements in the vill and fields of Chirbury and in the fee of Bulkenu &c. In witness whereof I have set my seal to this present quitclaim.

These being witnesses . . . de Hoculton, John de Boudlers, Philip de Mydelton, William de Wynnesbury, John Ha . . th and many others.

Dated at Chirbury, on Sunday next after the Feast of St. Valentine, in the 29th year of the reign of King Edward the third after the Conquest.

*Grant from John de Wytrtrue to William son of Adam de Hocculton of lands and tenements in the fee of Chirbury 4 Nov., 1370.*

(Ancient Deeds, B. 927. P. R. O.)

Know present and to come that I, John de Wytrtrue, tailor of Chirbury, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to William son of Adam de Hocculton, and Joan his wife, and to the heirs lawfully issuing of their bodies, for a certain sum of money which they gave to me in hand, all my lands and tenements with the buildings, in the

fee of Neutron and in the field of Bokenhwl, in the fee of Chirbury, with all their appurtenances, to me John de Wittrue by full seisin belonging. To have and to hold all my aforesaid lands and tenements, with the buildings, in the fees aforesaid, with all and singular their appurtenances, from me, John, and my heirs to the aforesaid William, son of Adam de Hocculton, and Joan his wife, and to the heirs of their bodies lawfully issuing, freely, quietly, well and in peace, by inheritance, for ever. Rendering to the chief lord of the fee the rents and services due and of right accustomed. And if the aforesaid William and Joan shall not have an heir lawfully issuing of their bodies (which God forbid) then all the aforesaid lands and tenements &c, shall remain to the right and next heirs of the said William for ever &c.

These being witnesses, Gervase, vicar of Chirbury, Robert de Steppelton, Walter de Hocculton, John le Boulers, William de Wynsburu, and many others.

Dated at Chirburi on Monday next after the Feast of All Saints in the 44th year of the reign of King Edward the third after the Conquest.

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ON THE BRIEFS MENTIONED IN THE  
PARISH REGISTERS OF WEM.

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

1582 is the date at which these registers begin, and only twelve years later three briefs are mentioned in them. These three entries do indeed stand among the burials of 1610, but they have a page to themselves, and the evidence of the handwriting seems to show that they were made at their own time. They are as follows :—

Mem. that Richard Jones did gather for the prisoners of the king's bench the xiiiith daye of July 1594 in the pishe churche of Weme. his license was dated in October 1593.

David Morris collected for the prisoners of the Marshalsee the 28th day of May 1595. his letters were dated September the 26, 1594.

Griffiths Ducket (?) did gather for the prisoners of the king's bench January the 4th. his letters were dated October with 1595 to endure until octo. 9th.

Now though I have searched a good many Parish Registers in this part of the county, I have not found any other collections recorded at so early a date as these, except that Sir Thomas Butler, Vicar of Much Wenlock, on 3rd Sept., 1553,

Buried out of Calowton the bodie of an old walking man called Richard Bibbe, who had a proxie to gadder for a leprosie howse founded of St. Gyles in Stafford.<sup>1</sup>

Indeed it was not until the reign of Charles I. that briefs became at all common. Then eighteen were issued between 30 Oct., 1625, and 22 Sept., 1626, nearly all on certificates from Quarter Sessions. Many of the lists in our Shropshire Registers begin after the Restoration, others not until the Act of 1705, "for better collecting Charity Money on Briefs by Letters Patents," had limited the number of copies to be furnished

<sup>1</sup> Transcribed by Rev. Chas. H. Hartshorne, 1840.

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by the Queen's printer, and amongst other regulations ordered a registry to be kept in each parish of briefs received and sums collected.<sup>1</sup>

These entries in the Wem Register have therefore a claim to our attention, yet I can throw but little light upon them. Mr. Bewes in his very interesting book called *Church Briefs*, published in 1896, has nothing bearing on the subject except a statement that there is in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries a proof of letters patent, prepared for the press, authorising a collection in Kent and the Cinque Ports on behalf of prisoners in the Marshalsea. This proof is dated Sep. 29, 1596, i.e., two years later than the letters for the same purpose mentioned in the Wem Register. Mr. Bewes informs me by letter that he is unable to give any information about the collections recorded in our register, and suggests that they may have been made under Letters of Protection, not Letters Patent. The Calendar of State Papers fails to aid us, and the Acts of the Privy Council are only published up to 1588. However Mr. Scargill Bird informs me that such licenses to collect for prisoners were not uncommon, and that the Lord Chancellor seems to have had discretionary power to deal with petitioners for briefs, and to issue Letters for collection of alms if he thought fit.

Here, too, we may perhaps note that the London County Council has recently sanctioned an expenditure of £207,400 for the widening of Long Lane, and an extension of Tabard Street through St. George's Church-yard into High Street, Borough. The new street will absorb what is yet left of the late Marshalsea Prison. The site was originally that of the White Lion Inn, which was converted into a gaol circa 1558 ; but the old Marshalsea, or Borough Prison, wherein Bishop Bonner died in 1569, lay further north on the same side of the street.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Vide S. R. Bird, F.S.A., in *The Antiquary*, 1881 (Jan. to June).

<sup>2</sup> *The Builder*, 13 Nov., 1897, quoted in *Notes and Queries*, 18 Dec.

The second list of briefs mentioned in the Wem Register follows the baptisms of 1692, and precedes the marriages of 1658. It is evilly written for the most part, and only collation with other lists has enabled me to identify most of the names. It is, however, unusually full, for after recording one collection in the year after the Restoration, it proceeds to 1670, and between that and 1685 it tells of no less than eighty others. Mr. Bewes in the first edition of his book gives some notes of 168 briefs issued in those fifteen years, a number which is likely to be increased in a future edition.

The entries in our Wem Register I have numbered for convenience' sake, and I add short notes gathered from various sources, and especially from Mr. Bewes' work, which was published shortly after I had transcribed the Wem list, and which has helped me largely, as I desire with gratitude to acknowledge.

1. 1661. Collected in the Pish Church of Wem and in Edstaston Chapple and Newtown Chaple the 31th day of March 1661 by Authority of letters Pattens for the Rebuildinge of Condever Church granted out his Majistie king Charles the second,

Collected in Wem Church and of ye Inhabitants of

the town ...	...	...	...	...	...	i	10	4
Collected in new Town Chaple	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	3

This was evidently a "walking brief," the churchwardens going from house to house as well as from pew to pew and from parish church to chapels of ease. Of these chapels of ease, that at Edstaston is an ancient Norman building, and that at Newtown is said to have been founded about the end of the civil war,<sup>1</sup> and is one of the very few in England dedicated to King Charles the Martyr.<sup>2</sup>

Bewes gives 69 briefs as published in the year 1660-1, including three for the aid of individual Salopians,

<sup>1</sup> Garbet's *History of Wem*.

<sup>2</sup> *Notes and Queries*, Aug. 24, 1895. The others are at Falmouth, Tunbridge Wells, Peak Forest, and Plymouth (2).

two for the rebuilding of Salopian churches injured in the civil war, one for a fire at Market Drayton.

Towards the rebuilding of Condover Church, which was not injured in the civil war, but by the fall of the tower, St. Juliana's, Salop, gave £4 14s. 5d. in 1661, and Selattyn £0 3s. 4d. on Mar. 24, 1660, while Sheriffhales paid 4s. 4d. to "Jo. Webb, Bailiff of the hundred" for the same object.

2. An'o Dom: 1670. Collected for the Inhabitants of Cotton End in the parish of Hardingstone and Countie of Northampton the sume of 12<sup>8</sup> 9<sup>d</sup>.

The register of North Luffenham, co. Rutland, explains that this was for "several persons susteining great loss by a sad fire in Coton End in Hartyngston Parish." Bewes shows that S. Mary's, Reading, also contributed for the relief of "Cottonend, Hadington." (*sic.*)

3. (1670). Collected for the Towne of Isleham in the Countie of Cambridge Sep. 18th the sume of £00 14s. 00d.

Loss by fire £6,770 (Vide St. Mary's, Reading, &c.)<sup>1</sup>

4. (1670). Collected October 9th for the Inhabitants of Bentleys in the Countie of Suffolke the sume of 00 13 00.

I can find no mention of this brief elsewhere.

5. (1670). Collected in the parish of Wem for John Tanner (?) of Bentley in the County of Suffolke 0 11 0.

Apparently a walking brief; but why churchwardens must perambulate their parishes in aid of this Tanner, I wot not.

6. (1670). Collected for the Inhabitants of ye Towne Yarum in the Countie of Yorke in ye parish Church of Wem 11 00.

Of this particular brief I find no other mention, though Yarm Bridge got a brief for a fire in 1682, and Yarm itself another for its church in 1727. S. Juliana, Salop, gave it 6s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in 1726, no doubt towards the £1,772 then required.<sup>2</sup>

7. (1671). Collected in the Parish Church of Wem for the Towne of Mere in the Countie of Wilts the sume of 13 01.

<sup>1</sup> Bewes.

<sup>2</sup> Bewes.

East Wellow gave 2s. 1d. to this brief, and Stanton St. John 3s. 2d. St. Margaret's, Westminster, sent the great sum of £2 12s. All these—and we hope many more—were “towards the great loss by fyre” at Mere. Of this fire, however, ungrateful Mere itself has kept no record, and even local tradition speaks not of it.<sup>1</sup>

8. (1671). Collected in the parish church of Wem for ye Towne of Tansley in the Countie of Derbie the sume of 12 11.

This was to repair loss caused by fire.<sup>2</sup>

9. (1671). Collected in the Pish Church of Wem for Tho. Brise of Oxford the 12th May the sume of...     ... 0 17 0  
and at Newtown Chaple the sum of...     ... 0 3 10

Mr. Brise is *ἀπαξ λεγόμενος*, but he benefited more by Wem generosity than most applicants.

10. (1671). Collected in Wem pish Ch. for the town and Inhabitants the Hamlett of Ligrave in ye Parish of Luton in the Countie of Bedford June 26 the sume of     ... 0 15 8

Ligrave had suffered by fire. It tried to raise £2,946. North Luffenham gave it 9s. 1d on 19 April, 1672, and sent that money to “Will. Moyses Apparitor of Okehā.” Bewes has noted that at least four other places gave, and recorded the fact.

11. (1671). Collected in Wem pish Ch. for the Inhabitants of the Town of Bulkington in the Countie of Warwick Agt. 25th the sume of     ... 0 10 9

Bulkington also had been afire. To it North Luffenham gave 5s. 2d., Clent, Wore., 3s., on April 28, 1672, and Sheriffhales 4s.

12. (1671). Collected in the Parish Church of Wem for Jane Perrey of Hinstock in the County of Salop the 24th of 9ber for loss by fire the sume     ... 0 15 00

A brief for Hinstock at this date has got into Bewes from *Notes and Queries*, and from our own *Transactions* (x. 253), and I am glad to make him a present of the name of the sufferer.

<sup>1</sup> *Notes and Queries*, July 4, 1896.

<sup>2</sup> Bewes.

13. (1672). Collected in Wem P'ish Church the 29th day of December for the Inhabitants in ffortingsbridge in the Countie of Southampton for loss by fire the 13th day of Aprill the sume of ... ... ... ... ... 1 4 6

This entry is more explicit than most of ours of this period, and the sum collected larger; still it would not go far towards making up the £13,633 9s. 9d. required. Bewes shows that many other places gave, and also that Fordingbridge again sought to raise money, to wit £5,059 19s., for loss by fire, in 1703.

14. (1672). Collected in Wem Pish Ch. for William Suker tan'er of Tamworth in the Countie of Warwick Ap. 24th the sume of ... ... ... ... ... 00 14 10

This gentleman appears in Bewes as Wm. "Shuter of Panworth (? Panxworth, Norf.)" But, tanner of Tamworth! King Edward IV.'s rencontre with such a one was a ballad of fame among our ancestors. And that ancient tanner needed no brief, for

A fayre russet coat the tanner had on,  
Fast buttoned under his chin,  
And under him a good cowhide,  
And a mare of four shilling.<sup>1</sup>

15. (1672). Collected for the Inhabitants of the borough of Knaresborough in the West Riding of the Countie of Yorke June 22th day... ... ... ... 00 17 5

S. Nicholas, Durham, Sheriffhales, Salop, and Clent, Worc., all gave to relieve Knaresborough, which had suffered by fire.

16. (1673). Collected the 16th day of November for 38 of the inhabitants of Russell Street in the County of Middlesex in St. Martins of ye field wch fire began in ye house called ye theater Rial the sume of ... ... ... 18 3

This brief is well known, and it has often been alleged that it was issued for the rebuilding of "ye theater Rial." Our entry helps to show that this is not true; no, not in the days of Charles II. and the theatre-loving Pepys. Well might pious John Evelyn join the gay Samuel in his plaint against briefs had

<sup>1</sup> Percy's *Reliques* (Wheatley, 1876), vol. ii., p. 94.

they been issiued for such a purpose. Other houses were destroyed by this "voyalant Fire," which consumed property valued at £11,488 2s. 6d. Dr. Brushfield quotes the following interesting account of the fire from a letter preserved in the collection of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe :—

1671-2, Jan. 27. A fire the King's playhouse between 7 and 8 on Thursday evening last, which half burned down the house and all their scenes and wardrobe: and all the houses from the Rose Tavern in Russell Street on that side of the way to Drury Lane are burned and blown up, with many in Vinegar Yard. 20,000*l.* damage. The fire began under the stairs where Orange Moll keeps her fruits. Bell the player was blown up.<sup>1</sup>

17. (1673-4). Collected Jan. the fourth for Thomas Gibbon of S<sup>nt</sup> Margret's pish in ye County of Kent the sume of 12 10

Bewes has noted that certain gave at this time for a fire in St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, Kent. Wem has recorded the name of the sufferer, and this most evilly scribed, but Samuel Collier, vicar of Sheriffhales, gives "Thomas Gibbons in Kent" clearly enough.

18. (1673-4). Collected for ye poore being a fast day feb. 11th ... ... ... ... ... 1 1 1

Why Feb. 11th was a fast day I have not discovered; but evidently this appeal opened the purses of the Puritans of Wem wider than that for the unfortunate and ungodly thirty-eight who lived nigh to "ye theater Rial."

19. (1673-4). Collected March 15th for a fire in S<sup>nt</sup> John's street of a 100 25 houses ther losses being 25000—300—50 & 5 powndes the sume of 19 & 3<sup>d</sup>.

The sum thus quaintly figured, and not according to Cocker, enables us to identify this great fire with that which on 26th May, 1672, destroyed St. Katharine's Hospital and "about 100 houses without the iron gate," alias St. Katharine's Gate, of the Tower of London. St. Katharine's Hospital was not removed to Regent's Park till 1827.. This brief is frequently mentioned.

<sup>1</sup> *Notes and Queries*, Oct. 10, 1896.

20. (1674). Collected June 14th for fire in parish of woolerhampton for Thomas Wakering at black halfe his losse amounting to 400—58<sup>l</sup>—3<sup>s</sup>—3<sup>d</sup> the sume of ... 14<sup>s</sup> 5<sup>d</sup>

Bewes gives "Blackhalf, Wolverhampton," and the Rev. Thomas Walker, vicar of Clent, then in Staffordshire, has recorded that on Dec. 21, 1673, his congregation gave "for a fire at Blackhalf in ye parish of Wolverha'pton" 1s. 8d. Sheriffhales gives both the name of the man and the place, as this entry does.

21. Collected October 18th '74 for a great and dreadfull and sudden storme and lightning and thunder which set on fire the steeple of the Church of Benenden and melted the bells ther the sume of ... ... ... ... ... 16 7

The North Luffenham Register adds to this appalling description, under date July 13, 1675, thus:—"for y<sup>e</sup>ir g<sup>rt</sup> losse by fire thro Thund<sup>r</sup> and Lightning w<sup>ch</sup> burnt and brak downe their Church and mony houses, the whole losse amounting to ye summe of 3920<sup>l</sup> 14<sup>s</sup> 00, collected 6<sup>s</sup> and 6<sup>d</sup>." Albrighton, near Shrewsbury, contributed 2s. 9d. to the same object on Nov. 8, 1674, and S. Juliana, Salop, 9s. 2d. in 1717 for Benenden Church and Steeple; that is, for a second brief, which was issued for £1,552. Bewes gives several references for both.

22. (1674). Collected for the Inhabitants of S<sup>nt</sup> Albons in the County of Herford for losse by fire the sume of 13<sup>s</sup> 9<sup>d</sup> Jan. 17th And also for the town of Redburn in the County of Hertford their losses beinge both 1000 900 and 1 powndes 17<sup>s</sup>.

Albrighton, Shrewsbury, gave 1s. 11d. on Dec. 6, 1674, "for relief of John Halsey the Elder of Radburn within the liberty of St. Albans." Bewes gives the value of the property destroyed as £1,948, and has apparently not found the name of Halsey in the references which he furnishes. Briefs for the repair of the Church of St. Albans were also issued in 1681 and 1723.

23. (1674-5). Collected for John Downton glover Jan. 31th the sume of ... ... ... ... ... 16<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>d</sup>

Alas, "E'en Glover's works I cannot put my frozen hands upon."

24. (1674-5). Collected for the Inhabitants of Nether Wallop in the County of Southampton for fire their losses beinge 7000 700 56 pownds in Wem Church the 14th day of March the sume of     ...     ...     ...     ...     13 10

This brief figures in the registers of Wellow and elsewhere. A second for a fire in the same place was issued in 1786, the loss then being appraised at £749 12s. 10d.

We may note in passing that our local scribe's somewhat peculiar idea of arithmetic makes the age of a certain Elizabeth Jones, who died in 1687, appear in our Parish Register as 1001.

25. (1675). Collected the 13th day of June for loss by fire at Watton in the County of Norfolke ther losses being 9000: 700 and 10 pownds the sume of     ...     ...     ...     15 2

The North Luffenham record gives the loss at "about 960l." Bewes gives it at £7,450, and refers to St. Mary's, Reading, &c.

26. (1675). Collected for John Stockall Agst 8th 16 8  
Stockall is an old name in Wem, so perhaps this John was an inhabitant.

27. (1675). Collected for the Inhabitants of bridgenorth by a petition for fire Agst 15th ?

The men of Bridgnorth got their first brief under the Commonwealth on 10th Jan., 1647, and their second in the year of the Restoration, for indeed, they had suffered many things in the Civil War. Briefs again they had for S. Mary Magdalene's Church in 1791 and 1796. The collection of 1675 was perhaps not made under a brief, but a "petition" addressed to their charitable fellow Salopians.

28. (1675). Collected by a petition for a man of the pish of bolas magna     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...     11 6

Money was collected for the church of "Great Bowlas" under a brief of 1725, but I have found no other record of the "petition" of this man of fifty years before.

29. (1675-6). Collected January 16th towarde the repayeringe of the pish Church of Newent in the County of Glossester the sume of     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...     ... 10 6

Bewes states that this church fell down, and that a brief was issued to raise £2,000 to rebuild it. This brief is mentioned in many places.

30. Collected february 11th 1676 for the Inhabitants of Eaton in the County of Bucks for losses by fire the sume of     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...     ... 13 3

A fire took place in the College buildings at Eton in June, 1667. What damage was done does not appear; but a considerable sum was paid for clearing away the rubbish and for the purchase of timber and bricks.<sup>1</sup> This brief figures in several parochial records.

31. (1677). Collected for the Inhabitants of S<sup>nt</sup> Saviour and S<sup>nt</sup> Thomas in the Buow of Southwork in the Countie of Surrey for loss by fire May 6th     ...     ...     ... 0 13 07

This fire occurred on 26th May, 1676, consumed the habitations of above 500 families, caused great damage to St. Saviour's Church, with loss of the free school and school houses, and destroyed property valued at £84,375 13. The collection was made from house to house, and the accounts of the £393 14s. gathered in the City of London on May 29th are in the City of London Library.<sup>2</sup>

32. Collected Jan. 26th '78 at the schoolehouse for losse by fire     ...     ...     ...     ...     ... 0 11 11

"This Towne was burnt the 3 of March 1677" is an inscription in ornamental ironwork still to be seen affixed to the ceiling of the first floor of an old house in Wem; and this short entry refers to that calamity and to the brief for £23,677 3s. 1d. by which it was sought to compensate for it. The brief was dated 31st May, 1677, and this collection was made at Sir Thomas Adams' foundation, because the church was numbered

<sup>1</sup> *Etoniana*, 1865, p. 56.

<sup>2</sup> Bewes.

with the "seven score dwelling houses, besides treble the number of outhouses and buildings," which suffered in the flames. Happily, the Parish Registers escaped. Garbet's *History of Wem* gives a detailed account of the origin and progress of the fire.

33. Collected fea 23th (1678) for the Inhabitants of the Town of Burne in Lincolnshire    ...    ...    ... 0 10 1

This refers, I take it, to that birthplace of two great Englishmen, Hereward the Wake, and the Lord Treasurer Burghley, Bourne; but I know no other mention of the brief.

34. (1678). Collected for one phips of Riton March 9th for loss by fire    ...    ...    ...    ... 0 7 3

"One fips of Riton . . . a milner" is the last of our beneficiaries (vid. sub., No. 81). He was, probably, a neighbour from Ruyton-xi-Towns, "with leter of request," and not armed with all the authority of a brief.

35. (1679). Collected August 3d for one Captayne Cro the sume of    ...    ...    ...    ... 0 11 2

This cannot be that Lieutenant of Shrewsbury Castle, who after the surrender of the castle to the forces under General Mytton, went down, as Gough tells us,<sup>1</sup> "to Gloucester, where hee was hanged either for his cowardice or treachery." Doubtless he is the unfortunate, who appears in Bewes under this date simply as "Crowe," but we may believe that he is also the same who appears in 1688, thus:—"To Timothy Crowe, of Helston, Cornwall, for his son taken by a Salé man of war, and not to be redeemed under £350." Several briefs were issued about 1679 for prisoners and captives taken by the Algerines, and three or four collections for captives in Algiers appear to have been made at Albrighton, Shrewsbury, in 1692. At The Clive, too, there is kept with the parish registers a small parchment book containing numerous affi-

<sup>1</sup> *Antiquities of Myddle*, 1875, p. 177.

davits of burials in woollen from 1679 to 1681, and these are preceded by a list of subscriptions given in the parish in 1671 "for redeeming our prisoners from the Turks."

36. (1679). Collected for one phillips of frogley for loss by fire Augst 17th ...    ...    ...    ...    ... 12 6

A suffering neighbour, no doubt. Perhaps a man of Frodesley, and the same, for whom five years later, a rather larger sum was collected in Wem (vid. sub., No. 57).

37. (1679). Collected november 9th for Roger Cotton and Alles Redhill (?) of Shifnall for loss by fire 0 9 3 farthing.

More suffering Salopians, not traced elsewhere, their briefs (so called) being issued by the local justices.

38. (1679-80). Collected January the 11th for Edward Jones alias Sturdy being sick    ...    ... 0 10 10

A man of Wem, may hap, and a sturdy beggar, when laid low by sickness.

39. Collected Jan: 25th, 79 for loss by fire in the county of Wilts and in the town of burgeshill the sume of ... 0 10 10

This is one of the place-names in our list most "hard to be spell'd," as is shown by an entry at Albrighton, Shrewsbury, of 3s. 3d. collected for the inhabitants of Burgishal in 1678, while Bewes refers to Wellow, &c., and spells the word Lurgishall, stating the loss at £1,292 0s. 0d.

40. (1680). Collected fea. 16th for loss by fire for the town of weeden beck in the County of Northampton ... 0 11 5

Briefs for Weedon Beck appear in Bewes' list under date 1688, as well as 1679.

41. Collected July 25th, 80, for the town of East derham in the County of Norfolk.

East Dereham had suffered by fire and received help from St. Mary's, Reading, &c.<sup>1</sup>

42. (1680-1). Collected Jan: 9th, 80, for fire in duxford in the County of Cambridge ...    ...    ... 0 10 0

<sup>1</sup> Bewes.

Duxford's loss was £1,865 19s. 0d., and collections made to repair it are recorded in many lists.<sup>1</sup>

43. (1681). Collected for fire in Stafford ... 0 15 6

Vid. sub 46.

44. '81. Collected for the Inhabitants of Polan October 30th ... ... ... ... ... 0 16 8

This refers to one of the well known briefs for the aid of the suffering Protestants in Poland. Of these the first was issued in 1657, the second in 1681, the third in 1709, and the fourth in 1716. The first is especially interesting as having been made under the Commonwealth, and as imposing an additional duty on the Vaudois or Piedmont Committee, appointed two years previously. Bewes gives at length the appeal of the persecuted and the decree of the Protector.

45. (1681). Collected 9ber 27th for loss by fire in hampton in the County of Stafford ... ... ... 0 11 8

Bewes mentions a "Handsworth, Yorks," under this year, which is confusing. Possibly Wolverhampton is meant by the Wem entry; but if so, it is unsupported elsewhere.

46. (1681). Collected December 25th for fire in Stafford the sum of ... ... ... ... ... 0 14 0

At Albrighton Chapel, near Shrewsbury, there was collected on the same Christmas Day "for fire at Stafford town" 3s. 7d. Bewes gives references for other collections for Stafford in this year, but does not mention our No. 43. Perhaps two collections were made at Wem under one brief. Cf. Nos. 4, 5.

47. (1681-2). Collected Jan. 1st for fire at Newport.

Bewes gives briefs for Newport, Salop, in 1666, 1721, and 1723; but of a brief in 1682 I find no other mention.

48. (1681-2). Collected March 5th for loss by fire for the Inhabitants of Linsey in Lincolnshire ... ... 13 10

<sup>1</sup> Bewes.

Though these names are not easy to decipher, I think our entry refers to the district of Lindsey, albeit Caistor is the only place in what Henry VIII. rudely called "one of the most brute and beastly shires of the whole realm," which figures in Bewes about this period.

49. (1682). Collected May the 14th by a petition for the wife of John Powell of Salop...     ...     ... 0 10 5

Another neighbour with a petition, not a brief. See Nos. 36, 37, 57, &c.

50. (1682). Collected for the poor distressed prodestance as weare driven out of france June 18.

The best known of all briefs were for the persecuted Protestants of France, who suffered many things at the hands of Louis XIV. long before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and greatly benefited the land of England which gave them hospitality. Briefs on their behalf were issued in 1621, 1681, 1686, 1688, and 1694, and huge sums were collected in aid of those "Four hundred thousand wooden pair of shoes," to whom I alluded in a paper on the churchwardens' books of High Ercall.<sup>1</sup> It is to be regretted that the amount collected at Wem under this brief has not been entered.

51. (1682). Collected for fire loss by John Woodnorth of Cheswardine July 2nd...     ...     ... 0 10 6 3 far.

Another neighbour, vid. sup., No. 49.

52. (1682). Collected 7ber 17th for losses by fire from prestene in the County of Radnor ...     ...     0 15 0

Presteign's loss was sworn at £6,150, and many gave to relieve it, including our chapel at Albrighton besides those mentioned by Bewes. Clent's liberality reached the munificent sum of 3s. 4d., Albrighton's 3s. 7d. True it was that "Collections of this nature are very coldly carried on, unlesse some effectuall Course be taken for the promoting thereof."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Transactions*, 2nd Series, vol. vi., pt. ii., page 205.

<sup>2</sup> Order of Council, in Bewes, p. 367.

53. (1682). Collected 8ber the 15th for losses by fire in London for Thomas Nicholls and John Ellews ... 0 11 0

Albrighton on Oct. 8th gave 2s. 7d. for "Thomas Nicholls lying in Dyers' Hall in Thames Street in London," and Loppington gave 4s. 0d. for "Thomas Nicholls and John Ellews lying u'dr Dyers' Hall," &c. Clent gave 3s. 8d. for Dyers' Hall, &c. Bewes explains that the fire was in the warehouse of Thos. Nicholls, lying under Dyers' Hall, and mentions another Thos. Nichols of Tanstock as a beneficiary under a brief in this same year. Loppington bears out Wem in giving the name of John Ellews coupled with that of Nicholls.

54. (1682). Collected for losses by fire for Samuell Horton smith of Upton, 8ber 22th ... ... ... 0 9 6

Another local man whom our parishioners aided, to see that such as are in need and necessity have right. But whether he were of Upton Magna, or of Upton Parva, commonly called Waters, or of some other Upton, I cannot tell.

55. (1682). Collected 9ber the 12th for losses by fire in Culham in ye County of Oxford ... ... ... 0 9 6

Bewes gives no help here. Loppington on 21 June, 1685, gave something to help what looks like "Gangden," co. Oxon. Possibly that may be Sandford, which was joined with Culham in a brief of 1768.

56. (1682-3). Collected March the 4th for loss by fire for new winsor in ye county of Berks ... ... ... 0 12 1

This refers, of course, to "the royal borough," where property valued at £5,135 had been destroyed.

57. Collected for loss by fire 1683 Aprill the 8th for one of frogley ... ... ... ... ... 1 0 3

Vid. Sup., No. 36.

58. (1683). Collected the 29th day of Aprill for loss by fire in Suffolk ... ... ... ... ... 0 11 5

Probably at Stoke, near Clare, for which Bewes gives several references under this date.

59. (1683) July 2. Collected for the Inhabitants of the Town of Colampton in ye County of Devon for loss by fire

0 16 4

Morton, co. Derby, subscribed "towards the building of the Market Towne of Collampton in Devonshire being burned by fire, 1s," in 1611 (?) It was, of course, under a more recent brief that our collection and many others about the same date were made, Cullompton having again been burned, and the damage estimated at £9,263.

60. (1683). Collected for a brefe for waping in London Agt 19. wardens (received ?) it.

Rowland Hill, when he went thither, announced that he was come to preach to "Wapping sinners," and the ancestors of those whom he addressed had been Wapping sufferers, for they sought for and obtained briefs for fires in 1658, 1661, 1683, 1704, 1722, 1728, 1736, 1741, and 1759. The first of these was for the church, injured by an explosion of gunpowder, and was to raise £9,665 17s. 6d. This gives a hint as to the source of many fires; but that to which our entry refers must have been gigantic enough to satisfy even Nero, for the brief was issiued for £56,346. The next was also a terrific fire, for Wapping then received from good Queen Anne £200 towards the £13,040 which it desired to raise for the "relief of the poor Sufferers . . . at Execution Dock." High Ercall, which itself had a brief synchronizing with Wapping's second, gave to its fourth, as did many others; in fact, Wapping is a name which occurred, probably, oftener than any other when "Briefs, Citations, and Excommunications" were "read" before the sermon.

61. (1683). Collected for the Inhabitants of newmarket in the County of Suffolk 7ber 16: warden's Recd it.

Bewes says that this brief was "upon an order in print, under several Commissioners hands for charitable uses," and John Evelyn in his Diary, under date 23 Sep. 1683, writes:—"There was this day a collection for rebuilding New-market, consum'd by an accidental

fire, which removing his Majesty thence sooner than was intended, put by the assassinate, who were disappointed of their rendezvous and expectation by a wonderful providence. This made the King more earnest to render Winchester the seate of his autumnal field diversions for the future, designing a palace there where the antient castle stood : infinitely indeed preferable to New-market for prospects, air, pleasure, and provisions." The disappointed "assassinate" were the Duke of Monmouth and others associated in the famous Rye House Plot.

62. (1683-4). Collected and Reed Jan. 6th for the building of the Church at portsmouth by ye wardens.

Bewes gives the date of this brief as 1684-5, but his few references hardly add to our knowledge. How much the four wardens of Wem received is not stated.

63. (1683-4). Collected Fea. 14 for the Inhabitants of Chanell Roe for losses by fire in S<sup>nt</sup> Margaret's Westminster in ye County of middlesex by ye wardens.

Albrighton, Shrewsbury, gave 4s. 0d., Cleint 5s. 0½d. towards the £7,222 needed, but the amount of Wem's generosity has not been here recorded.

64. (1683-4). Collected march 9th for the Inhabitants of the town of Runswick in ye north Riding ...    0 12 4

Runswick's calamity is charmingly described by the contemporary vicar of Cleint thus :—" Wc. sd. Town standing w'in a Bay on ye side of a greate Hill wh, opening about ye middle ye town did slip down from it." £1,200 was sought to repair this damage, towards which our neighbours at Albrighton gave 1s. 7d.

65. (1684). Collected Ap. 27th for losses by fire for bus-singborn in ye County of Cambridge    ...    0 11 9

Bassingbourn estimated its loss at £963. Albrighton gave it four shillings. Bewes gives the names of other contributors, not the extent of their charity.

66. (1684). Collected June 29th for the repaireinge of the pish Church of Edgbaston in ye County of Warwick the sume of    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    0 11 11 far.

Besides other places—many, we hope—Albrighton gave 2s. for this object, and Loppington 3s. 10d.

67. (1684). Collected for fire at Shawbury ... 0 18 0

A calamity nigh at hand naturally appealed to Wem's generosity, for Shawbury is but five miles distant; but the present Vicar assures me that he has searched the *Fasti Shawburienses* in vain for any mention of this fire. It is small wonder, therefore, that I find no mention of it elsewhere. The appeal was, no doubt, not made under a brief.

68. (1684). Collected for loss by fire for the Inhabitants of Cawston in the County of Northfolk ... ... 0 15 6

Our neighbours of Loppington and Albrighton here, as in other cases, added their mites to the collections, which Bewes has discovered, and which aimed at reaching £2,395.

69. (1684). Collected 8ber 12th for loss by fire for the Inhabitants of Alrewas in the County of Stafford ... 0 11 4

Again I add Albrighton to Bewes' list of "many a mickle," and thank him for telling me that the muckle aimed at was £2,405. Alrewas again suffered from fire in 1724, and S. Juliana, Salop, then gave it 6s. 0d.

70. (1684). Collected for loss by fire in the Ile of Ely 9ber 29... ... ... ... ... 0 11 2

The Rev. Thos. Walker of Clent, very particularly describes this catastrophe as "a fire at Ely St. Mary's w'in ye city of Ely w'in ye Isle of Ely." But though there is much water there, the fire consumed property worth £1,780, and once more Albrighton and Loppington cast their two mites into the treasury.

71. (1684-5). Collected January 11th for loss by fire at the town of Steventon in the County of Southampton... 0 14 2

Staverton, North Hants, figures in lists of this year, but Steventon does not elsewhere appear.

72. (1684-5). Collected by a letter of Request for Steaven Ellis of Drayton fea. 15th ... ... ... 0 11 3 farthing.

A man of Market Drayton, peradventure, and one not known from other records.

73. (1684-5). Collected for a briefe for Oxford March 1st  
0 1 4 (?)

Our neighbours of Albrighton gave on April 2nd in this year 2s. 5d. for "Oxford and the late inhabitants of Saresden," and this connects our entry with the "Saresden" of Bewes, which had lost £1,449 by fire, and received help from many places.

74. (1685). Collected April 12th for the Repaire of the Church of S<sup>nt</sup> Bridges in Chester the Rophe and Chansell  
0 11 0

St. Bridget's figures in the Clent list and others, to which we can now add both Loppington and Albrighton. Apparently it was with this brief as with King Joash's.<sup>1</sup> "Joash was minded to repair the house of the Lord . . . Howbeit the Levites hastened not (the matter)." For in 1693 St. Bridget's got another brief for £4,390, with the same object.

75. (1685). Collected May 3d for the Town of Haxby in north ridinge of York ... ... ... 0 13 5

"A town in the North Riding of York," says Bewes, referring to *Archæologia Cantiana*, but giving no name. "Haxbe," says Albrighton, in 1688.

76. (1685). Collected May 31th for fire for Leissiter in the County of Leisester ... ... ... 0 10 3

No. 78 (vid. sub.) perhaps refers to the same brief as this, but I find no mention of a brief for Leicester about this period in Bewes or anywhere else.

77. (1685). Collected June 14 for Richard Jones of pichford by a Letter of Request ... ... ... 0 9 10

Again a proud Salopian in distress, seeking aid with a lesser authority than that of a brief.

<sup>1</sup> 2 Chron., xxiv., 4, 5.

226 BRIEFS MENTIONED IN THE REGISTERS OF WEM.

78. (1685). Collected July 19th for fire in Leissiter 0 8 4

Look above at No. 76, and see also Nos. 4 and 5,  
43 and 46.

79. (1685). Collected 8ber the 11th for fire in the town of  
Sicklinghall in ye County of York ... ... 0 11

The name here passes the wit of man to decipher. It looks like "Lickling," and a friend reads it "Pickering;" but Albrighton, on Aug. 26 of this year gave 2s. 5d. to "Sicklinhall Yorksheer," and Clent 4s. 2d. to "Sicklinghall Yorks" on Nov. 21, 1686, and when Bewes throws the sword of Brennus into the scale, Sicklinghall must be allowed to prevail.

80. (1685). Collected for Thomas Sambrook a man of newport for loss by fire 9ber ye 29 ... ... 0 10 4

81. Collected for one fips of Riton with leter of Request a  
milner ... ... ... ... 0 11 4

'Twas "one phips of Riton" who solicited our charity in 1679 (vid. sup., No. 34), and the same closes our list, described now, not as a milliner, nor yet as a maker of Milan steel, but as a simple British miller; and he is apparently the 16th local sufferer whom we aided between 1670 and 1685. For while giving to those from a distance, too, we did not "starve our poor in charity."

And, doubtless, my readers are glad that the list does end here, and that if it ever went on further, as seems probable, the next page is as hopelessly lost as the second decade of Livy. A list of 81 parochial collections must needs be "something musty," still I trust that I have not been *κακόμοχθος*<sup>1</sup> in exploiting it. Archdeacon Farrer, indeed, translates that word "with misdirected toil," but our revisers prefer "labouring to an evil end." And certainly I have, as it were, "carved it with the diligence of my idleness, and shaped it by the skill of my indolence." (*Wisdom* xiii., 13, Revised Version).

<sup>1</sup> *Wisdom* xiv., 5.

SOME DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE  
BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER,  
M.A., F.S.A.

THE three following documents have been extracted from the Patent and Close Rolls in the Public Record Office, and translated by Mr. W. K. Boyd for the Society. They afford fresh information relative to the battle of Shrewsbury. For the knowledge of the existence of these records we are indebted to Mr. J. H. Wylie's *History of England under Henry IV.*

The first is the king's pardon, dated 30 July, 1403, to Richard Horkesley, otherwise Richard Rainkyn, for having been in the retinue of Henry Percy. It appears that when he saw the royal standard unfurled, he forsook Percy, and crossed over and fought on the king's side.

The second document is likewise a pardon, dated 13 August, 1403, to the tenants of Richard, Lord Le Strange. It seems that John Kynaston, who was Lord Le Strange's Steward of the Lordship and Hundred of Ellesmere, and of the vills of [Welch] Hampton, Coolmere, and Hampton Wood, had summoned the tenants to attend their lord and come with the king. He brought them as far as Middle, where not finding Lord Le Strange they wished to return home, but the steward forcibly detained them, and threatened to behead, draw, and hang them, and brought them to Percy. As they followed Percy against their will, the king pardoned

them, and granted them their lands, goods, and chattels, which were forfeited to the Crown.

The third document corrects an error into which our local historians Owen and Blakeway have unwittingly fallen. Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, was undoubtedly beheaded at Shrewsbury after the battle, and his head was sent to London and placed over the bridge there. Owen and Blakeway suggest that the headless corpse, which was found on 19 July, 1816, when the tomb was opened, lying at the bottom of the Leybourne tomb in the Trinity Chapel in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, was the body of the beheaded Earl of Worcester. (*History of Shrewsbury*, i., 196-7). The document before us shows that the Earl's body was interred in the Abbey Church. It is a mandate to the Sheriffs of London, dated 18 December, 1403, to take down the Earl of Worcester's head from London Bridge (where it must have been set up for nearly five months), and to deliver it to John Clifford and Thomas de Burgh to bury it with the Earl's body. And there is a second mandate to the Abbot of Salop to permit the Earl's head "to be interred and buried with the body of the same late Earl, which is interred in your church of the Blessed Peter of Shrewsbury, as it is said." This document clearly fixes the Abbey Church as being the place where the Earl of Worcester was buried. Some other solution must be found for the headless corpse lying in the Leybourne tomb in St. Mary's.

*Pardon to Richard Horkesley alias Rainkyn, 30 July, 1403.*

Patent Roll 4 Henry IV., part 2, m. 5.

[30th July A.D. 1403].

The King to all his Bailiffs and faithful men to whom &c. greeting. Know ye that whereas our liegeman Richard Horkesley otherwise called Richard Rainkyn lately being in the retinue of the Earl of Worcester and Henry Percy and of other our rebels in a certain field near our Town of Shrewsbury,

armed in War against Us and our majesty, and seeing our standard unfurled, forsook the aforesaid Earl, Henry, and our other rebels and came to Us and our obedience against our rebels aforesaid, fighting together with Us until their final subdiction. We of our special grace and in consideration of the premises have pardoned the same Richard the suit of our peace which pertains to Us against him for all kinds of felonies, trespasses, misprisons, insurrections, robberies, maintenances, conspiracies, rebellions, treasons, murders, rapes of women, contempts &c. by him heretofore done and perpetrated, whereof he is indicted, accused or appealed, and also for outlawries, if any shall have been promulgated against him on these occasions, and We grant him our firm peace therefore. So, nevertheless, that he may stand right in our Court if anyone shall wish to speak against him touching the premises or any of the premises.

In witness whereof, &c. Witness the King at the King's Castle of Nottingham the 30th day of July.

By writ of Privy Seal.

*Pardon to the tenants of Lord Lestraunge, 13 August, 1403.*

Patent Roll 4 Henry IV., part 2, m. 12.

[13th Aug. A.D. 1403]

Concerning a Pardon.

The King to all his Bailiffs and faithful men to whom &c. greeting. Know ye that whereas, as We have heard, John Kynaston, Steward of Richard, Lord Lestraunge, of the Lordship and Hundred of Ellesmere, in the Marches of Wales, and of the Vills of Hampton, Culmere, and Hampton Wode, within the Lordship aforesaid, lately pressed the tenants of the aforesaid Richard, within the Lordship, Hundred and Vills aforesaid, to set out to the same Lord Lestraunge to come with Us, and brought them unto a certain place called Muddle within the County of Salop, where the same Lord Lestraunge had not come; and the same tenants, considering the deception in the said John, wished to withdraw, but the same John would not allow them, but threatened to behead, draw and hang them. And so the aforesaid John brought the tenants aforesaid, they not knowing the purpose and intent of the same John, unto a place where Henry Percy was, and detained them there with

force and arms against their will. We, of our special grace, have pardoned the same tenants the suit of our peace which to Us pertains against them for the premises, whereof they are indicted, accused or appealed, and also outlawries if any have been promulgated against them on these occasions, and We do grant to them our firm peace therein. Moreover We have granted to the same tenants their lands, goods and chattels forfeited to Us on the occasion aforesaid. To have of our gift &c. In [witness] whereof &c.

Witness the King, at York, the 13th day of August

By the King himself.

*Mandate as to delivering and burying the Earl of  
Worcester's Head, 13 Dec., 1403.*

Close Roll 5 Henry IV., part 1, m. 25.

[18th Dec. A.D. 1403].

Concerning delivering Thomas Percy's head.

The King to the Sheriffs of London, greeting. For certain causes moving Us, We command you, firmly enjoining, that you take down the head of Thomas Percy, late Earl of Worcester, for certain high treasons many times done and perpetrated by the said late Earl against Us and his allegiance, placed upon our bridge at London by our command, and cause the head aforesaid to be delivered to John Clifford, Esquire, and Thomas de Burgh to bury it with the body of the same late Earl, notwithstanding our mandate aforesaid.

Witness the King, at Westminster, the 18th day of December.

By the King himself.

Concerning burying the head aforesaid.

The King to his beloved in Christ the Abbot of Salop, greeting. We command you that you permit the head of Thomas Percy, late Earl of Worcester, which We have commanded to be delivered to John Clifford, esquire, and Thomas de Burgh to bury it with the body of the same late Earl, to be interred and buried with the body of the same late Earl, which is interred in your church of the Blessed Peter, of Shrewsbury as it is said.

Witness as above.

By the King himself.

All the following documents, which throw much new light on the Battle of Shrewsbury, were extracted by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher from the original Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Most are abstracts only, but in a few cases it is thought desirable to give a translation of the whole document.

It is clear that the full extent of the immediate danger that threatened him did not dawn upon the King until 16 July, 1403, five days before the battle, for on that date he sent a Mandate from Burton upon Trent to the Sheriffs of all the adjoining counties to collect their forces and come to his assistance as speedily as possible.

There were certain knights and others whose loyalty he evidently distrusted, for on July 16th he issued a Mandate to Sir John Pudesay, Sir Robert de Hilton, Sir Gerard Salveyn, and ten others to attend him within six days; and the very same day he issued another Mandate to the Sheriff of York and others to take them and keep them in custody. On the 18th of July he issued a Mandate to Thomas lord de la Warre to present himself at once on pain of forfeiting his life and limbs.

On the 22nd, the day after the battle, he bade the Earl of Westmoreland to collect forces in the counties of York and Northumberland to oppose the Earl of Northumberland, and to bring him, if captured, before the King. The document dated the 23rd, giving the Earl of Arundel and others authority to resist Owen Glyndwr, bears incidental witness to the fact that the Prince of Wales was wounded in the battle, as it states he "is not able to proceed" to Wales. On the 25th the King gave the Prince power to treat with the rebels of Wales and Cheshire; and the same day directs the Mayor of London to fix the Earl of Worcester's head over London Bridge, and the Mayor of York to fix Henry Percy's head over the gate of York.

On October 8th, Robert Waterton, ever a loyal adherent of Henry IV., is directed to arrest Elizabeth Percy, Henry Percy's widow, and bring her to the King.

All these documents are entered on the *Rotulus Viagii*, which is one of the Patent Rolls (No. 363).

*Patent Roll, 1—11 Henry IV. (Rotulus Viagii), No. 363.*

Precept from the King to the Sheriffs of Oxon and Berks, Bedford, Bucks, Warwick, Leicester, Northampton, Rutland, Nottingham, Stafford, Derby and Lincoln, to collect all knights, esquires and valets as speedily as possible, to oppose the insurrection of Sir Henry Percy, who has associated himself with our Welsh rebels and our Scotch enemies. Given at Burton on Trent 16 July 4 Henry IV. (1403). (mem. 23).

[See also Rymer's *Fœdera*, viii. 313.]

Mandate to Alured Trussell, Sheriff of Warwick and Leicestershire, and to Henry Nevill, John Nevill, Peter Barwell, and William Bispham to collect knights, esquires and valets, and attend the King as speedily as possible. Given at Burton on Trent 16 July. (mem. 23).

A similar mandate to Edmund Earl of Stafford, and to Robert Fraunceys, Sheriff of Stafford. Given at Lichfelde 17 July. (mem. 23).

Precept to John Pudesay to attend the king within six days after the receipt of this brief, to go with us to resist the malice of our rebels. Given at Burton on Trent 16 July. (mem. 23).

A similar brief to William Mallom, John Cank, Leonard Dautre, Henry de Preston, Alan de Kateralle, Robert de Hilton chivaler, Gerard Salvayn chivaler, John de Aske, Ranulph de See, Richard Fairfax, John Colvyle de Dale, and John Percy de Kyldale, to attend the King. Given at Burton on Trent 16 July. (mem. 23).

Mandate to William de Gascoigne, John Saynell Sheriff of York, David Rouelyf, Robert Rokkelay, Richard Redman, William Cranfield, Robert Mauleverer, and Robert Waterton, to take and keep in custody, wherever they can be found, John Pudesay chivaler, William Mallom, John Cank, Leonard Dautre, Henry de Preston, Alan de Katerall, Robert de Hilton chivaler, Gerard Salvayn chivaler, John de Ask, Ranulph del See, Richard ffairfax, John Colvile de Dale chivaler, and John

Percy de Kyldale, who as traitors and rebels are unwilling to obey us. Given at Burton on Trent 16 July. (mem. 23).

Mandate to Thomas lord de la Warre that, under pain of forfeiting his life and limbs, he hasten with all speed, and without any excuse, to present himself before the king. Given at Lychefeld 18 July. By the king himself. (mem. 23).

Concerning the } The King to his most dear brother Ralph  
assembling of } Earl of Westmoreland, and to his beloved  
men for our de- } and faithful Henry fitz Hugh, Ralph Evere,  
fence. } William Gascoigne and Robert Waterton  
greeting. Since we are given to understand

that Henry Earl of Northumberland, having assembled to himself several other persons traitors to us in his company, has already made insurrection against us and our royal majesty and against the debt of his allegiance, to destroy us and our faithful lieges so far as he is able, which may happen unless his malice be quickly resisted; We wishing, as we are bound, to resist his aforesaid malice, have assigned you, together and separately, to levy and assemble all and singular men for our defence and of ability to work, of whatever state sort or condition they may be, within the counties of York and Northumberland, as well within the liberties as without; and the same men so levied and assembled to set out together with you or any of you to resist the malice of our traitors aforesaid, to whatever parts within our kingdom aforesaid we may happen to set out to lead them, and to make war against and destroy those our traitors, and to bring the said Earl, should he happen to be taken, before us in our own proper person. And therefore we command you that you diligently act about the premises, and do and follow out these things in form aforesaid. But we give &c. Witness the King at Salop the 22nd day of July. By the King himself. (mem. 24).

The King to Richard Earl of Arundel, Thomas Berkele of Berkele, Edward de Cherleton, Hugh Burnell, and John Tuchet of Audelee, greeting. Since our very dear son the Prince of Wales is not able to proceed to preserve the marches of our kingdom of England towards Wales against the hostilities and invasions of Owin de Gleyndowrey and our other rebels there; We have assigned to you authority to preserve and govern the marches of Wales, and to resist the rebels if they presume to

invade the marches, and to make war against and destroy them. Given at Salop the 23rd day of July. (mem. 24).  
 [An abbreviated abstract only].

Mandate to the Sheriffs of Hereford, Worcester, Salop, Gloucester, Bristoll, and Stafford, to assist the Earl of Arundel and others in their work. Same date. (mem. 24)

The King to all to whom &c. greeting. Know ye that we, fully trusting in the fidelity and foreseen circumspection of our very dear son Henry Prince of Wales, have given to the same Prince by tenor of these presents full power to correct and punish all and singular our rebels of the counties of Chester and Flynt and the lordship of Dynby, who lately raised themselves against our royal majesty and the debt of their allegiance in the company of Henry Percy son of the Earl of Northumberland, in our name according to the law and custom of our kingdom of England, and to bring the same rebels and any of them to our grace if they wish to seek it by fines to our use, or to receive them in any other way according to the wise discretion of the same Prince, always reserving to us forfeiture of the lands and tenements and goods and chattels of the same our aforesaid rebels to be disposed of at our will. In witness &c. so long as it shall please us to continue it. Witness the King at Stafford the 25th day of July. By the King himself. (mem. 22)

[See also Rymer's *Fœdera*, viii. 320.]

The King to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London greeting. We command and firmly enjoin you that you receive the head of Thomas de Percy Earl of Worcester, who lately made an insurrection against us and our royal majesty and against the debt of his allegiance, from him who on our part will deliver this to you, and will cause it to be placed above the gate of the aforesaid city to remain there so long as it can last. And this you are in nowise to omit. Witness the King at Lychefeld the 25th day of July. By the King himself. (mem. 22).

[See also Rymer's *Fœdera*, viii. 320.]

The King to the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of York greeting. We command and firmly enjoin you that you receive the head of Henry Percy who lately made insurrection against us and our royal majesty, and against the debt of his allegiance, from him who will deliver this to you on our part, and that

## BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

you cause the same to be placed above the gate of the aforesaid city there to remain so long as it can last. And this you are in nowise to omit. Witness the King at Lychfeld the 25th day of July. By the King himself. (mem. 22).

Mandate to Robert Waterton esq. to arrest Elizabeth who was the wife of Henry Percy chivaler deceased, wherever she can be found, and to bring her before us. And for that purpose to have as many horses as may be necessary in this behalf. Given at Gloucester 8 October. (mem. 21).  
 [See also Rymer's *Farmera*, viii.]

The documents entered on the Patent Roll No. 371 are of exceptional interest. They show us who fought for the King at the battle, and who were on Percy's side. The lands and estates of the latter were generally confiscated, and given to the King's adherents. For two months, from the battle until the end of September, grants of the rebels' property to the King's friends, and pardons to many of the rebels, are entered on the Patent Rolls. In some cases the King generously gave the property back again to the families of his opponents who were slain, as for instance to Isabella, widow of Sir Richard Venables of Kinderton, to Joyce, widow of Sir William de Legh, and to Elizabeth, widow of Richard de Vernon of Shibbrok.

The day after the battle, it came to the King's ears that one John Kyngesley and Petronilla Clerk, his mother, had entertained Henry Percy at their house in Cheshire; he was evidently very angry at this, and granted all their lands and goods at once to his valet Mathew Swetenham. The next day (July 23rd) he granted to the Prince all the silver vessels belonging to the Earl of Worcester. It is clear that thieves were about on the field of battle, for one Henry Parker received a pardon on August 1st for stealing some of the King's gold and silver spoons and knives (or daggers). On September 27th the King gave power to the Prince to treat with certain persons who had taken part in the rebellion; and from this document it appears

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that certain priests, including the parsons of Routhorne, Hawardyn, Pulforde, Dodleston, Hanley and Davenham, came armed to the battle.

From this Patent Roll, it would seem that the following were amongst those who took Henry Percy's side at the battle of Shrewsbury:—Sir John Pudsey, Sir John de Pull and John his son, Sir William de Stanley, Sir William de Legh (slain), Richard de Vernon of Shibbrok (slain), Sir Richard Venables of Kynderton (slain), Sir Thomas Grosvenour, John Kyngesley, William Philipp, Esq., Thomas Knayton (slain), Thomas Scalby of Oteryngham, Galfride de Bolde of Blackburn, Sir Gilbert Halshall of the Duchy of Lancaster (slain), William Ferrour, John Kynaston, John Nowell of Schadwell, Ralph atte See of York, Henry Bryne, John Clayne, Richard Mawery, Thomas Hoggekynson, Richard de Moreton, Hamo de Massy of Rixton, Thomas Bradshagh of Hayle, Richard Massy, Sir John de Massy (slain), and Thomas his son, Sir Hugh Crowe, Sir Robert de Legh of Cheshire, Sir Richard de Wenington, Adam Bostok, John Donn of Utkeynton, Thomas Holford, John de Legh of Bothus, Richard Chalmesley, Robert Leftewiche, John de Wenyngton, David de Nonyley, Robert Goldsmith of Chester, Thomas Sparkes of Chester, and six ecclesiastics, parsons of the churches before named.

The following are expressly named as fighting for the King:—William Stersacre, Richard de Croke, Esq., and two sons, John de Colton, Esq., Adam de Aynsworth, Esq., Adam de Lever, Esq., and three sons. Probably most of the grantees of the rebels' forfeited estates also fought in the battle on the King's side.

*Patent Roll, 4 Henry IV., pars. 2., No. 371.*

The King to all to whom &c. greeting. Know ye that of our special grace we have granted to our beloved valet Mathew Swetenham all the lands tenements rents goods and chattels which John Kyngesley had within the county of Chester, and which are forfeited to us by reason of the rebellion of the same

John, inasmuch as he was in arms with Henry Percy in battle at Salop against his allegiance towards us. And further of our more fruitful grace we have granted to the same Mathew all the lands tenements rents goods and chattels which belonged to Petronilla who was the wife of John Clerk, the mother of the aforesaid John Kyngesley, within the county aforesaid, and which are forfeited to us inasmuch as the said Petronilla, having for a long time past full knowledge of the rebellion and treason of the same John Kyngesley, received and comforted the same John Kyngesley after he had made such rebellion and treason; and the same Petronilla had and received in her house the aforesaid Henry and made for him great entertainments and leadings out, which same Henry by judgment returned to us is found to be a traitor and rebel. To have and to hold to the same Mathew all the said lands tenements rents goods and chattels which belonged to the aforesaid John Kyngesley as also to the aforesaid Petronilla to him and to his heirs of us and of our heirs for ever of our gift. And further of our abundant grace we have granted to the same Mathew all the farms which the same John had within the county aforesaid or elsewhere before the aforesaid rebellion, to hold to the same Mathew for the term of his life in the same manner as the said John Kyngesley held them. In witness &c. Witness the King at Salop the 22nd day of July (1403). By the King himself. (mem. 10).

Grant to John Offord, one of the clerks of the Signet, of the Hundred of Flynt, for his life, at the rent of 10<sup>s</sup>, which Hugh Mortimer chivaler deceased lately held of us. Given at Salop 22 July. (mem. 7)

For the } The King to all to whom &c. greeting. Know ye Prince. } that of our special grace we have granted to our very dear and wellbeloved son the Prince all the silver vessels which belonged to Thomas late Earl of Worcester, which he lately forfeited to us, and which by reason of the same forfeiture belong to us, in whosesoever hands they can be found. In witness &c. Witness the King at the Royal town of Salop the 23rd day of June. By writ of privy seal. (mem. 14).

Grant to William Philipp esq. of £17. which one of Henry Percy's servants raised for his use, which servant was arrested by the Mayor of Northampton. Given at the Royal city of Lichfeld 26 July. (mem. 11).

Grant to John Coppill esq. of the office of Constable of Bamburgh Castle in co. Northumberland, void by reason of the forfeiture of Thomas Knayton deceased late one of the squires of Henry de Percy, which Thomas held the same. Given at Westminster 26 July. (mem. 12).

Grant to Ralph Earl of Westmoreland of the custody of the town of Wic Castle, and the lordship of Bamburgh, and the marches of the kingdom of England of the Est march towards Scotland, late of Henry Percy chivaler. Given at Nottingham 29 July. (mem. 10).

Grant to William de Willughby chivaler of the custody of the lands of Thomas Umfreville deceased in co. Lincoln, during the minority of Thomas Umfrevele his son and heir, which Henry Percy deceased held. Given at Nottingham 30 July. (mem. 10).

Pardon to Henry Parker, for having lately taken and carried away one pair of our daggers (or knives) and seven of our spoons of gold and silver, in our battle near Salop. Given at Mansfield 1 August. (mem. 10).

Pardon to Thomas Scalby of Oteryngham for his treason &c. in supporting Henry Percy chivaler our rebel deceased in the battle now lately near Salop. Given at Pountfrey 6 August. (mem. 13).

Grant to Edmund Earl of Kent of the custody of the manor of Cotyngham, co. York, which is in our hands by reason of the minority of the said Earl, which Henry Percy deceased had of our grant; which Henry died on the vigil of St. Mary Magdalene last past. Given at Rothewell 7 August. (mem. 10).

Pardon to Galfride de Bolde of the hundred of Blackburn in co. Lancaster, for being in the company and horse of Henry Percy chivaler, &c. Given at York 9 August. (mem. 10).

Grant to Sir Nicholas Athirton of £100. of the goods and lands of Gilbert Halshall chivaler deceased lately dwelling within the Duchy of Lancaster, forfeited by reason of his rebellion. Given at York 12 August. (mem. 12).

Grant to Robert Blaeburne of Bywell of the office of Janitor of the Castle of Karliol for his life, which one William Ferrour, a rebel and servant with Henry Percy, lately had. Given at York 13 August. (mem. 12).

Pardon to the tenants of the lord lestraunge, for being in the company of Henry de Percy against their will, being compelled to attend by John Kynaston seneschal. Given at York 13 August. (mem. 12).

[See a full translation of this document above].

Grant to our beloved servant Robert Mauleverer of the lands and tenements late of John Nowell of Schadwell within our honour of Pontefract, and which came to our hands by reason of the forfeiture of the same John being in the company of Henry de Percy lately at the battle of Shrewsbury, and there fighting against us and his allegiance. Given at the Castle of Pontefract 14 August. (mem. 12).

Grant to William Stersacre, keeper of our artillery [bows and arrows], for his good service, of the lands and rents of Ralph atte See in Cowetham within the suburbs of the City of York, forfeited to us by reason of his rebellion. Given at Pountfreyt 15 August. (mem. 12).

Grant to our faithful knight John de Stanley of the lands &c. of John de Pull chivaler and John de Pull his son, William de Stanley knight, Henry Bryne, John Clayne, Richard Mawery, Thomas Hoggekynson, and Richard de Moreton, in the town of Moreton in Wyrall in com. Chester, which lands do not exceed the value of £12 per annum, and are forfeited to us because the aforesaid persons were in the company and horse of Henry de Percy son of the Earl of Northumberland, which Henry traitorously raised himself against us and our crown. Given at Newark 15 August. (mem. 12).

Pardon to Hamo de Massy de Rixton, for being in the company and horse of Henry Percy chivaler, &c. Given at Pountfreyt 15 August. (mem. 10).

Pardon to Thomas Bradshagh of Hryle in co. Lancaster, for being in the company of Thomas late Earl of Worcester and Henry Percy chivaler, armed, in the battle at Salop. Given at Pountfreyt 15 August. (mem. 11).

Pardon to Thomas Grosvenour chivaler for being with Henry Percy against us. Given at Pountfrey 15 August. (mem. 11).

Pardon to Richard de Croke esq., Collector of 10<sup>th</sup>s and 15<sup>th</sup>s, for £26 6s. 8d. which he owes, because he and his sons were with the King at Salop with the archers, and his two sons were wounded, and he lost his horses and harness. Given at Pountfrey 16 August. (mem. 10).

Pardon to Richard Massy for being in the company of Henry de Percy chivaler, who lately raised himself against us and our crown contrary to his allegiance traitorously. Given at Pountfrey 16 August. (mem. 12).

Grant to Alice widow of John de Massy chivaler of the lands which the said John held, forfeited to us by reason of the rebellion and insurrection of the same John, as also of Thomas his son and heir. Given at Pountfrey 16 August. (mem. 12).

Grant to Dulcia daughter of John Massy of Tatton chivaler, of 300 marks forfeited to us, which Peter de Weberton who likewise forfeited to us was bound to pay to the said John. Given at Pountfrey 16 August. (mem. 12).

Pardon to Richard Hamme for his rebellions and felonies. Given at Pountfrey 16 August. (mem. 11).

[Probably in connection with Henry Percy's rebellion, though not expressly stated].

Grant to Robert Herbotell of the custody of the lands and tenements of Bertram Monbouchier deceased, and which by reason of the minority of Bertram his son are in our hands, and also Bertram's marriage; which Henry Percy had of our grant. Given at Pountfrey 16 August. (mem. 11).

The King to all &c. greeting. Whereas John de Colton and Adam de Aynesworth esquires of co. Lancaster in our obedience, were in our last war in the field near Salop, where they lost their horses and the substance of their goods. We grant them £10 which Galfride de Colde, who was then a rebel against us made before our council for his said rebellion Given at Pountfrey 16 August. (mem. 11).

[An abbreviated abstract only.]

Grant to our kinsman George of Dunbarre Earl of March of the guardianship during his minority of Gilbert son and heir of Thomas de Umfraville deceased, which Henry Percy deceased had. Given at Pountfrey 16 August. (mem. 12 and 14).

Pardon to John de Puddesey chivaler of co. York, for the suit of peace which we have against him, because he was armed with Henry Percy chivaler against us and his allegiance. Given at Doncastre 17 August. (mem. 14).

Grant to Walter Beauchamp of £20. due to Henry Percy deceased from the firm of the manor of Cardewell, Essex. Given at Doncastre 17 August. (mem. 11).

Grant to George de Dunbarre Earl of the Marches of Scotland of all that hospice in Bishopgate-street, London, which was of Thomas de Percy late Earl of Worcester deceased, and which pertains to us by reason of his rebellion. Given at Worsop 18 August. (mem. 12).

Grant to our faithful servant John Maynwaryng of the lands and goods of Hugh Crowe chivaler, forfeited to us by reason of his rebellion. Given at Worsop 18 August. (mem. 12).

Grant to Robert de Waterton esq. for his life of the manor of Wall Wyk graunge, with its appurtenances in the liberty of Tyndale called Talbot land in co. Northumberland, and lands in Fangefosse co. York, forfeited to us by Henry Percy ; also other offices. Given at Worsop 18 August. (mem. 12).

Grant to Robert Harebotill esq. of two pieces (of land) and windmills in Berewyk, late of Thomas de Knayton, who was in the company of Henry le Percy chivaler and of others who traitorously raised themselves against us and our crown. Given at Worsop 18 August. (mem. 12).

For Adam } The King to all to whom &c. greeting. Know ye  
de lever, } that since we have learnt that Adam de lever and  
esquire, } his sons together with all the bowmen with them  
were in our company and train, in all our journeys  
and courses in England, and now lately were at Salop up to  
the conclusion of the war, in which two of his sons were  
wounded and one of them was slain, and the same Adam lost  
his horses and harness there; and the aforesaid Adam is

Collector of 15<sup>ths</sup> within the Wapentake of Salford in co. Lancaster, whence he collected and received £48 9s. 8d. We of our special grace and in consideration of the premises have pardoned the same Adam the aforesaid £40, notwithstanding that the said 10<sup>ths</sup> and 15<sup>ths</sup> are assigned for war. Witness the King at Wirsop the 18<sup>th</sup> day of August. By the King himself.  
(mem. 11).

Pardon to Robert de Legh of co. Chester chivaler, for being in the company and horse of Henry Percy chivaler &c. Given at Worcester 7 Sept. (mem. 8 and 10).

Grant to William Heron lord de Say, Seneschal of his hospice, of all the manors and lands of Henry Earl of Northumberland, in cos. York, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, the town of New Castle upon Tyne, and the liberties of Durham. Given at Worcester 7 Sept. (mem. 8).

Grant to Isabella, widow of Richard Venables of Kynderton, chivaler, for her life of the lands which he had forfeited through his being a traitor. Given at Worcester 8 September. (mem. 11).

Grant to Elizabeth, widow of Richard de Vernon of Shibbrok, who was now lately in the company of Henry de Percy &c., and the same Richard was slain, of the third part of his lands, which are worth in the whole £67 per annum, and also all his goods and chattels. Given at Worcester 10 September.  
(mem. 11).

Grant to William Venables of Kynderton, esq., of the lands lately of Richard Venables of Kynderton forfeited to us, he paying to Isabella widow of Richard Venables £40 annually. Given at Worcester 8 Sept. (mem. 10).

Grant to Joyce widow of William de Legh chivaler deceased, who was in the company of Henry de Percy lately slain at our battle of Salop, of the goods and chattels of her said late husband, of the value of £24. Given at the Royal City of Hereford 13 Sept. (mem. 7).

The King assigns to Henry Prince of Wales power to enquire into the cases of and treat with those who took part in the late rebellion, viz. Richard de Wenyngton chivaler, Adam Bostok, John Donn of Ulkyngton, John Kynglesley, Thomas

Holford, John de Legh of Bothus, Richard Chalmesley, Robert Leftewiche, John de Wenyngton, David de Nonyley, Robert Goldsmyth of Chester, Thomas Sparkes of Chester, Roger de Venables parson of the church of Rousthorne, Roger Davenport parson of the church of Hawardyn, John de Kyngeley parson of the church of Pulforde, William de Clotton parson of the church of Dodleston, the parson of the church of Hanley, and William de Legh formerly parson of the church of Davenport, and all other ecclesiastics who came armed to the battle near Salop or assented to the said rebellion, with a view to their pardon and restoration of their forfeited goods. Given at Westminster 27 September. (mem. 7).

The Account of William Banastre, Sheriff of Salop, of his expenses in connection with sending the four quarters of Henry Percy to the Mayors of London, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Chester, and the heads of the baron of Kynderton and Sir Richard Vernon to the Mayor of Chester, is somewhat gruesome in its details. The costs of four sacks and of wax and rosyn for waxing them, and of cloves, cummin, anice, and other spices, and salt put in the sacks to preserve the quarters, amounted to 21s. 8d. It took four men to carry one quarter to London at a cost of 53s. 4d.; three men to carry another quarter to Bristol at a cost of 40s.; four men to carry another quarter to Newcastle at a cost of £4; and six men to carry the remaining quarter and the two heads to Chester at a cost of £4. The total cost was £13 15s.

The other document shows that £5 10s. was expended in sending messengers throughout England to tell of Henry Percy's defeat and death, and to the various ports to prevent any of his adherents escaping out of England.

*Foreign Accounts, Court of Exchequer.*

1—6 Henry IV. No. 5 (mem. 23).

Salop. The Account of William Banastre, sheriff of Salop, of the costs and expenses laid out and paid by him about the carriage of the four quarters of the body of Henry Percy, and

the head of the baron of Kynnerton, and the head of Richard Vernon chivaler, who lately made insurrection against the King and his royal majesty and against the debt of their allegiance at Husefeld near Salop on Saturday on the vigil of the blessed Mary Magdalene in the fourth year of this king and by him conquered, shot from Salop, viz. one quarter to the city of London, a second quarter to Bristoll, a third quarter to the town of New Castle upon Tyne, and the fourth quarter with the aforesaid two heads to the town of Chester, in the said fourth year, by writ of the King under his great Seal dated the 26<sup>th</sup> day of July in the said 4<sup>th</sup> year to the aforesaid sheriff there directed, and over this account delivered, by which writ the king commanded the aforesaid sheriff, firmly enjoining him that he should receive from the bailiffs of the town of Salop the said four quarters of the body of the aforesaid Henry Percy and the aforesaid two heads, who lately made insurrection against the king and his royal majesty and against the debt of their allegiance, and should send with all the speed that he could by those for whom he would answer one quarter of the body of the aforesaid Henry to the mayor and sheriffs of London, another quarter to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Bristoll, a third quarter of the body to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, and the fourth quarter of the aforesaid body together with the aforesaid heads to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Chester, and deliver the same on the part of the King to be placed over the gates of the aforesaid towns to stay there as long as they were able. And the King commanded the aforesaid mayors sheriffs and bailiffs that they should receive the aforesaid quarters and heads in form aforesaid. And the King commanded the aforesaid Sheriff to make an allocation of the costs and expenses which appear about the premises in an account to the King's exchequer, &c. And the aforesaid sheriff made an account of his costs and expenses, as below.

The same accounts in xij rods of cane bought and expended in iiiij sacks thence made for the carriage of the aforesaid quarters and heads, and wax and Rosyn bought and expended for the waxing of the sacks, also clowes comyn anys and other different spices and salt to be placed in the said sacks to keep the aforesaid quarters and heads, on account of their putrefaction and decay, in the said fourth year, and also in parbulyng the same iiiij quarters, xxij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> by the aforesaid writs of the King above in the title of this account in the same year as is

contained in a certain schedule of particulars here into the treasury delivered. And in money paid to  $iiij$  valets journeying from Salop to London for the carriage of one quarter of the aforesaid body, and thence returning to Salop, according to agreement made with them, in gross  $liij^s$   $iiij^d$  by the same writs of the King as is there contained. And in money paid to  $iiij$  valets journeying from Salop to London for the carriage of one quarter of the aforesaid body, and thence returning to Salop, according to agreement made with them, in gross  $liij^s$   $iiij^d$  by the same writs of the King as is contained there.<sup>1</sup> And in money paid to three valets journeying from Salop to Bristol, for the carriage of a second quarter of the aforesaid body, and thence returning to Salop, according to agreement made with them, in gross  $x^l$  by the same writs of the King, as is there contained. And in like money paid to  $iiij$  valets journeying from Salop to the town of New Castle upon Tyne, for the carriage of a third quarter of the aforesaid body, and from thence returning to Salop, according to agreement made with them, in gross  $iiij^l$  by the same writs of the King, as is there [contained]. And in like money paid to  $vj$  valets journeying from Salop to Chester, for the carriage of the fourth quarter of the aforesaid body and the two heads aforesaid, and thence returning to Salop, according to agreement made with them, in gross  $iiij^l$ , by the same writs of the King, as is there contained.

Sum expended  $xij^l$   $xv^s$ . And in account to the same Sheriff in the fourth [year] of the King &c.

*Exchequer of Receipt. Issue Rolls (Pells').*

*4 Henry IV., Easter, No. 357, mem. 17.*

Messengers.—To divers messengers and runners sent to all and singular the counties of England, as well with briefs of proclamations to be made within the said Counties, of the death of Henry Percy, together with other rebels slain in the battle between our lord the King and those on the side of the said Henry Percy near Salop, and about the capture of Thomas Percy earl of Worcester in the said battle, as also with other briefs directed to all guardians of the passages of the ports of

<sup>1</sup> Sic. The journey to London is twice repeated in the original Account.

England to forbid the passage of any persons soever, until they should have another mandate on the part of our lord the King and his Council. In money disbursed by the hands of John Skelton clerk for his journeys and expenses ... ... Cx<sup>a</sup>.

The following documents show that after Henry Percy was slain in the battle, his body was handed over to his kinsman the Lord of Furnyvale to be buried, who (according to the Harleian MS. 1989) took him to Whitchurch, where he was buried the same evening with the usual rites of the Church. On the following day, however, being Sunday, the King had the body disinterred, and brought to Shrewsbury, where it was placed between two mill-stones, near the pillory, not far from the site of the present Post Office, and was guarded by armed men, so that all passers-by might see that Percy was dead. The next day, Monday, the body was beheaded and quartered, and the quarters were sent to the Mayors of London, Bristol, Newcastle, and Chester, and the head to York. The Mandate to the Mayor of York to set up Percy's head is dated the following Wednesday (July 25th).

*Henry Wharton's Anglia Sacra, 1691. ii. 366.*

Articles of the Venerable Lord Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York, against Henry IV. intruder into the Kingdom of England in the year of our Lord 1399.

[These articles are ten in number: the seventh is as follows.]

Seventhly we state, say, and intend to prove against the aforesaid Lord Henry . . . . .

Lastly, which we relate with grief, the noble Lords being Knights, Sir Thomas Percy Earl of Worcester and Sir Henry Percy the eldest son of the Earl of Northumberland, which Henry Percy he not only killed once, but as far as in him was slew twice and thrice; because after he was once slain, and handed over and delivered to the Lord of Furnyvale to be buried, who gave him up to Ecclesiastical burial after the manner of Christians with such honour as he then could, and commended his soul to God with suffrages for the dead, masses, and other prayers; and the same Lord Henry like a blood-

thirsty beast, still thirsting for his blood, commanded his body to be taken up and drawn out of the tomb, and caused it to be placed and to sit down between two mill-stones in a certain street of Shrewsbury near the pillory, and to be guarded by armed men, and afterwards to be beheaded and divided limb by limb and quartered, and he ordered his head and quarters to be transmitted to certain cities of the kingdom. These enormities and very many more he did. . . . . We pronounce the same Henry to be excommunicate.

*John Stow's Annales, or Generall Chronicle of England,  
1615, p. 329.*

The body of Henry Percy was delivered to the Lord of Furnivale to be buried, but the King caused the same body to be taken up, and to be reposed betweene two Millstones in the Towne of Shrewsbury, there to be left with armed men, and afterward to be beheaded and quartered, commaunding his head and quarters to be carried into divers cities of the kingdome.

*The Chronicle of London, edited by N. H. Nicolas, 1827, p. 88.*

Forasmuche as som peple seyd that Sir Herry Percy was alyve, he was taken up ayen out of his grave, and bounden upright betwen to mille stones, that alle men myghte se that he was ded.

*Annales Henrici IV. regis Angliae, Rolls Series, 1866, p. 370.*

On the morrow the King ordered the corpses of those who were slain to be entombed; but when he had seen the body of Henry Percy, he is said to have wept, protesting that he was grieved on account of his death. But because there were many who did not believe that he was dead, he commanded his body to be exposed and set up, so that it might be seen by all. Which when they had seen, several persons sent to the King mediators, who besought his pardon for them.

*Harleian MS. 1989, fo. 383.*

(Printed in Appendix C. to "Chronicque de la Traison et Mort de Richard Deux Roy Dengleterre," Engl. Hist. Soc., 1846.)

In the year 1403, about the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, on the Monday following, viz. on the sixth day of the ides of July, Henry Percy, then Justice of the

county of Chester, came through parts of Lancaster with a small company, breaking the peace entered the county of Chester, and there aroused divers persons to rise in conspiracy against King Henry, and cause the people to believe that King Richard was yet alive, which was proclaimed twice in Chester, and it was openly proclaimed in divers markets of the same county that those who desired to see him should assemble together on a certain feast day namely on the day of St. Kenelm King [July 17th] beyond the forest of Delamor, at le Sondyweye, at the sixth hour. But they pretended that the said King Richard would meet them there with the Earl of Northumberland and a great army. There hastened also from every side a wonderful multitude who were gathered together to behold his desired approach; and when an evident multitude, chiefly of warriors, had come in that very place, Henry Percy was present, &c.

Henry Percy who had been buried at Whitchurch [apud Whitchurch fuerat sepultus], on the following day Sunday was taken up, and his body was brought again to Salop, lest it should be thought by the people that he had escaped alive, and his aforesaid body was placed naked above one point on a mill [stone] placed in the sight of the passers by to be looked at. For the King used indeed to say, and very often before the beginning of the war to Henry Percy, "As if in fault I appeal against you in the day of Judgment concerning human blood shed against my will." On the Monday following faithful men were condemned as traitors: the body of the said Henry was quartered or divided into four parts, and one quarter was sent to Chester, and for a long while it was hung over the east gate of the city.

Thomas Percy, Richard Venables baron of Kinderton, Richard le Vernon baron of Shybrook, with many others, were drawn, hung, and quartered; and the King gave grace and peace to all, rather from fear than love.

*Androw of Wyntown's Cronykil of Scotland.*

De Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland,  
be Androw of Wyntown,

Priowr of Sanct Serfis Ynche in Ioch Levyn,  
Book IX. Chap. XXIII.

Ed. by D. Macpherson 1795, vol. II., pp. 405—412.

A.D. 1403 . . . . .

Ewyn on be Magdaleny Day.  
Dis ilke Percy, I herd say,

Wyth twenty thousand Ynglis men  
At Schrewis-bery gadryte then.

Bot the Percyis fra that day  
Ware lang tym eftyr faiyleand ay,  
Fra this Journe thus wes done.  
De Percy slane enteryt wes sone.  
Bot that Entyrment wes in wane ;  
De King gert tak hym up agane,  
And gert his Body quartaryt be.  
A Lym of hym to Yorke send he ;  
And that Lym wes outh that Yete  
In that sted, and nane uthir, set,  
Dan quhare be mandement of hym  
Was set Schire William Stewartis Lym.  
Sua fell all suth, at before than,  
As ye herd, spak the Ynglis man.

*Patent Roll, 4 Henry IV., pars. 2, No. 371.*

Grant to the Queen Consort Joan, of the Manor of Wresill  
and other lands late of Thomas Earl of Worcester deceased,  
forfeited to us, for her life. Given at Worcester 10 September.  
(mem. 10).

*Inquisition ad quod damnum, 4 Henry V., No 6.*

Re John Massy of Tatton, chivaler, deceased. (A.D. 1416-17).

Inquisition taken at Salop on Thursday next before the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary 3 Hen. V., before William Hord escheteor, by the oath of Richard Huse, Richard Stury, Robert Lee, John Lyise, John Lee, Richard Yonge, Robert Rodyngton, Guy Lowe, William Betton, Richard Browne, John Newbald and William Forster, who say that John Massy of Tatton chivaler died on Saturday in the vigil of St. Mary Magdalene in the fourth year of the reign of Henry IV. lately King of England, at Bolefeld in the town of Harlescot near Salop, having traitorously made insurrection with armed men, lances, banners unfurled, &c., in a warlike manner against the aforesaid Henry lately King and his allegiance, with Henry Percy a rebel against the said King, in order to destroy annihilate and efface the aforesaid Henry IV. King of England. And that the said John Massy, at the battle of Bolefeld in the town aforesaid, like a traitor and rebel against the said Henry lately King, and Henry Percy a rebel, fought with the aforesaid lord King with lances, standards unfurled &c. And in fighting

with the King, the said John Massy was killed. And the said John Massy had no lands or tenements in my bailiwick, neither goods nor chattels.

The Writ is dated 16 July 3 Henry V. (1416).

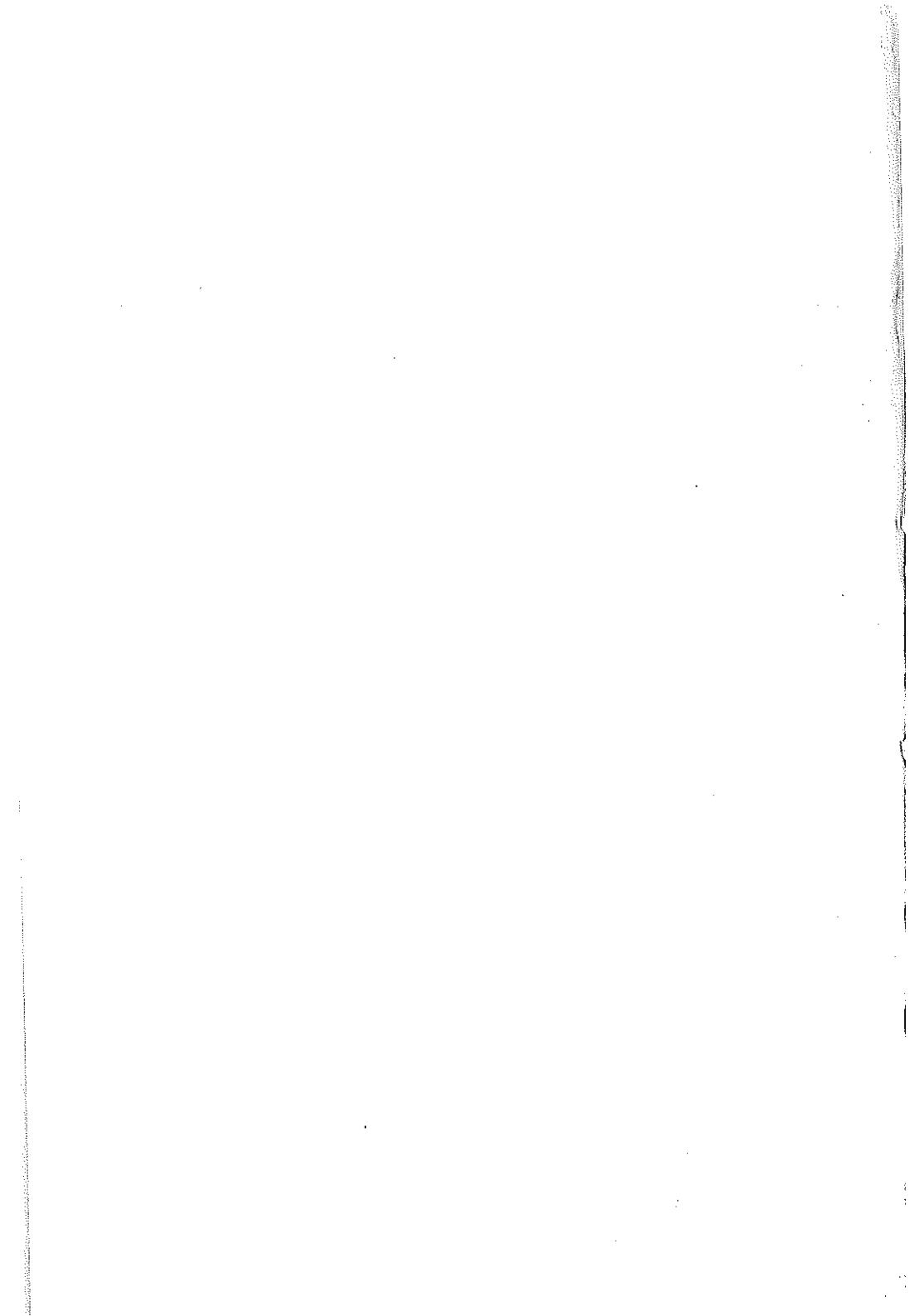
*The Chronicle of London, edited by N. H. Nicolas,  
1827, page 88.*

This Chronicle was printed in the year 1827, from two MSS. in the British Museum, viz., Harleian MS. 565, and Cottonian MS. Julius B. 1. It was written in the fifteenth century, and the events related by the writer of the reigns of Henry IV., V., and VI. are peculiarly deserving of notice. Who was the author of this Chronicle is not known. The following extract relates to the Battle of Shrewsbury:—

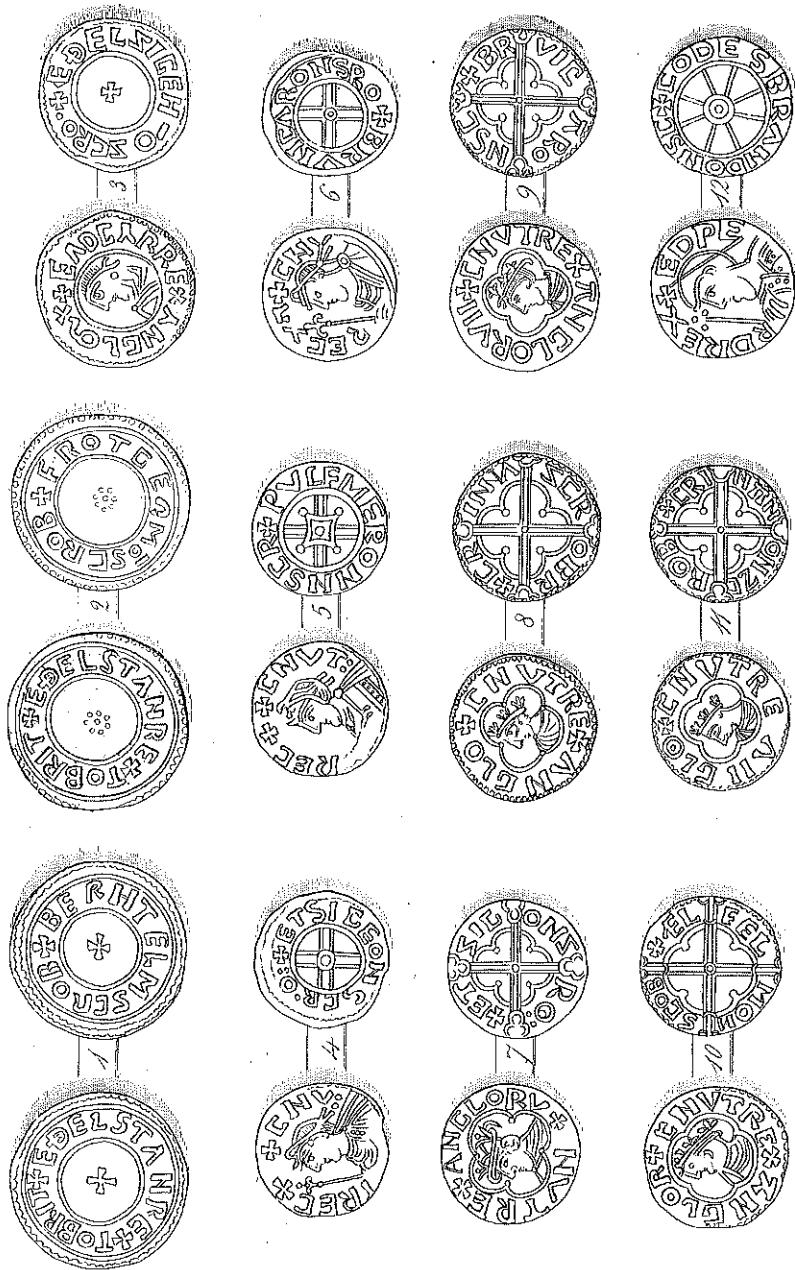
Rex Henricus Quartus. A° iiiij<sup>to</sup>.

The bataill of Shrovesbury.

This same yere, on Maudelyn even, between Englysshmen and Englysshmen was the sory bataill of Schrovesbury, that is to seye betwen kyng Henry and Sr. Henry Percy sone of the erle of Northumberland; the whiche Sr. Henry Percy was there sclayn and there beryed; and on hys syde manye another man also sclayn; and on his syde the erle Douglas of Scotland lost his on eye; and Sr. Thomas Percy brother to the said Sr. Henry Percy was there taken and kept too dayes after on to lyue; and for he was embassator before the batall between the kyng and Sr. Henry Percy, manye a good man loste there hys lyf, wherfore they seyde Sr. Thomas was drawnen, hanged and beheaded, and his hede [with a quart' of Sr. Henry Percie's hedde—*Cotton. MS.*] sett upon London brigge: also in the said bataille the prynce was schot in the heed wyth an arowe; and the erle of Stafford sclayn undyr the kynges banere, and Sr. William Graunsell, with manye oþere knyghtes and squyers [worthie lordes, knyghts, and squyers, gentilles, and good yomen—*Cotton. MS.*]: and forasmuche as som peple seyde that Sr. Henry Percy was alyve, he was taken up ayen out of his grave, and bounden upright betwen to mille stones, that alle men myghte se that he was ded.



SAXON COINS. PLATE I.



Coins minted at Winchester between 925 and 1066.

HISTORY OF THE SHREWSBURY MINT  
 WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE COINS  
 STRUCK THERE.

By R. LLOYD KENYON.

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COINS were first struck in Britain, probably about 150 B.C., the type being imitated from those current in Gaul, which were themselves copied from coins of Philip of Macedon; and these British coins continued to be struck till about A.D. 50, after which they were superseded by the regular coinage of the Roman Empire. But very few British coins have been found in Shropshire, and it is unlikely that any were struck here, or indeed in any part of Wales or of the border counties, the population of which was in a more backward state of civilisation than the tribes of the south and the east: nor is there any reason to suppose that the Romans established a mint at Uriconium or anywhere in the neighbourhood, though their coins circulated here freely, and there were Roman mints at London and Colchester. A few rude imitations of Roman coins are in existence, struck probably after their departure from the island, and some have been found at Uriconium, but there is nothing to show that they were struck there; nor have any coins been attributed to the British princes who reigned in Shropshire from this time until they were finally expelled by Offa, King of Mercia, about 780 A.D. Offa struck a great variety of coins, and very much improved their workmanship and design, but neither he nor any other King of Mercia placed the name of any Mercian town on

their coins, so that we do not know where their mints were; and there is no reason to suppose they had one in Shropshire, which was an outlying and probably thinly inhabited part of their territory. The Mercian Kingdom came to an end about 880, and was incorporated in that of Wessex by King Alfred. No Mercian mint is named on his coins or those of his son Edward the Elder; but Edward's son Ethelstan, not earlier than A.D. 928, made the following law:—

“That there be one money over all the King's dominion, and that no man mint except within port.<sup>1</sup> And if the moneyer be guilty, let the hand be struck off with which he wrought that offence, and be set up on the money-smithy; but if it be an accusation, and he is willing to clear himself, then let him go to the hot iron and clear the hand therewith with which he is charged that fraud to have wrought. And if at the ordeal he should be guilty, let the like be done as is here before ordained.

In Canterbury 7 moneymen, 4 the King's, 2 the bishop's, 1 the abbot's.

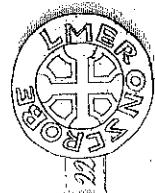
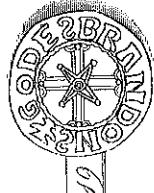
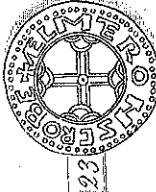
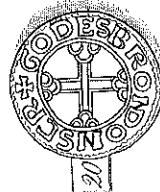
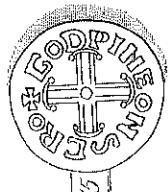
At Rochester 3, 2 the King's and 1 the bishop's.

At London 8, at Winchester 6, at Lewes 2, at Hastings 1, another at Chichester, at Hampton 2, at Wareham 2, at Exeter 2, at Shaftesbury 2. Else, at the other burhs, 1.”

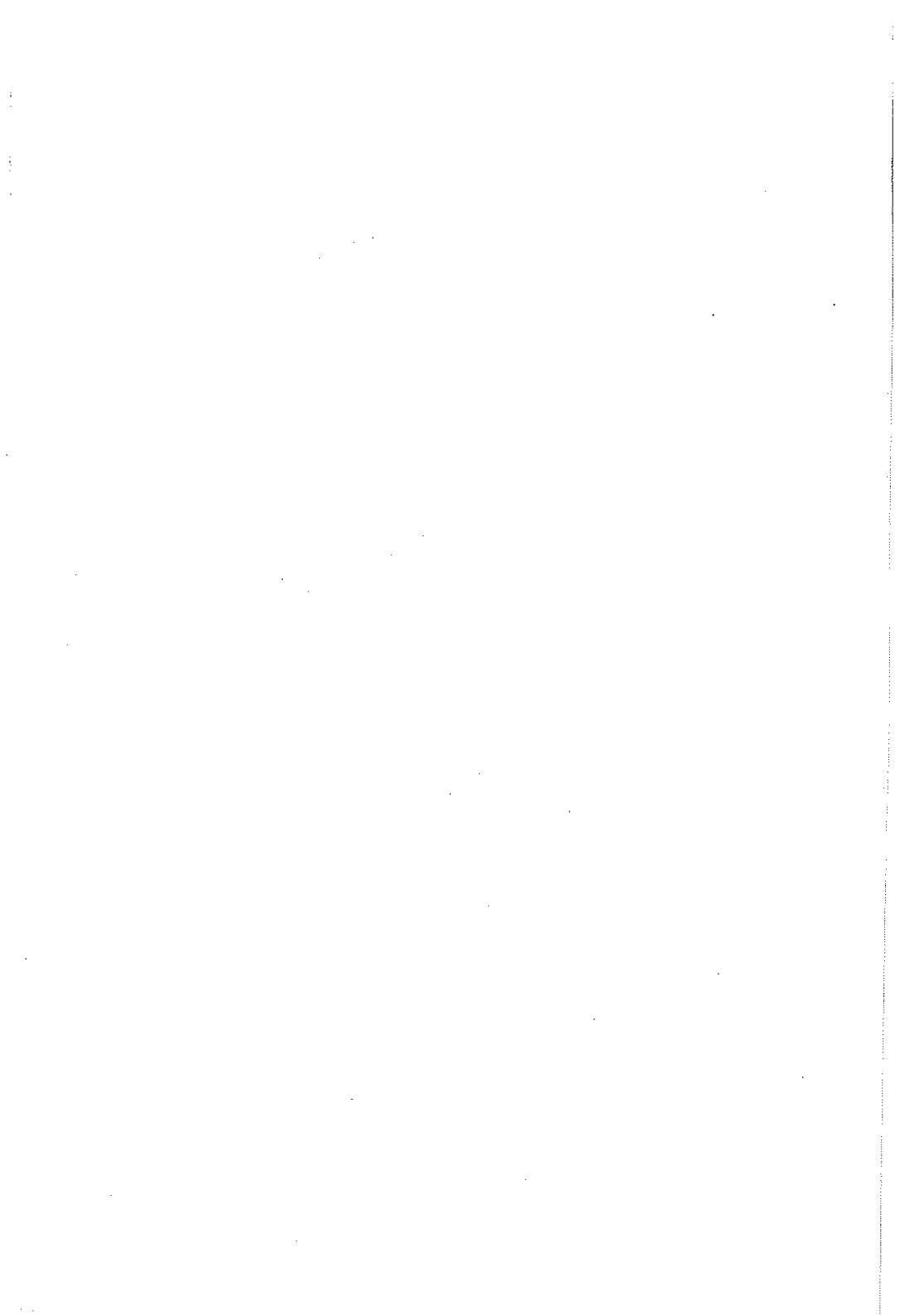
From this time the name of the moneyer and that of the mint was stamped on almost all the coins, and there are few mints of which we know anything before this. On Ethelstan's coins the names of 24 mints appear, and among them that of Shrewsbury. The law quoted above restricts Shrewsbury to one moneyer, but though Ethelstan did not reign at the utmost more than 12 years after the law was made, the names of 10 moneymen appear on coins of Shrewsbury of his reign still extant, and the restriction was certainly relaxed before Edward

<sup>1</sup> i.e., within a borough.

SAXON COINS. PLATE 2.



Coins minted at Shrewsbury under Edward the Confessor 1042 to 1066.



the Confessor's time, when Domesday book tells us that Shrewsbury had three moneymasters, each of whom had to buy his dies from the King and to pay 20s. whenever the money was changed. The moneymasters must have been men of some substance in their towns, and in one or two places are known to have formed a guild and held corporate property. They were assessed to aids and tallages, and sometimes paid high fines for offences. They were, therefore, not mere artificers, but neither were they nobles, for their names are hardly ever individually mentioned by chroniclers, and the punishment of mutilation would scarcely have been imposed on men of high rank. They did not make nor even have the custody of the dies, which, in order "that there be one money over all the King's dominion," were sent down to them complete, including their own name and that of the mint. But they were responsible that the money struck with the dies was of the right fineness and weight, and had, presumably, to account for the bullion sent down to make it with.

Ethelstan's three successors, who reigned for 18 years, did not place the name of the mint on most of their coins, and we do not know that they coined at Shrewsbury; but from the time of Edgar, 959 to 975, to that of Henry III., 1216 to 1272, we have Shrewsbury coins of every King except Edward the Martyr, who only reigned three years, and John, who discontinued more than half his predecessors' mints. Henry III. revived that of Shrewsbury in 1248, and some records of his coinage here will be quoted under his reign; but Edward I. again discontinued it, and after Henry III. the only King who ever struck coins here was Charles I., the history of whose coinage we give with the account of his coins.

We now proceed to describe the coins themselves. In most reigns many types of coins were struck which were not used at Shrewsbury, and the numbers affixed to our description of each type are those used in the third edition of Hawkins' *Silver Coins of England*

(1887).<sup>1</sup> Our first five plates are reprints from the three of Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*,<sup>2</sup> two of which have been divided into half to suit the size of our pages. The sixth represents specimens, mostly in the British Museum, of types not figured by Owen and Blakeway. The plates referred to besides our own and Hawkins' are those of Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage*, 3rd edition (1840). B.M. after the description of a coin means that it is in the British Museum. The British Museum Catalogue referred to is a catalogue of Saxon coins only, and except with respect to coins in the Museum itself, it does not state the authority on which it gives the name of a moneyer, nor the type of coins which he struck.

Æthelstan, A.D. 925 to 941.

Type 7. Obv. small cross within inner circle, legend *Æthelstan Rex To Brit. (totius Britanniae)*. Rev. small cross within inner circle, names of moneyer and mint round it.  
Moneyer—Berhtel. B.M. Pl. i, 1.

Type 8. Same type, but rosette of dots instead of cross.  
Moneyers—Edred. B.M.

Eofermund. B.M.

Frotger. B.M. Pl. i, 2. Rud., xviii, 6.

Velnberht. *Num. Chron.*, vi, 215.

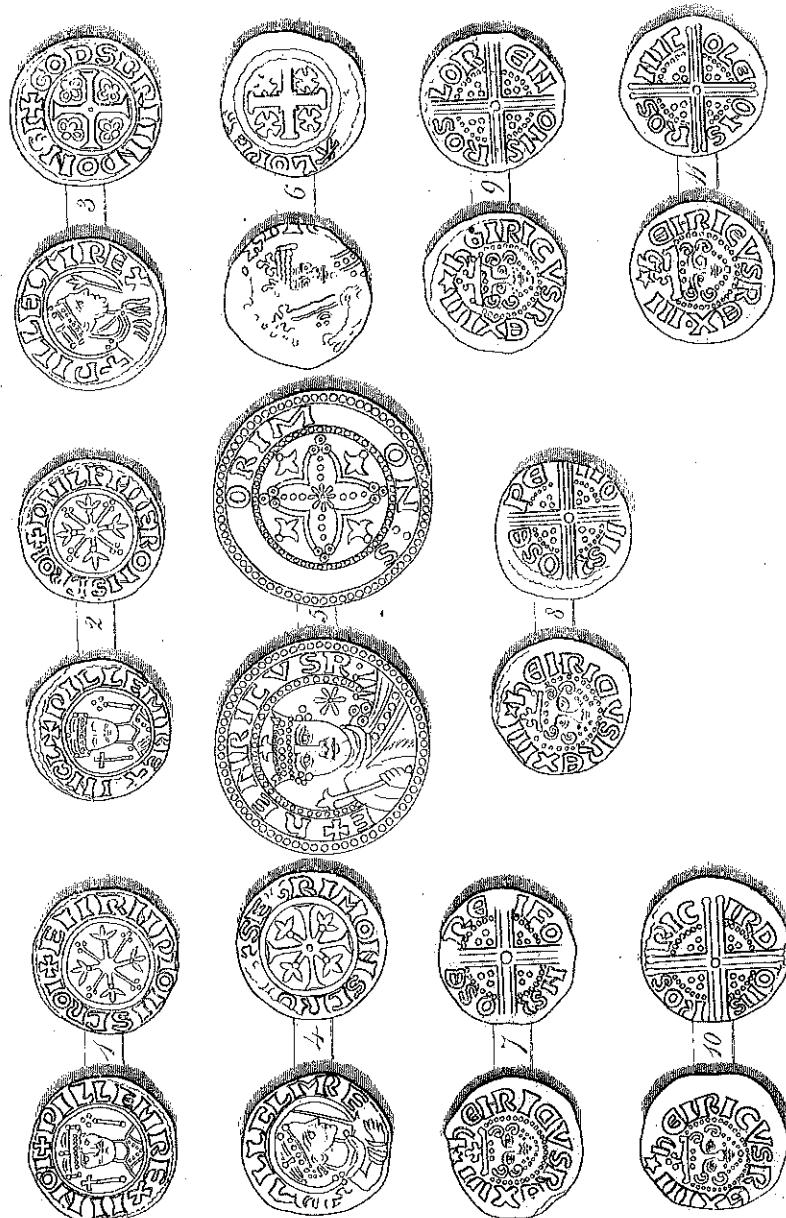
The moneyers Cenberht, Ecgherd, and Vulaf occurred on Shrewsbury coins of type 7 or 8 found in Rome. See *Num. Chron.* for 1884, p. 225. Edmund is mentioned in the British Museum Catalogue as striking both at Chester and Shrewsbury. Nybald is also given as a Shrewsbury moneyer.

On most of the coins of Æthelstan's three successors, Edmund, Edred, and Edwy, the name of the mint is

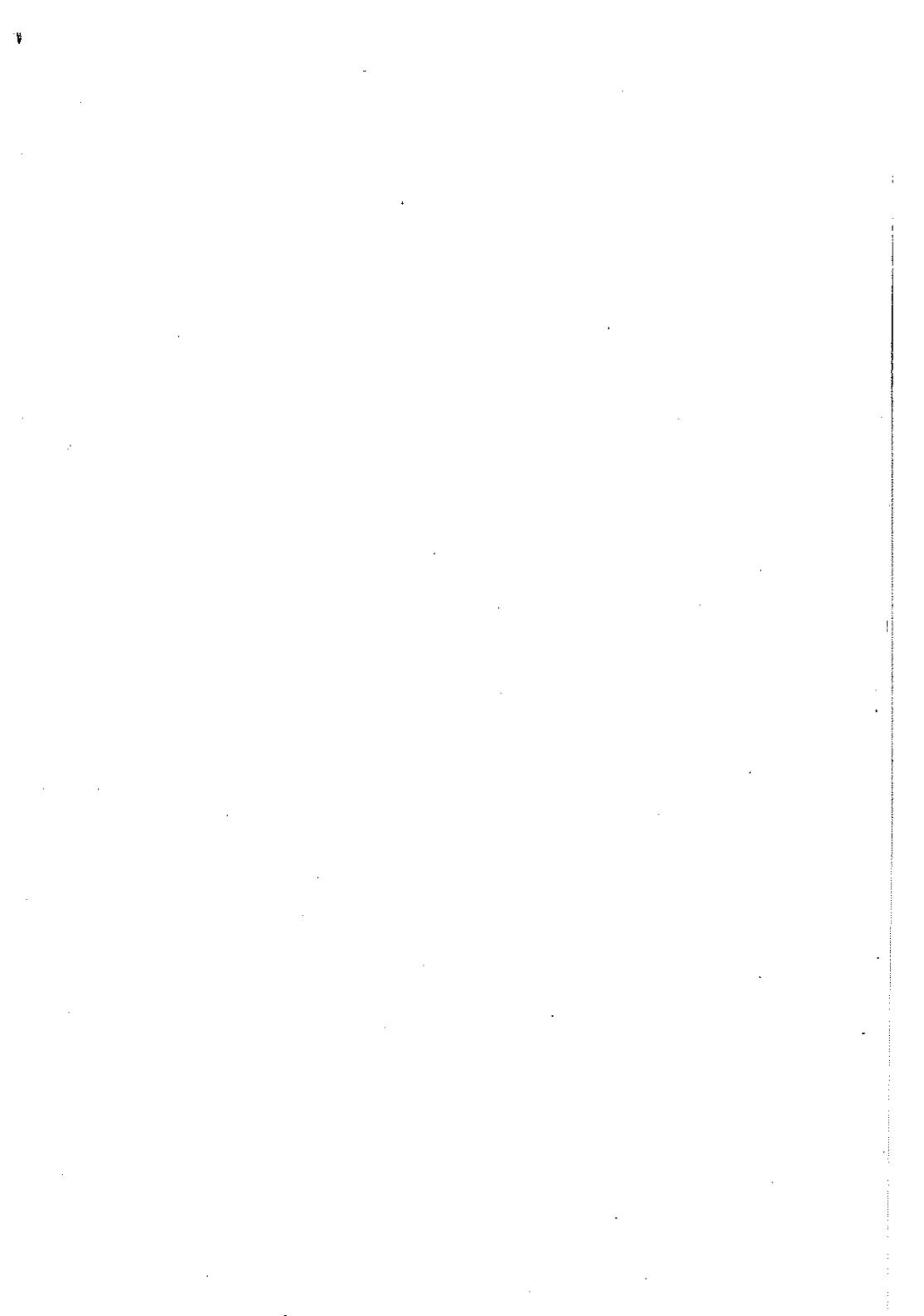
<sup>1</sup> Edited by the author of this article. There is a copy of it, and also of the British Museum Catalogue of Saxon Coins, in the Shrewsbury Free Library.

<sup>2</sup> Kindly lent for the purpose by the proprietors of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, through Mr. W. Phillips.

NORMAN COINS. PLATE 3.



*Coins minted at Shrewsbury between 1066 and 1212.*



not given ; and if coins were struck by them at Shrewsbury they cannot be identified.

Eadgar, A.D. 959 to 975.

Type 2. Obv. King's head to left, filleted, within inner circle.  
Eadgar Rex Anglor. Rev. small cross within inner circle.  
Moneyers—Æthelsige. Pl. i. 3.  
Hildic. Sir John Evans' Collection.

No Shrewsbury coin of Eadweard II. is known.

Æthelred II., 978—1016.

Type 5. Obv. King's bust to right without sceptre, within inner circle. Rev. Hand from Heaven between A and ω  
Moneyer—Leofael. B.M. Pl. vi. 1. Rud. D. 35.

Type 8. Obv. King's bust to left, without diadem. Hair expressed by lines diverging as from a common centre, and each terminating in a pellet. Rev. Open cross extending to edge of coin, each limb terminating in three crescents.  
Moneyer—Wynsige. B.M. Pl. vi. 2.

This type is very like some of Cnut's, and was therefore probably struck late in Æthelred's reign.

Ælfeah, Brungar, Eadsig, Leofnod, Leofsige, Leofsunu, Martin, Oswold, Riculf, Unswac, Wulmar, are all given in the British Museum Catalogue as Shrewsbury moneyers ; and Owen and Blakeway, p. 24, give Ævic, Alfhem, and Ælfstan.

Cnut, 1016—1035

Type 1. Obv. King's bust to left, with sceptre. He is styled Recx, or Recx A. Rev. Cross voided, within inner circle, annulet in centre,  
Moneyers—Brungar. B.M. Pl. i. 6.  
Etsige. B.M. Pl. i. 4.  
Wulfred. B.M.

Type 2. Obv. similar. Rev. tressure of 4 sides, with pellet at each corner and in middle, upon a cross voided, within inner circle.  
Moneyer—Wulfmaer. B.M. Pl. i. 5.

Type 7. Obv. King's bust to left,<sup>1</sup> coronetted, within quatrefoil. King styled Rex Anglorum. Rev. cross voided, upon large quatrefoil.

Moneymen—Ælfelm. Pl. i. 10.

Bruicar. Pl. i. 9.

Crinan. Pl. i. 11.

Crinna. B.M. Pl. i. 8.

Etsig. B.M. Pl. i. 7.

Geffel. B.M.

Type 8. Obv. King's bust to left, with pointed helmet and sceptre. Rev. cross voided, limbs issuing from a centre circle, loop in each angle: within inner circle.

Moneymen—Leofstan. Pl. vi. 3.

This coin was sold at the late sale of Mr. Montagu's coins, and bought by Mr. Bearman.

Ælfheah, Ætstan, Godwin, Leofwine, Leofwold, Swot, Wulfgar, Wulfward, are given as Shrewsbury moneymen by the British Museum Catalogue.

Harold I., 1035—1040.

Type 1. Obv. King's bust to left, filleted, no sceptre. Rev. a cross formed of four ovals issuing from a centre circle.

Moneymen—Wulfred. B.M. Pl. vi. 4.

Type 2. Obv. bust to left, diademed, in armour, shield and sceptre in front. Rev. long cross voided, limbs united at their bases by circle enclosing pellet; in each angle a fleur de lys between two pellets.

Moneymen—Wulfgar. B.M. Pl. vi. 5.

Leofstan and Leofwine are given in the British Museum Catalogue as Shrewsbury moneymen.

Harthaenut, 1040—1042.

Ælfheah is given as a Shrewsbury moneymen of this reign in the British Museum Catalogue, but as usual the authority for the statement, and the type of the coin, are not mentioned.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Bearman has a coin of this type by Etsige with the bust to the right.

Edward the Confessor, 1042—1066.

Type 1. Obv. King's bust to left, filleted, sceptre. Rev. cross with limbs gradually expanding, issuing from central circles. The coin by Wulmaer has a small cross in each angle, the others have not.

Moneyers—Ælfleh. B.M.

Godesbrand. B.M. Pl. i, 12.

Leofstan. B.M.

Leofwine. B.M.

Wulmaer. B.M.

Type 4. Obv. similar. Rev. Cross voided, within inner circle, on the centre a square compartment, with three pellets at each corner.

Moneyer—Wulmaer. *Num. Chron.*, N. S. xvi. 363.

Type 5. Obv. similar. Rev. cross voided, limbs terminating in a crescent and extending to the edge of the coin, an annulet in the centre, PACX in the angles.

Moneyer—Wulmaer. *Num. Chron.*, N. S. xvi. 363.

Type 6. Obv. King's bust to right, bearded, crowned, sceptre. Rev. cross voided, each limb terminating in an incurved segment of a circle.

Moneyers—Ælfget. *Num. Chron.*, N. S. xvi. 363.

Godesbrand. B.M.

Godwine. B.M. Pl. ii, 15.

Loelric. O. and B., p. 25.

Wigmaer. B.M.

Wudeman. B.M. Pl. ii, 14.

Wulmaer. B.M. Pl. ii, 13.

Type 9. Obv. King's bust to right, bearded, crown arched, with pendent terminating in 3 pellets hanging down at the side, sceptre in front. Rev. cross voided, pyramid terminating in a pellet in each angle.

Moneyers—Earnwi. B.M. Pl. ii, 18.

Godwine. B.M. Pl. ii, 16.

Wulmaer. Pl. ii, 17.

Type 10. Obv. similar. Rev. cross voided, each limb terminating in two crescents, in the angles are pyramids based on an annulet in the centre of the cross.

Moneyer—Godesbrand. B.M. Pl. ii, 19.

Type 13. Obv. King's bust, front, bearded, crowned; legend continued beneath the bust. Rev. small cross.  
 Moneyer—Earnwi. *Num. Chron.*, N. S., xvi., 363.

Type 16. Obv. King's bust to right, bearded, with pointed helmet, sceptre in hand, terminating in a fleur-de-lys, or, on Leofstan's coin, in a cross. Rev. cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents.  
 Moneyers—Ælmer. Pl. ii., 22, 23.  
 Godesbrand. Pl. ii., 20  
 Leofstan. B.M.

Type 19. Obv. King seated on throne, crowned, orb in left hand, sceptre in right. Rev. cross voided, martlet in each angle, called the Confessor's arms.  
 Moneyers—Leofstan. B.M. Pl. ii., 21.  
 . . h . . rig. *Num. Chron.*, N. S., xvi., 363.

Wulfget is also given as a moneyer of this reign by the British Museum Catalogue.

#### Harold II., 1066.

Obv. King's head to left, crowned. Rev. PAX across the field.  
 Moneyers—Godesbrant, O. and B. p. 26.  
 Wulmaer. Sold at the Montagu sale to Mr. Ready, a dealer.

#### William I., 1066—1087.

Type 2. Hawkins fig. (234). Obv. bust full faced, very large arched crown with two pendants on each side. Rev. cross voided, annulet in centre, pyramid terminating in pellet in each angle, each limb terminating in two crescents with a pellet between them; the whole within the inner circle.  
 Moneyer—Eolric. B.M. Pl. vi., 6.

Type 5. Hawkins (237). Obv. bust, full faced, crowned, sceptre on each side, within inner circle. Rev. annulet in centre, from which spring eight radii, four terminating in fleur-de-lys, four in 3 pellets; within dotted circle.  
 Moneyers—Earnwi. B.M. Pl. iii., 1.  
 Segrim. B.M.  
 Wulfmaer. B.M. Pl. iii., 2.

## William I. or II.

Type 7. Hawkins (239). Obv. bust crowned to right, hand holding sceptre. Rev. cross patonce, trefoil in each angle, within inner circle.  
Moneyer—Godsbrand. B.M. Pl. iii., 3.

The legend is Godsbrand on SC, which may mean Shrewsbury or Shaftesbury, and Godsbrand occurs on some coins of Shaftesbury (SCF) and no others of Shrewsbury in this reign.

Type 9. Hawkins (241). Obv. bust full faced, crowned, hand holding sceptre to right. Rev. cross patonce, PAXS in each angle, within inner circle.  
Moneyers—Iernwi. B.M. Pl. vi., 7.  
Segrim. B.M.

Type 11. Hawkins (243). Obv. bust full faced, crowned, hand holding sword to left. Rev. On a cross patonce a tressure of four sides with trefoil at each angle, within inner circle.  
Moneyer—Iernwi. B.M. Pl. vi., 8.

## William II, 1087 to 1100.

Type 12. Hawkins (244). Obv. bust to right, crowned, hand holding sword to right. Rev. Annulet in centre, from which spring eight radii, four patonce, four terminating in trefoil.  
Moneyer—Segrim. B.M. Pl. iii., 4.

Type 14. Hawkins (246). Obv. bust full faced, crowned, hand holding sword to left. Rev. quatrefoil with pellet at each point, enclosing cross patonce with annulet on centre, the whole within the inner circle.  
Moneyer—Hthdrund. In Mr. L. A. Lawrence's collection.  
Pl. vi. 9.

## Henry I, 1100 to 1135.

Type 15. Front face, sceptre to left, on right a star of six rays. Rev. quatrefoil enclosing a cross of pellets with a star in the centre; fleur-de-lys in the angles. Legend . . .  
ORIM ON S . . . Pl. iii., 5.

This figure is copied from one in Speed's *Chronicle*, and is improperly enlarged. The type is of Henry I,  
Vol. X., 2nd S. KK

and if the coin exists we should attribute it to Shrewsbury because the moneyer's name appears to be Segrim, as on Shrewsbury coins of William II.

Stephen, 1135 to 1154.

Type 3 Hawkins (270). Obv. profile to right, sceptre. Rev. cross moline, the ends of which meet and form a tressure fleury internally.

Moneyer—Rodber.

This coin is in B.M., but like so many of Stephen's, is in too bad a state to be worth figuring.

Henry II., 1154 to 1189.

Type 1. Hawkins (285). Obv. bust, nearly full face, hand holding sceptre to left. Rev. cross potent with small cross in each angle.

The moneyer's name is defaced, but that of the mint, ALOPES, can be read. B.M. Pl. iii., 6.

Richard I., 1189 to 1199.

The coins struck during Richard I.'s reign were from his father's dies and therefore cannot be distinguished from those of Henry II., but coins of the type now to be described were not issued until the last few years of Henry II.'s reign, and continued in use throughout that of Richard I., and we therefore describe them under his reign.

Type 2 B. Obv. bust, full faced, with same number of curls on each side of the face, within inner circle, outside of which is the hand holding sceptre to left. Rev. cross composed of double bars, having a small cross botone in each quarter; within inner circle.

Moneyers—Ive. B.M.

Willem. B.M. Pl. vi., 10.

John, 1199 to 1216.

The old coins continued to be used till 1205, when a new coinage was issued, still bearing his father's name;

but this new coinage was struck at only sixteen towns, of which Shrewsbury was not one. There are, therefore, no Shrewsbury coins of this reign.

### Henry III., 1216 to 1272.

Henry III. issued a coinage, similar in type to his grandfather's, in 1222, but had it struck at five towns only; but in 1248 he issued a new coinage, of a new type, from 21 mints, and among others the mint at Shrewsbury was now revived. By a writ dated in this his 38th year, he commanded the Bailiffs and good men of Shrewsbury that in full Town Court they should choose by the Oath of four and twenty good men four persons of the most trusty and prudent of their town for the office of Moneyers in that Town, and other four like persons for the keeping of the King's Mints there, and two fit and prudent Goldsmiths to be Assayors of the money to be made there, and one fit and trusty Clerk for the keeping of the Exchange; and to send them to the Treasurer and Barons at the Exchequer, to do there what by ancient custom and assize was to be done in that case.<sup>1</sup> The dies for the new money were delivered to the Keepers of the Mint at London, and by them, no doubt, to the persons elected in the several towns.

The dies were of the following type, and on Shrewsbury coins in the British Museum we have the names of four moneyers, the exact number mentioned in the writ. Owen and Blakeway give another name, so perhaps one of the original four was replaced while the coinage was still going on.

Type 3. Obv. King's head, bearded, full faced, within inner circle. Legend, Henricus Rex. III. Over the head a mullet. Rev. cross of double limbs, each botone extend-

<sup>1</sup> Madox's *Hist. of the Exchequer*, ii. 89.

ing to the edge of the coin, pellet in centre, three pellets in each angle.

Moneyers—Loren. B.M. Pl. iii., 9.  
 Nicole. B.M. Pl. iii., 11.  
 Reif. Pl. iii., 7, 8.  
 Ricard. B.M. Pl. iii., 10.  
 Weris. B.M.

The Roll, of which the following is a copy, is still in existence among the Shrewsbury Borough Records (No. 2686, Box lxxvi.). It is an account of the Assays made by the Keepers of the Dies between 29 January, 1248-9, and 9 Feb., 1249-50; and it gives the names of the two fit and prudent Goldsmiths elected to be Assayors by virtue of the writ. They were Alan le Prude and William le Bor, but between 4 and 30 Oct., 1249, Alan le Prude had been replaced by Thomas Gherard.<sup>1</sup>

The Roll was very kindly transcribed by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher.

Rotulus de Assayis factis per Custodes Cuneorum Salopp. incipient: die Jovis proximo ante festum Purificationis beatæ Marie anno regni regis Henrici xxxiiii.

E duabus forgiis vi assaia et xx<sup>ii</sup> eodem festo Purificationis.

E forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor die Martis proximo ante festum sancte Juliane virginis et martyris iiii assaia et xvii<sup>ii</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Alan le Prude was, no doubt, a member of the well-known Shrewsbury family of Pride, and an Alan Pride was a member of the Merchants' Guild in 1281. Shrop. Arch. *Trans.* for 1890, pp. 39, 46.

William le Bor may have been of the family otherwise called Borrey, of whom several belonged to the Guild at the same time, and also previously in 1210. Shrop. Arch. *Trans.* for 1896, pp. 30, 32. In 1316 the families of Pride and Borrey were connected. Shrop. Arch. *Trans.* for 1883, p. 324, n.

Several of the family of Gerard are mentioned in the Bailliffs' Accounts of 1276, and Peter Gerard and Roger Pride were joint coroners of Shrewsbury in that year. Shrop. Arch. *Trans.* for 1891, p. 68. Thomas Gerard does not occur, but a Thomas Aurifaber (goldsmith) was a member of the Merchants' Guild in 1281. Shrop. Arch. *Trans.* for 1890, p. 42.

Die Mercurii proximo ante festum sancti Petri in Cathedra de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Phrude  $iiii$  assaia et  $xv^{ll}$ .

Die Veneris proximo ante festum sancti Mathie Apostoli de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Phrude  $iii$  assaia et  $xxvii^{ll}$ .

Die Jovis proximo ante festum sancti Gregorii de forgiis Alani le Prhude et Willielmi le Bor  $v$  assaia et  $vi^{ll}$ .

Die Martis proximo post festum sancti Gregorii, de forgiis Alani le Prhude et Willielmi le Bor  $v$  assaia et  $iii^{ll}$ .

Diebus lune et martis proximis ante Annunciationem beate Marie, de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Phrude  $vii$  assaia et  $ii^{ll}$ .

Diebus Mercurii et Jovis proximis ante diem Pasche de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Phrude  $vii$  assaia et  $ix^{ll}$ .

Diebus Mercurii et Jovis post Clausum Pasche, de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor  $xii$  assaia et  $xx$  sol.

Die Mercurii proximo ante festum apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Prude  $vii$  assaia et  $xxviii^{ll}$ .

In Vigilia Ascensionis Domini, de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor  $v$  assaia et  $xviii^{ll}$ .

Die Martis proximo ante Pentecost, de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor  $ix$  assaia et  $xxiii^{ll}$ .

Die Martis proximo ante festum sancti Barnabe apostoli de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor  $x$  assaia et  $xvi^{ll}$ .

Die Mercurii proximo ante Nativitatem sancti Johannis Baptiste de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Prude  $v$  assaia et  $xiii^{ll}$ .

Die Mercurii vigilia sancti Johannis Baptiste de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor  $iii$  assaia et  $ix^{ll}$ .

Die Sabbati proximo ante festum apostolorum Petri et Pauli de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willelmi le Bor  $iiii$  assaia et  $xii^{ll}$ .

Die Veneris proximo post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Prude  $v$  assaia et  $xvii^{ll}$ .

Die Jovis proximo ante festum sancti Marie Magdalene de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Prude  $viii$  assaia et  $xix^{ll}$ .

Die Lune in crastino sancti Jacobi Apostoli de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willelmi le Bor  $vi$  assaia et  $xvii^{ll}$ .

Die Sabbati vigilia beati Petri ad vincula de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor  $ix$  assaia.

Die Veneris proximo ante festum sancti Laurentii de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Prude  $vii$  assaia

Diebus Martis et Mercurii proximis ante assumptionem beati Marie de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Prude  $vii$  assaia

Die Veneris proximo post assumptionem beate Marie de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Prude vi assaia et xii<sup>ii</sup>.

Die Jovis proximo post festum sancti Bartholomei de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bror iiii assaia et iii<sup>ii</sup>.

Die Lune proximo vigilia sancti Egidii de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor iii assaia et iii<sup>ii</sup>.

Here the first roll ends. It is endorsed :

S<sup>a</sup> CLX assaia et xi<sup>ii</sup> usque vigil sei Egidii a.r. xxxiii.

On the second roll is the following :—

Vigilia Nativitatis beate Marie de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor vii assaia et xiii<sup>ii</sup>.

Diebus Jovis et Veneris proximis ante festum sancti Mathei Apostoli de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Prude iiii assaia et xxv<sup>ii</sup>.

Die Jovis proximo post festum sancti Mathei Apostoli de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Prude ii assaia et xii<sup>ii</sup>.

Die Jovis proximo post festum sancti Michaelis de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor ii assaia et xv<sup>ii</sup>.

Die Lune proximo post festum sancti Michaelis de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor vi assaia et viii<sup>ii</sup>.

Die Sabbati proximo ante festum omnium sanctorum de forgiis Thome Gherard et Willielmi le Bor xi assaia et x<sup>ii</sup>.

Die Mercurii proximo post festum sancti Eadmundi de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Thome Gherard v assaia et v<sup>ii</sup>.

Die Veneris ante festum sancti Nicholai de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Thome Gherard iii assaia et xxii<sup>ii</sup>.

Die Mercurii proximo ante festum sancti Thome Apostoli de forgiis Thome Gherard et Willielmi le Bor iiii assaia et iii<sup>ii</sup>.

Die Mercurii proximo post festum sancti Thome Apostoli de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Thome Gherard iiii assaia et xi<sup>ii</sup>.

Die Veneris proximo post festum sancti Illarii de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Thome Gherard i assaium et xi<sup>ii</sup>.

Die Jovis proximo post festum sancti Pauli Apostoli de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Thome Gherard ii assaia et xi<sup>ii</sup>.

Die Veneris proximo post festum sancti Pauli de forgio Thome Gherard ii assaia et v<sup>ii</sup>.

Die Jovis proximo post purificationem beate Marie de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Thome Gherard ix assaia et xx<sup>ii</sup>.

Die Cinerum anno regni regis Henrici xxxiiii de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Thome Gherard iii assaia et vi<sup>ii</sup>.

Summa totalis CCxxxi assaia et vi<sup>ii</sup>.

Est summa denariorum vii millia CLX i<sup>ii</sup>.

It may be noticed in this Roll that the names of the two goldsmiths are constantly being transposed, and it will be found that this is done nearly, though not exactly, every fortnight. There is therefore, probably, some reason for it, and it is not a matter of caprice.

Translated into English and dated according to the secular calendar, this Roll runs as follows :—

Roll of Assays made by the Keepers of the Dies at Shrewsbury,  
beginning Thursday, 29 Jan., 1248-9.  
From two forges.

[Monday] 2 Feb., 1248-9 ... ... .. 6 assays and 20£

From the forges of Alan Prude and William Bor.

Tuesday, 10 Feb.	...	...	...	4 assays and	17£
Wednesday, 18 Feb.	...	...	4	"	15£
Friday, 20 Feb.	...	...	3	"	26£
Thursday, 11 March	...	...	5	"	6£
Tuesday, 16 March	...	...	5	"	3£
Monday and } 22 and 23 March	...	...	7	"	2£
Tuesday }					
Wednesday and } 31 Mar. and 1 Apr., 1249 <sup>1</sup>	7			"	9£
Thursday }					
Wednesday and } 14 and 15 Apr. <sup>2</sup>	...	...	12	"	20s.
Thursday }					
Wednesday, 28 April	...	...	7	"	28£
Wednesday, 12 May	...	...	5	"	18£
Tuesday, 18 May	...	...	9	"	23£
Tuesday, 8 June,	...	...	10	"	16£
Wednesday, 23 June	...	...	5	"	13£
Wednesday, 23 June	...	...	3	"	9£
Saturday, 26 June	...	...	4	"	12£
Friday, 2 July	...	...	5	"	17£
Thursday, 15 July	...	...	8	"	19£
Monday, 26 July	...	...	6	"	17£
Saturday, 31 July	...	...	9	"	...

<sup>1</sup> Easter Day this year was 4 April.

<sup>2</sup> The feast of "the Close of Easter (Clausi Paschæi) was the week beginning the Sunday after Easter. See Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, 1891, p. 73.

Friday, 6 Aug.	...	...	...	...	7	"	...
Tuesday and } 10 and 11 Aug.	...	...	...	7	"	"	...
Wednesday } 10 and 11 Aug.	...	...	...	7	"	"	...
Friday, 20 Aug.	...	...	...	...	6	"	12£
Thursday, 26 Aug.	...	...	...	...	4	"	3£
Monday, 30 Aug.	...	...	...	...	3	"	4£

Total 160 assays and 11£ down to 31 Aug., 1249.

[Tuesday] 7 Sept.	...	...	...	...	7	assays and 14£
Thursday and } 16 and 17 Sept.	...	...	...	4	"	25£
Friday } 16 and 17 Sept.	...	...	...	4	"	25£
Thursday, 23 Sept.	...	...	...	2	"	13£
Thursday, 30 Sept.	...	...	...	2	"	15£
Monday, 4 Oct.	...	...	...	6	"	8£

From the forges of Thomas Gherard and William Bor.

Saturday, 30 Oct.	...	...	...	...	11	"	10£
Wednesday 17 (or 24) Nov.	...	...	...	5	"	"	5£
Friday, 3 Dec.	...	...	...	3	"	"	23£
Wednesday, 15 Dec.	...	...	...	4	"	"	4£
Wednesday, 22 Dec.	...	...	...	4	"	"	11£
Friday, 14 Jan., 1249-50	...	...	...	1	"	"	11£
Thursday, 27 Jan.	...	...	...	2	"	"	11£

From the forge of Thomas Gherard.

Friday, 28 Jan.	...	...	...	...	2	assays and 5£
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From the forges of William Bor and Thomas Gherard.

Thursday, 3 Feb., 1249-50	...	...	...	9	assays and 20£	
Wednesday, 9 Feb. <sup>1</sup>	...	...	...	3	"	6£

Sum Total, 231 assays and 6£.

The sum of the pence coined is £7,167.

It seems certain that this is not an account of assays made of the coins in the sense of testing their weight or fineness, for it contains no allusion to the result of any such test. It is an account of the total quantity of money struck, "assay" signifying that quantity

<sup>1</sup> Easter Day, 1250, was on 27 March, therefore Ash Wednesday was 9 Feb. The 34th year of Henry III. began 28 Oct., 1249.

from which a coin or coins were taken and put into a box called a Pix, which would be taken up to London whenever an order was sent for it, and there tested in presence of some of the King's Council.<sup>1</sup>

On the first skin are entered 151 assays, 289 lbs., and 20s., and it is endorsed Total 160 assays and 11 lbs. Thus 20s. being equal to 1 lb., there are 290 lbs., and if 31 lbs. went to an assay, the total comes out as endorsed.

On the two skins together are entered 216 assays and 471 lbs. (reckoning the 20s. as 1 lb.); and at the foot is entered, Sum total 231 assays and 6 lbs. The same reckoning of 31 lbs. to an assay makes this total correct.

Below the total is entered, Sum of the Pence, VII mill CLX I<sup>ii</sup>, but there is a space between the LX and the I, and a little flaw in the parchment. The Tower lb. (=11 $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. Troy) was made into 240 pence, equal to £1 by tale; so that each penny weighed 24 Tower grains, equal to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  Troy grains; 231 assays and 6 lbs., at 31 lbs. to the assay, make 7,167 lbs., and no doubt the sum intended to be entered is £7,167 in coined money.

The date of this Roll shows that it represents the first money coined in Shrewsbury under Henry III. It may be that it also represents the whole of that coinage, but even so it shows that a considerable amount of money was issued from the Shrewsbury mint, much more than is equivalent in weight to £20,000 of modern silver money, and certainly equivalent to a great deal more than this in purchasing power.

<sup>1</sup> Thus the Abbot of St. Edmunds was ordered in 12 Edward II. to send to the Exchequer "ministros suos cambii sui cum omnibus Pixedibus de assaio capto de moneta Regis monetata in eodem Cambio," where taking an assay seems clearly to signify taking coins to be tested, and not to signify testing coins.—Madox's *Hist. of the Exchequer*, i., 293, n. Under Edward III., and later, 2s. out of every 100 lb. weight was reserved for the Pix.—*Rud.* i., 70, 71.

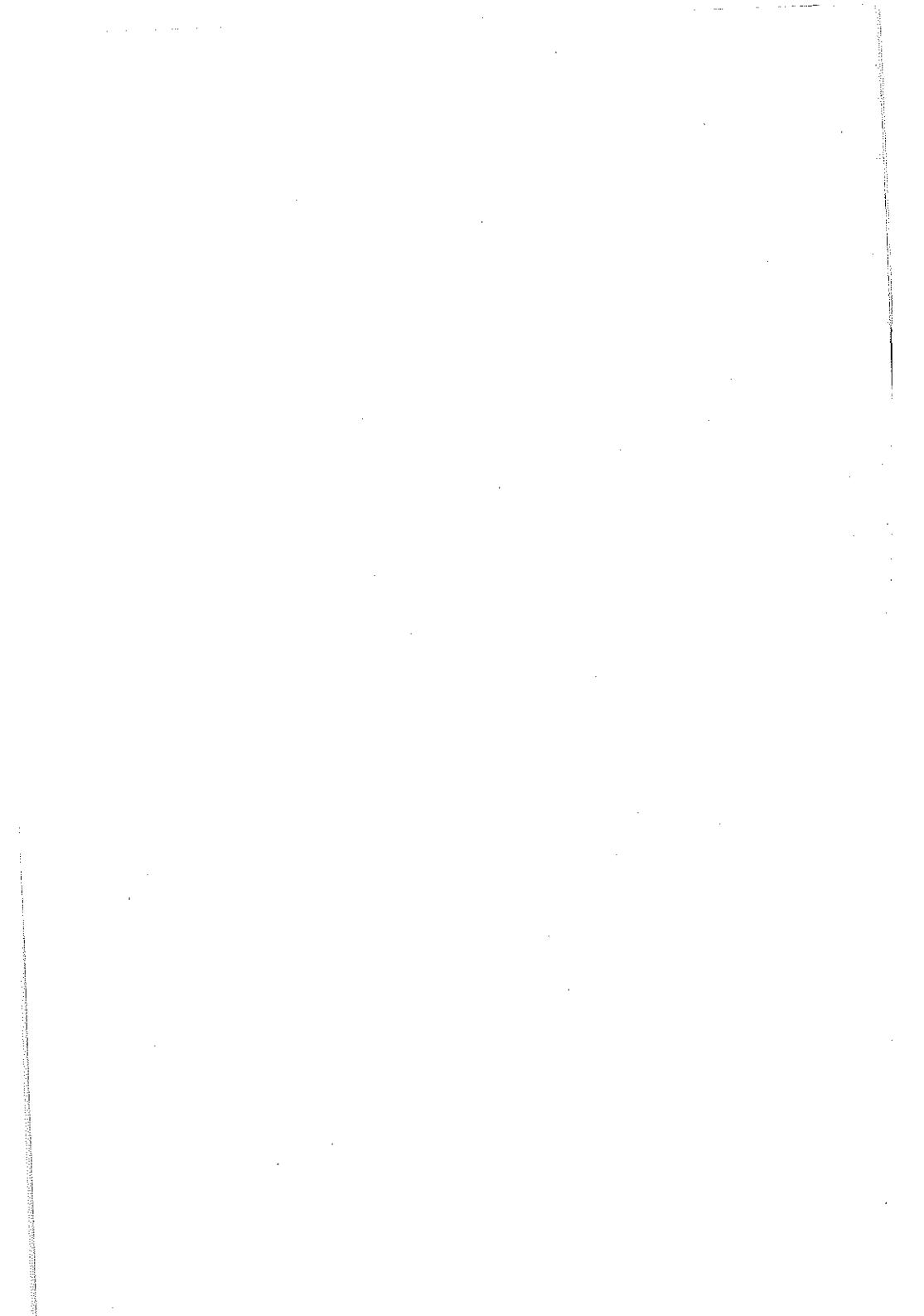
This, however, was the last regular coinage at Shrewsbury, for the mint here, which had existed for more than 300 years, was permanently discontinued by Edward I., and was never revived except for a few months during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I.

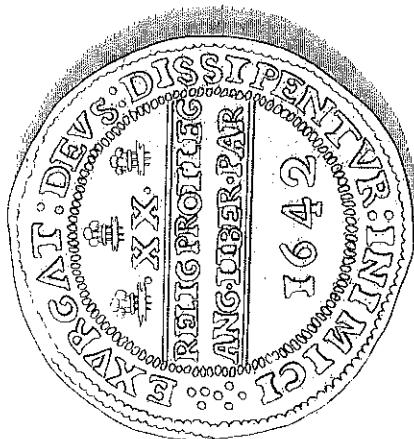
Charles I., 1642.

When King Charles left London in the year 1642 the mint at the Tower fell into the hands of the Parliament, but that at Aberystwyth, which was leased to Thomas Bushell, remained loyal. At Wellington the King made a public declaration on the 19th September that he would "preserve the Protestant religion, the known laws of the land, and the just privileges and freedom of Parliament."<sup>1</sup> The next day he arrived at Shrewsbury, and on the 28th he informed the gentlemen of the County that he had sent for a mint to come thither. This was the Aberystwyth mint, which soon arrived, and which coined at Shrewsbury a great part of the plate sent to the King by the Universities, as well as the King's own household plate, and that sent by the gentry of Shropshire and Wales. On the 21st Oct., 1642, a 20s. piece struck in Shrewsbury was issued to each Colonel, a 10s. or 5s. piece to each inferior officer, and a half crown to each private soldier. The obverse of these pieces was similar to, and sometimes from the same dies as, those struck at Aberystwyth; but on the reverse was recorded in an abbreviated form the Wellington declaration, RELIG. PROT., LEG. ANG., LIBER. PAR., across the field, with the text Exurgat Deus Dissipentur Inimici around it. Above the declaration, in the field, are plumes, and below it the date. But Owen and Blakeway are mistaken in saying that these coins dated

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<sup>1</sup> An old print representing the making of this declaration was in the Archaeological Exhibition in Shrewsbury this year, 1898.





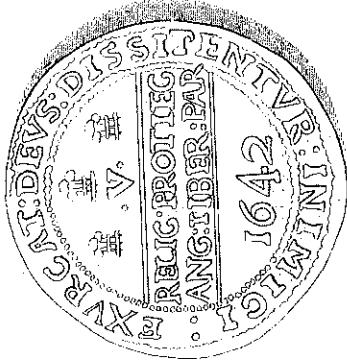
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2



COINS OF CHARLES I. PLATE 5.



3

4





1642 can only have been struck in Shrewsbury, for the mint was transferred to Oxford, and arrived there on the 3rd January, and as the calendar year at that time did not end till the 25th March, coins struck at Oxford in that January, February, and March would bear the same date, 1642. It is, therefore, only the earlier coins of this date which belong to Shrewsbury, and it appears clear on a comparison of the coins (see Hawkins, p. 320), that the earlier ones are those on which the plumes spring from a large coronet without bands, as on the half crown and on the obverse of the crown in our plate 5, and that the dies on which the plumes spring from a smaller coronet with bands underneath it, as on the pound and half pound in our plate 4 (where, however, the coronet is erroneously represented as a mere bar above the bands), are later. The coins, therefore, which have both on obverse and reverse the large coronet without bands are the only ones now attributed to Shrewsbury. They are all of silver, and are as follows:—

Pounds. Our plate iv., 1 represents a pound struck at Oxford, but shows the size and general appearance of the Shrewsbury ones, which are as follows:—

Obv. King crowned and holding sword, on horseback, to left, small rudely formed horse with neck arched, plume behind King.

There are the following varieties, all of which are in the British Museum:—

1. M.M. on both sides five pellets, no ground under horse. CAROLUS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX. Rev. EXURGAT DEUS DISSIPENTUR INIMICI. RELIG PROT LEG ANGL LIBER PAR. Above the inscription the figures xx to mark the value, and three plumes. Below it 1642. B.M. Rud. xxiii. 2, obverse only, the reverse connected with it in the plate is wrong.

2. M.M. on obv. Plume? Horse smaller, inferior work, arms under horse, like Rud. xxiii. 1, but no cannon. MAG BRITAN FR. ET HIB. Rev. same die? as No. 1. B.M.

3. Similar, but smaller and thicker, no M.M. on obv., two pellets on rev., plume placed higher in field. MAGN. BRIT. FRA. ET HI. ANGLI. LIBERT. PAR. B.M.

4. Similar, but M.M. on both sides two pellets, plume immediately behind King's head, cannon among the arms, MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. Rev. only one plume in field over xx. ANG. LIBER. PAR. B.M. Snelling, xii. 16.

Half Pounds. Like the pounds, but with x instead of xx above inscription. Our plate iv., 2, is an Oxford half pound, but is similar in general appearance to the Shrewsbury ones. There are the following varieties, all in the British Museum :—

1. M.M. obv. nine pellets, rev. five, no ground under horse, which is from the same punch as Pound No. 1. MAG BRI FRA ET HIB. Rev. RELIG PROT LEG ANGL LIBER PARL. B.M. Snelling, xii., 13.

2. Single pellet instead of M.M. on obv., two on rev. A single line under the horse, which is like that on Pound No. 2. Legends as Pound No. 4, but HIBER. B.M. This is exactly like the crown piece figured in Ruding, xxiii., 5.

3. Arms on ground under horse, M.M. obv. plume, rev. two pellets, no plume behind king, legends as last but HI. B.M.

Crowns. Like the pounds, but v instead of xx.

1. Obv. ground but no arms under horse, no M.M., legend CAROLUS: D: G: MAG: BRIT: FRAN: ET: HIBER: REX. This obverse die was also used with an Oxford reverse, and is so represented in our plate v., 3. Rev. Legend EXURGAT: DEUS DISSIPENTUR: INIMICI: RELIG: PROT: LEG: ANG: LIBER: PAR:, being exactly like the Oxford reverse in our plate, except that there is one dot instead of two between the words of the inscription, and the plumes are of the Shrewsbury, not the Oxford shape. Rud. xxiii., 5.

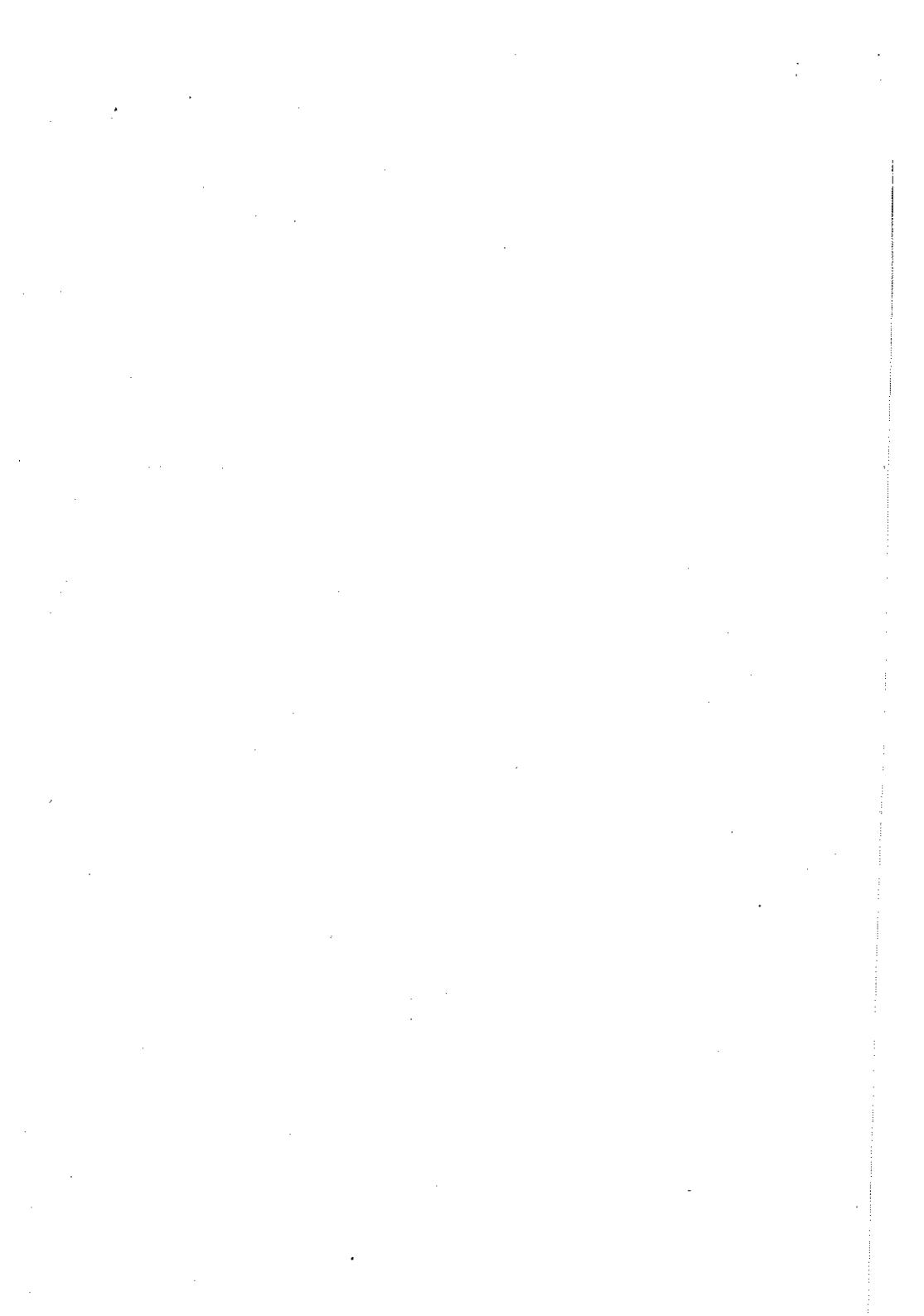
2. Exactly the same but with seven dots for mint mark on the reverse. B.M.

Half Crowns. Like the pounds, but generally with no figures indicating value.

1. King's head touching the inner circle, which is pierced by his sword. Plumes behind King, no ground under horse, M.M. open book: CAROLUS D.G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB.

PLATE VI.





REX. This obverse, as it has the open book which was an Aberystwyth mint mark, was probably executed there, but used at Shrewsbury with a reverse executed in Shrewsbury. Rev. No M.M., two pellets before each word of legend, which commences at the side, a single plume with a pellet on each side of it above the inscription, which is, between two lines, RELIG PROT LEG ANGL LIBERT PAR. *Num. Chron., N.S.* vi, 152.

2. Very like the last, but five pellets crosswise for M.M. on obv., MAG: BRI: FRA: ET: HIB: REX. Rev. like the last, but one pellet before each word of the legend, three plumes above inscription, which reads ANG. LIBER. PAR. The reverse is much more coarsely executed than the obverse. B.M.

3. Different figure, like that used afterwards at Oxford, plume behind King, ground under horse, no M.M. MAG: BR: FRAN. ET: HIB: Rev. exactly like the last, but from a different die. B.M. Pl. v, 4.

4. Obv. from same die as last, rev. similar, but a single plume with the figures 2. 6, indicating the value, on each side of it above the inscription, which is the same as No. 1, but ANG for ANGL. B.M. Hawkins (647).

5. Obv. similar, but no ground under horse, BR FR ET HIB. Rev. as last. B.M., or reading ANGL. B.M.

6. Obv. from same die as last. Rev. as No. 1, but one pellet before each word of legend, ANG, B.M. Pl. vi, 11.

#### Shilling.

Obv. King's bust to left, hair long, armour, falling lace collar, plume before face, xii. behind, all within inner circle, M.M. book, CAROLUS. D.G. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HI. REX. Rev. No M.M., legend EXURGAT. DEUS. DISSIPENTUR. INIMICI. beginning at side. Inscription between two lines, RELIG. PROT. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PAR., 3 plumes above, 1642 below. B.M. Hawkins (648). Or with M.M. plume on obverse, and reading BR. FR. ET. HIB. The reverse is identical with the last, but not from the same die. B.M. Pl. vi, 12.

No smaller coins of Shrewsbury are known. Very probably none were struck, as the larger denominations would be the most pressingly required at first.

The mint was not worked more than about two months in Shrewsbury. Clarendon says it was erected here more for reputation than for use, as for want of workmen and instruments they could not coin a

thousand pounds a week.<sup>1</sup> The first money seems to have been issued from it on the 21st Oct., and before the 21st December orders had been given for it to be removed to Oxford, where it arrived in twelve carts or thereabouts on the 3rd January.<sup>2</sup> After this no coins were struck here during the rebellion, nor has any mint been established here since.

The Mint is traditionally said to have been located in a building of which some remains still exist behind what was formerly the Leopard Inn, but is now Noblett's confectioner's shop, near the bottom of Pride Hill, almost opposite its junction with High Street. This building contains some round arches which are apparently Norman, and its situation appears to correspond with that of Bennett's Hall as described in a suit<sup>3</sup> tried before the bailiffs of Shropshire, 28 Sept., 1378, in which Haghmond Abbey claimed and obtained from "the Lord John Ludlow in the town of Salop a rent of 5/- from 3 shops near the angle near the lane called Rowshillis-lane and from a tenement formerly called Bennetteshalle, opposite the Heystrete." It seems from the map of Shrewsbury in Speed's *Chronicle* that Rouxhill Lane was the Lane now called Rowhill Bank leading down towards the Welsh Bridge just opposite High Street, so that the building in question may very well have been part of Bennett's Hall. No allusion is made in this suit to the mint, which had then only been discontinued in Shrewsbury for about 100 years, therefore if any mint was ever worked in this building, as tradition says, it was no doubt the mint worked by Bushell in Shrewsbury for Charles I. from Oct. to Dec. 1642, the last mint ever worked here, and therefore the mint most likely to be recorded by tradition.

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. of Rebellion*, iii., 262.

<sup>2</sup> Owen and Blakeway, i., 426.

<sup>3</sup> See *Shrop. Arch. Trans.*, i., 207.

HUMFREY KYNASTON'S PARDON (1516),  
AND WILL (1534).

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

THE following documents, hitherto unpublished, are in the possession of the Rev. W. C. E. Kynaston of Hardwick, by whose kind permission they are here for the first time printed. They contain a pardon, dated 20 May, 1516, by Henry VIII. to Humfrey Kynaston, commonly known as "Wild Humphrey," and who was outlawed in 1491, for all his transgressions and offences; and his last will, which was dated 1 May, 1534, and was proved at Oswestry on the 16th of January, 1534-5. It is clear, therefore, that the initials and date "H. K. 1564" carved on the walls of Kynaston's cave at Nesscliffe are an unwarranted fabrication of later date.

The pedigree entered at the Visitation of Salop in 1623 states that Humfrey Kynaston of Morton, within the lordship of Knockin (2nd son of Sir Roger Kynaston of Middle and Hordley, Sheriff of Salop 1461 and 1470, by his second wife Elizabeth, sister of Richard Grey, Lord Powis), was twice married. His first wife was Marion, daughter of William ap Griffith ap Robin, by whom he had issue:—(1) Edward, who died s.p., and (2) Elizabeth (? Ysabella), wife of John Trevor of Oswestry. He married secondly Elizabeth (? Ysabella) daughter of Meredith ap Howell ap Morrice of Oswestry, and by her had further issue,—(3) Edward of Hordley, his heir living in 1584, married twice and left 20 children; (4) Robert, died without issue; (5) Roger, of Morton,

married and had a large family ; (6) Margaret, wife of John ap Ivan ap Owen, and (7) Thomasina, who died without issue.

His Will shows that his second wife was named Ysabella, and not Elizabeth, as stated in the Visitation pedigree. His bequests for religious purposes show, too, that the tradition that he sold himself to the powers of evil could not be true. He was, presumably, buried in Welshpool Church, on the right side of the chancel. His nephews named in his Will were sons of his sisters Margaret Hanmer and Jane Corbet. From the Pardon it would appear that his outlawry was reversed eighteen years before his death. This Pardon is, curiously enough, not enrolled amongst the Patent Rolls in the Public Record Office.

In connection with these documents reference should be made to the pedigree of Kynaston given in the *Visitation of Shropshire* 1623 (Harleian Society, vol. xxix., p. 295) ; also to a paper on The Kynaston Family, in the *Transactions* (Second Series), vi., 209—222.

The Humphrey Kynaston, gent., who presented a Petition to the Bailiffs in 1618, was apparently a great-grandson of the outlaw. (See *Transactions* (Second Series), ii., 68). A note in the printed Visitation (p. 295), states that 'Among the banners of those who entered France 16 June, 1513, occurs : "Shrop.—Homffray Kynaston and Thomas Trentham a C men wyth owtten standert,' (Cotton MS. Cleopatra, C. v.).' Can this warrior have been identical with Wild Humphrey ? If so, may not his services for the King in France have had something to do with his obtaining a pardon less than three years later ? It will be noticed that the testator calls his first wife's father "esquire" in his Will ; and this disproves Gough's statement in his *History of Middle* (1875 edition, pp. 28-29), that both his wives were of mean birth. Gough says :—

After Sir Roger Kinaston's decease, his younger son Humphry Kinaston (who for his dissolute and riotous liveing was called

the wild Humphry) was tenant of this castle). Hee had two wives, but both of soe meane birth, that they could not lay claime to any Coat of Armes, as appeares by the Card of Kynaston's Armes, which Mr. Edward Kynaston of Oateley shewed mee not long before his death. I have not heard of any children which wild Humphry had, but I have heard of much debt that hee had contracted; and being outlawed in debt, he left Myddle Castle (which hee had suffered to grow ruinous, for want of repaire), and went and sheltered himself in a cave near to Nesselcliffe, which to this day is called Kynaston's cave, and of him the people tell almost as many romantick storyes, as of the great outlawe Robin Whood."

The suggestion that he had no children is disproved by his Will and by the Visitation. It may be added that his Indictment for murder is preserved in the Public Record Office.

*Humphrey Kynaston's Pardon.*

Henricus dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Omnibus Balliis et fidelibus suis ad quos presentes litere peruerenterint salutem.—Sciatis quod nos de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris pardonauiimus remisimus et relaxauimus Humfrido Kynaston armigero seu quocunque alio nomine censeatur omnimodos prodi'cones murdra raptus mulierum rebelliones insurrecc'ones felonias conspirac'ones cambipartias manutenencias confederac'ones riotas routas retenc'ones et conuenticula illicita imbraciarias insidiac'ones atque alias transgressiones offensas negligentias extorc'ones mesprisiones ignorancias contemptus concelementa forisfacturas et decepc'ones per ipsum humfridum ante presentem diem qualitercunque facta siue perpetrata Acetiam omnia singula iudicia versus ipsum super premissis seu eorum aliquo reddita siue reddenda adiudicata vel adiudicanda et execuc'ones eorundem. Atque eciam sectam pacis nostre que ad nos versus ipsum humiridum pertinet pro premissis seu aliquo premissorum necnon utlagatis si que in ipsum humfridum hijs occasionibus seu earum aliqua fuerit promulgata et firmam pacem nostram ei inde concedimus Ita tamen quod stet recto in curia nostra si quis versus eum loqui voluerit de premissis vel aliquo premissorum. In cuius rei testimonium

276 HUMFREY KYNASTON'S PARDON AND WILL.

has literas nostros fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die maij anno regni nostri octauo,  
Clerk

(*In dorso*)

*Humfrey Kynastones p'done 18—228*

20 May 8 Hen. 1517 qu. 1518

*W. 115.*

N.B.—Part of a seal is attached having on the obverse the figure of a saint (?), and on the reverse the king armed and on horseback, but no legend.

Henry, by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland to all his bailiffs and lieges to whom these present letters shall come, Greeting—Know ye that we, of our special grace as well as of certain knowledge and of our own will and motion, have pardoned remitted and released to Humfrey Kynaston, Esquire, or by whatever other name he is recognised, all kinds of treasons, murders, rapes of women, rebellions, insurrections, felonies, conspiracies, champarties, maintenances, confederations, riots, routs, withholdings, and unlawful assemblies, briberies, lyings-in-wait, as well as all other transgressions, offences, negligences, extortions, oversights, ignorances, contempts, concealments, forfeits and deceitful-injuries by the same Humfrey before this present time in whatsoever way done or perpetrated. And moreover, all and singular the judgments against the same person in regard of the premisses or any one of the premisses rendered or to be rendered, adjudicated or to be adjudicated, and the executions thereof. And also the suit of our peace which pertains on our part against the same Humfrey in regard of the premisses or any one of the premisses as well as from the outlawries if any shall have been issued against the same Humfrey, from these charges or any one of them and thenceforward we grant to him our firm peace in such a manner that he may stand the justice of our court, if any person shall desire to charge him in regard of the premisses or any one of the premisses. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be issued. Witness myself at Westminster on the twentieth day of May in the eighth year of our reign (A.D. 1516)

Clerk.

*Testamentum Humfridi Kynaston.*

In Dei nomine Amen. primo die Maij anno domini millesimo  
 ecccc<sup>imo</sup> tricesimo quarto: Ego Humffridus Kynaston armiger  
 sane mentis et memorie existens, eger tamen in corpore/ condo  
 testamentum meum in hunc modum: In primis lego animam  
 meam Deo omnipotenti beate Marie Virginis et omnibus  
 sanctis: Corpusque meum sepeliendum in summo cancelario  
 ecclesie de pola ad dextrum latus: Item lego summo altari  
 ecclesie predicte iij<sup>or</sup> solidos pro decimis meis oblitis: Item  
 lego ad inueniendum unum capellatum idoneum ad celebran-  
 dum pro anima mea et animabus parentum meorum octo marcas:  
 Item lego diuersis cereis (*sic*) et omnia alia necessaria circa  
 sepulturam meam ad visum executorum meorum: Item lego  
 omnia mea terras et tenementa ybicunque jacent siue in  
 Anglia tam in Walia filio meo Edward Kynaston et heredibus  
 suis preter mea terras et tenementa jacentia in dominio de  
 Knokyn quod ffeoffauit certo ffeoffamento ad vsum Ysabelle  
 uxoris mee et Rogeri Kynaston filij mei junioris ut patet in  
 carta mea inde confecta: Item volo quod omnia instrumenta  
 siue munimenta per me facta de predictis terris et tenementis  
 predictis filijs meis stent firma rata et immobilia imperpetuum  
 ad vsum et proficuum predictorum secundum tenorem eorum: Item  
 volo quod Johannes Corbett de Le nepos meus gubernat  
 omnia mea terras et tenementa donec et quousque omnia mea  
 debita per eum sint plenarie soluta: proviso semper quod  
 dictus Johannes Corbett administrat omnia necessaria Ysabelle  
 uxori mee et dictis filijs meis ad eorum sustentac'oem de pro-  
 ficuis omnium terrarum et tenementorum meorum quamdiu  
 stent in manu sua ad solucionem debitorum meorum: Et  
 postea omnia mea terre et tenementa ut supra remaneant  
 dictis filijs meis: Item dico in ultima mee voluntate sub peri-  
 culo anime mee coram testibus subscriptis quod non feci nec  
 sigillaui aliquid statum de aliquibus terris et tenementis meis  
 ad primam uxorem meam nominatam Marianam filiam  
 Willelmi ap griffin ap Robyn armigeri nec per aliquem attor-  
 natum fieri feci et hoc ut respondeo (*sic*) coram deo omnipotenti  
 die Judicij: Et dictus Willelmus debebit in maritagio inde  
 triginta libras sterlingorum quod non fui solutus: Item dico  
 quod Ricardus ap Rece de villa Oswestrie fecerit in generali  
 aquitancia de omnibus munimentis et obligacionibus per me  
 et fidejussores meos factis dicto Ricardo magistro Ricardo  
 Kyffin Johanni Kyffin clericis et Ieuau lloit generoso con-  
 cernentibus mortem magistri Thome Kyffin rectoris de ffelton  
 aber: Item lego Johanni treuor et Ysabelle vxori sue quadra-

ginta marcas sterlingorum in condic'one quod si dictus Johannes treuor (*et*) Edwardus pater eius faciant statum de certis suis terris in Maisbroc et vndecim solidos (*et*) octo denarios supra coparcenariam Howel ap Dackyn de molendino vocato Melin Vaisbroc : Item ordino et constituo meos executores Johannem Corbett de Le armigerum Edwardum Kynaston et Rogerum Kynaston juniores filios meos ut ipsi deum pro oculis habent et disponent pro salute anime mee prout eis videbitur melius ac anime mee magis proficere : Item constituo meos supervisores ad videndum hunc testamentum et ultimam meam voluntatem esse completam fideliter cum effectu viz. Thomam Hanmer militem nepotem meum Ricardum ap Meredith Johannes tanad Johannem ap Ricardi lloit et Robertum tanad ; Hjjs testibus presentibus Magistro Johanni Kyffin Clerico Johanni Kynaston Clerico domino Ricardo ap dauid capellano de ffelton aber Rogero Kynaston Johanni griffin Ricardi ap Dio Bache Johanni Wynne ap geffrey Johanni ap dauid Thome ap eignon Thome ap Henrici et alijs multis.

(*In dorso*)

Probatum fuit hunc presens testamentum pro valore et approbatum in ecclesia parochiali sancti Oswaldi de Oswestria xv<sup>to</sup> die mensis Januarij anno domini millesimo cccccxxxiii<sup>to</sup> coram Magistro Ricardo Kyffin in decretis baccalario Commisario principalis (*sic*) archiepiscopi Cantuariensis neconon Assauensis episcopi infra Marchiam et Powisiam illoque testamento per (? prius) legitime habito declarato et proclamato illius testamenti execuc'o siue hunc (*sic*) testamentum bonorū execuc'o et administrac'o commissus fuit executoribus infra scriptis prenominatis in forma juris juratis. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum officij nostri presentibus appositum die et loco subscriptis coram hjs testibus Ricardo Walker domino Roberto ap Meredith et Radulpho Ireland.

*Testament of Humfrey Kynaston.*

In the name of God, Amen, on the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and thirty four I Humfrey Kynaston Esquire being of sound mind and memory, but sick in body, do frame my testament after this manner First of all I bequeath my soul to God Almighty to the blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints and my body to be buried in the high chancel of the church of Pool on the right side ; Also I bequeath to the high altar of the aforesaid church four shillings for my tithes forgotten ; I also bequeath for finding one fit chaplain to say mass for my soul and the souls of

my parents eight marks; Also I bequeath for certain wax-candles and all other things necessary at my burying to the discretion of my executors; Also I bequeath all my lands and tenements wherever they lie whether in England or in Wales to my son Edward Kynaston and his heirs with the exception of my lands and tenements lying in the demesne of Knokyn which I have enfeoffed by a certain enfeoffment to the use of Ysabella my wife and Roger Kynaston my younger son as appears in a certain deed made for that purpose; Also I will that all instruments and documents made by me concerning the aforesaid lands and tenements to my aforesaid sons shall stand firm, established and unmoveable for ever for the use and profit of the aforesaid (*persons*) according to the tenor of them; Also I will that John Corbet of Le my nephew do manage all my lands and tenements until and up to the time when all my debts be fully discharged by him: provided always that the said John Corbett provide all necessaries for Ysabella my wife and my said sons for their sustenance out of the revenues of all my lands and tenements as long as they remain in his hand for the payment of my debts: and afterward, that all my lands and tenements should remain as above for my said sons; Also I declare in my last will at the peril of my soul before the witnesses underwritten that I have not executed nor sealed any estate of any of my lands and tenements to my first wife by name Marian daughter of William ap Griffin ap Robyn esquire nor have I caused this to be done by any attorney and this (I declare) as I shall answer before God Almighty in the day of judgment: And the aforesaid William will be owing in the matter of dower thereupon thirty pounds sterling which I have not been paid Also I declare that Richard ap Rece of the town of Oswestry has made in general acquittance respecting all documents and bonds made by me and my bondsmen to the said Richard to Master Richard Kyffin John Kyffin clerks and to Ieuau Iloit gentleman concerning the death of master Thomas Kyffin rector of ffelton aber: Also I bequeath to John Trevor and Ysabella his wife forty marks sterling on condition that if the said John Trevor (and) Edward his father shall make an estate of certain of their lands in Maesbroc and (*pay*) eleven shillings and eightpence upon the co-partnership of Howel ap Dackyn concerning the mill called Melin Vaisbroc; Also I ordain and appoint as my executors John Corbett of Le esquire Edward Kynaston and Roger Kynaston junior my sons, that they have God before their eyes and dispose for the welfare of my soul as it shall seem best to them and most profitable for my soul; Also

I appoint as my supervisors to see that this my testament and last will be carried out faithfully with due effect that is to say Sir Thomas Hanmer my nephew, Richard ap Meredith, John Tanad, John ap Richard Lloit and Robert Tanad. These witnesses being present Master John Kyffin clerk, John Kynaston clerk, Sir Richard ap David, chaplain of ffelton aber, Roger Kynaston, John Gruffin, Richard ap Dio Bache, John Wynne ap Geffrey, John ap David, Thomas ap Eignon, Thomas ap Henry and many others.

This present testament was proved according to valuation and approved in the parish church of St. Oswald of Oswestry on the 16th day of the month of January in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and thirty-four before Master Richard Kyffin, bachelor in decrees, Commissary principal of the archbishop of Canterbury as also of the Bishop of St. Asaph within the Marches and Powisland and by that testament then lawfully had declared and proclaimed, &c., &c.

In testimony whereof the seal of our office is to these presents affixed on the day and place underwritten before these witnesses Richard Walker, Sir Robert ap Meredith and Ralph Ireland.

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