

2nd Series, Vol. XII., Part I.

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
Shropshire Archaeological
AND
Natural History Society.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

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PART I.
2ND SERIES,
VOL. XII., 1900.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

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SEQUESTRATION PAPERS OF SIR RICHARD
FIRST BARON NEWPORT, AND
SIR FRANCIS HIS SON.

EDITED BY WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

THE Proceedings of the Committee for compounding with malignants arising out of the Civil War in the reign of Charles I., form a very essential part of the history of that unhappy time, and the records of no county can be considered complete that do not give full details of the heavy exactions demanded by the triumphant party from their defeated opponents. A mere list of the sums total is far from conveying an adequate notion of the injustice and severity with which the business was transacted. The following transcripts from the original documents in the State Paper Office were made by Mr. G. B. Morgan, and were purchased from him by our Society.

SIR RICHARD, FIRST BARON NEWPORT.

When Charles I. came to the important and far-reaching determination to break with the Parliament, and raise a military force on which he could fully rely to maintain his position independent of that body, he received the welcome message from the assembled grand jury of Shropshire that they were ready to "put the country in a posture of arms for his defence," and were resolved "to adventure their lives and fortunes in defence of his royal and sacred person," a pledge which those who signed it afterwards amply fulfilled. This key note struck by the county was shortly afterwards taken up by the Corporation of Shrewsbury, though in

a more subdued strain, who "agreed that if the King's Majesty came to this town, He shall have free access into it, and the town will make the best entertaynment these troublesome times afford." Twenty-one days after the last message reached him, he entered Shrewsbury by the Stone Gate, having been "received near this town by three fair foot companies of the trained bands, and a hundred horse; and afterwards by the Mayor, Aldermen, and liveries, all ranked in a very comely manner; they and all the people shouting with great joy throughout the whole town to the Court Gates."¹ "After his Majesty, there entered the Banner Royal at the head of the Lord General's regiment, then the cannon, munition, and six foot regiments more, which are quartered about the town."²

Eight days later the King met the assembled gentlemen of the county, and gave his version of the state of affairs, conjuring them to advance him pecuniary assistance, and as an example to them said that he was ready to mortgage his land, and melt his plate, to meet the requirements of his army. The response was prompt and bountiful. Thomas Bushell's mint was set to work, much silver plate was reduced in his melting-pot, and the clamour of the soldiers for their pay was satisfied. Large sums of money were brought to the King's exchequer, in return for which he conferred the honour of knighthood on some, a baronetcy on Thomas Edwards, Esq., and a peerage on Sir Richard Newport, the latter having contributed £6,000 to the royal purse.

Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall, the representative of one of the oldest, most honourable, and wealthy families of Shropshire, was the eldest son of Sir Francis Newport, Knt., from whom he inherited his estates, "a heritage," says Eyton, "than which none greater has accrued to any single family since the advent of the

¹ The Council House.

² Sir William Boswell in Bouverie's MSS. Hist MSS. Com. Report, 10, Appendix, vi. 86.

Normans." He matriculated at Oxford from Brasenose College, and graduated B.A. 12 June, 1607. He represented Shropshire in Parliament in 1614, was knighted at Theobalds, June 2, 1615, elected to represent the Borough of Shrewsbury in 1621-2; and was again returned by the county 1624-5, 1625, and 1628-9. In this latter year (1628) he was appointed High Sheriff of Shropshire.

It is somewhat remarkable that neither the name of Sir Richard Newport, nor the names of his two sons, Francis and Andrew, appear among those who signed the "Declaration and Protestation," agreed upon by the Grand Jury at the Assizes held for the county on the 8th of August (1642), to be presented to the King. Every man was strongly urged to add his name, for it was considered the test of fidelity to the royal cause, and he who refused was looked upon with suspicion. We find an explanation of Sir Richard's reluctance to sign in a letter he wrote to his brother-in-law, Sir Richard Levison, in which he requested him to use his influence with Lord Strange,¹ who was then on the point of coming into Shropshire to forward the King's cause, that he may not be made to engage himself to either side, so that he may be able to compose differences between them, as he had done on a former occasion. So anxious was he to hold a neutral position, that he wrote a second time (Sept. 16), only four days before the King's first coming to Shrewsbury, saying "by what you write of Lord Strange, that he is to join the King at Chester, it may be conjectured that his

¹ Lord Strange was son and heir apparent of William, Lord Derby; he succeeded his father this same month of September. The following extract is dated Sept. 9, 1642:—"Lord Strange is very active in this country [Cheshire] summoning all before him, and disarming those who come not, trying to induce men to come in by giving out that a Parliament army is coming towards them, which has done great spoil to the King's subjects; should there be occasion to raise men in Cheshire and Lancashire, and the House should make use of him, he doubts not to do them good service." Hist. MSS. Com. 5th Rept., p. 47.

Lordship comes not to this county before the King ; yet [it] is not certain but he may (he having an intention when I last writ unto you to have sent for me to him if he had then come "), "to have me to subscribe to certain protestations, conclusions, and agreements, which the Commissioners of Array have subscribed unto, and send about to others to get their hands unto." He then requests him to accomplish his desire expressed in his former letter that he should be excused from engaging himself to either side.

We must not suspect Sir Richard Newport of any lack of loyalty. All his subsequent conduct forbids it. Surveying the whole position he foresaw the tremendous consequences in which the nation would be involved if some restraints were not put upon the impetuous spirits of the Court.

He was not alone in entertaining such fears. So late as the 23rd of December, two months after the King had left Shropshire, and the battle of Edgehill had been fought, some of the most influential men of Cheshire drew up "An Agreement of Neutrality," with the concurrence of the Lords and Gentlemen of Array, and Deputy Lieutenants of that county ; but this project came to nothing, neutrality was impossible.

Of Sir Richard's, or as we must now call him, Lord Newport's¹ general conduct in public affairs, we have very little information. We are not sure that he actually bore arms in his Majesty's service, but his house at High Ercall was garrisoned at an early period, and continued for a long time to give trouble to the Parliamentary forces. The most we learn of his deeds is contained in the charges brought against him by the Parliamentary Committee, which are as follows :—
"That when Colonel Hunt made preparations for the defence of Shrewsbury [in 1642], Sir Richard Newport,

¹ He was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of the Realm by the title of Lord Newport of High Ercall. The Letters Patent bear date, at Bridgnorth, the 18th year of Charles I., 14th October (1642).

being there, craved and laboured Sir Francis Ottley to dissuade Colonel Hunt from proceeding in calling his men together—did not appear in the morning with Colonel Hunt and the Militia, but in the afternoon he did, with Sir Francis' colours in his hat, which the country taking notice of (the said Sir Richard had so far declared himself) grew discouraged, though they had appeared before for the Militia, which was far the greater pity, and fell off, looking upon Sir Richard as a man of vast estate, having many tenants, nearly allied to many gentlemen of quality in the county, by the marriage of his daughters (which are many¹) in this county. And the said Sir Richard would not be persuaded to stand for the Parliament, though he was much solicited thereto by his near neighbour, Mr. Charlton, having near 200 men now ready in the country to have joined with the said Colonel Hunt in defence of the Militia." The King, after he had left Shrewsbury, ordered Thomas Nicholls, Thomas Hunt, and Humphrey Mackworth to be apprehended, in consequence of what they "traitorously and rebelliously" did in contributing to the maintenance of the force under the Earl of Essex. The charge proceeds:—"And after this, the said Sir Richard was one of the forwardest of the Committee of Array, being one himself, to remove the magazine (which was by consent committed to the charge of certain well affected Aldermen in Shrewsbury) to Bridgnorth and Ludlow; all which we believe, being many of us present, was the loss of this town and county; and the cause why the King was encouraged to come to Shrewsbury, and had thereby means to raise his fresh army." "And the said Sir Richard Newport, when the King came to Shrewsbury, furnished him with a great loane of money and plate, to the value of £1000² at least, and a waggon

¹ He had six daughters.

² When this was written the Committee were ignorant of the £6,000 mentioned by Clarendon.

load of arms, and was very active with the rest of the Committee of Array for the raising of men, money, and arms, against the Parliament. And after placed a garrison in his own house at High Ercall, and for a long time maintained it at his own cost, where divers of our men were wounded and slain."

These charges, coming from his enemies, may be accepted as a true narrative of the important part played by Lord Newport on the King's behalf; and they must much redound to his honour in the opinion of all good royalists. In March, 1643, he was a prisoner in Coventry, and in October, 1645, a prisoner in Stafford, but by some means¹ he obtained his freedom, and seeing the rapid decline of the King's affairs, and being convinced that he could render no further help, he sought a refuge at Moulins, in France, and no more is heard of him till the sequestration of his estates was proceeded with.

On the 10th of February, 1645-6, there is imposed on Francis Newport the enormous fine of £16,687 13s. 3d.;² and in the April following, Lord Newport presented his petition, in which he pleads that his having been a long time in France, and much indisposed, he had been unhappily debarred from submitting himself to the Parliament, and from attending the Committee, and expressed a hope that this would not prejudice his case. Now that he found himself better able to cross the seas, he desired he may be admitted to his composition, and that his solicitor may have liberty to conduct his business till he could procure a pass to come over and attend to it himself.³ A pass was provided for him 21 May, ensuring him safe conduct past all the Courts of Guard and ports, so that he may come to London and

¹ Harcourt Leighton and Thomas Herbert when reporting the progress of the siege of Bristol in September, 1645, mention Lord Newport, with several other Lords, as being present in that city. It may have been from here that he obtained a passage to France. Hist. M. M. 13th Report, Duke of Portland's MSS.

² Paper No. IV.

³ Paper No. VI.

remain till June 6th;¹ but in the meantime he found himself quite unequal to the journey. By a certificate from Sir Theodore Mayhew and Dr. Lampreire, of a later date, he appears to have been afflicted with the "Numbe Palsey."² Permission was granted to Lady Newport³ to compound, in the absence of her husband, and the result was that a joint fine was imposed on Lord Newport and his son of £10,000.

Lord Newport died at Moulins, 8th February, 1650, one year after the execution of the King, and was buried there. In his will, dated 12th Nov., 1648, he wrote the following words:—"By the malignity of the recent times my family is dissolved, my chief house High Erccall, is ruined, my household stuffe and stocke sold from me, for having assisted the King."⁴

FRANCIS NEWPORT, FIRST EARL OF BRADFORD.

FRANCIS NEWPORT, the eldest son and heir of the first Baron Newport, by Rachel, daughter of Sir John Leveson, of Halling, Knight, was baptized at Wroxeter, 12th March, 1619-20, and received his early education at Donnington School, in that parish, where he had Richard Baxter, the well-known Nonconformist, for a schoolfellow. He was admitted a member of Gray's Inn, 12 August, 1633, and of the Inner Temple, November, 1634, and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 18th November, 1635. He entered upon public life before he had attained his majority,⁵ being elected for

¹ No. VII.

² No. XIV.

³ He married Rachel, daughter of Sir John Leveson of Halling, Co. Kent, Knight.

⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵ Owen and Blakeway, in their *History of Shrewsbury*, give the correct date of Francis Newport's birth in the Wroxeter Register, but strangely overlooked the fact that it was according to old style, and say:—"This young gentleman was but just eligible to serve in Parliament, having arrived at full age only on the 23rd day of the preceding February," falling into a common error, which the author of Mr. Newport's biography in the *Dict. of Nat. Biog.* seeks to repair by writing the date of birth 1618-19, for which there is no warrant,

the Borough of Shrewsbury to the Short Parliament, April 13, 1640, and again November 3 to the Long Parliament, William Spurstow, merchant, being his fellow Member. When the question came before the House, of the attainder of Lord Strafford in April, 1641, he had the courage to give his vote with the minority, by which he secured the approbation of the more ardent royalists, and the contempt of the majority of the House. Following the example of his father, he declined to sign the "Declaration and Protestation" agreed upon by the Grand Jury at Shrewsbury Assizes, in August, 1642, probably for the same reasons—"that he may be able to compose differences between them." Finding the temper of the House uncongenial, he absented himself from its sittings, which in the same month provoked an order of the House, to the effect "that Sir Richard Leveson, Mr. Francis Newport, Sir Richard Lee, Sir Robert Howard, members of the House, be forthwith summoned by the Serjeant at Arms, his deputy or deputies, to make repair to the said House to do their service there," which was delivered at Stafford on the 20th of August. This may mean at Trentham or Lilleshall, the two residences of Sir Richard Levison, but probably the former. This necessitated Mr. Newport keeping out of the way, and serves to explain his letter of the 23rd of this month to Sir Francis Ottley, written from his father's house at High Ercall. Being the only letter extant that passed between them at this critical time, I may be excused for reproducing it here :—"Sir, I desired Dr. Smyth to wryte you word that I did intend then to bee in Shrewsbury on Wednesday next, but I have met with occasions since, that make it doubtful, and therefore, understanding that you have a desire to speak with mee, I have now sent to you to let you know that I will meet you today, eyther at Tom Eyton's, or at a little Alehouse in the longwood (the man's name is Purslow), which you find best for your conveniency; I shall be at eyther place by 4 a'clock in the afternoon; pray send me an answer

whether you'll come or noe; and if you doe, which of the places before named you will come to, and you shall there find, Sir, your Affectionate friend and servant Fra. Newport. High Ercall, Aug. 23, 1642. Tuesday morning."¹ The first place named was the house of their common friend, shortly afterwards Sir Thomas Eyton, of Eyton-upon-the-Wildmoors; the second place a lone, retired spot near the south-west end of the Wrekin—the one eleven and the other eight miles from Shrewsbury. There can be little doubt of the object Sir Francis Ottley had for seeking this interview. He was earnestly engaged at this time in uniting the gentlemen of Shropshire in a combined course of action in support of the cause of the King. A very considerable number of the clergy, and prominent men of the neighbourhood, were holding back, or assuming a neutral position, and Sir Francis was fully aware that if he could procure the co-operation of Mr. Newport, it would be an immense advantage. Whether the interview took place and, if so, what was its result, we are alike ignorant.

The next we hear of Mr. Newport is from the pen of Mr. Hyde, afterwards Lord Clarendon, who relates the bestowal of the Barony on Sir Richard Newport. As Mr. Francis Newport was the active agent in this affair, it appears more appropriate to introduce the narrative here. The King arrived in Shrewsbury September 10th, and finally left it for Bridgnorth on the 12th October, during which period Mr. Francis Newport appears to have been present. "There was a gentleman of very good extraction, and of the very best estate of any gentleman of that county, who lived within four or five miles of Shrewsbury, and was looked upon as a very prudent man, and had a very powerful influence upon that people, and was of undoubted affections and loyalty to the King, and to the Government both in Church and State: his eldest son was a young gentleman

¹ Ottley Papers, *Trans. Shrop. Arch. Soc.*, vol. vi., n. s., p. 36.
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of great expectation and of excellent parts, a member of the House of Commons, who had behaved himself there very well. This gentleman intimated to a friend of his, [Lord Clarendon himself] 'That if his father might be made a Baron, he did believe he might be prevailed with to present his Majesty with a good sum of money.' It was proposed to the King, who had no mind to embrace the proposition, his Majesty taking occasion often to speak against 'making merchandise of honour: how much the Crown suffered at present by the license of that kind, which had been used during the favour of the Duke of Buckingham; and that he had not taken a firmer resolution against many things, than against this particular expedient for raising money.' However, after he returned from Chester, and found by the increase of his levies, and the good disposition all things were in, that he might in a short time be able to march, and in so good a condition, that he should rather seek the rebels, than decline meeting with them, if the indispensable want of money did not make his motion impossible; the merit and ability of the person, and the fair expectation from his posterity, he having two sons, both very hopeful, prevailed with his Majesty to resume the same overtures; and in a few days it was perfected, and the gentleman was made a Baron; who presented the sum of six thousand pounds to his Majesty; whereupon all preparations for the army were prosecuted with effect."¹

There is a long interval in which we hear nothing of Mr. Newport, between the date of the above event and January, 1643-4, when he joined the King at Oxford. The latter date mainly coincides with the second arrival of Irish troops, before which the owners of private houses had secured themselves against raiders by arming their own servants. Neither Royalists nor Parliamentarians had been strong enough to scatter their forces in small bodies over the country; but now it was

¹ Clarendon's *Hist.*, vol iii., p. 257.

necessary to provide accommodation for the fresh arrivals, and private residences were being garrisoned by them. High Erccall was one of the most important of these houses, owing to its size, and capability of defence, being well moated. Being now garrisoned, it was no longer a fit residence for either Lord Newport or his son. The men were for the most part dirty and ill clad. Sir John Mennes writing from Shrewsbury to Prince Rupert about the arrival of these troops, says:—"I shall endeavour here to make what shift I can to assist them, which must be in providing victuals—for money is a thing we hear not of—if your Highness be pleased to write to the High Sheriff, to command him to bespeak hose and shoes for them. I know that may be readily done, or any other thing that is not ready money. We have here about five hundred suits of clothes, which I have stayed for your Highness. They should have been sent to Chester; but their own clothes were good enough to run to the enemy."¹

The first mention of his bearing arms is in the attempt of Colonel Hunckes, Governor of Shrewsbury, to retake Oswestry, July 2nd, when Sir Thomas Middleton hastened, in obedience to Lord Denbigh's order to raise the siege, which he successfully accomplished, taking prisoner, among others, "Francis Newport, heir of the Lord Newport, Captain of a troop of horse."²

This was the close of his military career, so far as the present crisis is concerned. He was sent to the custody of the Committee of Wem, who knew full well the importance of their charge. We are indebted to the MSS. of Lord Denbigh for some interesting facts in relation to Mr. Newport's imprisonment. The Committee of Wem write to Lord Denbigh (July 15th, 1644) "deprecating the enlargement of Mr. Francis Newport, a man exceedingly potent in the county, and very active in raising men and moneys. They request

¹ Warburton's *Prince Rupert*, ii. 373.

² Phillips's *Civil War*, vol. ii., p. 180.

that Lord Denbigh will admit of no exchange for him, but send him to the Parliament to be dealt with, and 'soe active ags't ye Parliam't from the beginninge.'¹ The request of the Wem Committee was complied with as regards Mr. Newport's not being allowed to exchange, and he was sent to Stafford, whence he wrote to Lord Denbigh, whom he evidently regarded as one willing to help him, complaining that "they are here now contrary to your Lo'ps order removing Sir Gerard Eaton [Eyton of Rhuabon], Major Manley, and myselfe to Eccleshall Castle, where there is noe accommodation in any respect fit for a gentleman." He asks that he may either be sent back to Stafford, or sent up immediately to London.² Two days later a joint complaint, of the three prisoners, was addressed from Eccleshall Castle, to Lord Denbigh, respecting their sufferings, "aggravated by all the circumstances that tyranny and baseness can be guilty of. 'Our accommodation is soe untoward at present that we have scarce philosophy enough to undergoe it, but that doth not so much beg[e]t this address as the noble sense we are assured yo'r lordship is swayed by to any gentleman's misfortune which we throw ourselves upon as men that would not owe a favor of this nature to any other than yo'r lordship.'" In a postscript Newport asks Lord Denbigh if he must be sent to London, that he may not be sent to the Tower, or Peterhouse, but may be committed to some private house on his parole or any other engagement."³

The Minute Book of the Shrewsbury Corporation records, under date 30th October, 1645, that "They have elected Thomas Hunt, Esq., to be Burgess of this present Parliamont, now holden at Westminster, in the place of Francis Newport, Esquire, who is now, by the judgment of the House of Commons, to sit no longer as a member during this Parliament."⁴ Ten days before

¹ Denbigh's MSS., Hist. MSS. Com. 4th Report, p. 269.

² Ibid. ³ Ibid.

⁴ Shrewsbury Borough Records.

this an order of the House under the hand of William Lenthall, the Speaker, had been delivered to the Serjeant at Arms, or his deputy, to repair unto Stafford, and to bring up with him in safe custody, Mr. Francis Newport, late a Member of the House of Commons, who is to compound for his delinquency. How this compounding was effected will be best seen by the documents following.

It is not necessary here to follow Mr. Newport's career throughout the remainder of his long and eventful life, except to give a brief summary of its main incidents.

On the death of his father, 1651, he succeeded to the title and estates; was committed to the Tower (9 June, 1655) on suspicion of being concerned in the Royalist plot; was again arrested for political intrigues, 1656-7; united with others in a scheme for seizing Shrewsbury Castle, which was abandoned when Monk declared for the King. Soon after the Restoration he was made Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire, and received a grant of the Castle of Shrewsbury; was appointed Comptroller of the Household, and sworn a Privy Councillor, and created Viscount Newport of Bradford. On the remodelling of the Privy Council in 1679, he was excluded owing to his dislike of an arbitrary government. At the accession of James II. he was removed from the Lord-Lieutenancy, and the notorious Jefferies was appointed in his place. William III. restored him to the Lord-Lieutenancy, and the Treasureship of the Household, and created him Earl of Bradford 11 May, 1694. He died at Richmond House, Twickenham, September, 1708.

Properties mentioned in these Papers.

Abbot's Eyton, or Abbot's Eaton.	See			
Eyton on Severn	...	...	...
Ashton, or Aston, in Wellington Parish...	x,	xvi,	xviii	
Atcham	...	...	xvi	
Bradford South	...	...	x,	xvi

Charlton, in Wrockwardine Parish	...	x, xvi, xviii
Cold Hatton, in the Parish of High Ercall	...	xiii, xvi
Cressage	...	ix, xii, xiii
Donnington	...	x
Dowles, near Bewdley	...	x, xiii, xvi
Drayton, or Dryton, in Wroxeter Parish	...	x
Dyther, Montgomeryshire	...	x, xvi
Ellerdine, in the Parish of High Ercall	...	x, xiii, xvi
Eye, in the Parish of Leighton	...	ix, xiii
Eyton juxta Baschurch	...	x, xiii, xvi
Eyton on Severn, Wroxeter Parish	...	ix, xii, xiii
Fennymore, or Fennemere, in the Parish of Baschurch	...	x, xii, xiii, xvi, xviii
Garmston, in the Parish of Leighton	...	xiii, xvi
Great Whichley, in the Parish of Stanton Long	...	xiii
Gwinnoneth, Cardiganshire	...	xiii, xvi
Harley	...	x, xii, xiii, xvi
Hemm, or Henn ?	...	x, xii, xiii, xvi
High Ercall	...	x, xii, xiii, xvi, xviii
Hullis Farm, ? Flintshire	...	xvi
Iscardine, Cardiganshire	...	x, xiii, xvi
Iston, Flintshire	...	xvi
Kenley	...	x, xiii, xvi
Kilmescot, in the Parish of Stanton Long	...	x
Lacon, near Wem	...	ix, xiii
Leyton, or Leighton	...	xiii, xvi
Lynches, Parish of Baschurch	...	x, xii, xiii, xvi, xviii
Newport, Salop	...	xvi
Oscott, or Allscott, in Wrockwardine Parish	...	x
Oxenbold, Parish of Staunton Long	...	x, xii, xiii, xvi, xviii
Rowton, Parish of High Ercall	...	x, xiii, xvi
Rushton, in the Parish of Wroxeter	...	x
Salop	...	x, xvi
Shineton	...	ix, xii, xiii, xvi
Shirley, or Shurley, in the Parish of High Ercall	...	xiii
Trefgarn Owen, Pembrokeshire	...	x, xii, xiii, xvi
Uckington, in the Parish of Atcham	...	xvi, xviii
Uppington, near Shrewsbury	...	x, xii, xiii, xvi, xviii
Venner, or Vemore Grange ?	...	x, xii, xiii, xvi
Weston, in the Parish of Stanton Long	...	xiii
Withington, or Witherington, near Shrewsbury	...	x, xii, xiii
Wroxeter	...	xvi, xviii

Nearly all the estates referred to in these papers were estranged from the legitimate line of the Newport family as follows. The present petitioner, Francis Newport, was created Earl of Bradford in 1694, and was succeeded in the title and estates by his son Richard, who left three sons, Henry, Richard, and Thomas, each of whom succeeded to the same, Thomas, the 5th Earl, dying deranged in 1762. Blakeway says:—"Earl Henry, passing over the issue of his sisters, Diana, Countess of Montrath, and Anne, wife of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Baronet, devised the reversion of his estates, in case of the death, without issue, of his natural son, John Harrison, who took the name of Newport, to the mother of that son, Mrs. Anne Smith, of Berkeley Square. She conveyed the reversion to the famous William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, and he (his son, Lord Pulteney, dying before him), to his brother, General Harry Pulteney. The General, who died in 1767, devised it to Frances, the daughter of his cousin-german, Daniel Pulteney; she married William Johnstone, Esq., who took the name of Pulteney, ultimately succeeded to the baronetcy of his own family,—Johnstones of Westerhall, on the banks of the South Esk, in the shire of Dumfries,—and died in 1805. They had issue an only child, Henrietta Laura, who married Sir James Murray, Baronet, and was created a Baroness in 1791, and Countess of Bath in 1803, but dying without issue in 1808, this great inheritance devolved upon William Harry, Earl of Darlington, grandson of Lady Grace Fitzroy, daughter of Charles Duke of Cleveland, by Anne Pulteney, aunt to the before-mentioned Earl of Bath. The life of Mr. Newport (who laboured under the same malady as the last Earl of Bradford) was protracted to the year 1783; and the savings from the estates during that interval, which were said to exceed £200,000, were ultimately divided (after deducting the great law charges) between the Crown, to whom it lapsed for want of heirs, and representatives of his mother's husband, who claimed it as next of kin, by fiction of law,"—*Sheriffs of Shrop.*, 110.

No. I.—An Order of the House referring Mr. Newport to the Committee for his Composition.

Die Sabbathi 18 October 1645

Ordered by the Com'ons assembled in Parliam^t That Mr ffancis Newport late a member of this House be referred for his fine & Composicon for his Delinquency to the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall And that the fyne that shall bee sett upon him shal be employed for the use and service of the County of Salop And that he being a prisoner that Mr Speaker send a Warrant for him to be sent upp a Prisoner and that hee send him to Goldsmiths Hall for his Composicon.

No. II.—A Warrant to the Governor of Stafford to deliver Mr. Newport to the Serjeant at Armes.

By vertue of an Order of the house of Comons dated ye 18th day of Octob. 1645 Theis are to require you to repaire unto Stafford, and to bring up with you in Safe Custodie Mr ffancis Newport late a Member of the house of Comons who is to compound here for his delinquency And that the Governor of Stafford upon sight hereof deliver the said Mr Newport unto the Serjant at Armes attending this house or his deputy to be brought up according to the said Order for w^{ch} this shalbe yo^r Warrant dated 20th October 1645.

WM. LENTHALL Speaker.

To the Serjeant at Armes attending
the house or his deputyes
Vera Copia.

No. III.—Mr. Newport's Petition to the Committee for Compounding.

To the hon^{ble} Committee for Compositions sitting at
Gouldsmiths Hall London.

The humble peticon of ffancis Newport of Eyton in the
County of Salop Esq^r

Sheweth

That yo^r pet^r was formerly a member of the house of Com'ons but deserted the same and went to Oxford, where for some time he resided.

He therefore prayeth That this hono^{ble} Comittee wilbe pleased to admitt him to a reasonable fine and Composition as to others in like cases.

And he shall ever pray &c.

FRA. NEWPORT.

No. IV.—*The Fine imposed on Lord Newport and his son,
£16,687 13s. 3d.*

10th February 1645.

Francis Newport of Eyton in the County of Salopp Esq.
fined £16,687 13s. 3d.

No. V.—*An Order to the Committee of Salop not to cut
any woods.*

7 April 1646.

A L^re to the Committee of Salop not to cutt any woods of
M^r Newports nor plough up any pasture meadows.

No. VI.—*Lord Newport's Petition to the Committee
for Compounding.*

To the Hon^{ble} Committee for Compositions at Goldsmiths Hall.

The humble petition of S^r Richard Newport knt.¹

Sheweth

That your Petitioner having bin longe in France & indisposed in his health, hath ben thereby unhappily debarr'd from submittinge himselfe to ye Parliament & attendinge this Hon^{ble} Committee for his Composition soe soone as his desires were soe to doe; w^{ch} he hopes will not redound to his prejudice, sicknesse being an excuse in law much more in conscience.

Your Petitioner does therefore humbly desire now that he finde himselfe better able to crosse the Seas that he may be admitted to his Composition, & that his solicitor may have libertye to prosecute it till he can procure a passe to come over and attend it himselfe.

And your Petitioner shall &c

Ri: Newport

Recd. this 23 of April 1646.

¹ It will be observed that throughout these papers the rank conferred by the King on Lord Newport is studiously ignored.

No. VII.—Lord Newport's Pass.

21 May, 1646.

Upon the humble Peticon of S^r Richard Newport therein desiring to be admitted to his Composico'n for his Delinquency to the Parliament These are therefore to require all Collonells, Captaines and other Officers and Souldiers to permitt and suffer the said S^r Richard Newport quietly and without moles-tation to passe yo^r Courtes of Guard and Ports unto the City of London and there to remayne untill the Sixt of June next to presente his said Composicon ffor which this shalbe yo^r Warrant.

No. VIII.—Permission to Lady Newport to Compound for her husband.

Die Veneris 24 July 1646.

Ordered by the Comons Assembled in Parliam^t that M^r ffancis Newports Mother shall have libertie to compound for her husbands estate and that the proceeds of the Compositions to be Employed as was formerlie appointed.

H. ELSINGE¹ Cler.

Parl. d. Com.

No. IX.—A Valuation of Mr. Newport's Real and Personal Estates, by the Committee.

A perticuler of the present estate in lands of ffancis Newport Esq^r in the County of Salopp both of the demesnes and present rents reserved by lease And the value of the same lands if they were out of lease upon the racke before these warrs began the reversion of which descends to the said M^r Newport.

EYTON.²

The demesne thereof returned to Goldsmiths Hall upon ye oath of M^r Burleigh a serv^t to S^r Richard Newport att £500

¹ Henry Elsynge, cr Elsing, was born in Battersea, Surrey. He owed his appointment as Clerk of the House of Commons to Archbishop Laud, which he retained during the Long Parliament. In 1648 he resigned the office to avoid taking part against Charles I., and retired to Hounslow, Middlesex, where he died, and was buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1654.

² Eyton on Severn, or Abbot's Eyton, with its members and appurtenances, was acquired by Sir Thomas Bromley, at the dissolution of

per an. But M^r Richard Allestree who was Sir Richard Newports baylif upon his oath valueth the same at £365.

	£	s.	d.
Eyton Demesne	365	0	8

CRESSAGE.

The demesne & present rents in townshipp returned att £285 - 10 - 7 per an. of w^{ch} ye demesne is £100 and the rents of the townshipp £185 - 10 - 7 upon further examinac'on appeares to be mistaken by S^r Richard's Baylif in adding the value of ye Copice woods to the present rents w^{ch} he alleadged are fallen once in twenty years and then are worth £66 - 13 - 4 w^{ch} beinge deducted out of the townshipp present rents the remainder is £118 - 17 - 3 besides ye demesne.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cressage Demesne...	..	100	0	0		
Cressage Townshipp	...	118	17	3	348	0 0

SHINETON.

The demesne and present rents in the Townshipp returned att £153 - 7 - 4 w^{ch} was likewise mistaken by the Baleife by adding £40 for woods there to ye present rents w^{ch} upon examination likewise is abated.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Shinerton Demesne ...	97	7	10			
Shinerton Townshipp ...	15	9	6	100	0	0
Eye Demesne	100	0	0			
Eye Townshipp	5	0	0			

LACON.

Richard Clowes gent. an Ancient steward to S^r Richard Newport and who verie well knew the same upon oath deposed yt the demesnes & rents of the same Mano^r were for ye half

the Abbey of Shrewsbury, and was brought by his only daughter and heiress, Margaret, to her husband, Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall, Knight, who died 12th Sept., 1570, grandfather of Sir Richard, first Baron Newport, whose son Francis was now in possession. The old country house of the Abbots of Shrewsbury stood at a lower elevation than the present house, and has long since disappeared. It was probably in this older house that the celebrated Lord Herbert of Chirbury was born, in 1581. The second house was built by Sir Francis Newport, father of the first Baron, and was the residence of the latter's son, Mr. Francis Newport. Some portions of the second house are incorporated in the present building, and one of the towers is still standing at the south west angle of the garden wall. See *Shrop. N. and Q.*, vol. iv., pp. 107, 109, and vol. vii., pp. 27, 32.

yeeres £106 - 4 - 4 and soe much was received in October 1642 for ye halfe yeeres rent, and upon the same oath was returned to Goldsmiths Hall att £212 - 8 - 8 per an. One Vincent Rodenhurst being produced by Mr Newport affirmed yt [that] in ye yeere 1631 it was valued att £151 - 5 - 4 and he did not denie but the same was formerly valued at £212 - 4 - 4.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lacon Demesne	139	19	4			
Lacon Township	72	6	0	54	0	0
The sum totall of the demesne & present rents				1014	2	11
The totall of the redc'on				502	0	0

No. X.—A Valuation of Lord Newport's Real and Personal Estates.

A perticuler of the estate in lands of S^r Richard Newport Knt. in the County of Salop & elsewhere both of the demesne & present rents reserved by leases for lives and the value of the same lands if they were out of lease upon the racke before these warrs began; the residue of w^{ch} after the decease of the said S^r Richard Newport descends to the said M^r Francis Newport.

HIGH ERCALL.¹

The demesne and p^rke [park] valued upon ye oath of M^r Richard Clowes an ancient serv^t of S^r Francis Newport att £500 per an. whoe deposed yt he being very intimate wth ye sd [said]

¹ Richard Lord Newport inherited High Erccall House from his father, who built the first part in 1608, and completed the second part in 1620. Inscriptions recording these particulars still remain, one on the north gable, the other on the garden wall. It was a large and well built mansion, defended by a deep broad moat, crossed by a drawbridge, probably near the south-west angle. The exact date when it was garrisoned is not known, though there is reason to think it was on the arrival of the Irish troops. It gave great trouble to the Parliamentary forces, which twice unsuccessfully besieged it. In December, 1645, they placed three or four garrisons near it, which closed their communications, but it was not till March, 1646, that it was taken. Maurice writes:—"About the 16 March the strong garrison of Arcol (which ever since the surpris of Shrewsbury, held out and much damnified the Parliament in those parts) was surrendered upon composition to the State's uses." It became a question with the Parliament in the following April what should be done with it. The Committee of Salop determined to demolish it, but the Committee of both Kingdoms write to them:—"We are informed

S^r francis Newport & wayting upon him sev'all times when the said S^r francis did take surveys of ye said demesne & p^ke hee heard ye sd S^r francis vallue ye same upon ye s^d surveys att £500 per an. And a serv^t of S^r Richard Newport upon oath deposed hee heard it valued att ye same rates. And one produced by M^r Newport affirmed yt hee knew nothing of his owne knowledge of the value of ye sd demesnes but as ye same was assessed by vertue of a Comission from Prince Rupert¹ for ye weekly contribution for payment of ye Kings forces. The reverc'on of ye Lo^{pp} [Lordship] of High Ercall if out of lease was att first returned £212 - 0 - 0 ye same before ye Garrison of Ercall was taken by ye Parliam^{ts} forces and wee could not then obteyne the particulars but nowe ye same app^eth to bee £402 - 3 - 4 by perticulers delivered into this Committee by Balieffs & Tenants of ye said S^r Richard Newport.

	£	s.	d.	
High Ercall Demesne	500	0	0	
Ercall Lo ^{pp} , the rents thereof	86	0	0	402 3 4

KENLEY.

The present rents of ye Mano^r of Kenley are returned according to ye particulars given in upon ye oath of Walter Carter S^r Richard Newports Baliffe there.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Kenley	76	8	8	515	10	4

HARLEY.

The present rents are miscounted up and are amended But by rev^con [reversion] of the Manors of Harley and Kenley were formerly returned to Goldsmiths Hall at £822 - 19 - 8 but it

the Garrison of High Ercall being now reduced, you have intention to demolish the house, to prevent it being put to a like use for the future. We conceive it reasonable that care should be taken to prevent it being regarrisoned, but think it might be done by slighting the works, and draining the moat, to which Mr. Newport is willing, and so reducing it to the condition that other houses are in. We desire you that there be no further spoil made, it having already suffered much from both parties. There is not much fear that it should be again made a garrison, neither do we think it fit that all houses whose situation or strength render them capable of being garrisoned, should be pulled down, there would be then too many sad marks left of the calamity of this war. We therefore recommend it to you that the work may be slighted, and the house no further defaced." (*Calendar of State Papers*, p. 403).

¹ It is generally thought that wealthy families were largely drawn upon by the Parliament only, but Prince Rupert did not spare them.

since appeareth by a survey found amongst Sr Richard Newport's writings that ye same was valued att £945 - 4 - 0.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Harley	131	0	2	429	13	8

The rev'cons of the Manors of fenemore & Linches Eyton juxta Baschurch Oxenbould Kelmescott Hem & Vernore Grange and of ye Townships of Drayton & Donnington are returned as they were deliv'd in upon oath and as they were valued by honest & substantiall neighbours who knewe the same, and such as Mr Newport produced to contradict ye same affirmed that they knew not the value thereof, but as they were rated by authoritie from Prince Rupert for ye weekly countribution for paym^t of the Kings soldiers.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
fenemore & Linches ...	45	0	0	220	0	0
Eyton juxta Baschurch ...	17	12	0	60	0	0
Oxenbould & Kilmescott...	159	0	0	537	0	0
Hem & Vlmers Grange ...	15	7	2	212	0	0
Drayton	14	15	14	98	0	0
Donnington	21	7	4	114	0	0
	1066	10	4	2588	7	4

The condic'on of the Towneship of Ellardine was formerly returned att £67 and of ye Township of Rowton £110 but upon further examination it appeareth that Ellardine is £71 - 10 & Rowton £151.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Eyton Towneship	15	1	1	104	0	0
Ellardine	4	4	0	71	10	0
Rowton	5	12	6	151	0	0
Rushton	10	9	8	144	0	0
Ashton & Coppie houses ...	44	8	6	176	0	0
Oscott	3	17	0	30	0	0
Charlton	39	15	6	196	3	0
Witherington fee farme ...	1	0	0			
Uppington... ..	33	4	9	225	0	0
Tithes	90	6	8			
Iron workes	120	0	0			
Dowles	100	0	0	302	0	0

SALOP.¹

The present rents thereof were formerly returned to Goldsmiths Hall att £13 - 7 - 8 & since it appeareth by Mr New-

¹ Newport House, in Dogpole, was built on this land.

ports owne Balieffs particulars to be in present per an. £14 - 14 - 8 of w^{ch} one Mr Banyncy ? holdeth two parcells of land for tearme of his life att 2^s per an. w^{ch} after the life the same will be worth £15 per an.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salop	4	12	4			
2 p'cells of land in Salop...	0	2	0	15	0	0

The reverc'on of the Manor of Trefgarne Owen in Pembroke-shire was returned att £500 per an. Mr Newport hath made nothing to appear to the contrarie, but he hath discovered in Iscardine in the said County a Royalty of £8 per an.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Manor of Trefgarne Owen in Pembrokeshire ...	74	0	0	500	0	0
Iscardine Royalty	8	0	0			

Mr Newport also confesseth another royalty in Bradford South in the County of Salopp of the yeerely value before these warrs beganne of £20.

	£	s.	d.			
A royalty in Bradford South in the County of Salopp	20	0	0			
Dyther Lo'pp in Montgomeyshire	276	15	0	500	0	0
	861	9	0	2414	13	0

The services referred by lease & perquisites of Court were returned at £500 per an. and upon further examination wee find that the Ten'n^{ts} being about foure hundred and great services reserved by lease as heriotts, Capons hennes, oates wee conjecture the same may be worth £300 per an.

	£	s.	d.
Services reserved upon lease & perquisites of Court	300	0	0

There are woods upon the lands w^{ch} are esteemed to be worth Ten thousand pounds of w^{ch} there is one Coppice at Dowles in the County of Salop which wilbe ready to fall sixe yeares hence w^{ch} when it was last fallen was worth £200 And there are diverse other Coppices.

	£	s.	d.
The sume totall of the present rents of Sr Rich. Newport	2227	19	4
The same totall as the reverc'ons	5003	0	4

Paym^{ts} to be allowed out of the said estate yearly as appeareth unto us.

	£	s.	d.
To the Earle of Arundell	3	16	0
To Mr Thomas Newport during his life out of the Manor of Oxenbould ...	100	0	0
Cheife rents out of Oxenbould	9	1	4
Out of the Manor of Lacon	0	4	0

No. XI.—The use to which the Fine is to be applied.

Die Veneris 24 July 1646.

Whereas by Order of the House of Com^{ons} Mr ffrancis Newport was referred for his ffyne and Composic^{ons} for his Delinquencie to the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall and likewise by the said Order the ffyne soe sett upon him is ordered to be employed for the use and service of the County of Salop (noe part of which ffyne the said Mr Newport hath as yet paid) Now forasmuch as the fforces of the said County cannot bee disbanded without satisfacc^{on} of some part of their Arrears. It is this day Ordered by the Com^{ons} assembled in Parliament That the Committee of Goldsmiths Hall doe upon their Credit advance the sum of three thousand and five hundred pounds towards the payment of the Arrears and disbanding of the said souldiers, for which the said Committee shall allow to such persons as shall lend the same according to Eight pounds per cent. for soe long tyme as the same shall be unpaid. And the said Committee are hereby authorized to reimburse themselves the said three thousand five hundred pounds out of the first monies that shall bee paid into their Treasurie out of the said Mr Newports Composic^{on}. And it is further Ordered That the said Three thousand five hundred and the residue of the said ffyne which shall bee due unto ye said County, shall bee paid unto William Barkley, Thomas Hunt,¹ and John Corbett²

¹ Thomas Hunt, familiar to us as Colonel Hunt, the active and successful Parliamentary officer, was the son and heir of Richard Hunt of Shrewsbury. He was born in 1599, entered the Grammar School of his native town 1609, was admitted of Gray's Inn 1627, and when the war broke out held a commission in the Militia, 1642, and incurred the displeasure of the King together with several other prominent men, because he would not desert the Parliament. He was ordered to be apprehended on the charge of high treason, but made his escape. After the capture of Shrewsbury, in which he took

or any two of them, who are hereby authorized to receive the same, and it to pay or retourne for the disbanding of the said fforces and satisfieing the debts of the said County, according to the direcc'ons of the Committee of the said county. And it is further ordered that a Receipt under the hands of the said Wm. Barkley, Thomas Hunt and John Corbet or any two of them shall be a sufficient discharge unto the Trer, of the Comittee for Composic'ons sitting at Goldsmiths Hall for the said three thousand five hundred pounds and such monies as they shall receive for the said M^r Newports Composic'on.

HON. ELSING, Cler. Par. Dom. Com.

No. XII.—Mr. Newport's Petition for a Revision of the Committee's Valuation.

To the Hon^{ble} Comitee for Compositions at Goldsmiths Hall.
The humble peticon of Francis Newport Esq.

Sheweth

That the petic'oners Composition was drawn upp according to a particuler returned by the Comittee for the

an active part, he was restored to his aldermanship, and elected M.P. for the Borough 1645. In 1654 he was appointed Governor of the town, and in 1656 Sheriff of the county. He died in 1669, and was buried in St. Alkmond's Church, Shrewsbury. The celebrated Richard Baxter, who knew him intimately, says:—"He was a plain hearted, honest, godly man, entirely beloved and trusted by the soldiers for his honesty." Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shrop.*, p. 131; O. & B. *Hist. of Shrews.*, pp. 430, 460, 471.

² John Corbett, son and heir of Richard Corbett, was born in 1609, at Auson, the family residence, in the parish of Pontesbury, formerly part of the vast estate of the Corbets of Cause, of which family he was probably a remote descendant. At the age of 17 he was sent to Shrewsbury School, and the year after admitted to Gray's Inn, and called to the Bar there in 1639. He was fortunate enough to secure the hand of Abigal, eldest daughter of the wealthy Puritan politician, Sir Isaac Pennington, Lord Mayor of London. It does not appear that he ever bore arms against the King, but all the ability, learning, and influence he possessed was devoted to the Parliament, for which he was fully requited by that body. He served on numerous Committees, was elected to the Council of State in 1651, and made Chief Justice of the Great Sessions for Brecknock, Glamorgan, and Radnor; but at the Restoration was degraded from that office. He was elected M.P. for Bishop's Castle Feb. 29, 1645-6, in conjunction with Isaiah Thomas. He died Feb., 1670, and was buried on the 7th at Pontesbury. Weyman's M.P.'s of Bishop's Castle, *Trans. Shrop. Archæ. Soc.*, x., 2nd s., p. 48.

County of Salop wherein upon perusal of the same the petitioner can make it appeare, that there are many and great mistakes of the yearly value of his Lands in possession and revercon, w^{ch} then for want of his Rentalls and other papers he was not able to discover.

The petic'oner therefore humbly prayeth that the former Composition may be reviewed and those mistakes cleered w^{ch} rayses his fine to see great proportion.

And the petic'oner shall &c.

FRA. NEWPORT.

Exceptions to the particulars of my estate in possession and revercon returned by the Comittee for the
County of Salop.

The rent of the demesne of Eyeon was in tymes of peace upon a high racke £365 - 00 - 08 returned by the Comittee of Shrewsbury £500 per an. and now sett by them at £128 - 16 - 02.

The rent of the Towneshipp and ffarme of Cressage was in tymes of peace £218 - 17 - 03 per an. the Coppys and woods there should be worth when they are redye to cutt, w^{ch} is once in 18 yeares £66 - 13 - 04 though now so mangled that I can give no sstimate of them; w^{ch} £66 - 13 - 4 the Comittee of Shrewsbury adding to the yearlie Rent give it in £286 - 10 - 03. The rent of the demesne and Towneshipp of Sheynton was in tymes of peace £113 - 07 - 04 the woods there as the other should be worth in 18 yeares £40 w^{ch} the Comittee of Shrewsbury adding to the yearlie rent give it in £153 - 07 - 00. By this meanes my present yearlie rent w^{ch} was in tymes of peace £1014 - 11 - 11 is retourned by the Comittee of Shrewsbury.

For my Estate in Reversion.

The demesne of high Ercall was worth in tymes of peace £322 returned by the Comittee of Shrewsbury £500 and now sett by them at £131 - 06 - 06.

The rent of the Mannor of Harly was in tymes of peace £118 - 14 - 10 per an. and returned by the Comittee of Shrewsbury £201.

A ffee ffarm rent of Withington of £1 per an. is returned by the Comittee of Shrewsbury £9 - 19 - 02 per an. And the reversion of it £23 - 13 - 00 per an. Services reserved by Lease worth nothing (there being noe service done but w^{ch} is paid for) perquisites of Courts not worth £3 per an. and are returned by ye Comittee of Shrewsbury £500 per an.

Yearlie payments out of the estate not mentioned in the Comittees perticuler.

	£	s.	d.
To the King	25	11	4
To the E. of Arundell	3	13	00
To my Uncle Newport	100	0	00
To Mr Garbett a Minister	010	00	00

See that my whole reversion (after my ffathers and Mothers decease) being with these deductions but £1043 - 16 - 03 (whereof £322 is in demesne) is returned by the Committee of Shrewsbury £1785 - 12 - 9.

In these Lands.

The reversion of the Mannor of Eyton w^{ch} is £700 per an, is returned £837 - 10 - 00.

The reversion of the Mannor of Uppington w^{ch} is £184 is charged £225 - 00 - 00.

The reversion of the Mannor of ffennymore and Lynchs w^{ch} is £170 is returned £2210 - 00 - 00.

The reversion of the Mannor of Oxenbold w^{ch} is £370 is returned £587 - 00 - 00.

The reversion of the Mannor of Henn' and Vemer Grange w^{ch} is £140 is returned £512 - 00 - 00.

The reversion of the Mannor of Trefgarnowen in Pembroke-shire w^{ch} is £200 is given in £500 - 00 - 00.

I shall likewise humbly offer to this Hon^{ble} Comittee That all my Leased Lands in possession and reversion are cast upp according to the rule for the old rents in the West Country w^{ch} are but 12^d in the pound. Whereas these are commonly 6^s 8^d sometimes 10^s in the pound of w^{ch} I desire there may be had Consideration and review.

XIII.—Mr. Newport's Valuation of his Estates.

A full and just particuler of all ye estate both reall & personall of francis Newport of Eyton in Com. Salopp, arm.

He is seized of an estate for and duringe his life the remain-der to his wyfe for her joynture the remainder to the heires males of their two bodyes ye remaind^r to ye Compounders heire male remainder to his brother Andrew Newport and his heires and other remainders over the remainder in fee to ye right heirs of Sr Richard Newport y^r Compounders father of and in the Demesnes of ye Manor of Eyton with the buildings lands and premisses rights members and appurtenances there-unto belonginge of ye cleere yearly value before these troubles £365 - 00 - 08.

He hath the like estate of and in ye Mannor of Shainton, Lacon, Cressage and Eye farme in Com. Salopp with the demesnes, buildings, Rights, Members and Appurtenances to ye said Mannors belonging of ye yearely value before ye warre of £417 - 2 - 8.

He hath ye like estate of and in certaine mess' lands, tenements Cottages and premisses together with certaine rights or cheife rents within ye said Mannors of ye yearely vallue before the warre of £106 - 07 - 0.

He hath ye lyke estate of and in certaine improvable rents issuing out of certaine mess' lands and Cottages within ye said Manor reserved upon leases for lyves per an. £032 - 02 - 8.

Worth over and above ye rent if out of lease per an.

£063 - 17 - 6.

Old rents belonging to ye said Manors per an. £033 - 02 - 5.

There is to remaine and come to him after ye Death of Sr Richard Newport his father for and duringe ye terme of his lyfe ye remainder to ye heires males of his body with other remainders over ye remainder in flee to ye right heires of his said father ye Manor of Trefgarnowen in Com. Pembroke the Manors of Uppington Kenley ffenymore and Lynches, Eyton juxta Baschurch Oxenbold Hann' & Vemer grange p'te of ye Manor of Leyton & Garmston, High Arkall, Eyton & Charlton ye demesne of High Arkall & Eyton onely excepted which are in ye county of Salopp and of and in certaine mess' And Coppici woods lands tenem^{ts} Cottages and premisses and certaine dry and cheife rents within ye said manor. And in Withington, Shrewsbury, Newport and Cold Hatton in Com. Salopp And ye hundred Corte of Bradford all which were of ye yearely vallue before these troubles of £304 - 14 - 9.

He hath ye lyke estate of and in certaine improvable rents issuing out of certaine Mess' lands tenem^{ts} & Cottages within ye said manors reserved uppon leases for lyves amountinge to per an. £208 - 13 - 2 worth if out of lease over and above ye rent reserved per an. £317 - 4 - 4.

Old rents amounting to per an. £165 - 18 - 11.

He hath ye lyke estate of and in ye Manor of Rowton & Elerdine and of and in certaine tenem^{ts} Cottages lands and premisses within ye said Manor [of High Ercall] of ye yeareley vallue before ye warre of £016 - 0 - 0.

Old rents belonging to ye said Manor p. a. £4 - 18 - 6.

Perquisites of Courts in revercon Commi^{bus} Annis £3 - 0 - 0.

The service done by his tenants by there leases not to be vallued in respect they doe noe service but what they are paid for.

There is to remaine and to come to him after ye Death of ye said St Richard Newport his father and Dame Rachell his mother ye Manor of Harley & ye moyety of ye Manor of Dowles; and certain mess' tenem^{ts} lands Cottages and premisses within ye said Manor of High Arkall with ye Parke and mylls there and certaine dry rents in Gwinnoneth Iscardine in Com Cardigan all of ye yearly vallue of £447 - 3 - 7.

He hath ye lyke estate of and in certaine improvable rents issuinge of certaine mess' lands tenem^{ts} Cottages and premisses within ye said Manors of Harly and Dowles reserved upon leases for lyves amountinge to per an. £31 - 15 - 7½.

Worth above ye rent if out of lease per an. £40 - 1 - 11½.

Old rents belonginge to ye said Manors per an. £24 - 7 - 11½.

There is issuing out of ye Manor of Oxenbold to Mr Thomas Newport ye Compounders uncle an Annuity of £100 per an.

To ye Earle of Arundell out of lands in Rowton and Ellerdine being a cheif or quit rent per an. £3 - 13 - 0.

There is likewise issuinge out of ye mannor of Eyton £6 - 9 - 0 out of ye manor of Oxenbold £1 - 15 - 4 and out of Shurley p'te of ye demesne of High Arkall £0 - 4 - 0 and out of Weston and Patton within ye manor of Oxenbold £1 - 1 - 9½ out of Uppington and Greate Whichley £0 - 18 - 10½ out of Munks lands within ye Manor of Abbots Eaton £0 - 17 - 0 out of ye Manor of High Arkall 13^s 4^d out of Dowles £1 - 12 - 9 out of Hemm 3^s paid to ye dissolved monastery of Wombridge 13^s 4^d all being cheife or quitt rents paid yearely to ye Crowne and amount in ye totall to £14 - 8 - 5.

ffor these he humbly craves allowance a great p'te of his expectant estate is uppon old and improvable rents which being in ye possession of his father, and in his power to improve may therefore be of very little benefitt to ye Compounder, this he humbly desires may be considered in respect they rayse his fyne high and are noe foundation to him at present to raise money upon.

He is indebted to severall persons well affected to the Parlt in bonds & otherwise.

This he humbly prayes may be considered.

¶ This is a true and just particuler of all my estate both reall and personall for which only I desire to compound to free it out of sequestration And I doe submitt unto and undertake to pay and satisfie such fyne as shalbe imposed and set to pay for ye same by ye Hono^{ble} Committee for Compositions in order to ye freedome and discharge of my person and estate.

No. XIV.—The joint Fine of Lord Newport and his son reduced to £10000.

Upon Reading of the Order of Parliament of the 23 of March 1649 directing that such persons as have compounded for their delinquency and are now beyond the Seas without leave, their estates reall and personall should be secured; It being moved that the Resolution of this Committee might be given in the case of Sr Richard Newport how farre the sayd Order did concerne him.

It is ordered that the case of Sr Richard Newport be stated and reported to the House; And Mr Guldon is desired to report the same w^{ch} is as followeth.

By Order of the House of Commons of the 24 of July 1646 It was allowed that the Lady Newport should have liberty to compound for her husbands estate (he being then beyond the Seas) A Composic'on was accordingly made and reported to the house, and past, for the said Sr Richard Newport and his sonne ffrancis Newport Esq. at £10,000 the 22 of March 1647 which is all satisfied and payd. But the sayd Sr Richard Newport still continues beyond the Seas, and it is alleadged, that the cause of his continuance there is for the cure of the numbe Palsey; In testimony of which there is produced Certificates from Sr Theodore Mayhewe & Dr. Lanpreirre which together with his Report are to be presented to the Parliam^t,

No. XV.—Mr. Newport complains of the Committee's estimate, and prays for a fresh Composition based on his own "Particular." Ordered that both be Reported.

(9 Jan. 1646-7).

To the Hono^{ble} Committee for Compositions sitting at Goldsmiths Hall.

The humble Petition of Francis Newport Esq.

Sheweth

That yo^r Petitioner was by Order and Direction of the Hono^{ble} House of Com'ons admitted to his Composition and his Fine was disposed of to the Committee of the County of Salop. That the s^d. Committee returned a particular of ye Petitioners estate farr above the true value thereof as it was before the warres uppon w^{ch} y^r Petitioner was Fined above £1600 w^{ch} hee is noe way able to satisfie.

That by direction of this hono^{ble} Committee they have returned a second Certificate much lesse in many particulars then in the former yett have returned many rackd rents under the

notion of Old rents and much overbalanced many Particulars of his estate by w^{ch} meanes yo^r Petitioners Fine will bee augmented to a farr greater sum'e then the same will in all justice amount unto according to the rules of this Hono^u Committee.

Y^r Petitioner therefore humbly prayeth that hee may bee admitted to Compound upon his owne Particular w^{ch} hee will fill at his p'ts [*sic*] and according to the full and true value of his estate more then w^{ch} he desires not to enjoye by vertue of his Composition.

And y^r Petitioner shall pray &c.

9 January 1646.

Fra Newport

Ordered to be received & both his own particular & the Comittes to be reported.

No. XVI.—Lady Newport's statement of her husband's Income.

(23 Jan., 1646-7).

By order of the House of Comons dated the 24th of July 1646 it is ordered that the Lady Newport shall have liberty to compound for her husband's estate, upon his petition presented here the 23 of Aprill last and that the proceeds of the Composition be employed as was formerly appointed in pursuance whereof shee hath exhibited a petition and perticuler by which it doth appeare,

That S^r Richard Newport the said Ladyes husband did upon the said 23 of April 1646 exhibite the said petition unto this Comittee for to compound but was not proceeded upon till the said order of the house of Com'ons gave her liberty so to doe as aforesaid,

He hath neither taken the negative oath nor National Covenant he beinge absent beyond the seas in ffrance as is informed. And the perticuler now put in by this Lady doth shewe

That he is seized of a ffranck ten for tearme of his life, the remainder to ffrancis Newport Esq. his sonne and heir apparent for such an estate as he hath enformed in his perticuler of and in the severall Mannors of Eyton and Charlton, Uppington, Kenly, Oxenbold, ffenymore & Linches, Eyton juxta Baschurch, High Archall, Henn' and Vemer Graunge, parte of

the Mannor of Leyton and Garmeson in the County of Salop, and in the Mannor of Treffgarnowen in the County of Pembroke and of and in the demesne of the said Mannors and of certaine dry and cheife rents belonginge to the said Mannors and of other Lands and Ten'ts lyinge and beinge within the said Mannor and of the hundred Court of Bradford, and of certaine dry and cheife rents in Withington, Shrewsbury, Newport and Cold Hatton, all which together are of the yeerely value before theis troubles £304 - 14 - 9.

That he is seized of a like estate of and in certaine improvable rents issueing out of severall Lands and Ten'ts parcell of the said Mannors of the yeerely vaulue before theis troubles

£208 - 13 - 2.

Theis worth if out of Lease over and above that rent

£317 - 4 - 4.

Of old rents belonging to the said Mannors £165 - 18 - 11.

That he is seized of a like estate of and in the Mannor of Rowton and Elerdine in the said County and of divers Lands and Ten'ts to the same belonginge of the yeerely value before theis troubles £16 - 0 - 0.

That he is seized of a like estate of and in certaine old rents there of the yeerely value before theis troubles £4 - 18 - 6.

That he is seized of a like estate for life, the remainder to his sonne as aforesaid, of and in the Mannor of Harley, and of and in the moyety of the Mannor of Dowles in the County of Salopp and of other lands and Ten'ts lyinge and being within the said Mannors and of the demesne Parke and milnes of High Archall and certaine cheife and dry rents parcell of the Mannors of Gwinnoweth and Iscardine in the County of Cardigan of the yeerely value before theis troubles £447 - 3 - 0.

That he is seized of a like estate the remainder as aforesaid of and in certaine other improuable rents issueing out of certaine messuages Lands and Ten'ts parcell of the said Mannor of Harley and Dowles reserved upon leases for lives amountinge yecarely before theis troubles per an. to £31 - 15 - 7.

Which were worth if out of lease over and above this rent

£40 - 1 - 11.

Of old rents issueing out of severall lands and Ten'ts parcell of the said Mannors £24 - 7 - 11.

This Mannor and lands are settled upon the Lady for her jointure.

He is seized in ffee to him and to his heirs in possession of and in the Mannor of Dyther in the County of Montgomery and of and in the moyety of the Mannor of Dowles and of certaine other lands and Ten'ts lyinge and being within the

said Mannor and of certaine Iron workes in Leyton, Shainton,
and Harly aforesaid of the yeerely value before theis troubles
£378 - 13 - 4.

That he is seized of a like estate of and in certaine improu-
able rents issueing out of certaine lands and Ten'ts parcell of
the said Mannors reserved upon leases for lives amountinge
unto £46 - 10 - 3.

These were worth if out of lease over and above that rent
£55 - 8 - 7.

Of old rents belonging to the said Mannor £6 - 6 - 5.
That he is seized of a like estate of and in the Rectories
impropriate of High Archall, Wroxeter, and Uppington and of
certaine tythes renewinge and encreasinge in Uckington, the
Warren of Acham, and of a messuage in Ashton in the parish
of Wellington and out of certaine other lands and Ten'ts lyinge
and beinge in ffenimore and Linches and of the ffarm of Oxen-
bold of the yearly value together before theis troubles of
£85 - 5 - 4 over and above the tithes of his owne lands.

That he is seized of a ffrank ten'te the remainder as aforesaid
of and in certain perquisits of Courts and belonging to the
said Mannors worth one yeere with another £3 and of two
rent Boares and one rent Calfe and certaine hens and Capons
yeerly worth £3 - 6 - 8 both £6 - 6 - 8.

That he is seized in ffee to him and his heirs in possession
of and in a certaine ffarm called the Hullis and of certaine
Lands and Tene'ts, lyinge and beinge in the parish of Iston in
the County of fflint of the yeerely value before theis troubles
£100 - 0 - 0.

These messuage lands and premisses last mentioned were
purchased by the Compounder of one Mr Dymoke in the
Compounders name but at the request, and for the use and
benefit of Wm. Hanmer Esq^r formerly in ward to the Kinge
the Compounder beinge his Gardian, and havinge £800 of the
profitts of the Wards estate in his hands theis lands lyinge
intermixed with the Wards, the Compounder paid this £800
in parte of the purchase and gave security for the remainder
in respect of the Wards minoritye, All which is still unpaid
and the Compounder is ready and willinge to convey the same
to Mr Hanmer upon his discharginge the Compounders judgem^t
and satisfyinge his disbursem^{ts}. And tis alledged that Mr
Hanmer hath already compounded for it.

He is possessed and owner of a personall estate in bookes,
beddinge lynnens and other howshold stuffe amountinge unto
the value of £90.

He is indebted unto severall persons ment'oned in his
particular amountinge unto the sume of £127.

Out of which he craves to be allowed £2 per an. for ever soe much paid out of the tithes of Wroxeter to the Bipp of Coventree and Lichfield beinge a fee farne rent as by affidavit

£10 per an. soe much paid to the vicar of Wroxeter for ever as by affidavit

£24 - 8 - 5 per an. soe much cheife rents paid to the severall lords of the severall fees of which the premisses are holdin as by affidavit

£20 paid yeerely for a mill, and high wayes over mens lands to and fro to the Iron workes for which he doth compound as by affidavit.

£4 per an. paid to the Minister of Uppington as by affidavit.

£3 per an. a fee farne rent paid to the Earle of Arundle for the Mannor of Rowton and Ellerdine as by affidavit.

D. WATKINS.

23 of January 1646

Jero^m Alexander

fyne at £4450 - 00 - 00

sixt

if he alloweth in the parsonage £85 per an. that his fyne is to be abated accordingly att 10 y^res purchase his fyne will then be £3600.

But upo' an adition being made in the value of the parsonage makes the fine £3866 the £85 being settled as aforesayd.

No. XVII.—*The Committee order the Treasurers to advance £3,500, at 8 pr. cent. per an. to be reimbursed out of Mr. Newport's Fine.*

6 January 1648.

Whereas by an Order of the House of Commons of the 24th July 1646 It was Ordered that this Committee doe upon their creditte advance the sum^e of £3,500 towards the paym^t of ye Arrears and disbanding of the fforges of the County of Salopp, for w^{ch} this Committee shall allowe to such persons as shall lend the said sum^e according to £8 per cent. for soe longe tyme as the same shalbe unpaid. And whereas this Committee is thereby authorized to reimburse themselves the said £3500 out of the first moneys that shalbe paid into the Trea^ry out of the Composition of ffancis Newport Esq^r whose fine for his Delinquency is Ordered by the house of Comons aforesaid to be employed for the use and service of the County of Salop aforesaid which said £3500 and the residue of the said M^r Newports fine which shalbe due unto the said County shalbe paid unto Wm. Berkeley, Tho. Hunt, Jo. Corbet or any 2 of

them who are authorized to receive the same & it to pay or returne for ye disbanding ye said fforces & satisfying the debts of the said County according to ye directiou of the Committee of the said County. It is ordered by this Committee that Mr Wareing,¹ Mr Herring Trea's doe upon their Credit advance the sum'e of £3500 allowing to ye tender thereof £8 per cent. for soe longe time as the same shalbe unpaid. And to reimburse themselves ye said sum'e of £3500 together with the Interest out of the first moneys yt shalbe paid into ye Treasury out of the said Mr Newports Compositions And it is further Ordered yt ye said Trea's doe pay ye said sum'e of £3500 & ye residue of ye said Mr Newports fine unto Wm. Barkly, Tho. Hunt & Jo. Corbet aforesaid or any 2 of them for the use & service of the County of Salop aforesaid And theise together with a Receipt under ye hands of Wm. Barkley &c. or any 2 of them shalbe a sufficient discharge to ye said Trea's for ye paym^t of ye said sum'e of £3500 and all such moneys as shalbe received for the said Mr Newports Composic'on.

No. XVIII.—Lord Newport required to convey the Impropritate Tithes for the maintenance of the Ministers in the parishes from which they arise.

By the Commissioners for Compounding with Delinquents
Novembris 27 1648.

Goldsmiths Hall

Ordered that Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall in the County of Salop Knight, shall settle by Conveyance the Impropriate Tythes of Ercall (except the demesne) being of the value of sixty three pounds thirteene shillings ffourpence per an. The Tythes of the p'sh of Wroxeter valued at ffifty pounds per an. The tythes of Vekington and the warren, within ye p'ish of Acham valued at Twenty six pounds thirteene shillings ffoure pence per an. The Tythes of Uppington of the yearely value of Twenty foure pounds per an. The Tythes of Aston in the p'ish of Wellington worth per an. Three pounds six shillings eight pence. As alsoe the tythes

¹ Richard Waring, one of the Committee for Salop, and treasurer of the monies paid into Goldsmiths' Hall, has not, as far as I am aware, been identified by our local historians. The most conspicuous Parliamentarian of the name of Waring is Edmund, of Humfreton, near Shifnal, whose father was Richard, of London, and of Grotton, Co. Suffolk, whose elder brother possessed Owlbury. But it would not be safe to infer the opinions of the father from those of the son, and that he must be the one mentioned here.

of ffennimore and Lynches within the p'ish of Baschurch, of the yearely value of ffive pounds thirteene pence Together with the Tythes of part of the ffarme of Oxenbold in the p'ish of Staunton of the value of Twelve shillings per an. all in the County of Salop aforesaid for the mayntenance of the Ministry in such places and p'ishes out of which the severall profitts & Tythes doe arise; fför which he is to be allowed in the second payment according to the usual rates allowed by this Committee, being at tenne yeares purchase seventeene hundred thirty nyne pounds, sixe shillings & eight pence.

Jo. LEECH, Cl. Parl.

H. Com.

No. XIX.—The Committee order the Treasurers to pay to the Salop Committee the Fine of £10,000, or such part as remains unpaid.

By the Committee for Compounding with Delinq^{ts}
26 April 1649.

Goldsmiths Hall, London.

In pursuance of severall orders of the house of Com'ons of the 11th of October 1645, the 24th of July 1646, and the 22 of March 1647, Whereby the ffine of Ten thousands pounds sett upon S^r Richard Newport, knt, & ffancis Newport, Esq. his sonne is accepted & ordered to be employed for the use and service of the County of Salop.

It is this day ordered that M Waring and M Herring Treas^{rs} to this Committee doe pay the said sum of Tenn Thousand pounds or such part thereof as rests yet unpaid or shall not be allowed by this Com^{tee} for settlement of Impropriations towards maintenance of the Ministry unto the Committee of the County of Salop or any threof then for the use & service of the said County of Salop And these together with the Receipt or Receipts of the said Com^{tees} of Salop or any three of them shalbe a sufficient discharge to the said Treas^{rs} for payment thereof.

JOHN ASHE
AUGUSTINE SKYNNER
PETER WENTWORTH
D. WATKINS
JOHN CORBET
SAM. MOYER [More.]¹

¹ Samuel More, son of Richard More, of More, Lindley, and Larden, Co. Salop. He acquired great distinction by placing a Parliamentary

No. XX.—*The Receipt from the Salop Committee
for £2,476 13s. 4d.*

Aprill the 30th 1649.

Received of Richard Wareing and Michael Herring Treasurers at Goldsmiths Hall the 8th of January last past ye sume of Two thousand ffoure hundred seaventy six pounds thirteen shillings ffoure pence, in w^{ch} sume is included Three hundred and fforty pounds due for seaven months odd daies Interest of Three thousand ffive hundred pounds advanced & paid the 31 of July 1646 unto John Corbet & Thomas Hunt Esq^{rs} Members of the house of Parliam^t in part and towards satisfaction of the Tenn Thousand pounds within mentioned as alsoe for twenty months odd daies Interest of One thousand Two hundred seaventy ffive pounds being a remayning parte of the above said Three thousand ffive hundred pounds, wee say rec^d in further pursuance of the within written order as above said £2476 - 13 - 4.

H. MACKWORTH¹
THO. NICOLLS² SAM. MORE.

garrison in Hopton Castle, with the consent of its owner, Mr. Wallop, in February, 1643-4; and although consisting of only 31 men, holding it against a force of 500 horse and foot, under the command of Sir Michael Woodhouse, Governor of Ludlow, for more than a month; he was compelled to surrender at discretion, and the whole garrison, except Colonel More, were either shot or put to the sword, and he was imprisoned in Ludlow Castle. He was at length exchanged for Mr. Edward Cressett, a leading royalist of the county. The Parliament employed him afterwards in various ways, especially by committing to his care Montgomery, Monmouth, Ludlow, and Hereford Castles. He survived the Restoration, and died May, 1662.—Blakeway's *Sheriffs*; Weyman's M.P.'s of Bishop's Castle, *Trans. Shrop. Arch. Soc.*, vol. x., 2nd S., p. 33; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹ Humphrey Mackworth, of Betton, near Shrewsbury, son of Richard Mackworth of the same place, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of one of the Bulkeley family, of Anglesey, was born in 1603. He married for his first wife Anne, daughter of Thomas Waller of Beaconsfield, a sister of the poet Waller, 1636, which connection is thought by some to have influenced his subsequent action in the Civil War. He was one of those whom the King after his departure from Shrewsbury ordered to be apprehended on the charge of treason, for having sided with the Parliament. In 1645, he was made Governor of Shrewsbury, in which position he conducted himself with courage and discretion, and his memorable reply to Charles II. when summoned by him to surrender the town, has been greatly

Reed of the Trea'rs abovementioned the 13th day of february last past the sum'e of Two thousand two hundred eighty foure pounds, and is in full paym^t and satisfaction of eight thousand two hundred and sixty pounds thirteen shillings ffoure pence being the totall sum'e wee were to receive by virtue of the severall within recited Orders there being allowed by the Commissioners within mentioned unto Sir Richard Newport in his Composition the sume of one thousand seaven hundred thirty nyne pounds six shillings eight pence for severall Rectories settled by him towards the mayntenance of the Ministry, wee say Received in full

£2284 - 00 - 0

£3500 - 00 - 0

H. MACKWORTH.

8260 - 13 - 4

THO. NICOLLS.

SAM. MORE.

admired. He died in 1654, and was buried with great state in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey.—O. & B., vol. i., pp. 430, 458, 462.

² Thomas Niccols, of Boycott, in the parish of Pontesbury, the son of John Niccols by his wife Anne, daughter of Rowland Heylyn, Alderman of London, was born in 1596. He was twice Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1626 and 1640, and in 1642, displaced as Alderman by the King, and charged with treason. In 1648 he was Steward of the Borough, in which office he died April 19, 1662. His wife Mary, daughter and coheirress of John Kynaston, Esq., of Morton, by whom he had four children, survived him, dying in 1684.

SOME FURTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

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

THE following documents have been extracted from the Close Rolls temp. Henry IV. in the Public Record Office, by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, and are in continuation of those printed in the *Transactions*, Second Series, vol. x., pages 227 to 250.

Only one of the documents is dated prior to the battle, and that is a mandate from the King to the Sheriffs of London, Essex and Hertford, and Middlesex, dated 18 July, 1403, three days before the fight, bidding them publicly proclaim that the King's lieges must not be discomfited on account of any news that might reach them, and that all knights, esquires, and others should hasten to assist the King.

The other documents are dated within two months after the battle. We learn from them that some of the King's party had begun to seize the goods and chattels of Percy's adherents, and this he forbids. John Pauncfot and Gerard Salvayn had been suspected of helping Percy, and their property had been carried off. The King is now satisfied of their innocence, and orders the restoration of their goods. Only three weeks before the King had ordered Sir Gerard Salveyn to be taken into custody, as a traitor and rebel. (See vol. x., 232). John de Preston is named as a supporter of Percy, and as being taken prisoner at the battle.

The Earl of Worcester is generally stated to have died without issue, but the document dated 11th

August mentions a son Thomas, and orders the restoration of his horses and other things.

Certain lords, spiritual and temporal, whose names are not recorded, were commonly suspected of favouring Percy. The King says that after diligent examination, he finds this report is untrue. With the object, no doubt, of ensuring a general peace and quiet throughout the north of England, the King on the 22nd of November, four months after the battle, proclaims a general pardon to all adherents of the Percies who will sue for pardon before next Epiphany.

One document, dated 15 August, 1403, is a mandate to all knights, esquires, valets, and others, to assemble at Worcester on the 3rd of September, to go with the King against Owenn de Gleyndowey and the Welsh rebels.

With the exception of the two last, the documents are all extracted from the Close Rolls 4 Henry IV. and 5 Henry IV., part i. Where they are printed or noticed in Rymer's *Fœdera*, the reference is given.

Close Roll, 4 Henry IV.

The King to the Sheriffs of London greeting.

Concerning a proclamation to be made. } Whereas we have been informed that Henry Percy has associated himself with our Welsh rebels, and against us, having in his company our Scotch rebels, and proposing to invade our realm of England for the destruction of ourself and our crown, &c. We command you that you cause it to be publicly proclaimed within your bailiwick that our lieges need not be afraid or discomfited, on account of any information that may reach them, and that you cause it to be proclaimed that all knights, esquires and others who receive fees and pledges (wages) from us shall come with all possible speed to the marches aforesaid, &c. Witness the King at Westminster the 18th day of July.

The like brief to the Sheriff of Essex and Hertford.

The like brief to the Sheriff of Middlesex. (mem. 6d.)

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

Concerning sums of money not paid. } The King to the Collectors of his Customs and subsidies in the port of the town of St. Botho [?] We command and firmly enjoin you that you pay or permit to be paid certain sums of money which by patent of certain assignations or grants of Henry Earl of Northumberland, who still survives, or of Henry, late Earl of Worcester, and of Henry de Percy, chivaler, now deceased, made before these times to the same Earl of Northumberland. And that you free, or cause to be freed, no obligations or statutes to them or any of them on this account. And that you appear before us and our Council wherever we happen to be, with all possible haste, to do what shall be ordered you. And this you in nowise omit under penalty of £200. Witness the King at Pountfreyt the 4th day of August. By the King himself and his Council.

Like briefs directed to the Collector of customs and subsidies in the port of the town of Lynn; in the port of the town of Kingston upon Hull; in the port of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne; in the port of the town of Southampton [? "Sutht."] (mem. 3).

Concerning a proclamation to be made. } The King to the Sheriff of York greeting. Since we have been given to understand that some of our lieges have been spoiling the tenants, and do not cease to spoil and make depredations on those of our principality, and others who were lately in the company of Thomas late Earl of Worcester and Henry Percy chivaler deceased, and other our rebels who lately made insurrection against us, and those in their retinue, of their goods and chattels, by colour of the said insurrection. We require you to permit no such spoliations or depredations within your bailiwick to be perpetrated. And to notify to all our lieges that no one who was in our company in the field near Salop shall take any goods or things from those our rebels. Witness the King at Pontemfractum the 4th day of August. By the King himself and his Council. (mem. 3).

[See also Rymer's *Fœdera*, viii. 321.]

The like briefs to the Sheriff of Northumberland. Witness as above.

The like brief to the Sheriff of the City of York. Witness the King at York the 13th day of August. (mem. 3).

[See also Rymer's *Fœdera*, viii. 321.]

For John Pauncfot, knight. } The King to the Sheriff of Hereford greeting. On behalf of our beloved and faithful John Pauncfot knight. } it is shown to us that you have arrested the same

John and his men, servants, horses, goods, things, and harness, on suspicion of his having been in the company of the late Earl of Worcester and Sir Henry Percy chivaler deceased, and other rebels who made insurrection against us. Since it clearly appears to us, that the same John was never in the company of the rebels, we command you to set him free, and his men and servants, with their horses, goods, things and harness, and let them go where they will. Witness the King at Pountfreyt the 5th day of August. By the King himself.

(mem. 3).

The like brief to the Mayor of the City of Hereford. Witness as above.

The like brief to the Eschetor in the County of Hereford. Witness as above.

(mem. 3).

For Gerard } The King to Thomas de Portyngton, Thomas Salvayn. } Matheu of Everyngham, John Honner, William Taillour of Everyngham, William Saunte, and Henry parochial chaplain of Everyngham, and to each of them, greeting. On behalf of Gerard Salvayn, it has been shown to us, that although he was not in the company of Thomas Earl of Worcester, Henry Percy chivaler, and other rebels, in the battle near Salop against us, or as he says consented to the insurrection of the rebels, yet you have taken and carried off eleven oxen and 47 cows and other goods and chattels of the same Gerard to no small value, at Holm' and Hertwall, in contempt of us and contrary to the form of our proclamation. We enjoin you to restore the oxen, cows and all other goods and chattels of the same Gerard to him without delay, &c. Witness the King at York the 11th day of August. By the King himself.

(mem. 3).

The like brief to the Captain of the town of Calais and his locumtenens, for Thomas son of Thomas late Earl of Worcester, of three horses and other goods things and harness taken at Calais. Witness as above.

By the King himself.

(mem. 3)

Concerning } The King to the Sheriffs of London greeting.
the arrest } We command you to arrest and keep in safe
of John } custody John Hertishorn. Witness the King at
Hertshorn. } York the 12th day of August. By the King
himself.

(mem. 3).

The King to the Sheriff of Salop. We command you to proclaim that all knights, esquires, valets &c., appear before Worcester on the 3rd of September next, to go with us to resist the malice of Owenn de Gleyndowey and other our Welsh rebels. Witness the King at Pountfreyt the 13th day of August. (mem. 3d.)

A like mandate to 24 other Sheriffs.

The King to William Johanson of Newcastle upon Tyne greeting. We command you that you deliver without delay to our beloved and faithful Thomas Nevyll, chivaler, locumtenens of our dearest son John in the parts of the East Marches towards Scotland, £200, which belonged to Henry de Percy, forfeited to us, and which is now in your hands. Witness the King at Doncaster the 17th day of August. By the King himself. (mem. 3.)

The King to his Bailiffs of Worcester greeting. Whereas we have heard that some sons of iniquity have made discord and dissension, that several spiritual and temporal lords of their realm have consented to the unjust and malignant deeds of Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Thomas de Percy, Earl of Worcester, and Henry de Percy chivaler, and other rebels; We order you to proclaim that we and our Council have caused to be made a diligent examination on this behalf of those who are suspected of favouring the rebels, and find they in nowise consented. Witness the King at Worcester the 7th day of September. By the King himself. (mem. 2d.)

The King to the Sheriff of Stafford greeting, [Also to the Sheriffs of Warwick and Hereford.] We command you to proclaim that all knights, esquires, and archers come to the City of Hereford, to resist our Welsh rebels. Witness the King at Worcester the 8th day of September. (mem. 2d.)

The King to his beloved William Walasote, his Escheter in the County of Salop and Marches of Wales. We command you that Petronilla, widow of Sir Hugh Mortymer chivaler, deceased, shall have her reasonable dower. Also that you enquire what lands &c. he held of us in capite. Witness the King at his Manor of Wodestok the 17th day of September. (mem. 2.)

Close Roll, 5 Henry IV., part 1.

The King to the Sheriffs of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire. We command you to proclaim that we will pardon all adherents of the Percies, who will sue for pardon before the Epiphany next. Witness the King at Westminster the 22nd day of November. (mem. 28d.)

[See also Rymer's *Fœdera*, viii. 338.]

The King orders the Sheriffs of London to take down the head of Thomas Percy, late Earl of Worcester, and deliver it to John Clifford, esq. and Thomas de Burgh, to bury it with the same Earl's body. He also orders the Abbot of Salop to bury the same head with the body, in the Church of the Blessed Peter of Shrewsbury. Witness the King at Westminster the 18th day of December. (mem. 25.)

[See a full translation of these documents in the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, vol. x., page 230.]

The following documents are extracted from Rymer's *Fœdera* :—

The King grants to William Albertyn the manor of Taston in the vill of Berkyng in co. Suffolk, forfeited by the rebellion of John de Preston, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Shrewsbury. Dated 4 Henry IV.

(*Pell Record, ex Orig.* The original is in Norman French).

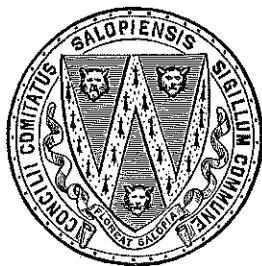
[See Rymer's *Fœdera*, viii. 320.]

Commission to John Woderyngton, Gerard Heron, and John Mitford, to administer to the knights and esquires of Northumberland an oath not to assist the Earl of Northumberland against the King. Witness the King at Pontefract 15 August 4 Henry IV.

[See Rymer's *Fœdera*, viii. 322.]

GRANT OF ARMS TO THE SHROPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.


THE following is a copy of the Grant of Arms, dated June 18th, 1896, by the College of Arms to the Chairman, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Shropshire County Council, and their successors. It is here printed by the kind permission of J. Bowen Jones, Esq., Chairman of the Shropshire County Council, and E. C. Peele, Esq., Clerk of the Council. Prior to the passing of the County Councils Act in 1888, no county was capable of bearing Arms, since there was no corporate body having power to use a common seal. The Arms are based upon those belonging to the Borough of Shrewsbury,—Azure, three leopards' faces, or; and the grant was due to the efforts of Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart. For the illustration of the Seal we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Peele. Reference should be made to Mr. Fox-Davies's paper on "The Armorial Bearings of Shropshire Corporations," printed in the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, viii. 15.




TO ALL AND SINGULAR to whom these Presents shall come Sir Albert William Woods, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Garter Principal King of Arms, George Edward Cokayne, Esquire, Clarenceux King of Arms, and William Henry Weldon, Esquire, Norroy King of Arms, Send Greeting, *Whereas* John Bowen Jones, Esquire, Chairman of the Shropshire County Council hath represented unto the Most Noble Henry Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and Here-

ditary Marshal of England, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council that by an Act of Parliament passed in the year One thousand eight hundred and eighty eight to amend the Laws relating to Local Government in England and Wales and for other purposes connected therewith: It is enacted that a Council shall be established in every Administrative County as defined in the said Act, and be entrusted with the management of the Administrative and Financial business of that County, and shall consist of the Chairman, Aldermen and Councillors, and that the Council of each County shall be a Body Corporate by the name of the County Council with the addition of the name of the Administrative County and shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal and have power to acquire and hold land for the purposes of their Constitution without licence in Mortmain, and being desirous that the Common Seal to be used by the Shropshire County Council in their Corporate capacity should contain fit and proper Armorial bearings and be assigned under legal authority, he therefore requested on behalf of the Chairman, Aldermen, and Councillors, the favour of His Grace's Warrant for Our granting and assigning such Armorial Ensigns as may be proper to be borne and used by the Chairman, Aldermen and Councillors of the Shropshire County Council and their successors as by the said Act is directed and authorised and according to the Laws of Arms *And Forasmuch* as the said Earl Marshal did by Warrant under his hand and seal bearing date the sixth day of June instant authorise and direct Us to grant and assign such Armorial Ensigns accordingly *Know Ye therefore* that We the said Garter, Clarenceux and Norroy in pursuance of His Grace's Warrant and by virtue of the Letters Patent of Our several Offices to each of us respectively granted do by these Presents grant and assign unto the Chairman Aldermen and Councillors of the said Shropshire County Council the Arms following that is to say Erminois three Piles Azure two issuant from the Chief and one in Base, each charged with a Leopard's face Or, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used for ever hereafter by the Chairman Aldermen and Councillors of the said Shropshire County Council and their successors on Seals, Shields or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms *In Witness* whereof We the said Garter Clarenceux and Norroy Kings of Arms have to these Presents subscribed Our names and affixed the Seals of Our several Offices this eighteenth day of June in the Fifty ninth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria

by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety six.

ALBERT W. WOODS  Garter.

G. E. COKAYNE  Clarenceux.

WILLIAM H. WELDON  Norroy.

[*Endorsed*]

Recorded in the College of Arms, London

Passed by

EDWARD BELLASIS

CHARLES H. ATHILL,

(Lancaster & Registrar.)

Richmond Herald

ON LICENSES TO EAT FLESH, FOUND IN PARISH REGISTERS.

BY THE HON. AND REV. G. H. F. VANE, M.A., Rector of WEM.

"IN 1599 John Buttry, who was imprisoned for eating flesh in Lent, petitions to be released." This is an item from the very interesting records of the Borough of Shrewsbury, as reported by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher.¹ The following is a copy of the Petition² referred to:—

To the right worshipfull the Bailiffs
of the Towne of Shrowesbury.

Humbly sheweth your W. your poore orator John Buttry now remaininge in pryson upon your woorshipps Commyttment for eatinge of fleshe in the tyme of lent upon dayes prohibited contrarie to the good Lawes and Statutes of our gratius Queene provyded ther in, as namely upon the xiiijth daye of february 1599 and the xvth daye of the same monyth, as also upon the xvijth daye of the same monithe, all w^{ch} severall dayes, I desier your wo^r: not to thincke that I & my wyffe did offend willfully ther in, but in regard of my wyff her extreeme sycknes, I presumed to cause meate to be dressed in my howse for her too of these dayes, and on of these three dayes a frend bestowed a Littill fleshe upon my wyffe and me, all w^{ch} three dayes I confes we have offended, contrarie to her maiesties good Lawes and statutes ther in, for the w^{ch} I confes to have deserved not only this my imprisonment, but alsoe I doe moste humbly submytt my self to stand to your woor: fine, what soe ever your woor shall impose upon me beseekeinge your woor that I maye have a sufficient discharge under your woor hands, to save me harmles for these my offensis, Lest at

¹ See *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological Society, Second Series, vol. x., page xxix.

² Shrewsbury Borough Records, Bundle No. 2623, in Box lxxiii., Petitions to the Bailiffs, etc.

any tyme here after I shuld be called upon in any other Court for the same offencis, cravinge of your Woor: for my flormer Libertie, and this for Gods Love

Your Woor: to commaund JOHN BUTTRY.

The law which Buttry transgressed is referred to in occasional entries in Parish Registers, signed by the incumbent of the parish, and permitting parishioners who were very sick or very old to eat flesh when others might eat only fish. Burn in his *History of Parish Registers*¹ quotes three of these entries, viz., from the Registers of St. Mary's, Newington, Surrey, in 1619, of Eynesbury, Hunts, without date, and of St. Mary's, Leicester, in 1618. Chester Waters² quotes again the first of these, and adds a few notes on the history of compulsory fasting, while Mr. Thiselton Dyer³ gives additional licenses as recorded in the Registers of Prestbury in 1632 and 1633, Staplehurst (without date), and Wolverton in 1660. He tells us also that at Henley persons were presented (38 Eliz.) for eating flesh in Lent, one "for roasting a pigg in his house the xxij day Marche," and another "for seething ij p'ce of bacon."

To these I am able to add the following explicit entry from the Register of Wem:—

The xiiiith of March 1613. ffor that Richard Ward of Cotton in the parish of Wem & County of Salop gent. is notoriously sicke & enforced for ye Recovery of his health to eate flesh for the time of his sickness, Therefore I Richard Sanky parson of the sayd parish forasmuch as in me lieth by force of th' authority to mee given by the statute made in ye 5th yeare of our late soveraigne lady Elizabeth Do license the sayd Richard Ward to eate flesh according to ye contents of ye sayd statute.

By me Rd. Sanky rector of Wem

Registered according to ye statute

¹ 1862, page 172.

² *Parish Registers in England*, 1883, p. 77.

³ *Old English Social Life as told by the Parish Register*, 1898, p. 213.

in the presence & with ye consent of the churchwardens for the time the (*sic*) being the xxvith of the same month by reason of the continuance of the forenamed sickness.

Rich. Sanky rector

Peter Bozyer }
William Drewe } Churchwardens.

This is full and clear; and though Garbet in his *History of Wem*¹ says that Richard Sankie's "memory is preserved only by (this) entry in the Parish Register," a little research has made it evident that he was rector of Wem from 1606 to 1615 (when he removed to Hodnet), and was father of Sir Jerome Sankey, who became commander of the Parliamentary Cavalry in Ireland, and was knighted there in 1654-5.²

Another flesh-eating license is to be found in the Register of Stanton Lacy,³ as follows:—

Whereas I have receaved a certificate under the hand of Mathew Evans Mr. of Arts and licentiat in physicke that Dame Anne Foxe of Whichcote in the parish of Stanton in respect of some indisposition of health is to enter into a course of physicke in this lent time and that she may not eate fish dureing that course without priudice of her health and hinderance of her recouerie. These are therefore as farr forth as the statute in that case prouided doth authorise me to give power and Lycence unto her the sayd Dame Anne Foxe to eate such flesh as by her phisitian shall be prscribed dureing the sayd course and time in the sayd statute limited.

JOHN WHATELEY, vicar *ibid*.

Entered according to the statute in that case prouided, this 9th day of Aprill by the said John Whateley and in the prrice of Charles Wall one of the churchwardens there.

JOHN WHATELEY, vicar there.
CHARLES WALL, churchwarden.

¹ p. 152.

² Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*, &c.

³ Furnished by Mr. R. E. Davies, who has copied the Stanton Lacy Register for the Shropshire Parish Register Society.

It is to be regretted that the date of this license is not given, but as death ended the grantor's long vicariate in 1634, it cannot have been later than that year. That somewhat scarce book, *Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury*, whose author was almost certainly Archdeacon Owen, contains a copy of a similar license granted by the Vicar of St. Alkmund's to his neighbour of St. Mary's. As the account books of St. Mary's are now lost, and as Archdeacon Owen and the Rev. J. B. Blakeway in their *History of Shrewsbury* (vol. ii., p. 375), give only a note of this license, besides some comments on it, it may be worth while to quote this also in full. It runs as follows :—

Whereas John Tomkies, M.A. and public preacher of the word in the town of Salop, is notoriously visited with sickness, insomuch that he is desirous to eat Flesh, for the recovery of his former health, during the time of his sickness.

By the Minister of the parish next adjoining, according to the statutes in that behalf provided.

I, therefore, Andrew Duker, Minister of the Parish of St. Alkmund's do licence the aforesaid John Tomkies, to eat Flesh during his sickness, and no longer, according to the true meaning and intent of the aforementioned statute.

In witness whereof I have subscribed my name, this 15th day of February, 1591.

AND. DUKER.

Yet another similar license is given in the Register of Chirbury,¹ where Edward Lewis, who was vicar from 1629 to 1677, granted leave on 4 July, 1641, to Mr. Peter Middleton "to eate flesh forasmuch as it doth manifestly appear that the gentleman is visited with a dangerous sickness & of long continuance," &c., &c.

This is the latest in date that I have noted, except that at Wolverton, which was in the year of the Restoration. And indeed it seems that by the middle of the 17th century Queen Elizabeth's enactment had spent its force. For *The Compleat Angler* was first

¹ Shropshire Archæological Society's *Transactions*, First Series, vol. viii., pages 118-119.

published in 1653, and in it gentle Izaak Walton makes his Mr. Piscator deplore "the want of otter killers," and declare that owing to the depredations of otters "those very few that are left that make conscience of the laws of the nation and of keeping days of abstinence, will be forced to eat flesh, or suffer more inconveniences than are yet foreseen."¹

That not all consciences were scrupulous as to keeping this law is not surprising, and Shakspeare, writing not later than 1600, makes that eminently carnivorous creation Sir John Falstaff charge Mistress Quickly thus:—"Marry, there is another indictment upon thee, for suffering flesh to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law: for the which I think thou wilt howl." And briskly the hostess defends herself with: "All victuallers do so: what's a joint of mutton or two in a whole Lent?"²

The same author's First Fisherman offers Pericles "flesh for holidays, fish for fasting days, and moreo'er puddings and flap-jacks."³ Kent, too, when, being disguised, he answers King Lear's question, "What dost thou profess?" avers "I do profess to be no less than I seem: . . . to fear judgment: to fight when I cannot choose: and to eat no fish."⁴ Here, as has been pointed out, the sting of the speech lies in the tail; for the commentators quote to the same effect from contemporary literature, and point out that to eat fish was for the most part the mark of a Papist, and Papists were not considered to be of Her Majesty's lieges in the reign of Protestant Elizabeth, and therefore fish-eating had become rare, and fishes multiplied, and fishermen starved.

But now what was this Act of Queen Elizabeth, which at first seems itself to be a Papistical one, and

¹ Ed. 1893, vol. i., p. 95.

² Henry IV., pt. ii, Act ii., Sc. iv., 571.

³ Pericles, Act. ii., Sc. i., 85.

⁴ King Lear, Act. i., Sc. iv., 13. Cf. *Notes and Queries* 5 Dec., 1896, p. 449.

which bids men eat no flesh at certain times and seasons, except they be licensed thereto by lawful authority?

Well, tis neither the first nor the last of a series of enactments whereby princes followed the ancient laws of the Church, and strove thereby to benefit the fisheries, and improve men's health, and maintain the navy, and do anything else that wanted doing. Thus Elizabeth's counsellors passed in 1562 "An Act touching Politick Constitutions for the Maintenance of the Navy," and therein bade men eat fish on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays "ffor the Benefit and Commodity of this Realm, to grow as well in the maintenance of the Navy, as in Sparing and Increase of Flesh Victual of this Realm." And they that ate flesh on fish days must forfeit £3 or undergo three months' close imprisonment, except they had license; and every man must pay for his license according to his degree, a Lord of Parliament £1 6s. 8d., a Knight 13s. 4d., a plain man 6s. 8d.; and these monies were to go into the Poor Man's Box of the parish, within six days of Candlemas. But "no license shall extend to the eating of any beef at any time of the year, nor to the eating of any veal in any year from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel unto the first day of May." And all Wednesdays as fish-days, except in Christmas or Easter weeks, were "to be kept as the Saturdays in every week now are, or ought to be." Furthermore, "All persons which by reason of notorious sickness shall be enforced for recovery of health to eat flesh for the time of their sickness shall be sufficiently licensed by the Bishop of the Diocese: or by the Parson, Vicar, or Curate of the Parish where such person shall be sick, or of one of the next parish adjoining, if the said Parson &c. be wilful, or if there be no Curate within the same parish." And this License shall be made in writing, signed by the hand of the Bishop of the Diocese or of the Parson, &c., and shall not endure longer than the time of the sickness. And if the sickness shall continue above the

space of eight days after such license granted, then the license shall be registered in the Church Book with the knowledge of one of the Churchwardens. And the party licensed shall give to the Curate fourpence for the entry thereof, and that license is to endure no longer, but only for the time of his, her, or their sickness, &c., &c., &c. Furthermore, that fish-eating was not Popery, but patriotism, tending to "the increase of fishermen and mariners, and repairing of port towns and navigation," was very emphatically declared, and they that taught the contrary were to be punished "as spreaders of false news are, and ought to be."

Here then we have the *fons et origo* of those dispensations which are occasionally found recorded in our Parish Registers, and which Elizabeth herself stooped to ask for.

Now the Second Book of Homilies, which was mainly the work of Bishop Jewel, was published in 1563, i.e., in the year after this Act was passed; and in the Second Part of the Homily on Fasting the author makes answer to any who may demand "what judgment we ought to have of such abstinences as are appointed by public order and laws made by princes and by the authority of the magistrates, upon policy, not respecting any religion at all in the same: as when any realm in consideration of the maintaining of fisher towns bordering upon the seas, and for the increase of fishermen, of whom do spring mariners to go upon the sea, to the furnishing of the navy of the realm," &c. The homilist argues that "He seemeth to be too dainty an Englishman, which, considering the great commodities which may ensue, will not forbear some piece of his licentious appetite upon the ordinance of his Prince with the consent of the wise of the realm," and so forth.

But the Act was to expire after a term of years. However, in 1576, the Queen, who "(God be thanked) is not to be touched or suspected with any superstition," wrote to Archbishop Grindal urging the clergy to teach and practice obedience to the laws. Next, in 1584, the

provisions of the former Act were repealed as to Wednesdays, while every Mistress Quickly was bound under new penalties to sell no flesh on the days of fish.

Then Hooker, the "Judicious," who published the mighty fifth book of his Ecclesiastical Policy three years before his life and the 16th century ended together, informs us that "Yearly or weekly fasts such as ours in the Church of England, they (the Puritans) allow no further than as the temporal state of the land doth require the same for the maintenance of seafaring men and preservation of cattle, because the decay of the one and the waste of the other could not well be prevented but by a politic order appointing some such usual change of diet as ours is."

And so it went on. The Church's laws of fasting and abstinence, which 630 fathers had enjoined at Chalcedon: which, honoured in the breach more than in the observance, built the so-called Butter Towers at Rouen, Bourges, and other cities; which mediæval legend declared to have been first observed in the garden of Eden; which are really based upon the injunctions to be found in the Sermon on the Mount; which still stand in the forefront of our Book of Common Prayer; which bid us observe thus the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days at the four seasons, the three Rogation Days, and all the Fridays in the year except Christmas Day; which Henry VIII. had in 1542 declared that men might neglect because fish was dear; which Edward VI. six years later declared that men must observe because flesh was scarce; which the Westminster Assembly of Divines in its Larger Catechism pronounced to be involved in the second commandment: these were made the subject of enactments by James I. and Charles I. and other princes over and over again, as suited the abundance or the lack of provisions in the kingdom, as the excesses of influential revellers seemed to require, as the needs of the fishermen and the coast towns demanded, and, we must add in justice, as the scrupulosities as well as the policies of some of the

Stuart race dictated. But after the Puritans had turned Christmas Day into a fast, the Government meddled no more with ecclesiastical ichthyophagy, though Royal Proclamation ceased not to set apart occasional days of fasting and abstinence, even down to our own times. This the Churchwardens' Accounts of many parishes are sufficient by themselves abundantly to testify. Yet the honouring of these proclamations in the breach has prevailed in other ages as it did in 1697. Then Abraham de la Pryme wrote in his diary¹:—"Wee have had a great many fast days every year since the king came in. They were at first every first Wednesday in a month, as long as the king was away; but they grew from little to little to be so neglected that nobody heeded them, almost everyone went to their work and about their worldly concerns. The King's Council and chief magistrates considering this, thought it not best to call the people to account for this for fear it should enrage them; therefore these fast days were appointed to be kept upon Sundays, tho' it is not handsom to fast on the day which has always been accounted a festival."

¹ Surtees' Society, 1870, p. 127.

MANUSCRIPT SERMON.

TRANSCRIBED BY E. CALVERT.

THE following Sermon for the First Sunday in Advent is transcribed from a Fifteenth Century MS., now in the Shrewsbury School Library, an account of which has already been given in the *Transactions*, Second Series, vol. vi., pp. 99—106.

DOMINICA PRIMA ADVENTUS DOMINI.

Abjiciamus opera tenebrarum: ad romanos 13°.

Godemen and wemen thes (be) words of the holy apostyll Saynet Paule & be thus mekyll for to say to your understanding: Thraw we away the warks of derknes; ye know well thys by experyence, if a man shuld go a way that he most neds go or els feght with a sotell enmy, if ye ton be overcome or yei departe, or the ton wyne hys heritage or els lese hys lyff, yf he were overcharged with armor or with clothes or with oyer hevy charge y^t schuld lett hym of hys iorney, wold he not wysely thraw theym away fro hym? Sothly I trow yis; muche more schuld we that be charged with synne & with byrden of our flesshe and with many wicked deads that drawes man to derknes of ye payn of hell for ever. Thraw yen away fro us syn, that letts us to go the ryght way to heyven, for we wylbe forlorn but if we overcome the fende y^t hath so many sleights, he wyll overcome us, and then we lese our heritage for ever: and yerfore cryst to comforthe us: *Resistite diabolo et fugiet a vobis: nolite vinci a malo sed vince*

in bono malum: withstand the fend & he shall fle from yon, & be y^{ou} not, says the appostyll, overcome with wyckednes, but overcome y^{ou} wickednes into godenes, and when y^{ou} felest comyng temptac'ons of the fende & fowle ymagynac'ons & evyll thoghts, say to hym; *quid hic stas enormis bestia*? What stondest y^{ou} here, wycked best? & marke strongly with y^r staf of the crosse, and smyte hym with godds words, redyng, or with oyer occupac'on & doyng, and bett y^r flesshe with the yerde of penaunce where ye fende hyds in yⁱ flesshe, & so y^{ou} shall treyde ye fende under yⁱ fete; for cryst says: *estote fortes in bello*: fyght with ye old edder, y^t is ye fende, and ye shall have to your mede ye kyngdome of heyven, and thus fyghtyd David when he overcome Golias, he assayed hys armor & felyd y^t was to hevy and threw y^t away and toke hys sclyng with iij stonys & so it kyllyd ye terant: so schuld we do the fend, y^t is Golias, with feythe hoope & charite, y^t be thise iij stonys y^t we shuld overcome the devyll with the myght of god, and wynne us a new name in the blysse of heyven, as cryst says hymselfe in ye Apocalips: *Vincenti dabo manna, novum nomen, vincenti dabo edere de ligno vite*: I shall gyff aungell meyte to yem y^t overcome, and a new name of wyrshippe for ever in paradyse to eyte of the tre of lyff, and to theym y^t be true in gostly faythe, as cryst hymselfe says in the same boke: *Esto fidelis usque ad mortem et dabo tibi coronam vite*: betru to y^r deythe, and I shall gyf the a crown of lyff, that my father has ordanyd to all yem y^t truly luffs hym. Many men seks cryst in tribulac'on & sycknes, but yei fynd hym not: for why? for they lost hym wyfully, and yerfore I rede y^t ye do as holy wrytt says: *Querite Dominum dum inveniri potest, invocate eum dum prope est*: Seke ye oure lorde while he may be fonde, call ye hym while he is nere, or ells he wyll say to you as he dyd to the Jewes: *Queritis me & non invenietis*: ye shall seke me & not fynde me: for I se yow not soroyng for your synmys, but in ryot laghter & dronckenes, & sweyryng as most people does dayly; but

ye shall seke hym, when he is lost fro yow through synne, as Mary and Joseph dyd iij days tyll they fonde hym; y^t is to say with full desyre of hert, with holy prayer & almes dede and go to ye kyrke & yer you shall fynde hym & not in the worlds vanite as chappemen seke theyre ware. *Quia sapientia huius mundi stulticia est apud Deum*: The wysedome of thys world ys foly a nent god. And to iij foles yis world brynges a man: one ys y^t he forgeyts god y^t shall deme hym; for the wyse man of this world taks lyttyll hede: and our belefe says y^t god shall zeld ylke man after hys dedes: *ipse reddet unicuique secundum opera sua*: The ijnd foly ys that he forgeyts hymselfe; for the wyse man says: *Miserere anime tue*: have mercy on thyself, pleying to god. The thyrd ys that he forgeyts where he shallbe in hys last abydyng; and so the wytt of this world ordannes for thys tyme but noght or lyttyll for the tothyr: Thys myscheve saw Job wele and said on thys wyse: *Homo natus de muliere, brevi vivens tempore, repletus multis miseriis*. A man born of a woman lyffing but a while is fullfylled with mykyll wretchednes. A Ihu what pryde and unbuxumnes of synne to mykyll dysease hath broght us to, & yet but we amend hus here we shall dwell in hell withouten ende: and yerfore hynder hynder thy self no more, but fall down to thi lords feete with all mekenes of hert, & knowleyge the gylty, & cry God mercy with sore syghynge & soro of hert, and so amende we us unto better y^t we unwytlly hath wroght here: *Emendemus in melius qui ignorantes peccavimus*: And well I wott y^t ye large lord god wyll forgyff us owre trespas as he says in his law: *miserecordia super exaltat iudicium*: Mersy goes above hys dome: and yerfore amend we us hastily while we may, in a venture we be occupied in oure deithe day, & wott never how sone, & yen seke space to penaunce & may non fynde: yerfore wyll god abyde us to amend us, every man amend hymself and hys negbur to hys power; and kest we away the warks of derknes, and kepe we truly crysts commaundements.

Of the fyrst is: *non habebis deos alienos coram me &c: Exodi 20 ca°*: that is to say y^{ou} shall not have no fals godds, y^{ou} shall make y^e no graven thyng ne lycknes y^t is in heyven above ne in erthe be neythe, ne to worshippe theym and honor theym; this is to understand thus, for cawse y^t no thyng shuld (be) most loved but y^t ys best and most worthy to be lov'd, and that is god alon, yerfore god shuld be most loved; and so what thyngs any man or woman loves most, y^t they make yer god, in as mych as in hym ys, be it wyff or chyld, gold or sylver or cattell: of yis it foloes y^t thre maner of folks synnys thurgh the steryng of iij enmes, y^t be ye flesshe ye world & the fend; thay specyally breyks thys commandement, for they serve and more love ye enmes yen God; As to ye fyrst, lecherus men & glotons y^t love more theyre beylys yen God; and yer beyles thay make yer god; of thaym speiks Saynet paule, *ad Philippenses 3°: Multi ambulant in quibus sepe dicebam vobis, nunc autem flens dico inimicos crucis christi, quorum finis interitus, quorum venter deus est et gloria in confusione, qui terrena sapiunt*: Many says Saynet paule go of the whiche I have sayd to yow, I say wepyng, ye enmes of the crosse of cryst whos ende is deithe & whos wombe is theire god, & joye on yer blisse in yer confusyon, y^t serves erthely thyngys. So thes men y^t loves lechery or glotony they make yer beyle theire god and breykys fyrst commandement.

The secund maner of men y^t breykys ye commandement be covetoes men ye wheche loves most & setts theire hertys most uppon erthely thyngys guddys landys rentys gold or sylver or cattell more then uppon god, for as Saynet poule sayes: *ad Ephesios v°: Avarus qui est ydolorum servitor*: that is a covetous man or a covetoes woman that is thraldom of mawments: for such a covetoes man y^t luffys so yis warldys god, he dose mawmentry and he makes such warldly guddys hys mowments and hys fals godds.

The third maner of men y^t breikys ye commandement & foloes the fende be those y^t settys yer hertys most of

worldly worschypys, vayne glorie & hynes of theym selff. Thys maner of worschyppe coveted the fende to han had of cryst when he wold an had hym to fall downe & worschyppe hym : and in the synne of pryde synned *lucifer* ye hye aungell of heyven when he sayde in hys hert : *Isaye 14^o : In celum ascendam, supra astra dei exaltabo solium meum, et ero similis altissimo* : I shall go uppe to heyven sayd *Lucifer*, and I shall enhance my seyte above the sterris of god, and I shalbe lyke to hym y^t is hiest, y^t is god hymself : but for he wold make hymself so hegh, yerfore he fell down into ye depestt pytt of hell : and yerfore says Saynet Gregor *in bello de conflictu viciorum & virtutum : Si ille Lucifer per superbiam de celo descendit, quomodo tu superbiendo in celum ascenderis?* y^t is yf *Lucifer* throggh pryde fell owte of heyven trust yerto well, it may not be, but as seker as god is in heyven, the hyer y^t y^{ou} makyst yⁱself throggh pryde, but y^{ou} amend the here betyme yn thys lyff shall sone aftar yⁱ pryde be depe in hell, and yerfore ayeyn ye temptac'on of ye flesshe be mesurable in meyte and dryncke and chastes your body from lechery : and ageyn the temptac'on of ye world, covetyse, hold yow content of that god sendys yow with truthe : and ageyn temptac'on of ye fende to pryde, hold yow content of that state y^t god hathe sett the in, and sett yⁱ hert and thy luff uppon god affore all thyngs, and yen y^{ou} kepyst the fyrst commaundement of god.

The secunde is : *Non assumes nomen dei in vanum* : Thow shalt not take goddys name yn vayn ; ye whiche is all day broken amonge lered & lewde, with yong & old, with ryche & pore : from a yong childe y^t can unnethe speke, till he be a old man y^t deithe hathe reft hys speche. And he is a lord over all men, as Seynet Poule wytnes, where he says thus : *Deus exaltavit illum & dedit illi nomen quod est super omne nomen ut in nomine ihu omne genu flectatur celestium terrestrium & infernorum* : god hathe exalted cryst only & gyffen hym a name the which name is above all oyer names, so y^t in the name of jhu every kne shall bowe of hevenly

thyngs erthely and of hell. Thys name man takys fyrst when he ys cristonyd, and yerfore he is called after a crysten man, where he was before a hethen man : *nomen sanctum tuum invocatum est super nos* : And thus man takys holy name, to hold it for ever, & forsake ye fende and all hys werkes & there he undertakys to kepe ye commandement of god, and when he turns hym fro couand throgh dedly synne, then he takys godys names in vayn : for there as he was made cryst man he hath forsaken it & made hymself the fendys man. And thus I drede y^t many be called Crysten men that be nothyng of hys meyny ; and yerfore throw we away suche werkes of derknes. Many man takys goddys name in vayn in sweryng and forsweyryng and take no hede how : for as a child is lerned in youthe so he does in yeld, and so fathers & moders teyche theyre chylder by theyre cursed othes to dyspyse god ; and yerfore says Saynet Gregor : *Magis peccat qui contemnit regnantem in celo quam qui crucifixerunt degentem in mundo* : he trespass more y^t dyspysys cryst reynnyng in heven yan thay that crucified hym here in erthe. But some men says in scorn as the fend teychys yem : it is not gud to have god in mynd, yei saye ; and some men say, I sweyre sothe ; and sum men wyllnot els leve yem ; thes excusacons the fende hath taght hys clarkys to defende yem in ther fowle pride. If thy servand dyd a thyng y^t y^{ou} had defendyd hym, ever after y^t he dyd hyt, ye worse y^{ou} wold love hym, & mucche the more if he seyde he dyd it scorn of the. Loke now be yⁱselfe how y^t y^{ou} thynckest & namely if y^{ou} were hys lord or hys kyng ; miche more it is to god y^t is lord of all thyng : *Ipse est rex regum & dominus dominantium* : yerfore says the wyse man : *Vir multum jurans replebitur iniquitatibus* : a man that miche sweyrys it schalbe fylled into wyckydnes ; but for y^{ou} at warrying in worde & dede ; yerfore men leve ye not but if y^{ou} sweyre ; And so who so wyll gladly sweyre gladly wyll begyle : and he y^t is not aferd to breyke ye commaundement of god, he is not aferd to be fals, &

yerfore says the wyse man in his boke : *omni iuramento non assuescas os tuum* : to every sweyrynge custom not yⁱ mowthe. He beleves not in crist y^t trowes not in hys wordys, but fully wyrkys ye warkys y^t crist forbyddys hym to do ; but he beleves in cryst y^t wylfully leyvys hys synne and truly trustys in hys lord & doeth ye werks y^t god byddys hym to do. Beleve we yerfore yn god, with goode werks, and leyff we oure synne with all oure myght, and cast we away suche werkys of derknes, and cryst gyf us grace so to (do) hys commandementys & to fle syane y^t we may come to hys blysse Amen.

THE DOMESDAY MANORS OF RUYTON, WIKEY, AND FELTON.

By R. LLOYD KENYON.

THESE are the three manors which in the 12th century were united to form the one Manor of Ruyton of the eleven towns, so called from the eleven townships of which the three united manors were then composed. They are Ruyton and Coton, comprising the former Manor of Ruyton; Wikey, Shelvoek, Shotatton, and Eardiston, composing that of Wikey; and Felton, Sutton, Haughton, Rednal, and Tedsmere, composing that of Felton. Some of these townships, however, had no separate existence when *Domesday* book was compiled. Their history down to the time of their union will form the subject of this chapter.

The area of the various townships, according to the Tithe Commutation Survey, which does not include the space occupied by roads and streams, is as follows:—

		A.	R.	P.
Township of Ruyton....	....	1714	3	22
" Coton ....	....	233	2	9
" Shotatton	....	858	3	1
" Wykey....	....	869	1	38
" Shelvoek	....	324	3	30
" Eardiston	....	705	0	25
" Felton ...	....	800	3	15
" Sutton ....	....	664	3	22
" Tedsmore	....	383	3	30
" Haughton	....	1010	3	22
" Rednal ....	....	1566	1	23
Making a total of		9133	2	37

Under the heading of "British Shropshire" I have shown that this part of the country was conquered from the Britons by Oswy, King of Northumbria, and Wulfhere, King of Mercia, A.D. 655 to 675. There is no proof that the three manors had any inhabitants before that time; but there are British tumuli in the immediate neighbourhood at Wilcot and Hisland, a British camp at Nesselcliff, and a British fortification at the Berth at Baschurch. The "Mount," close to Felton Church, is also probably a British tumulus, and it is said¹ that a small stone circle formerly existed on the Grig Hill, in the township of Ruyton, which would have been erected by the early Iberian race of Britons. It is therefore probable that there were British inhabitants here before the English conquest, but the fact that all the townships have distinctly English names shows that their occupiers were English, and that if any Britons remained here they were reduced to entire subjection and insignificance. The termination "ton," which most of the names of the townships have, always indicates an English origin, and means a place surrounded by a hedge, usually including a house or houses.²

There is no record of any of the eleven townships earlier than Domesday. All that we know of their history in Saxon times is derived from that survey, which only mentions by name the three which were the heads of manors. It will be best therefore to give the entries in *Domesday* book, made A.D. 1086,³ before discussing the earlier condition of things. They are as follows :—

Sciropescire. Terra Rogerii Comitis.
In Basecherch Hund.

Odo tenet de Rogerio Comite Hordelei. Algar et Dunniht
tenuerunt pro 2 maneriis et liberi fuerunt. Ibi 2 hide gelda-

¹ *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, p. 638.

² Isaac Taylor's *Names and Places*, p. 78, 79. Stubbs' *Const. Hist.*, p. 93, n.

³ Stubbs' *Constitutional Hist.*, i. 436.

biles. Terra est 3¹ carrucis. Ibi 5 villani et 5 bordarii cum 2 carrucis. Silva 60 porcis incrassandis. Tempore Regis Edwardi wasta fuit. Modo reddit 15 solidos.

Isdem Odo tenet Udeford et Ruitone. Levenot tenuit pro 2 maneriis. Ibi 1 hida et dimidia geldabilis. Terra est 4 carrucis. Ibi 4 villani et 2 bordarii habent 2 carucas. In dominio est una carruca et 2 bovarii. Silva 40 porcis incrassandis, et 5 piscariæ in censu villanorum. Tempore Regis Edwardi wasta fuit et post valuit 13 solidos. Modo 20 solidos.

In Mersete Hundredo.² Isdem Odo tenet Wiche. Edwinus Comes tenuit. Ibi 7 hidæ cum 3 berewickis. Terra est 10 carrucis et geldabilis. In dominio sunt 3 carrucæ et 6 bovarii et 4 bordarii cum 1 carruca. Ibi piscaria nil reddens et silva in qua est una haia. Wasta fuit. Modo valet 15 solidos.

In Mersete Hundredo. Rainaldus vicecomes tenet Feltone et unus miles de eo. Seward tenuit. Ibi dimidia hida. Terra est 1 carrucæ. Wasta fuit et est.

These entries may be translated as follows³ :—

Shropshire. Land of Earl Roger.

In Basecherch Hundred.

Odo holds Hordley of Earl Roger. Algar and Dunniht held it as two manors, and were free men. There are two taxable hides there. There is land enough for three plough-teams. There are 5 Villeins there and 5 Boors, with two plough-teams. There is a wood large enough to fatten 60 pigs. In King Edward's time the land was waste. Now it pays a rent of 15 shillings.

The same Odo holds Udeford and Ruitone. Levenot held them as two Manors. There is a hide and a half taxable there. There is land enough for four plough-teams. Four Villeins and two Boors there have two plough-teams. In demesne is one plough-team and two herdsmen. There is a wood large enough to fatten 40 pigs, and 5 fisheries rented by the Villeins. In King Edward's time the land was waste, and afterwards it was worth 13 shillings; now 20 shillings.

¹ Eyton says 4, but it is 3 in the photo-zincographed facsimile of *Domesday* issued by the Government in 1862.

² This is entered in the margin, the whole of each person's holding being placed together, in whatever part of the county it may be. I have given in the text the whole of Odo's holding, but very far from the whole of Rainald's.

³ I have followed Eyton's translation of the technical words, in the glossary at the end of his *Antiquities of Shropshire*.

The same Odo holds Wiche (in Mersete Hundred). Earl Edwin held it. There are 7 hides there with 3 Berewicks. There is land enough for ten plough-teams, and it is taxable. In demesne are 3 plough-teams, and 6 herdsmen, and 4 Boors with one plough-team. There is a fishery there yielding no rent, and a wood in which is one enclosure. It was waste. Now it is worth 15 shillings.

Rainald the Sheriff holds of the Earl, in Mersete Hundred, Felton, and a certain knight holds it of him. Seward held it. There is half a hide there. There is land enough for one plough-team. It was and is waste.

We see then that in the time of Edward the Confessor there were three manors, Ruyton, Wykey, and Felton, in the district which was afterwards called that of the Eleven Towns, and that to Wykey were attached three berewicks or subordinate farmsteads. But all three manors had become waste land in the time of Edward the Confessor, and therefore had presumably been erected into manors long before his time; and it is reasonable to suppose that it was not long after the English conquest of this part of the country, A.D. 655 to 675, that three families of the conquering race settled down at Ruyton, Wykey, and Felton respectively. Ruyton may possibly preserve the name of one of these families, Ruy or Roy. Wich or Wiche, the *Domesday* form of Wikey, merely means a station; a great number of settlements were known by this name. Felton probably means Field Town, and may indicate that the Anglo-Saxons found here a space already cleared of wood, and used for pasture or cultivated.¹ Each of these families would build a number of wooden huts, each in its separate inclosure, and would surround the whole with an earthen bank tipped with a stockade or

¹ Isaac Taylor, pp. 106, 107, 245. Feld is a forest clearing, where trees have been felled. The unwooded part of Warwickshire was called the Feldon, in contradistinction to the wooded part which was called the Wooland, as late as Queen Elizabeth's time. Camden's *Britannia*, ii. 443. For the buildings and arrangement of an English settlement or "tun," see Green's *Making of England*, 178-182, 193.

quickset hedge, and defended externally by a ditch ; and in the centre would be a tree or mound, where the free inhabitants of the village or "tun" would meet for all purposes of self-government ; or if there was among them a recognised chief or great man, he would have in the middle of the tun a house, larger than the others, and probably built, both for protection and dryness, on an artificial mound surrounded by the moat out of which the mound was dug. Outside the hedge enclosing the tun would be home pastures or cultivated land belonging to private individuals in the tun ; three or four large enclosures of plough land, of which a strip was distributed in turn to each household for cultivation, and exchanged periodically for another strip ; and a considerable extent of pasture ground, which all could use in common. This, at least, was a typical arrangement in an Anglo-Saxon settlement, and the constant allusions in the Court Rolls to lands belonging in common to the several townships give us every reason to believe that the settlements in Ruyton, Wikey, and Felton were on this model.

It seems useless to speculate as to where exactly was the original centre of the Ruyton settlement, for the building of the castle would revolutionise the conditions of life around it, the original manor house would lose all its importance, and the arrangements of the land would be likely to be entirely changed, so that we cannot expect now to find existing indications of the earlier state of things. The headship of the Manor of Wikey seems very early to have been transferred to Shelvock,¹ and I know of no traces of the original settlement or of a manor house at Wikey. But at Felton it seems very probable that the "Mount," still conspicuous close to the church, marks the site of the original Anglo-Saxon settlement in the seventh century. It is certainly artificial. It stands on 1 rood and 18 perches of land, and the moat, only half of which is now

¹ See my account of Shelvock in *Transactions* for 1894, p. 327.

filled with water, but which is easily traceable all round, would occupy about 2 roods 12 perches in addition. The Mount itself therefore is just about the same size as those at Fitz and Clungunford, which have been proved by excavations to be British tumuli.¹ Like them, also, it stands quite close to the church, and on an eminence commanding a view of a very considerable extent of country, as the ground slopes away from it on all sides. Probably, therefore, like them it was a British tumulus; but it stands in the grounds and forms the garden of the house which is still called the Manor House, though there has been no manor of Felton for about 600 years. It seems likely, therefore, that the Saxon settlers, who were accustomed to erect a mound as a centre for their buildings, utilized this for the purpose, that their chief erected his house on or near it, and that this is the "Moot Hill" round which the village grew up, and where the village "moot" or assembly was held. It seems to be mentioned by this name in the Court Roll of 1 July, 18 Richard II., where the jury, assessing the rental to be paid in future for various pieces of land which had improved in value, said "the Moot of Felton is worth 3s. a year, and was formerly let for 2s. 4d." Felton had then long ceased to be a manor, and having no Manor Court, it probably no longer wanted the Moot Hill for meetings. It was therefore let by the Lord, perhaps for a garden, or for grazing, and perhaps a right of fishing in the moat might increase its value.

The settlements thus formed developed very gradually into the manors of later times.² Every manor seems to have originally contained a hall or manor house occupied or owned by the most responsible man in the district attached to it, from which hall the whole of the taxes of that district was collected. The owner of the

¹ Wright's *Uriconium*, p. 43.

² See Maitland's *Domesday Book and Beyond*, pp. 107—128, for a full discussion of the nature of a manor in Saxon times.

hall being held responsible for the taxes was authorized to collect them from the other occupiers, and was expected also to maintain order among them, and so acquired a jurisdiction which gradually developed into that of the mediæval Manor Court. But in many, probably in most manors, no such formal Court was held in Saxon times, and indeed very many of the Saxon manors were far too small to have contained enough tenants to compose a Court. This was the case in all probability with the three manors with which we are concerned, and their inhabitants would go for justice, both civil and criminal, to the Court of the Hundred to which they belonged.

The Civil Court was called the Hundred Court, and the Criminal Court was called the Court Leet or View of Frankpledge.¹ Both were presided over by the Steward of the Hundred, appointed by the Earl or his Sheriff, but in both the freeholders formed the jury, and both would be ordinarily held at the place which gave its name to the Hundred. We have seen that in the time of William the Conqueror, when *Domesday* book was compiled, Ruyton was in Baschurch Hundred, and Wykey and Felton were in Mersete Hundred, the head of which was Maesbury. Both Baschurch and Maesbury Manors, and the profits of the Courts attached to them, belonged to King Edward the Confessor himself, and afterwards to Earl Roger of Montgomery.

Under Edward the Confessor Levenot was the owner of Ruyton, and also of Udeford (probably Stanwardine in the Wood²), and Petton and Maesbrook, besides property in other Hundreds. Each of the two last named manors was worth 5s. a year to him, but Ruyton and Udeford were waste, that is, they paid him no rent, and the King no taxes. It does not follow, of course, that they were uninhabited, but the land was either not cultivated, or was in possession of Welshmen

¹ Stephens's *Blackstone*, iii. 396 ; iv. 408.

² Eyton x. 119,

who did not acknowledge Saxon King or Saxon Lord. We know nothing more of Levenot.

Wikey was owned by Edwin, Earl of Mercia, whose history is to be found in the History of England. He was one of the greatest men in the kingdom. He submitted to the Conqueror soon after the battle of Hastings, but rebelled shortly afterwards, and was killed in a skirmish in 1071. He owned a good deal of property in Shropshire, but very little in Baschurch or Mersete Hundreds, and Wikey, though formerly a valuable manor (as is shown by its containing three farmsteads) was waste in his time.

Felton was owned by Seward, who, or someone of the same name, held also seven manors in Baschurch Hundred and five others in Mersete. Felton was therefore a very insignificant part of his property, and it was waste in his time. We know nothing more of him, and nothing of any previous owners or occupiers of any part of the Eleven Towns. The owners under Edward the Confessor all had Saxon names, all were large land-owners, and all, probably, were non-resident. No part of the land produced any rent, possibly because it was in the occupation of the Welsh, and probably little if any of it was kept in cultivation. The manor houses may have been of stone, but most of the buildings would be of wood, and the fuel used would be exclusively wood and turf. Probably the markets would be at the head places of the Hundreds, Baschurch and Maesbury, as also were the Parish Churches.¹

According to the Welsh pedigrees, one Gwrgeneu ab Ednowain ab Ithel, who seems to have lived about the time of Edward the Confessor, was Lord of the Bryn, Pennant Melangell, and the eleven towns in the Lordship of Oswestry, and bore a coat of arms: Argent three wolves statant in pale sable, collared of the field.²

¹ See my accounts of Ruyton and Felton Churches, in *Transactions* for 1896, p. 313, and for 1897, p. 309. Maesbury included the site of the present town of Oswestry. Eyton x. 319.

² Lloyd's *Hist. of Powys Fadog*, vi. 65.

Neither the name of the eleven towns, nor of the Lordship of Oswestry, nor the use of armorial bearings existed at that time; but it is quite likely that about the time of the Conquest the district which afterwards became the Lordship of Oswestry, including the eleven towns, was in the hands of the Welsh, which would account for its being described in *Domesday* book as as having been waste.

The Conquest effected a revolution in the ownership of all our three manors, and two of the three were redeemed from their waste condition in the course of the Conqueror's reign. Together with the greater part of the county they all passed into the Lordship of Earl Roger of Montgomery, to whom were also delegated, as Earl Palatine, nearly all Royal rights in the county. He became Lord of the Hundreds of Baschurch and Maesbury, received the whole profits of their Courts, and appointed the Sheriff, who was practically the resident governor of the county, collected its taxes, and provided for its defence. Earl Roger became also the chief lord under the King, or, as we should say, the owner, of all our three manors, as well as of most of the land in the county. A great many manors he kept in his own hands, receiving the rents for himself. The others he gave to various persons, most, if not all, of whom were of noble or knightly rank, to hold from him by military service, or as long as they should perform certain duties, the largest of his grants being to Warin, who had married his niece, and whom he appointed Sheriff.¹

Hordley, Udeford, Ruyton, and Wikey were given by Earl Roger to one Odo. The united manor of Udeford and Ruyton was at that time improving rapidly in value, for having been waste in the time of Edward the Confessor, it had afterwards, presumably in the early part of William's reign, paid a rent of 13s., and now, at the end of the reign when *Domesday* book

¹ Eyton vii. 205, 209.

was compiled, paid 20s., which seems to have been a good average rent. It was taxed at the rate of a hide and a half. It seems probable¹ that originally a hide was about 120 acres of plough land, which, with the pasture land which went with it, was considered to be what was required, with very elementary agricultural skill, to support a family. But when taxation had to be levied on land, it was levied at so much a hide, and as land varies greatly in intrinsic value, so it was found necessary to reckon many more acres to a hide in one place than in another. There was a hide and a half taxable in Udeford and Ruyton, but this in no way indicates the size of the manor or the amount of plough land in it. It only indicates the value at which the Government rated the land.

There was land enough at Udeford and Ruyton for four plough teams, that is, arable land enough to employ 32 oxen in ploughing it. But there were only three teams actually employed when *Domesday* book was compiled, that is 24 oxen, of which two teams were owned by four villeins and two boors, and one was employed on the land retained in Odo's own possession, on which were also employed two herdsman, whose business would be to look after the feeding rather than the working cattle.² The villeins and boors were cottagers occupying land and owning cattle, but subject in varying degrees to the authority of the lord of the manor,³ who was responsible to the Government for the payment of their taxes. Roughly speaking, one plough team was supposed to cultivate about 120 acres in the year, which would give 480 acres of arable land to the manor, but only 360 actually ploughed.

¹ The nature of a hide, and land measures in general, are very fully discussed in Maitland's *Domesday Book and Beyond*, Essay III. See p. 389.

² Eyton, glossary.

³ Eyton, in his glossary, says the bordarius, or boor, was superior to the villein. Maitland, who discusses the position of the villein very fully, thinks that the bordarius held less land than the villein, and was in other respects in a similar position.

The modern township of Stanwardine in the Wood contains 791a. 1r. 35p., and that of Ruyton 1714a. 3r. 22p.; but that of Coton, containing 233a. 2r. 9p., was also, no doubt, included in the Domesday Manor of Ruyton. There is no mention of Coton in any record earlier than the Court Rolls, and it very likely contained no houses at the time of *Domesday*. On the other hand, the small piece of Ruyton township which lies on the opposite side of the river Perry from the church, and contains 32a. 0r. 34p., formed no part of Ruyton Manor, and was not acquired by the owners of Ruyton till about A.D. 1195. Therefore, if Udeford is identical with Stanwardine (which, however, does not adjoin the township of Ruyton) the area of the Manor of Udeford and Ruyton would be 2707a. 2r. 32p.; but allowing for meadow and pasture, a large wood, and a good deal of waste ground, perhaps we should not expect to find more than one-sixth of this area under the plough in the time of the Conqueror. At the Tithe Commutation in 1839 there were 1095½ acres of arable land in Ruyton township alone.

There was a wood in the manor large enough to fatten 40 pigs. This was the ordinary mode of estimating the value of a wood. Clearly it gives no indication of the size of the wood, as one composed of oak and beech would feed many more pigs than one composed of birch and alder. Timber seems to have been too common to have had any saleable value.

There were five fisheries, that is weirs,¹ in the river Perry, occupied by the villeins of the manor.

This concludes the account of the Manor of Udeford and Ruyton in the reign of the Conqueror. As to Odo, its owner under Earl Roger, his name tells us that he was Norman, the property ascribed to him in *Domesday* shows that he was rich, and very shortly after the date of *Domesday* he made a present of the Manor of Hordley to Shrewsbury Abbey, which had just been founded by

¹ Eyton, glossary.

Earl Roger, who had given Odo his property in Shropshire. The grant was confirmed by Earl Roger as the Chief Lord of Hordley, and in the confirmation he describes Odo as a knight, "miles."¹ This is all we know of Odo.

Wikey Manor, in Maesbury Hundred, was given with Ruyton to the same Odo. It had formerly been reckoned a much more valuable manor than Ruyton, even though Udeford was included in Ruyton, but it had been allowed to become waste under Edward the Confessor, and had not recovered nearly so much as Ruyton had, and was now worth to Odo only 15s., while Ruyton was worth 20s. It was taxed much more heavily, at 7 hides. Three berewicks were included in the manor, that is, three farms or hamlets, which paid their taxes at the hall or manor house, and were therefore included in the 7 hides of the manor. There was arable land enough to employ 10 plough teams, i.e., about 1200 acres, but only 4 plough-teams were employed, 3 on the demesne land in the possession of Odo, and one on land occupied by four boors. Odo also employed on the land in his own occupation six herdsman for feeding cattle. There was a weir belonging to the manor in the river, but it was not profitable, and there was a wood, which does not seem to have been used for feeding pigs, but which had in it a fenced enclosure, probably for driving animals into it when it was desired to catch them.²

From their geographical position and subsequent connection, it would seem that Shelvock, Shotatton, and Eardiston must have formed part of the Manor of Wikey, and one would be disposed to identify the three berewicks of that manor with these three hamlets, were it not for the fact that Shotatton is spoken of as a "new vill" in 1333, and that the land of the township seems at one time to have been ecclesiastically in the Parish

¹ Eyton x. 122.

² Eyton vi., 48.

of Great Ness,¹ which the other townships were not. Manors were not usually divided between two parishes, and Shotatton may therefore at one time have been in the manor as well as in the Parish of Ness, though it was, no doubt, included in the Manor of Wikey when William fitz Alan gave that manor to the first John Le Strange. It contains 858a. 3r. 1p., and Wikey, Shelvock, and Eardiston together contain 1899a. 2r. 13p. Whether the manor included Shotatton or not, 1200 acres seems a large number to be under the plough, for even including Shotatton, the manor contained only about 50 acres more than Udeford and Ruyton; but the fact of its having three berewicks shows that it had been highly cultivated; and though the official estimate was that there ought to be 1200 acres under the plough, the taxation was on the basis of there being only 840, and the actual number at the time of *Domesday* was only 480.

Felton was one of the many manors which had been granted by Earl Roger to his Sheriff Warin, who had married Amieria, the Earl's niece. Warin died a year or two before the compilation of *Domesday*, and Rainald married Warin's widow and obtained possession of all Warin's manors, and succeeded him as Sheriff.² But Felton was of very little importance. It was still waste, as it had been under Edward the Confessor. Nobody seems to have known even the name of the Sheriff's tenant, who is called "a certain knight." The manor had been taxed at half a hide, and it was considered that it contained arable land enough for one plough team. The townships which belong to the Manor of the Eleven Towns but are in the present Parish of West Felton, and which therefore may be presumed to have been in the Domesday Manor of Felton, are Felton, Sutton, Haughton, Rednal, and Tedsmere, and their total area is 4426a. 3r. 32p.; but a large

¹ See "Ruyton Church," *Transactions* for 1896.

² Eyton vii., 205.

quantity of this had, no doubt, always been, as it was up to about a century ago, marsh or heath land. One would have thought 120 acres a very small quantity to estimate as being arable; but the inhabitants seem not to have thought even this quantity to be worth ploughing.

Just about the time when *Domesday* book was compiled, Oswestry began to take the place of Maesbury as head of the Hundred of Mersete.¹ A church was built there by Warin, and he gave the patronage and tithes to Shrewsbury Abbey. Rainald succeeding him, had already before the compilation of *Domesday* built the castle. These made the outlying district of Maesbury, called Oswestry, to become the important part of the manor, and henceforth we may speak, though *Domesday* book does not, of the Manor and Hundred of Oswestry instead of Maesbury or Mersete. The transfer was the easier, as in Edward the Confessor's time the whole Manor of Maesbury had become waste, and had very likely been in the hands of the Welsh princes.

Earl Roger died in 1094, and was succeeded in the Earldom of Shrewsbury, with its Palatine powers over the county, by his second son Hugh, the elder son Robert taking the Norman possessions.² Hugh was engaged in Welsh wars during the whole time of his authority, and was killed in 1098, whereupon the Earldom of Shrewsbury was granted to his elder brother Robert, called de Belesme; and he in 1101 granted the Manor of Baschurch to Shrewsbury Abbey, with the result that the Hundred Court was removed to Pimhill, and the Hundred became thenceforth Pimhill instead of Baschurch Hundred.³ Earl Robert took part with Duke Robert of Normandy against Henry I., and was compelled to retire to his possessions in Normandy in

¹ Eyton x. 319.

² See Owen and Blakeway, i. 44—59.

³ Eyton x. 131.

1102, when all his English property was declared forfeited to the King, who kept in his own hands the palatine jurisdiction over Shropshire, which had been held by the Earls of Shrewsbury, and appointed Richard de Belmeis to be his deputy. Rainald was still Sheriff, and seems to have been employed by the King after the fall of Earl Robert, but to have resigned the Shrievalty, and the manors attached to it, at the end of the same year 1102. Richard de Belmeis became Sheriff, appointing one Fulk to act as deputy sheriff; but the manors attached to the Shrievalty went to neither Richard nor his deputy, but to Hugh, son of the first Sheriff Warin,¹ who had been a minor when the Shrievalty was given to Rainald, but was now of full age. Hugh therefore became Lord of Felton, but he died shortly after without issue, and the fief inherited by him from his father Warin, including the Lordship of Oswestry and the Manor of Felton, was thereupon, some time between 1102 and 1109, bestowed by the King on Alan fitz Flaald, though there is nothing to show that he was connected by blood with Warin, and the office of sheriff which had been previously attached to his fief, was retained by Richard de Belmeis and his deputy Fulk throughout the whole of Alan's life.² He married Avelina de Hesding, sister and eventually co-heiress of Ernulf de Hesding, who was hanged in 1138 by King Stephen for defending Shrewsbury against him on behalf of the Empress Matilda.³ Alan died before 1114, leaving several young children, the eldest, William fitz Alan, having been born about 1105. Alan seems to have been son or grandson of Fleance, son of Banquo, Macbeth's victim. It is certain that his eldest son William was ancestor of the Fitz Alans, Earls of Arundel, and through them of the Dukes of Norfolk; and that Alan's second son Walter became hereditary

¹ Eyton ii. 193; vii. 209.

² Eyton vii. 220, 221.

³ Owen and Blakeway, i. 78.

Steward of Scotland and ancestor of the Stuart Kings.¹

The Lordship of Oswestry and the Manor of Felton then passed to Alan fitz Flaald, probably as an escheat to the Crown on the failure of heirs of Warin, about 1109. Ruyton and Wykey never belonged to Warin or his family, but they belonged to Alan fitz Flaald's descendants, and may be presumed to have been granted to him about the same time as Felton. The family of Odo, their Domesday tenant, may have failed, or may have adhered to their Lord, Earl Robert de Belesme, against the King; in the one case the manors would have escheated, in the other they would have been forfeited to the King, he having become their immediate Lord by the forfeiture of the Earl.

William fitz Alan was, as we have seen, a minor when his father died about 1114, but he inherited from his father the property to which the shrievalty had been attached. He was still a minor, when about 1123 Richard de Belmeis was succeeded by Pagan fitz John² as Viceroy of Shropshire; but Pagan fitz John was killed in a Welsh foray in 1136, and thereupon William fitz Alan obtained the custody of Shrewsbury Castle, and was probably recognised by Stephen as Sheriff of the county.³ He was therefore now Governor of the County, Lord of Oswestry and of Felton, and probably also of Ruyton and Wykey.

But in 1138 Robert Earl of Gloucester rose in arms against Stephen on behalf of the Empress Matilda, and fitz Alan, who had married his niece, took the same side. Stephen, however, captured Shrewsbury, and for a great part of the remainder of his reign fitz Alan was probably not able to exercise much authority in Shropshire.

The district about Oswestry probably fell into the hands of the Welsh for a time. Indeed there is nothing

¹ Eyton vii. 227, &c.

² Eyton v. 241.

³ Eyton vii. 232.

to show that Alan fitz Flaald ever made his ownership of it a reality, and the Welsh records speak of it as being in the hands of the Princes of Powys during at least the latter part of the reign of Henry I., as well as during that of Stephen.¹ One Rhirid Flaidd² is said by them to have been Lord of Penllyn, Pennant Melangell, Glyn, and the eleven towns in the cantrev of Trevryd (which answered to the Lordship of Oswestry) in Powys Land, and of Gêst in Eivionydd, in Gwynedd. They say that he bore vert a chevron inter three wolves' heads erased argent, and resided at Neuaddau Gleision, in the township of Rhiwaedog, in the time of Madog ab Maredydd, who reigned over Powys Fadog from 1133 to 1159. Rhirid was great-grandson of that Gwrgeneu who has been already mentioned as having owned most of the same property about the time of Edward the Confessor. His surname of Flaidd signifies "the Wolf," and was derived from an ancestor, not from his own exploits;³ but he was a considerable man in his time, and there are extant several Welsh poems in his honour by the Bard Cynddelw, who flourished about 1150 to 1200.⁴ One of them is thus translated in Yorke's *Royal Tribes*, p. 15:—"I have a friendly wolf, that stands by me to crush the insulting foe. It is not the forest wolf, scattering the harmless flock, but the wolf of the field of battle; though at other times he is mild and liberal." His family did not retain the Lordship of the Eleven Towns, but one of his sons seems to have held Crugaeth in the Lordship of Oswestry, and several distinguished Welsh families are descended from him. The name Rhirid occurs more than once in the Court Rolls of the reign of Edward III., and William, son of John the

¹ Eyton x. 321.

² *Hist. of Powys Fadog*, vi, 65, 305.

³ *Yorke's Royal Tribes*, p. 15.

⁴ Printed in Lloyd's *Powys Fadog*, i. 320; vi. 67. For Cynddelw see i. 117, n.

Wolf, succeeded to property in Tedsmere in 6 Rich. II. (1382).

The Church of Ruyton is known to have been built before 1148 as a chapelry of Baschurch, and is not likely to have been built by a Welsh owner, so that probably William fitz Alan had dispossessed Rhirid Flaidd and his family before that time; and though there is no mention of Ruyton Castle earlier than the reign of King John, yet we shall be pretty safe in assuming it to have been built, like so many others, in the reign of King Stephen, and at the same time as the church. Felton Church was also built in the same reign.¹ We can hardly doubt that the builder of the Castle and of both the Churches was William fitz Alan or his tenant, although Oswestry Castle seems to have remained for a few years after 1148 in the hands of the Princes of Powys. The fact that Felton was in English and Oswestry in Welsh hands may have been the reason why Felton was now separated ecclesiastically from Oswestry, and made an independent parish.

Fitz Alan died in 1160, and before his death he had recovered possession of Oswestry. He also resumed the Shrievalty of Shropshire, on the accession of King Henry II. in 1155, and his accounts in that capacity for the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th years of Henry II. are the earliest in existence for this county.² He was now Lord of the Hundred of Oswestry and of the Manors of Ruyton, Wikey, and Felton, and as Sheriff he had authority over the Hundred of Pimhill, the Lordship of which was in the King. The three manors were united into one about this time, and the united manor was annexed to the Hundred of Oswestry, to which Felton and Wikey had always belonged, although Ruyton itself had been in the Hundred of Pimhill. William

¹ See my accounts of Ruyton and Felton Churches, published in the *Transactions* for 1896 and 1897 respectively.

² Eyton vii. 236; x. 322. Translations of Fitz Alan's accounts or "Pipe Rolls" were published by me, with explanations, in *Transactions* for 1889 and 1890.

fitz Alan was in a position to make this change between 1155 and 1160, and that it was done by him and not by his successor is made probable by the fact that the Parish of Oswestry with the old Hundred was transferred from Lichfield to St. Asaph Diocese about 1160,¹ and if Felton had then been a separate manor as well as a separate parish, there seems no reason why that should not also have been transferred. But there was good reason why Ruyton should not, as it was at that time a mere chapelry in Baschurch Parish, and Baschurch was to remain in Lichfield Diocese; and if Felton had become a part of the Manor of Ruyton, there was a reason for its being retained in the same Diocese. It had probably, therefore, been annexed to Ruyton before 1160. Udeford, if it was identical with Stanwardine in the Wood, had been separated from Ruyton before the change of Hundred, for it remained in the Hundred of Pimhill; and it was certainly separate from Ruyton and held by a different tenant in 1175.² Probably William fitz Alan effected this separation and diminished the Manor of Ruyton by giving Stanwardine to Richard de Stanwardine to hold under himself, at the same time that he increased the manor in another direction by adding to it Wikey and Felton, and gave the eleven townships so newly united to John le Strange. The building of the castle at Ruyton would be a reason for paying special attention to the manor, and therefore the fact that the castle was built in the time of William fitz Alan is an additional reason for attributing to him, and not to his successor, the change in the constitution of the manor. The existence of the castle is also, of course, a sufficient reason why Ruyton should give the name to the united manor. The novelty of the union of the eleven towns, and the new relations into which it brought them, fully explain the additional name of

¹ Eyton x. 335.

² Eyton x. 119.

the Manor of the Eleven Towns.¹ The fitz Alans continued to be tenants in chief of the manor, being responsible for its services to the Crown, and receiving the services of the Stranges, but for the next 150 years it was the Stranges and not the fitz Alans who had the personal relation of landlord to the inhabitants of the manor.

¹ The Lordship of Clun, which belonged to William fitz Alan's wife, Isabel, daughter of Helias de Say, contains a manor called the "Manor of the five towns," which consists of five townships, which do not appear to have been always connected. They are Bickton, Shadwell, Newcastle, Whitcott, and Keven Colonog. But it does not seem to be known when this manor was first formed. See Report of Commissioners on Municipal Boroughs, 1835.

INVENTORIES OF THE CHURCH GOODS OF SHROPSHIRE TEMP. EDWARD VI.

THE following Inventories of the Church Goods in the Churches of Salop, in the reign of Edward VI., have been kindly extracted from the original returns preserved in the Public Record Office, by Miss Auden. After the Reformation a considerable portion of the vestments and plate of the parish churches was permitted to remain, and these returns, which are usually signed by the incumbent, churchwardens, and other parishioners, show what goods still remained in each church in the year 1552.

In the month of May, 1552, Commissions were issued to persons of note in each county or town, to survey the goods, jewels, ornaments, and bells, in every church, and send in returns of the same. These goods were to be confiscated to the Crown, but the Commissioners were to leave in each church one or more chalices or cups, and comely furniture for the communion table and for surplices, and such other ornaments as by their discretion should seem requisite for the divine service.

In the following January, 1552-3, a fresh Commission was issued to the Comptroller and other persons appointed to receive the returns, to ensure that they were duly sent in, and with power to appoint deputies to carry away things that were deemed unnecessary for the divine service.

In the May following (1553), a second return was made from most of the parishes, as to the chalices and bells remaining in each church.

There were therefore two returns of Church Goods from each parish:—(1) A return in 1552 of goods,

jewels, ornaments, bells, &c., in short, of all the goods remaining in the Church. These goods deemed superfluous by the Commissioners were evidently sent up to London, or disposed of, early in 1553. (2) A return in May, 1553, of chalices and bells left in the Church, which the Incumbent and Churchwardens bound themselves to keep safe and unsold.

The Inventories were originally filed, but are now carefully mounted and bound up in volumes. Some suffered considerably while simply on a file, and are torn, and in parts illegible, but the greater number are in excellent condition. They seem to have been generally drawn up by the clergyman of each parish, and the writing and the spelling varies in almost every case. Interesting little facts may be gleaned from them, such as the mention of the "six men" at Wentnor, who, like the "eight men" of Condover, managed the affairs of the parish. The goods catalogued vary also in every church, and present many points of interest. The materials mentioned,—satin of Bruges, dornix, crule, housewife cloth, and others, are curious, and the colouring of the vestments seems to follow no certain rule.

The reference to these documents in the Public Record Office is "Exchequer Q. R., Salop, Church Goods, temp. Edward VI., 8. 1—24."

A few of the Shropshire Church Goods have already been printed. In the *Transactions*, vol. x., pp. 399-408, are the following Inventories:—

- St. Alkmund's Salop, 24 Aug., 1552, 6 Edw. VI.
- Holy Cross, Salop, 16 Aug., 6 Edw. VI.
- St. Julian's, Salop, 24 Aug., 6 Edw. VI.
- St. Mary's, Salop, 24 Aug., 6 Edw. VI.
- St. Chad's, Salop, 16 [Aug?], 6 Edw. VI.
- St. Julian's, Salop, 23 May, 7 Edw. VI. (Chalice and bells).
- St. Alkmund's, Salop, 24 May, 7 Edw. VI. (ditto).
- St. Mary's, Salop, 23 May, 7 Edw. VI. (ditto).
- Holy Cross, Salop, 24 May, 7 Edw. VI. (ditto).
- Meole Brace, 23 May, 7 Edw. VI. (ditto).

In the *Transactions, Second Series*, vol. vi., p. 83,
 Selattyn, — May, 7 Edw. VI. (Chalice and bells).
 Vol. viii., p. 130, Meole Brace, ——— 6 Edw. VI.
 „ p. 131, Meole Brace, 23 May, 7 Edw. VI.
 (Chalice and bells).

„ p. 171, Preston Gubbals, 16 Aug., 6
 Edw. VI.

„ p. 171, Preston Gubbals, 24 May, 7 Edw.
 VI. (Chalice and bells).

„ p. 348, Ruyton, 13 May, 7 Edw. VI.,
 (Chalice and bells).

Vol. ix., p. 325, West Felton, 9 May, 7 Edw. VI.,
 (Chalice and bells).

In G. Griffiths's *History of Tong*, p. 244,
 Donington, 17 May, 7 Edw. VI. (Chalice and bells).
 Tong, 25 May, 7 Edw. VI. (ditto).

In Mr. W. A. Sparrow's *Church Preen*, p. 134,
 Preen, 13 Aug., 6 Edw. VI.

The Inventories are arranged under Hundreds. We first print those in the Hundred of Purslow. All the important parts of the Inventories have been extracted, the merely formal words being omitted.

INVENTORIES OF PLATE, JEWELS, ORNAMENTS, &c. IN THE HUNDRED OF PURSLOW, 6 EDWARD VI.

(*Exchequer Q.R., Salop, Church Goods, temp. Edw. VI., 8-9*).

m. 1. RATLYNGHOPE.

ROTLYNGHOPE. p'sent xj day of August in the renne of kyng Edward the vj^t, one chalyce off sylver p'cell gelt, And one crute of pewt^r, one westment of crule, on crismatory, one Altare cloth, one towell, ij bellys, presented by me Sr. lances Philson, clerk, curat, & Robert bryghthe & John Chalgat, Churchwardens.

m. 2. HOPESAY.

HOPESAY. The paresche of Hopesaye the yere of o^r lorde mdlvj ye xj^o daye of August.
 p'sent that they have a chalys of sylver gylt & a pyxe of sylv^r.

A peyer of westeme'tts Blew velvet.
ij vesteme'ts w^t albys, on blew satten brydgs, another redde
of saten of byrgs.

And iij bellys & a crosse of brasse, ij Auter clotthes, ij
scyrples, A cope of grene saye *of no value [erased]*

John Parks, p'son there

S^d caret

campanu' p'um

Thomas Brome

Wyllyam Waters } Churchwardens.

Note, the p'sentors depose that they have not the counterpaire
of the old Inventory.

m. 3. STOWE.

Stow. 11 Aug. 6 Edw. VI. Gryffythe ap D'd vicar ther,
Wattkin gyttoe and Roger castrye church wardens ther,
Thomas Adams and John Davyes p'yshon's ther.

Imp'imis iij bells in the steeple.

Itm on' leche bell.

Itm on' chalys of selu^r.

Itm on' coope of grene saye.

Itm on' vestement of Red Saten & a albe.

Itm on' surples & ij ault^r clothes.

It'm on' senser of brasse & a crosse of brase.

p^r me Gruff^r ap Dd vic^r, Wattkin gyttoe, Rog^r castrye, Thomas
Adams, John davyes.

[No old Inventory]

m. 4. NORBURY.

NORBURY 11 Aug. 6 Edw. VI. Imp'imis iij bells, a Sauncts
bell, a chalise w^t a pateyne of Syluer p'cell gilt, Itm ij vest-
ments the one yelow Sattyn of brogs and thoth^r of grene
seye, Itm ij albes w^t apparells, a senser of coppe^r, j cruet, j
cope coloryd browne seye, Itm iij towells, Itm one Altare
clothe, ij comparasys, Itm one pix of mastlen, Itm iij
Sirplesys, Itm a crosse of tynne gilded.

p^r me Thoma' ball clericu' curate of Norburie, John Hicks,
Thomas Baylye church Wardeyns.

m. 5. CLUNBURY.

CLUNBURY. Aug. 11, 6 Edw. VI. Imp'mis iij belles and
other iij sacring belles. It. one vestm^t colou'd grene of
saten of brids. It. an other vestm^t colored grene mingled
w^t redde wth be ou' worne. It. two albes p'teyning to the
said vestm^{ts} of huswife clothe. Itm two old cast copes of

changeable color w^{ch} was had of the late Dissolued Monastery of Wenlocke and on' the sayd p'ishon^{rs} of Clunberye have had from thens of duetie when they had nede to sende for hit. Itm a vestm^t of blacke velvett & a Albe that one Sr Thomas ball clerk brought the seyd vestm^t of veluett & graunte to the seid p'yshe to geve hit them if they shuld have s'vice ther And now he claymeth hit agayne. Itm. a chalice of sylv^r & a paten and su' p'te of hit ou^r gilt. Itm ij Alter clothes of huswife clothe w^t vij old toren shetes & met clothes & towelles of huswife clothe. It. two cruets of pewt^r and ij cansticks of brasse and ij cansticks of ledde, a senser of brasse. Itm a pixe of copper. It. a crosse of woode couered w^t brasse. It. a crosse of brasse or laten a silu^r pixe. It. a holy wat^r synke of brasse. A crysmetorye. It. as concerning the chapell of clonton [Clunton] one oliver lloid toke two belles fro' thens in the king's name whiche was p'sented before and c'teyn of the township of clonton p'sented a vestm^t likewise and one Richard cowper charged them to bring hit to hym what color cannot we tell or whether he had it or not. ¹ Itm a howse buyld to the use of the seid clun church & one Ryc. copp^r hath sold it to Thomas coston gentylman above a yere past or more.

David Jones, clerke ther, curat ther
 John gwillyn baugar } churchwardens
 Hugh Hughes
 Mathew Harryes
 Wylliam Holl^{rs}.

m. 6. LYDBURY NORTH.

LYDBURY. The Inventory Indented of the plate juelles belles & other ornaments of the p'eshe Church of Lydbury in the Hundryd of Pourslowe wⁱⁿ the Countye of Salopp. Taken the vjth day of Auguste in the vith yere of the Raingne of ou^r Souv^{ra}inge Lord Edward the VIth King of Yngland, Fraunce, & Ireland, Defender of the Faythe & in the Church of Ynglond & so of Ireland supreme head. Imprimis one Chalyse of Syluer gylte wⁱⁿ, one vestment of Crymson saten of brygges w^t a cope of the same. Itm one vestment of woven Sylke grynne & ij^o tuncyles of the same. Itm iiij^o Alter Clothys & v towelles ij^o cruets & a Crysmetorye of tyn.

¹ Added in other ink.

Itm one Crosse of Copper ouer gylte ij candelstyckks of brasse.

Itm one pyxe of brasse w^t a shype of the same one tunacle of brasse.

Itm iiij^o belles in the Styple w^t a Corse belle and a Sakaryng belle.

Leonard Mesye, Humfrey Haye, Rob^t Shapard p'sent^{rs}.
y^o p'sells presentyd are in y^o Charge of ye presentars.

m. 7. WENTNOR.

WENTNOR. The xi day of August 6 Edw. VI. Thys Inventory Indentyd of all maner vestments ornaments plate Juells bell p'teyning to the p'eshe of Wentnor w'tyn the hundurde of purslow yn the cownte of Salop takyn by androw Corbet knight, Rycharde Newporte and Rycharde Cornwell esquyers com'yssynars among od^{rs} allottyd and appoyntyd for the same in the sayde hundurde by the p'sentment of George bakar person ther Jhon wellyns and Wylyya' gyttowys wardins ther and Jhon Rytn' and Jho' everall too of the syx men fyrst they p'sent won chalyce of sylvyr percell gylt and won vestment of cruw w^t won albe won cope of crewl ij alter clothys of lynyen ij smalle ca'dyllstyks of brasse a censer of brasse won cruet of pewter won crosse of brasse and won lampe of [*decayed*]. It. iiij bells of the whyche won beyng brokyn was solde abowte ij yeres past by the vi men of wentnor forsayde partly for the repaying of ther church yn tylyng and lymyng the same church, the w^o bells the p'sheners bougt of won Mast^r Rydmor and won Mast^r burgyn owt of the late suppressyd howse of hagamownde the beyng the kyngs com'yssynars

George Baker, clerk, person ther

Jhon Wellyns, Wylyya' gyttowes wardens

Jho' Rytn' Jhon Everall too of the syx men.

m. 8. EDGTON.

EGGETON. 11 Aug. 6 Edw. VI. [Before the same commissioners as Wentnor.] Imp'mis j challs of Selu^r ij Smale bells i sacren bell, j pere of vestments of Saten abruggs ij crosses of brasse ij cruetts of pewt^r a sensar of brasse j lampe of brasse ij alt^r cloths j hollywat^r pott of brasse. It. on surpelse j towell.

John badeley, clerk, Thomas brid, Lewis taylor, churchwardens,
John Baugh, Thomas brid, p'isheners.

m. 9. MINDTOWN.

MYNDE TOWNE. 11 Aug. 6 Edw. VI.

Ymp'mis A Chalys p'cell gylte w^t a paten.Yt. ij bells w^t a saunce bell.

Yt. iij vestime'ts on' off whyte sylke & a noder off crule & the thrud off changeabe & Crule.

Yt. A cope of Crule And a sencer of brasse.

Yt. ij Albes & iij Alter Clothes. Yt. a crosse of brasse.

S^r John off the Whom' p'son ther.

John Ad'ms, george Mathew, Church Wardens.

[No counterpaire of the old inventory.]

m. 10. HOPTON CASTLE.

HOPTON. Thomas Sherye clerke p'son there.

John Rent, Wyll^m Walt^r p'eshiners.

We say that we have oon chales of sylv^r ou^r gylt a payre of vestments wth albes of sylke iij table clothes fore peshed w^t v towells all of playne clothe ij bells in the steple a corse cell & a sacryng bell a crysmatory & a pyxe of maselen a censer [?] of brasse oon payre of cruets of pewt^r a cope of coloryd thryd a lampe of brasse and a crosse of maselen.

[No date given.]

m. 11. CLUNGUNFORD.

CLONGONFORD. 11 Aug. 6 Edw. VI. Thomas Heyward clerk, p'son there, Roger bore & Thomas Paegge wardens, George Mackley, Thomas Harrys, & Will^m paegge of y^e same p'yshe That is to saye

Furst thre gret bells

Itm a sacryng bell

Itm a crosse of laten.

Itm a crysmatory of pewt^r & a cruett of y^e same.

Itm a sencer of masklyn.

Itm a chalyce & a patent for y^e same of sylu^r.Itm ij^o alter clothes of huswyves cloth.Itm ij^o towells of Dyapur werk.Itm ij^o albes wth theyr amyace.

Itm iij vestm^{ts} whereof ij^o be of sylke y^e one cl . . . chyd & thother chaungeable color & thother sylke of blew & whyte.

Itm . . . surples.

Itm a cope of changeable coloryd sylke.

Itm a pyxe of maslyne.

[Stained and the latter part difficult to read].

m. 12. MORE.

MORE. 11 Aug. 6 Edw. VI. (Names of the Commissioners given). Peter clerke p'son there Thomas More & John ap Gruff wardens, Thomas younge Hewe price m' ther.

Furst ther p'sent one chalice of sellu' p'sell gilte one vestment of blake chamlett one albe a cope of blew satten ij alter clothes ij candellstickes of lede one senser of brasse iij bells & a sacreng bell.
p'celle sup' dict lib'at sunt v° v°.

m. 13. LYDHAM.

LEDOM. 11 Aug. 6 Edw. I.

Imp'mis a chalys of syluyr.

It. a vestement y^t ys of grene sylke & crule.

It. a vestyment of wyte crule.

It. a vestyment of grene sylke.

It. ij auterclothys & ij candelstyks of bras.

It. ij bellys & a cruss of bras.

It. ij cruets of lede.

It. a cope of branch damaske coloryd blew.

Thom^s Edwards p'son of ledom.

Rowland Morys churchwarden.

[Committal in Latin as above.]

m. 14. BISHOP'S CASTLE.

BYSOP CASTELL. 11 Aug. 6 Edw. VI. Imp'rs ij challs of selv^r whereof one gelte wthin iij bells of the w^{ich} oon of them the burges of the towne of bishops castill do clayme as th^r owne & not the p'ishon's for because & to thentent to be rong to call the burgegs together & outcries.

It. one sut of vestm^s of blew selk the wiche were in the custody of willm knot & were takyn away by oliue^r lloyd and Lewis Jones esquiers. It. ij ot^r pere of vestme^s of the meane course oon of red selke oon saunets bell & oon cope of red velvet & oon other meane cope of red selke vj alter cloths oon crosse of brasse ij cruets of pewt^r apixe of seluer apixe of brasse ij candalsticks of brasse ij corporas a crismatorye of pewt^r ij paxs of glasse oon lampe of brasse oon sensar of brasse oon sirples wiche is stolyn & ij towells a hollywat^r pott of brasse.

Hew Aldwell clerk, vicar, Wyllm Knott, Walt^r Reynolds, Churchwardens, Thomas downe p'ishon^r th^r.

INVENTORIES OF PLATE, JEWELS, ORNAMENTS, &c.,
IN THE BOROUGH AND LIBERTIES
OF WENLOCK.

(*Exchequer Q.R., Salop, Church Goods,
temp. Edward VI., 8—13*).

THE first of the following Inventories, which is here printed in full, is a very characteristic and well written list of Church Goods, in the handwriting apparently of Sir Thomas Botelar, the last Abbot of Shrewsbury and Vicar of Much Wenlock, as is also the Inventory of the Chapel of Barrow. His old Register of Wenlock is referred to in the *Transactions*, vol. xi., p. 2, &c.

6 EDWARD VI. TOWN AND FRANCHISE OF WENLOCK.

m. 1. MUCH WENLOCK.

THE P'OCHE OF MOCHE WE'LOK.

This present Indenture inde'ted was made the xxvij day of octob^r the yere of o^r Lord God 1552. In the yere of o^r Sou^raigh lord kyng Edward the Sixte by the g^rce of God of England France and Ireland kyng, defend^r of the Faith and in erth und^r God of the church of England and also of Ireland, Supreme Head. By S^r Thomas Botelar clerke vicar of Wenlock aforesaid Richard Oswalde and Waltere Haburley churche wardens of the said p'oeche, Rauf Lyttlehale, Will^m Byll, Richard Legge, Rauf Bradeley, Roger Wyldcocke, Thomas Taylor with other many of the p'ochianers ther. In the name of the Rest of the hoole p'oeche Aforesaid of all Jewells, plate, ornaments and bells belonging to their p'och ch^rche.

First a Chalice w^t a Patten of Silu^r both p'cell gilt.

It. a Pix of Silv^r of small westom w^t a crosse & the head above gilt p'celly.

It. two crosses both of copp^r & gilt.

It. four chesabells, tow of silke and tow of mean^r stuff.

It. on^r coope of white silke.

It. thre towells.

It. thre table clothes ov^rworne.

It. an other chesabell or vestme^t ou^rworne.

It. an albe & an Amicte to the same.

It. four bells, thre boght of the kings magestie and a clocke bell.

It. a cope of red & blew tafate imbroderyd w^t gold & sylu^r geven to the p'oche by S^r John Baily late p'or ther In co'dition that p'te of the p'oche shuld at his decess mete his bodie at Byldwas bryge and to bryng hym to Wenloke church to be buried. Ric. Lawley Esq^r, Will'm More, Ric^d Legge and John Bradeley band by dede obligatorie for the p'formac'on thereof.

by me Thomas Botelar vicar aforesaid.

by me Richard Wossold.

by me Whatter Haburley.

M^d y^t y^e stuffe and above presentyd y^e in y^e Charge of y^e presentors.

M^d thatt the p'sentors say thatt theire Old inventorye y^e loste.

m. 2. DITTON PRIORS.

DYTON. Wyllya' Alcoke vic^r there, Ryc^d Gery & Jhon Fowler church Wardens, Jhon Russell & Jhon Taylor two of the sayd p'ysse, In the syxt^e yere of Edward the Syxt.

Imp'mis iij bells yn the stepull wth a sancts bell.

It. one chalyce of sylu^r & ou^r gyld.

It. one cope of blue Satten & Redd vellett.

It. two pere of vestments w^t there belongyngs, one of Redd Satten & the od^r of whyt fustyan.

It. iij table clothys & iij towells.

They also sayn that the late wardens of the said Church hath Lost the Olde Inventory by reson whereof we can not bring furth the same.

[Committed to the presentors.]

m. 3. BENTHALL.

CAPELLA DE BENTALL. Anex' vicari' de Wenloke magn'. 15 Oct. 1552. P'sentment made by Richard Bentall & Will'm Heynes.

Imp'mis a Chales wherwth the Chapleyns do mynister of the goodes of Willm Bentall & doth alwey remayne in his custody as his owne goodes.

Itm. one pore Chesable of Sarcenet.

Itm. one lytle bell.

[Old Inventory lost.]

[Committed to p'sentors.]

m. 4. MONK HOPTON.

MONK HOPTON. 14 Oct. 6 Edward VI. P'sentyd be me Wyllya' Morthow curatte of the chappell of Monck Hoppton yn the franchys of Moche Wenlocke, & Thomas Gowre & Jhon Smatheman church wardens.

Imp'mis ij bellys in the stepull & a challes of sylluer a cope of rede saye a naube of howshyes clothe & ij tabbull clothes & a pyxte of copyr & a sensor of brasse & cryss-matory of lede & a cruet of led & shurples of lynnyn clothe.

[*Old Inventory lost.*]

[Committed to p'sentors.]

m. 5. SHIPTON.

SHEPTON. 14 Oct. 6 Edward VI. Jhon Wood clerke & curat of the p'rshe of Shepton, Thomas Hasulwood Lenard gowre church wardens, Wyllya' Pa'more Wyllya' Powes yn the name of the whole p'ishe.

Imprimis a chalys & a cover to the same.

Itm. a corporas cace & a corporas cloth.

Itm. iij bells in the stepull & a sance bell.

Itm. a cantyll cope of Rede Saten & grene.

Itm. a peyre of vesme'ts of Rede Satene & grene.

Itm. ij aulter clothys & ij towells & a crose of copper.

[Committed, &c.]

m. 6. BARROW.

[*No date nor names are given.*]

The Inventory of the goods of the CHAPPELL OF BARROW.

[*In the writing of Sr. Thomas Botelar.*]

Imp'mis ij bells.

Itm. on chalys of siluyr.

It. ij payr of vestments on redd satyn thoder whyt twyllly w^t the albys.

It. ij corp'as on of grene velvet the oder of twyllly.

It. ij tabyll clothes.

The old inventory is by the p'ishyn's Lost.

[Com'itted, &c.]

m. 7. EATON-UNDER-HAYWOOD.

ETON. 14 Oct. S^r Thomas Haberley vicar there, Thom^{as} Jenkes, Richard Lutteley, wardens, Will'm Englyshe, & John Maddockes.

Imp'mis one Chalycce w^t a paten of sylu^r, one pyx of sylu^r.

Itm iij belles, one sants bell, ij candlestyckes of masalen.

Itm one Cruett of tyn.
 Itm iij payre of vesteme'ts of diu'se colors.
 It. one coope of Redde saten.
 It. iiij autur clothes of lynen Clothe:
 It. iij towells of huswyfe clothe.
 It. one Surplas ij Corp'as w^t ther cases of ij colors.
 It. one Crosse of tyn one sensor of mastelen.
 [Committed, &c.]

m. 8. WILLEY.

WILLEY. 14 Oct. 6 Edward VI. John Podmore clarke p'son
 there, Will'm Heynes John Corbett church wardens, Hewe
 Baylye.
 Imp'mis one Chalice w^t a paten of sylu^r.
 Itm one payre of vestements of blacke saten.
 Itm one Coope of say.
 Itm ij auter clothes, ij towelles.
 Itm ij belles, & a pyxe of brasse.
 Itm a Cruett of pewter.
 [Committed, &c.]

m. 9. BROSELEY.

BROSELEY. 14 Oct. 6 Edward VI. S^r Edmond Michell p'son
 there, Fouke Wilkocs & Will'm Addams.
 Imp'mis a Chalyce w^t a paten of Sylu^r.
 Itm ij auter clothes of flaxen clothe.
 It. iij payre of vestements one ryzht saten red ij of say.
 It. a Cantle Cope of ffustyan.
 It. ij belle & a santus bell.
 Itm a surplas.
 [Committed, &c.]

m. 10. MADELEY.

MADELEY. 14 Oct. 6 Edward VI. Will'm Bucnall Vicar, Hary
 Cooke & Rychard Stryng^r wardens, Rychard Smethyman &
 John Estop p'ycheners there.
 First iij bells on' chalyce w^t the paten of sylu & p^{te} gelt ij
 copys on of red saten of burges the odyr of whyte bustean
 iij vesteme'ts on of red say a nodyr of whyte fustyan &
 the thred of blake say ij albys w^t there amear iij towels
 on tabell clothe on pyx of eu^oy bownd w^t sylu a crosse of
 cop' a pere of candylstyks ij cruettis of pew'r a sencer of
 brasse a sacryng bell iij ban'ys of lynyn cloth peynted.
 [Committed, &c.]

m. 11. BOURTON.

YE CHAPELL OF BURTON. Ye laste day of october 6 Edward VI. John Ball, Rog^r Wyleoks, Thom^s Wolbere, John Wylcoks & Walter Haberleye.

Itm imp'mis ij bells a lesse & a bygge on Chalysse off Sylu^r p'cell gylte on' vestment of bleowe & grene sylke on Albe of lynnyn Clothe on tabull clothe on' towell on Cruett of leadd.

This Chapell was neu p'sented before this tyme.
[Committed, &c.] Walter Haburley

m. 12. BADGER.

BAGESOR. 14 Oct. 6 Edward VI. By me George Barrett p'son ther, Rogger Taylor & Rogger Blakemore wardens.

Imp'mis a chalyce of selv^r w^t a cover p'cell gylt.

Item a pyxe a sensor of brasse and a crosse of ledde.

Item a corporas case wth two corporas clothes.

Item a cope of Redde oolsted embrodryd.

Item thre vestementes one ielow selke the other grene sylke and the other of checur worke and two albes wth other thinges therunto belonging.

Item foure auter cloothes and thre towelles.

Item thre bellys a sants bell and sacryng bell.

[Committed, &c.]

m. 12 BECKBURY.

BECKBURY. 14 Oct. 6 Edward VI. Exhybyted by Robert Androse p'son there, Richard Nycolles and John Hatton, Wardens.

Imp'mis a Crosse a pixe & a sensore of brasse.

Itm a Chalice of sylu wyth a Cover p'cell gylt.

Itm a Coope of redde saten a brygges.

Itm ij vestements one of redde brygges saten embrodred and one of whyte fustyan.

Itm one albe w^t other thyngs therto belonging.

Itm one Corpas case of Blacke Saten & one Corp'as clothe.

Itm ij auter Clothes & ij towells.

Itm ij belles a Sanctus bell and a sacryng bell.

And the one vestment of grene and two Auter clothes wear sold and the money for the same rec^d was employed to the repa'con of the Church.

[Old inventory lost.]

[Committed, &c.]

Jhon Haughton.

m. 14. HUGHLEY.

HEWLE. 14 Oct. 6 Edward VI. Roger Stryngar p'son
there John Broke, Wyll: Amys wardens, Wyll. Carter
persnor.

Imp'mis a challys wyth a cov p'cel gylt.

Ite' on coope of streypyd fustean.

It. ij vestements on of blac chanlet the other of bleu satte'
of brugs.

It. a albe iij ault' clothys.

It. a pyx of brasse and a crose of leyd gylt.

It. ij bells and a sacryng bele.

[Committed &c.]

m. 15. LITTLE WENLOCK.

LYTYLL WENLOCKE. 14 Oct. 6 Edward VI. Exhybyted by
Richard Fenemor Clarke, Henry Cartar, George Smythyma'
& Jhon Whyllwryght.

Imprimis ij belles & one bell in gage.

Itm a Chalyce w^t a paten parcell gylt.

Itm one Corp'as & ij corp'as cases.

Itm iij vestements one of velvet and other of Saten & an
other of whyte fustyan.

Itm a Coope of blew saten.

Itm ij albes, and ij towelles, and ij auter clothes.

Itm a Crosse of brasse.

[*Old Inventory lost.*]

[Committed, &c.]

INVENTORIES OF PLATE, JEWELS, ORNAMENTS, &c.,
IN THE HUNDRED OF CONDOVER.

(*Exchequer Q.R., Salop, Church Goods,*
temp. Edward VI., 8—7).

The following 16 Inventories do not comprise all the places in Condover Hundred. Those for Condover, Longnor and Sutton are missing from the series 8—7, but may occur in some other series. The Inventory for Selattyn was inserted in Condover Hundred, as m. 3, doubtless by mistake, but it is not here printed. Of the churches, whose Inventories are now printed, Acton Pigot is but a ruin, and Ruckley or Langley is no

longer used for worship. Inventories of Acton Burnell and Acton Pigot occur also in a later series, 8—17.

m. 1. ACTON PIGOT.

ATTON PYGETH, or ACTON PYGOT. Aug. 13, 6 Edward VI.
S^r Harry Baxtour, William farmer Davyd Counde wardens
of same.

The p'sent that the have a challyce of selver, ij bells, & a
vestment of Red & other Rossett.

Y^e goods ar in y^e charge of y^e presentors.

m. 2. CHURCH PULVERBATCH.

PULDERBECHE. Aug. 13, 7 Edward VI. Wyllm Davyes clerke
p'sonne there, Roland Jaydrell, John Bayle wardens, Roland
Bayle, Edwarde Davie p'escheno^{rs}.

Itm a pyx sold for vj^s viij^d for ye Rep'ashion of y^e churche.

Imprimis ij bells And a corsse bell.

Itm a chales.

Itm a vestment blew wolstyd.

Itm a coope grene silke.

Itm ij Alter clothes.

Itm ij toweles.

Itm a corpes & a case red sylke.

Itm a albe.

Ye goods Juelles and bells are in y^e Charge of y^e presentors.

m. 4. PITCHFORD.

PECHFORDE. Aug. 13, 6 Edward VI. Imprimis ij belles, & a
sakring bell, & a cope of wyte fostyan, & iij vestyments & ij
off dornyx & on' off blake wolstyd, & ij albes, & iij alter
clothes, & ij or iij towells, & a pex off cop', & a crose off ode
cou'yd w^t plate, & a sensar off brase, & a cruet off ponce, & a
paxe off ode the fare syde of glase, & ij olde serpelesses.

p'sentyd by Thomas taylar } Wardens.
Ryc' browne }

Ryo' pers, Rafe longnor p'ishn'

S^r Roger Otley.

m. 5. COUND.

CONDE. Aug. 13, 6 Edward VI. S^r Ryc' boydo' curat' there,
herry crompto' & John benet, warde's of the sayd churche,
fowke crompto' & Thomas whood p'ryseyon's.

Imprimis one challs gylte w^t in w^t ye patent.

It' iij bells in the stepull.

It' ij copes one sylk of dyu'rs colures & the other of crue.
 It' ij vestements one of Redde sylke a nother crue the
 thyrd of whyte tycke.
 It' ij albes.
 It' ij ames.
 It' one corporas.
 It' one aut' clothe.
 It' one crosse of brasse.

m. 6. WOLSTASTON.

WOLSTASTON, 13 Aug. 6 Edward VI. Sr Wyly' pease, preste
 & p'son there, John bodeler John Shere wardens & Thomas
 Walker off the parysshe.
 Imp'imis Won chalys of Syllu' wth a patontt, won payre off
 vestements, won coope, and two bells.
 by me Wylym pyse clerke.

m. 7. LEEBOTWOOD.

LYEBOTWODE, the xiiijth daye of August [6 Edward VI.] Roger
 lute' clearke Wylyyam kaye Ryc' sanke churche wardens.
 Mast' stevyn sanke baylyffe Geffrey garston p'ochyners.
 We p'sent ij belles and a chalys.
 It' we p'sent a cope of satyn brygs the coloure ys redde.
 It' we p'sent a vestement of saten brygs the coloure ys blewe.
It' Mastr. thomas corbet dothe saye that he hathe purchesyd
the churche wt. all the prese'ts. [erased].
 It' a crosse of wodde coueryd wth brasse.
 It' on tabyle clothe of hos wyefes makying.
 y^e goodes wⁱⁿ namyd ar in y^e Charge of y^e presentars.

m. 8. RUCKLEY (OR LANGLEY).

RUCKLEE, Aug. 13, 6 Edward VI. D'd powell, clarke, John
 Harley, Rycharde weuer wardens. The dow p'sent that the
 have ij belles, & on' wesment greyn collor and a nother of
 dyu' coler, a crosse of brasse, & a pycks of brasse.

m. 9. CRESSAGE.

CHAPELL OF CRESSCHEGE w^{yn} the p'reshe of Conde. Aug. 13,
 6 Edward VI. Roberte turvyn, curett, John chenchar,
 Rychard Synar, Wardens, M Bartley, Thom^s Mapas Parry-
 ners, presented
 That we have one chellyche w^t y^e patent of selver & too bells.
 Itm thre vestme's one of sylk & too of tecke.
 Itm too albes & one Amys.
 Itm one cope of grene tecke.

m. 10. KENLEY.

KENLEY. 13 Aug., 6 Edward VI. Syr Hew batte curat,
Wyllya' Blakewey, Rowland Maddox, wardyns, chrystopher
taylor, p'ryschynner ther.

Imprimis one chalys of sylver w^t a pattence.

It' two vestements of red cha'let.

It' one aube & two tabull cloths.

It. two belles.

m. 11. CHURCH PREEN.

PRENE. The presentment of the p'yches of Prene. Thys indenture made the xiiijth day of Auguste In vjth yere of the Rayne of your sofferayne Lorde Edward the vjth by Grace of God Kynge of Eynghland fraunce and Ireland Deffendor of the faythe and yerthe of the Chourche of Yengland & Ireland supreme hed.

S^r Rychard Ley, farm^r, Edward Whycke, Edwardes P'sons
Wardens, ffoolcke Myddyllton and other two oneste men.

Imp'imis a chalys of sylver p'sell gylte.

It' ij belles and a cope of whyte sylke.

It' a sauntes bell and a syrples.

It' a ves'ment of red sylke and a crosse of brasse and a pyx
of brasse.

Chargyd of the Present^{rs}.

m. 12. SMETHCOTT.

SMETHCOTE, the xiiijth of August [6 Edward VI.] Wylliam
yowpe p'sn/ Thomas Phellypps/ Eryan Bromley church
wardens/ Thomas perkys/ Wylliam bertelam pochyners.

We p'sent ij bells, a chalys of selver, and a smalle bell.

It' a cope of redde saye.

It' a vestement of redde saye.

It' a nother vestement of saye of changeabul colowre.

It' to ca'dylstyckys.

It' to corp'as casys.

m. 13. ACTON BURNELL.

ATTON BURNELL. 13 Aug. 6 Edward VI. M Thomas Lee &
hugh hosburne beyn Wardens S^r hatry baxt' curat, Thomas
buckenell, Raufe Hancocks, Wylliam Monslow.

The dow p'sent that the have . . . of selver . . . blow
Rossell a nother of Red s . . . and a nother that the dow
occ . . . the on' Rede the other of wy . . . the whyche
on' ys on payde.

[This Inventory is much torn.]

m. 14. FRODESLEY.

FRODESLEY.—The Inventorye of all the goods of the churche or chapel w^t cure of frodesley presentyd by the p'sone S^r George Longmer & the churche wardens Lawrence Sherer, Thomas Dodd and Homfray burnell & Rafe madocks par-yshyonars.

fyrst a chalyce of sylver w^t p^{er} paten, ij bells, ij peyre of vestments j of crule white & Rede & j of Whyte fustyan, & a crosse of brasse.

Wrytten the xiiij day of August the sixt yeaere of the Reygne off kyng Edward the sixt by the grace of god of England France & Yreland kynge.

ij candylstyks, j tablecloth, & a crewet,

p^r me georgiu' Longmer Rectore^m ibid^m, et Lorentiu' sherer & thom^m dodd homfridu' burnell & Radulfu' madocks.

[goods left in charge of the presentors].

m. 15. BERRINGTON.

BURINTON. 13 Aug. 6 Edward VI. Imp'mis on chalys off Sylver w a paten, on cope, on vestem'tt of blue sylke, on Albe, iij bells, and a lyttell bell, and the lead off a holy wat' stocke.

Thyes beyng p'sented S^r Wyllyam proude p'son there, and Rychard wolfe & John blakeway wardens, and John fermore Rychard hotheekyns Wyllya' Cooke, Thomas churche, Rychard halle Thomas phelypps off the parysshe.

On vestme'tt confirmed by the handes of Wylyam golde (?) suite. And (?) groner.

m. 16. HARLEY.

HARLEY. 13 Aug. 6 Edward VI. S^r Edmonde bachelor curate there, Willi'm smythe warden of the seid churche humfrey Deakyn Thomas carter and John taylor.

Imprimis iij bells in the steeple.

Itm a sackerynge belle.

Itm too payre of vestments for holy dayes, on' payre damask, and the other chamlett.

Itm too payre of olde vestments for work dayes.

Itm a cope of whyte satten of bridge.

Itm too autur clothes.

Itm too towells.

Itm a corporas w the case.

Itm a crosse of brasse.

Itm a challes of sylur w^t ye paten.

Itm a litle yle cou'yd w^t ledd.
 Itm a holy waturstock cou'yd w^t lede.
 Itm too bann's peynted.
 Itm on' sylke banne^r.

m. 17. STAPLETON.

STEPULTON. The Inventory of the playet Juells & ornaments
 pr'sented by Rychard bacar, Jhen Reynolds, the xiiij daye of
 August In the vjth yere of the Rayne of o' suff. . . . the sext.
 Imprimis on chalys of syluer p'sell gyld wⁱⁿ.
 It. . . . bells, A cowppe of gre saye. . . wosted & ij wo. . . .
 [*This Inventory is much torn*].

INVENTORIES OF PLATE, JEWELS, ORNAMENTS, &c.,
 IN THE HUNDRED OF CHIRBURY.

(*Exchequer Q.R., Salop, Church Goods,*
temp. Edward VI., 8—11).

The Inventories of 3 churches are included in the
 series 8—11, viz, Chirbury with the chapel of Rorring-
 ton, Shelve, and Worthen.

m. 1. CHIRBURY.

CHIRBURY. 13 Aug. 6 Edward VI. John Myddelton curate
 there, David ap John Roberte warden there, Walter Hoculton
 and John Badye too honest men of the same p'ishe.
 Imp'mis three bells whiche they boght of the kynge.
 Itē one sayncts bell.
 Itē on' Chales of Sylver gylte wth a patene of the same and
 one other chales which Olyver lloyd by vertue of a comis-
 syon toke of the Alter and hit wth him karies awaye.
 Itē one vestement of Red chamlet which the same Olyver
 at the same tyme had.
 Itē ij candelstyks of brasse which the same Olyver had.
 Itē on koffer an Alter clothe and A towell which the same
 Olyver had.
 Itē too copes whereof on' of grene sylke an thother of fostayne.
 Itē too crosses on' of copper and thother of wood covered
 wth sylver.
 Itē too cruetts of Leade.
 Itē too towells of Lynen clothe,

To the CHAPELL OF RORYNGTON belongythe
 Ite' on' Pyxe of copper.
 Ite' on' Chales of Sylver w a patene of the same.
 Ite' on' vestement of Red chamlet.
 Ite' one bell.

The P'ochianers there do saye that aboute ix yeres past they
 solde three belles of theires for the some of xii^{li} whiche
 xii^{li} was delyvered unto oon S^r John Braye clerke for the
 space of sixe yeares then next folowyng and he for his
 s'vice there to have thencrease thereof duryng the said
 terme & to redelyver the said xij^{li} to the p'ochioners there
 at thende of the said sixe yeres and althoghe he was
 desyred dyverse times to redelyver the sume as yet he
 had not so done.

pèr me Johan' Myddylton vicarium de Chirbury, John Bady
 Walter Hoculton.

The p'sentors do depose that they have not the form^r
 Inventory.

m. 2. SHELVE.

SHELVE. 13 Aug. 6 Edward VI. Wyllyam Edwards, clerc',
 p'son there, Wylly'm Gennyns churchwarden, Roger Under-
 woode p'yshenor.

Imp'mis oon chalice sylv^r oon bell oon vestymnt blue satten
 oon alt^r clothe, oon cruett, on' cowpe, oon towell oon
 c'smatorie oon syrples oon cens oon sanct bell.

m. 3. WORTHEN.

WORTHYN. 13 Aug. 6 Edward VI. John Bady curat there, &
 John Drap, Roger Bady Wardens there, & Thomas Drap^r &
 Thomas Kery to honest men of the said p'rishe.

Imp'mis iij belles, one sancts bell, one cors bell, one chales,
 one cope coloure blewe, one vestement coloure blewe with
 a aube. It. vj towells.

Itm vj auter clothis, ij cruetts, ij candelsticks of bras, one
 holy water pot of bras.

Itm one cope coloure Red, ij vestments coloure Red. Itm
 one vestiment coloure pyde. Itm one whit vestement
 with a nawbe. Itm a care clothe. Itm iij fryngs. Itm
 ij corporasse. Itm a crosse of bras & wode. Itm iij
 baners of lenyn cloth, ij towells. Itm delyuerd a chales
 to John Mynton for the use of the said p'ishe iij yeres
 before the date hereof.

INVENTORIES OF PLATE, JEWELS, ORNAMENTS, &c.,
IN THE HUNDRED OF CLUN.

(*Exchequer Q.R., Salop, Church Goods,*
temp. Edward VI., 8—14).

The Inventories of the churches of Clun, Llanvair Waterdine, and Mainstone are included in the series 8—14. Inventories of Clun and Mainstone occur also in a later series, 8—17.

6 & 7 EDWARD VI. PAROCH' INFRA DECANAT: DE CLUN ET
WENLOCK IN DIOCE: HEREF: ET COM: SALOP: 8—14.
[3 MEMBRANES].

m. 1. LLANVAIR WATERDINE.

LLANVAYRWATERDENE. 11 Aug. 6 Edward VI. Evan ap Morres & Dd ap Meyricke church wardens ther', and Gryffythe ap Morgan curate ther', Howell ap Meyryke & Dd ap Morres pyshon's ther.
Imp'mis oon chalys of selver.
Itm ij peer of vestements of saye on' whyte & thother grene.
Itm one coope of grene saye.
Itm oon surples & ij corporases.
Itm oon bell, ij brasen candelstyks.
Itm oon senser of brasse, iij awltur clothes & ij cruets of sylke.
per me Galfridu' morgain Clarke, p. Jeu'n ap mores & Dd ap Meyricke, Howell ap meyrick & Dd, ap mores.
[Committed &c.]

m. 2. MAINSTONE.

MAYNSTON. 11 Aug. 6 Edward VI. Morice ap Hew curate there, Holl' ap John church warden and Daudi ap mericke and Holl' ap cadwallet' two honest men of the same p'ishe.
Imp'mis two littell belles.
It. one chalice w^t a patent of sylur
It. one vestm of red velvett.
It. one Syrples.
It. one table cloth.
[old inventory lost]. [Committed &c.]

m. 3. CLUN.

CLUN. 11 Aug. 6 Edward VI. Presented by S^r John p^{son} clerk curatt ther Owen ap Jhon, and Robart ap R^d wardens of the same churche Robart Vechan Griffith ap Moris Willm Rusbache and Thom^s ap Meredith p^{ishn}'s ther.

Imp^{mis} one chalis w^t a paten of selu^r and gellte. It. one coype of Red vellvitt. It. iij vestam^t that is to saie one of Red vealvett another of tawnie domasall the iijrd of whitt satte'. It. a suyt for decans of Red Wholsted. It. ij searpleis. It. one corp^{as}. It. iij bealls and a lytell beall. It. to brasen candelstyk. It. a crosse of tre ou^r hylid wth selu^r. It. a pecse of glac^o wth iij fett of sellu^r to the value of xx^s. It. further the said p^{ishn}'s do p^{sent} ij chalis wth patents of selu^r and geillt. It. ij^o picis of selu and a bell, the w^{ch} chalesis and picis is gagid that is to saie thon chalis the picse have gagid for v^{ll} xij yere past for to paie certein of the p^{ishe} ther cost and curgise that thee wher at in suytt bytween the said p^{ishe} & ther vicar at london at that tyme and also thi other chalis & one of the picsys one Mathe' Lawe and Owen ap Rs have them this iij^{or} yeres past that thei wher wardens and do kep them as yett for xl^s thei wher in charge the same yere that thei wher wardens for the p^{ishe} lycwheis Owen ap Holl' ap Jhon do kepe the other pice this iij yere past that he wase warden and kepe the same for xx^s that he wase chargid for the p^{ishe} the same yere that he wase warden and also the said p^{ishe} have sowld a bell in Juli last past for v marks and payd it for Repayryng of ther church charges (?) [Committed &c.]

INVENTORIES OF PLATE, JEWELS, ORNAMENTS, &c.
IN THE TOWN AND LIBERTIES OF SHREWSBURY,
6 EDWARD VI.

(*Exchequer Q.R., Salop, Church Goods,
temp. Edward VI., 8—10*).

The Inventories of tne ornaments, &c., in the churches of St. Alkmund, Holy Cross, St. Julian, St. Mary, and St. Chad, in the town of Shrewsbury, all dated in August, 6 Edward VI. (1552), have been already printed in the *Transactions*, vol. x., and Meole Brace and Preston Gubbals in Second Series, vol. viii. The

other Inventories of the churches in the Liberties of Shrewsbury, which are preserved in the Public Record Office, are here given. That of Hanwood occurs in another series, 8—19. One Inventory (on m. 13) has no place mentioned; but as it is "thre myle from our paresh church, and ys but a chapele of esment," it may belong to Albrighton, or to Bicton, or perhaps to Astley. The names of the priest and four parishioners are given, so that the place ought to be identified.

TOWN AND LIBERTIES OF SALOP, 8—10. [15 mems.]

m. 1. HADNALL.

HADNOLL. 22 Aug. 6 Edward VI. P'sente unto the kyngs magest's comecimars by John tailer warden & other Ryc tylar & umfray paynt'n.

Fyrst ij byllys.

It. on' chalys w the patten weying viij ounnces.

It. on' vestement of tawny chamlet wth the Albe & all therejo belong'.

It. ij aultur clothis.

It. ij towells.

It. alytyll bell.

[*torn*] . . . & we have not

. . . Regnolds clerke.

[*No note of committing to the charge of the presentors.*]

m. 3. GRINSHILL.

GRYLSHYLL. This Inventory made by us church Wardens & other honest me' men of the p'oeh whois names byn subscribde the xxij day of August [6 Edward VI.]

P'sente' unto the kyngs magystis comecinaris by Thom's Newnys clerke curat ther, Thomas Emere & Ryc: webbe wardens, other Thomas Maddox & Wyllya' cuert'n.

Fyrst on' chalis w^t the patte' seluer parte gelte weyng ix ounnces.

It. ij snall' bellis.

It. iiij olde vestements, on' don satten & grene: on' redde sylke: on' dornyx: & on' cru dyst werke.

It. on' cope grene ticke: It. ij albis.

It. on' sensar of copor: It. on' crosse of lede.

[*No committal.*]

m. 4. BROUGHTON.

The p'ishe of BROUGHTON.

S John howell curat, John prydey & Robert Weston wardens, thomas Pitchforde & James hancokes p'ysheners, they p'sent the xvith day of august in the Sixth yere of the Rayne of ou' suffering lorde Kyng Edward the sixth before the kyngs com'issionars S^r Adam Mytton knyght Roger luter & Rychard Whytacre bailies of the towne of Salop that they have ij vestments wth one albe blake & red say. It. a chalys wth a patent p'cell gilte weyng ix ounnces. It. an olde cope rede, a sacryng & a paxe of glasse. It. one aucto' clothe/ one corporas & the holy-water stocke of leade.

m. 5. SHREWSBURY.

SHREWSBURIE. Delyvered to S Edmund Peck-	} ix ^{li} v ^s viij ^d
ham knight the xiiij th of June 1553 in Redy	
Money	} iiij ^{or}
To M ^r Sturtons the same daie of cloth of gold	
copes &	
Bye mye Thomas pope.	

m. 6. SHREWSBURY.

Allowed to S ^r Adam Mitton Knyght for his	} xl ^s
chardges bringing up the 'Churche goods from	
Shrewsburie being com'ission' there, the xiiij th	
of June 1553	

m. 8. MEOLE BRACE.

MEOLLE BRACE. [No date.] These be the ornaments and goodes of the chirche of Meolle Brace p'sentyd by the Vicar and the ij Wardens wyth ij onest men of the pareshe. Inp'mis a challysse of sylvyr weyng v ounces & di. It. a Crosse of brasse. It. a Cruett of pewtur. It. ij chandylstykes of brace. It. iiij peyr of vestments, on of greyn satten, on of dornyx, and on of red wosted and dornyx. It. a cope of sylke. It. iiij awter cloythes. It. iiij belles. Gorge Mybroard and Robert Sherer, wardens. Robert Sherer, clerk, Vicar ther. Rychard Medlycott, John Sherer. D. D'n's Robert' Stherer, vicari'. Rychard Medlycott.

m. 10. PRESTON GUBBALS.

P'STON GOBBL: 16 August 6 Edward VI. Sir John Samerfylde
curat ther, John Haynes, Willm. Symons, wardens, Willm.
Lopynton, John Hayward, p'sheners.
ij lytyll bells, iiij^r vestments, ij albes, and a cope. The colo^r
of the vestments, ij green say, one white fustyan, another
of chamlet.

John Haynes.
William Symons.

John S'merfiled.
Willm. Lopynton.
John Hayward.

m. 11. CLIVE.

THE CHAPELE OF THE CLEUE. 24 Aug. 6 Edward VI.

Imprimys we present A chalys percelle gylt w^t ye pate' in
manibus Edri co'bett.

Item on belle.

Item on vestement in manibus Ried. Russell wth all there to
belonging.

Itm to autur clothys.

Thomas Downe curat, Rychard Russell, Wyllya' Wele church
wardens.

We be fyue myle from our paresh church & fynd the pryst
our selfs.

m. 12. BATTLEFIELD.

The p'ysh of ye BATELLEFELDE.

A presentment mad by ye Curatt of y^e batellfelde, Richard
Tysdall & Wyllm. Owyn Wardens of ye same, the xxiiijth
daye of Auguste a^o R.R. Ed. sext. vj^{to}, unto Sr. Adam
Mytton Knyght Rog' Lene & Ric: Whitacre, of all syche
goods as ys belongyn to ye same p'sche aft^r ye s'vay of
ye late desolvdyd College of ye Batellfelde.

Furthermor ye Inve'tory made by ye Mast^r & hys brethern
of y^e late desolvdyd college of ye Batellfelde to ye Kyng's
ma^{tes} syrveyers of all syche goodds & Juells as was belong'g
to ye foresayde late suppressed College aft^r ther s'vey
they toke ye Inve'tory w^t ye goods away w^t the' & chargyd
me Edward Shorde clerke & curat there put in by y^e
Kyng's ma^{tes} s'veyars chargyd w^t thes goods ther me'conyd
that they sholde be forthe comy'g at all tymys whe' they
sholde be req'ryd, fyrst iiij bells .ij grett & a sanct' bell, ij
vestyme'ts, ij aut' clothys, & a chalys w^t a paten p'cell
gylte by estymacon weyyng .x ounce, a peyer of smalle
laten ca'dyllstyks & a payer of cruetts.

By me Edward Shorde, clerk.

m. 13. (NO PLACE NAMED).

Hys p'sentment made y^e xxiiij day of August yn y^e syxt yere
of Edward y^e sixt by S^r Thomas bayle pryst there & Rych
tanne' Thomas Collet Wylyya' pysch Thamas tanne'.

Imp'mis A chalys of syluer w^t the patent weyng xiiij own.

Itm to bells y^e be vere lyttyle.

Itm A vestment of blake sitten w^t all therto belo'gyht.

Itm A cope of dyuers colers.

Itm A autur cloth.

Itm A corporas case.

Forther we be thre myle from our paresh church & ys but
a chapele of esment at our own plesure & fynd y^e pryst
our selfe.

INDENTURES OF CHALICES AND BELLS IN THE
TOWN AND FRANCHISES OF SHEWSBURY,
MAY, 7 EDWARD VI.

(*Exchequer Q.R., Salop, Church Goods,
temp. Edward VI., 8—12*).

The Indentures of Chalices and Bells belonging to
St. Julian's, St. Alkmund's, St. Mary's, and Holy Cross,
Shrewsbury, and to Meole Brace have been printed in
the *Transactions*, vol. x.; and Meole Brace and Preston
Gubbals in Second Series, vol. viii. Those relating to
the other places in the Town and Liberties of Shrews-
bury are here given. The Indentures relating to
Battlefield and Hanwood are printed in full; the others
are abbreviated.

SHREWSBURY LIBERTIES, 8—12.

m. 5. BATTLEFIELD.

Thys Inde'ture made the xxiiijth day of May A^o R.R. Ed. Sext'
vij^o Betwyn S. Adam Mytton knyght John Corbett of lye
Esquier & Rog' lewys Comysson's by v'en of the kyngs mat^s
lres of comysson to the' amongst other Dyrectyd of the one
p'tie and S. Edward Shorde Curat of the Batellfeld Ryc.
Tysdale & Wyllm. Owyn wardens of the sayd p'yshe chyrche

of y^e Batellfeld of the other p^{ty} wyttnessyth that theer be remaynyng wⁱⁿ the sayd Churche on Chaylys w^t a patent weyyng x owne' iij bells wch. Chales & belles the sayd comyssyon's on the kyng's mat^s behalfe streytly chargyth & comaundyth them sauely & suerly to kepe unsolde ne other wyse imbeselyd untill suche tyme as the kyng's mat^s pleasure be unto them further Sygnyfied & declared.

Edward Shorde, Clerke.

m. 6. PRESTON GUBBALS.

PRESTON GOBBS. 24 May, 7 Edward VI. Sr. John Somerfylde curate ther, William Trenthyn James Bryde. John Hayne John Hayward & Willm. Lopyngton p^yshners. Remaynyng ij lyttyll bells.

Per me Jhon Sumerfeld.

m. 7. HANWOOD.

HANWOOD. 23 May, 7 Edward VI. This indenture made the xxij day of May Anno R.R. Edwardi Sexti vij^o Betwyne Sr. Adam Mytton Knyght John Corbett (of Lye) Esquier & Roger Lewys Comissin^{rs}. by v^{tu} of the Kyngs m^{ties} l^{ers} of comission to theym. Amoygste other directed on the con^p'te And d^d Koyed clerke p^{son} of Hanood Rog^r onslow and Ric. madock Wardens & p^{issyn}'rs of the forsayd Hanood on the other p^{te} Wittnesith that there be remayninge wⁱⁿ the sayd church of Hanood, won chalice w^t A patent weyinge viij oz. & too smale bells w^{ch} chalice & bells the sayd comission^{rs} on the Kyngs m^{ties} behalfe stratly chargith & comandith theym seu^{aly} to kepe unsolde ne other wayse inbesseleled unto suche tyme as the Kyngs m^{ties} pleasure be unto theym further signified and declared.

Davyd Koyed clerke.

m. 8. MEOLE BRACE.

MEOLLE BRACE. 23 May 7 Edward VI. Sr. Robart Stherer Clerk Vicar of Meolle Brace, Rychard Medelycot Rychard Stherer Warden, Arthur Macworth John Stherer p^{ishioners}. Remayning on chalice w^t pate^t weyeng v owenes And iij small belles,

Robar. Sther. clerke.
Arthur Mackworth.
Rychard Medlycott.

m. 9. BROUGHTON.

BROUGHTON. 24 May 7 Edward VI. John Howell clerke, curat of Broughton, John p'ddyn, Rob' Weston wardens of the Parish church of Broughton, James m'che & James Hancoks p'ishon^{rs}.

Remayning on Chalice wth patent weyng ix owences and too smale belles.

John howell cler'.

m. 10. GRINSHILL.

GRYNSELL. 23 May 7 Edward VI. Sir Thomas Newnys p'son Willm burton Thomas Emery wardens & p'ishon^{rs} of the parish church of Grynself.

Remaying on' Chalice wth apatent to the same weing viij oz. ij smale bells.

Thomas Newnys clerke.

m. 11. HADNALL.

HADNOLL. 23 May 7 Edward VI. Hugh Reignolds curat of Hadnoll, John Taylor and Ric' Tyler wardens.

Remaying on Chalice wth a patent weing viij oz. and too smale belles.

HUNDRED OF STOTTESDON.

The following Inventories are some of those belonging to this Hundred. Others occur in a later series 8—17.

8—1. HUNDRED DE STOTURTON.

m. 1. CLEGBURY NORTH.

CLEGBURY NORTH. Aug. 10, 6 Edward VI. [*much torn.*] Owen Hoperoft, p'son, John Esprot Church Warden, John Yemans p'rys^honer.

A chalys of sylu^r w^t a paten. Itm a pyxe of sylu^r.

Itm three paire of vestments, the one of grene sylke, an other of red [?] sylke, & the thirde ne clowthe,

. . . . in the stole.

. . . . cowpe of lynne clowthe.

. . . . a canvas.

m. 2. STOTTESDON.

STOTURTON. The Inventorie of the Juelles belles orname^{nts} & vestme^{nts} belongyng to the seid pe'sche churche exibetyd

unto the kyngs co'mission's by John Hamonde clerke
 Thom's Watmore & Thom's Hankyn p'yshon's the xth day
 of Auguste in the vjth yer of the Reign of o'r sou'aign lorde
 Edwarde the vjth by the grace of god kyng of englonde,
 franc & Irelonde Defende'r of the ffaith & in earth next
 under god the sup'eme head of the church of englonde &
 Irelonde.

Imp'mis a chalice of sylu'r & a patten.

A cautyll cope of redde cassay.

Itm a vestime't of tawny velvett.

Itm a vestime't of Whytte satten of brugges.

Itm awter clothe of dyaper.

Itm iiij belles & a littel bell.

8—8. WHEATHILL.

WHEATHILL. Aug. 10, 6 Edward VI. Petrus Watson, p'son
 of the said Church, John Shepard & Rychard Wall, wardens
 of the same church.

First one Chales of silu'r with a paten.

Itm one vestement of Saten of brudgs.

Itm an other vestm't of dyvers colours.

Itm one Coope of tawnye saye.

Itm too small Belles in the steple.

Itm one Crosse of brarse.

p'r me Petru' Watson rectorem ib'm.

John Shepard, Ric. Wall, Wardens.

p'celle p' diet delibat' fuer' custod' presentator'.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE FOXE FAMILY.

By HENRY T. WEYMAN.

THE most powerful family in or near Ludlow during the 16th century and the first half of the 17th was certainly that of Foxe, so many of whose members appear to have risen to rank and power, to have accumulated great possessions, or to have been associated with important historical events, that a brief notice of them may not be without interest in this closing year of the 19th century. Their name is still preserved in Ludlow in the Foxe's Almshouses, which were founded three hundred years ago by one of the most powerful of the race, and which will worthily carry down to future generations the memory of one of Ludlow's benefactors. The family of Foxe was of considerable antiquity, but appears to have owed most of its opulence and importance to three causes, namely, the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Court of the Marches of Wales, and to marriages with heiresses. It will be seen later how great at one period were the possessions of the family, but it will give some idea of their importance when it is noted that the Religious Houses of the White Friars, St. Leonard's, and St. John's Hospital in Ludlow, the Priory of Bromfield, and St. Giles' Hospital at Ludford belonged to them, together with the following amongst other properties in Shropshire and Herefordshire:—
Ludford, Steventon, Bromfield, with Oakley Park, Caynham, Ashford, part of the Clee Hill, Greet, Stoke, Hope, The Bower, Whitton, Whitchcott, Adforton, Pedwardine, Elton, Marlow, The Hurst, Leighton

Court, various properties in Shrewsbury and Ludlow, and considerable estates in the County of Montgomery. Five, at least, of the family held seats in Parliament, three were Sheriffs of Shropshire, and one of the neighbouring County of Montgomery, several of them obtained the honour of knighthood, and four, at least, were members of that Council of the Marches of Wales which exercised such immense power in Wales and the border counties, and whose chief seat was at Ludlow.

There is considerable doubt as to the origin of the family, and the accounts differ on the point. In a paper which appeared in the *Montgomeryshire Collections* containing a notice on one of the family, who was Sheriff of that county, mention is made of a mouse-eaten old document in the possession of the Earl of Powis (who is a lineal descendant of the Foxe family), which purports to be a pedigree of Sir Richard Foxe, Sir Charles Foxe, and others of the family, "with their matches and alliances with divers ancient houses drawn and collected out of divers ancient deeds and records of the Kingdom." This document cannot be older than 1600, as neither Sir Richard nor Sir Charles was knighted before that date, and does not appear to carry with it any greater weight than the Shropshire Visitation of 1623, with which it is at considerable variance. This old document states that the family came from Yorkshire, and refers as the apparent founder of the line to "Richard Foxe of Yorkshire, who lived in the time of King Henry V. anno 1416." The authority for the statement that this Richard Foxe came from Yorkshire is not given, and the only Richard Foxe of that period, after whose death an inquisition was held, was one who held a third of the Manors of Bacon and Alfreton Hall in Great Dunmow, Essex, and who died in 1434. A Richard Foxe was, however, mentioned in the Coram Rege Roll for Shropshire in 1395, and was M.P. for Shropshire in 1417, and he is doubtless the person referred to in the manuscript, and was probably one of this family.

The first of the race whose name has been handed down in the Shropshire Visitation is (I.) JOHN FOXE of Knighton, who lived in exciting times, and is said to have been killed in the Owen Glendower wars, probably about 1410. He set the example of a wealthy marriage (which so many of his descendants followed) when he married Jane, daughter and heiress of William Stoke, who brought Stoke and other estates to the family. John Foxe was succeeded by his son (II.) THOMAS FOXE, who is described as of "Pedwardine in Wigmore land," an estate which he obtained by his marriage with Anna, daughter of William Pedwardine. Thomas Foxe was succeeded by his son (III.) ROGER, who married Eliza, daughter of Richard Cludde, of Orleton, by whom he had a son (IV.) EDMUND FOXE, of Stoke, and a daughter, Christian, who married John Leinthall, and had issue. In 12 Edward IV. John Browne of Micheldene, granted to Mrs. Eliza Foxe, widow, and to Edmund Foxe, her son, the Manor of Steventon, which still remains a part of the Ludford estates.

ROGER FOXE (III.) enjoys the distinction of having been the first Recorder of Ludlow, in which capacity he is mentioned in the Bailiffs' Accounts of 1462, the year after the grant by Edward IV. of the Charter to the Borough. He was Escheator of the County of Salop in 16 Henry VI. (1433), and also was in the Commission of the Peace for Shropshire in 36 and 39 Henry VI., and 1 and 2 Edward IV., and was included in the Commission appointed on 12 August, 1461, to urge the King's subjects in Shropshire to array a force for the defence of that county and the adjoining parts of Wales to be at Hereford on the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. He was also in 1467 a member of the Corporation of Shrewsbury.

Roger Foxe, who is described as of Pedwardine and Stoke, was succeeded by his son (IV.) EDMUND, who is described as of Stoke in 37 Henry VI. (1459), and who, according to the usual custom of the

family, married an heiress, Katherine, daughter of John Peckenham of Peckenham and Barrington, in Essex. The issue of this marriage was (V.) William Foxe, who profiting greatly by the Dissolution of the Monasteries, added largely to the possessions and importance of the family, and who is generally regarded as the founder of its fortunes. Edmund Foxe died on the 12th Sept., 1487, and at the Inquisition held after his death, William Foxe, his son, is said to have then been of the age of 7 years, so that he was born in 1480.

WILLIAM FOXE (V.) was Bailiff of the Borough of Ludlow in the years 1525, 1532, 1537, 1543-44, and 1553, was made an Alderman in 1525, was Deputy-Seneschal in 1543, and was M.P. for Ludlow in the Parliaments of 1529 and 1534. Mr. Foxe, who is described in the Visitation as of St. John's in Ludlow, obtained a grant of St. John's Hospital (which was situate on the east side of Lower Broad Street, just outside the Broad Gate) from the Master and Brethren on the 20th Feb., 1536, which grant was confirmed in 1537. The confirmation, which was in Latin, was as follows:—

To all Faithful in Christ to whom these presents shall come Edward Leighton the Master of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist of Ludlow within the County of Salop and the Brethren of the same House. Edwd. Leighton Custos or Prior of the House and Hospital of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist and the Confraternity of the same Hospital send greeting.

Whereas the said Master otherwise called Prior and the Brethren of the same House and Hospital by unanimous consent and for a certain sum of money to the aforesaid Prior and Brethren for the use of the said Hospital gave granted and to farm let to William Foxe and Edmund Foxe All the aforesaid house and hospital of St. John Baptist in Ludlow with all houses and edifices and also with all other lands tenements mills rights and liberties rents reversions and services meadows ox pastures waters commons and all other rights privileges and appurtenances to the said House and Hospital belonging whether in the County of Salop Hereford or elsewhere within the realm of England by certain Indentures between the

aforesaid Master or Prior and the Brethren of the same place of the one part and the aforesaid Wm. Fox and Edmund Fox of the other part made the 20th February in the 27th year of the King Henry VIII. more fully appears. Know that we the aforesaid Master or Prior and Brethren have remitted and released for ourselves and our successors for ever to the said William Foxe and his heirs in his quiet and peaceable possession now being All our right title interest claim and demand which we ever had have now or in any way shall have in the future in All that House and Hospital aforesaid and in all other Houses and lands to the same Hospital belonging and also with all other lands tenements mills belongings Courts Leet liberties rents reversions services meadows pastures waters and all other advantages commodities appertaining or belonging or which we the aforesaid Master or Prior and their successors or anyone in our names any right to the claim interest and demand in the aforesaid House and Hospital or in any part thereof can or ought in future to have. In testimony whereof to these presents we the aforesaid Master and Prior and the Brethren have affixed our seal given in our Chapter House the 6th day of October in the 29th year of King Henry VIII. these being witnesses John Cray, John Hughes, one of the Brethren of the same House, Thomas Coste, William Phillips, Philip Cupper and others.

A part of the possessions of St. John's Hospital, which thus passed to the Foxes, was St. Giles' House at Ludford, with its almshouses and adjoining property, which remained in the family until it was sold to the Charltons. William Foxe seems to have resided at St. John's in Ludlow, but there is no doubt that he converted the old St. Giles' House into the Mansion House of Ludford, probably leaving (at any rate on the west) the old walls, whose thickness on the part bordering on Ludford Churchyard still testifies to the substantial buildings of the middle ages. Probably William Foxe's eldest son went to live at Ludford, as we find him there a few years afterwards. William Foxe "re-edified" the almshouses at Ludford, but they were again re-built by Sir Job Charlton, and then took the shape in which we now find them. Mr. Foxe apparently recognised his obligations to the

Church, to which he owed his fortunes, and showed it by building the north aisle of Ludford Church (St. Giles') in which he was buried, and which is now known as the Charlton Chapel. Mr. Foxe married Jane, daughter of Richard Downe, a Burgess of Ludlow, who was three times Bailiff of the Borough, viz., in 1500, 1506, and 1515. Probably she added to the wealth of the family into which she married, as she is described in the Visitation as "daughter and *heir*ess of Richard Downe." There were, according to the monument in Ludford Church, 15 children of this marriage, nine sons and six daughters, but we have only any record of nine, namely :—

- (a) Edward, of Ludford, the eldest son and heir (No. VI. below).
- (b) Charles, of Bromfield (No. VII. below).
- (c) George, of The Bower (No. XI. below).
- (d) Edward, of Greet (No. XII. below).
- (e) Henry (No. XVI. below).
- (f) Katherine, who married first Francis Adams, of Caynham, and afterwards Edward Larkyn.
- (g) Elizabeth, the wife of William Hopton, of Hopton.
- (h) Alice, the wife of William Bradock, of Ludlow.
- (i) Anna, the wife of Thomas Wheeler, of Ludlow, who was Bailiff of the town in 1538, 1542, 1554, and 1565, M.P. for the Borough 1539-40, 1544-47, 1552-4, and Seneschal of the Palmers Guild in 1534.

William Foxe's wife Jane, by deed dated 1553, Oct. 10, granted to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Ludlow a tenement worth 23s. 4d. a year on condition of their keeping certain masses for the souls of her father and mother, Richard & Agnes Downe, her husband William Foxe, and herself, and making certain payments to St. Giles' almshouses, and she was far-seeing enough to provide that if any law should make the masses illegal the whole sum should go to the almshouses. William Foxe died on the 23 April, 1554, and

was buried in Ludford Church, where there still remains a splendid brass erected to his memory, the inscription on which, as is not uncommon, leaves a blank (never filled up) for the date of the death of his wife, who evidently survived him and erected the monument.

In this exciting year of 1900, when all Englishmen are doing their utmost to make the equipment of their gallant soldiers complete, it will be of interest to note the arms which in the 16th century a man in Mr. Foxe's position was called upon to provide for his country. In the Muster Roll of the Town of Ludlow, taken the 15th September, 34 Henry VIII. (1542) there is the following entry:—"William Foxe Gent. hath to serve the King's Highness one pair of Almayne Rivets (coats of armour) with the appurtenances for a man, two pair of brigandines (quilted tunics with plates), one jack (padded tunic), 4 salletts (steel head pieces), 2 pairs of splents (coats of upper armour), 4 bills and 2 geldings.

William Foxe's will (dated 1553-4, March 6th) was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 3rd April, 1554. By this will William Foxe, after the usual pious committal of his soul to his Maker and the quaint expression "I do renounce and fforsake the world the flesh and the divell, and am very sorry that I was ever led and ruled by them," gave £100 to his daughter Anne towards her preferment in marriage "if she be ordered and ruled by her mother and follow her counsel." He then gave £40 to his son Edward upon the same terms "what tyme he shall accomplish the age of 24 years," and bequeathed eighteen kine and one bull to his son Charles, upon condition of his permitting his (testator's) wife to occupy the farm of Whitchcott during her life. Testator willed that Jane his wife should after his decease cause to be distributed in alms to his poor neighbours the sum of £5, "the said alms to be sent and delivered to the houses of every of the said poor folks by such honest persons as his executors should think most meet and convenient without making

of an open dole." Mr. Foxe then made the following bequests of plate, &c :—

- To his son Charles, his best salt, with a cover of silver and gilt, and his books of law.
- To his son-in-law William Hopton, a standing cup of silver with a cover all gilt.
- To his son-in-law Francis Adams, a goblet of silver with a cover parcel gilt.
- To his son Henry Foxe a goblet of silver parcel gilt, and six silver spoons, and his best gown of Russetts, and a doublet of black satin.
- To his son Edward, a nut of silver with a cover gilt, his second best gown and two coats, the one of satin guarded with velvet, and the other of gilded sarsnet.
- To his daughter Anne, his second best salt with a cover all gilt, a goblet of silver parcel gilt, a pot of silver parcel gilt with a cover for all, and six silver spoons.
- To Edmund Sherman, his fellow Bailiff, his 3rd gown, furred.
- To Richard Hawley, his best Chumblet jacket.
- To V. Phillips, his best pair of hose.
- To Sir Robert Bawden, his nightgown, furred.
- To Richard Smythe, his russet coat and doublet of black fustian.
- To Sir Wm. Mapp "his godson," 5/- "to pray for his soul."

Mr. Foxe then confirmed a deed of feoffment dated the 6 December, 6 Edward VI., by which the Hospital of St. John and the moiety of its demesnes were settled upon the heirs male of the body of his eldest son Edmund Foxe, and directed that until Edmund's eldest son should come of age, his own son Edward should hold such property. He left to Edmund's eldest son the following "standard of household," viz., "3 tables in the hall with forms and trestles, a cupboard, the painted clothes there now hanging, a great pair of Andirons, and the picture of Christ upon the cupboard." Mr. Foxe appointed his wife Jane his sole executrix. In his lifetime he had made provision for his eldest son Edmund, and his wife Katherine, by a deed which secured to them 40 marks a year, and which is still preserved. As it throws a light on the

possessions of Mr. Foxe, it will be well to give a translation of it.

The Feoffment made by grandfather to my father and mother of 40 marks.

To all to whom these presents shall come William Foxe of Ludlow in the County of Salop sends greeting. Know that I the aforesaid Wm. Foxe in pursuance of an agreement between me the aforesaid William and Edmund Fox my son and heir apparent William Hopton of Hopton Salop arm, and Charles Foxe of Bromfield Salop Gen. of the one part and Richard Threntham of Threntham Stafford Arm. Ralph Eyton of Stretton Salop Gen. and Thomas Smythe of Credenhill Herefordshire Gen bearing date the 9 June 36 Henry VIII, Have given granted and by these presents confirmed to the aforesaid Edmund Foxe my son and Katherine his wife a sister of the aforesaid Richard Threntham my manor of Steventon with the appurtenances in the County of Salop also all my messuages lands and tenements rents reversions and services lying and being in Steventon aforesaid Ashford and Ludlow fields in the said County of Salop and in Upton in the County of Hereford also all those messuages lands and tenements rents reversions and services with their appurtenances parcels of my manor of Snitton in the said County of Salop and lately parcels of the manor of Caynham in the said County and which parcels inter alia I William Foxe bought lately from John Adams gen. as later more clearly appears, viz. one messuage with all lands meadows and pastures to the same messuage belonging in Caynham aforesaid lately in the tenure of Roger Cupper. Also one parcel of land in Snitton lately in the tenure of John Howton. Also one annual rent charge of 10/- arising from lands of Katherine Brocton in Snitton aforesaid lately in the tenure of Richard Clever. Also one tenement with the appurtenances in Bennets End in the said County lately in the tenure of Edward Cardinton. Also with the annual rent of 16/8 arising out of the Rectory of Caynham lately in the tenure of the Vicar of the same. Also the house with the appurtenances in Bennets End lately in the tenure of Thomas Evans. Also one Burgage in Ludlow aforesaid lately in the tenure of John Alsopp with 2 cottages adjacent thereto in a certain street called Burrowes (? Butcher's) Row of which one is in the occupation of William Cooke and the other of David Meredith which burgage and cottage were lately bought from Mark Hawes gen. Also the Burgage in Ludlow lying and being in a certain street called

Nether Galdeford lately occupied by William Abbot. Also one Burgage with garden adjacent in Ludlow aforesaid lying and being in a certain street called Old Street below the fee of Holgate lately in the occupation of John Allen. Also one pasture in the same street extending from the said street to a passage called Frog Lane which burgage and pasture aforesaid were lately bought from John Hare of Ludlow Tanner. And all and singular which premises with the appurtenances are of the clear yearly value of 40 marks and upwards. To have and to hold all the said manors messuages lands tenements meadows and pastures rents reversions and services with all and singular their appurtenances to the said Edmund Foxe & Katherine his wife and the heirs of the said Edmund upon the body of the said Katherine lawfully begotten and the heirs of the body of such heirs. And in default of such an heir all the premises with their appurtenances as aforesaid shall remain to the right heirs of the said Wm. Foxe for ever. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the said Katherine the wife of the said Edmund Foxe to destroy sell or lay waste the buildings houses or edifices now or lately existing on the said premises or any part thereof. Know further that I the said William Foxe have made and by these presents constituted my beloved in Christ Thomas Cother of Ludlow and my son George Foxe my true and lawful attorneys &c.

In testimony whereof I have to these presents affixed my seal given at Ludlow aforesaid the 5 day of October in the 36 year of King Henry VIII.

Jane Foxe, the wife of William Foxe, survived him some years, being buried at Ludlow on 11th March, 1565-6.

By her Will, dated 20th Jannary, 1564, Testatrix after bequeathing to the Church of Ludlow $\frac{3}{4}$, to the Cathedral Church of Hereford 12d., to the Church of Ludford $\frac{3}{4}$, directed that her son Edward Foxe

Any time he shall inhabit at St. *John's* aforesaid, and after him may said Husband's heirs then inhabiting to have the use and custody of my challyce, ornaments, and chappel staffe, now used in the chappel of St. *John's* for devyne service, there to be ministered, the same then to remayne in their hands during devyne service, and if the administration of sacrament shall be there decayed the said challyce and ornaments to go for the chappel of Ludford.

After various bequests and devises, among which was one to her son Charles of the farm of Whitchcott, and mention of different members of the family, the Will proceeds thus :—

And where by v^rtue of the p^rchesse of the late howse & hospytall of St. John's & the lands therunto belonging ptence hath byn made to the lazer howse of St. Gyles in Ludford & to the lands therunto belonging I do testifye & declare as farre as my knowledge extendeth that the fame ys not any pte of the same p^rchesse nor meaned to have byn within the same but that the said lazer howse & the lands therunto belonging owghte to be & remayne to the poore people therin being & to their successors.

Mrs. Foxe appointed as her executors—"Charles ffoxe, George ffoxe, Henry ffoxe, and Edward ffoxe" her sons.

The Will was proved on the 13th March, 1567, in the Hereford Consistory Court.

William Foxe was succeeded by his eldest son, (VI.) EDMUND FOXE, styled of Ludford, who entered Lincoln's Inn on the 25th June, 1536, and was afterwards Steward of that Inn. He married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Threntham, of Threntham, in the county of Stafford, and widow of Thomas Hackluyt, of Eyton, who about this time held the office of Clerk of the Council of the Marches of Wales. The marriage settlement, which recites that Edmund Foxe, "by the sufferance of God after the laws of Holie Church, intends to marrie," contains a provision that Edmund Foxe shall bring up the sons of Thomas Hackluyt and shall give each of the sons and daughters of the latter 40 marks on his or her marriage. By this marriage Edmund Foxe had issue—(a) Elizabeth, who was buried at Bromfield on the 14th March, 1590; (b) Edward (No. VII. below), described as of Ludlow, and who succeeded his father at Ludford. The late Mr. George Morris also credits Edmund Foxe with four other sons, Thomas, Rowland, George, and Charles, but no confirmation of this has been discovered. We have already seen that Edmund Foxe was joined with his father William in

the grant of St. John's Hospital and its possessions. This grant disposes of Mr. Dukes' statement in his *Antiquities of Shropshire* (p. 44) that this property was granted to Edward Fox, Bishop of Hereford, as he was born at Dursley, and between him and Ludlow no connection can be traced. Edmund Foxe, who obtained a grant of the office of keeper of the Forest of Bringewood, was M.P. for Ludlow 1541-44, and with his brother Charles Foxe obtained in 1537 the grant of the reversion of the office of the Clerk of the Council of the Marches then held by Thomas Hakluyt, "in as full manner as Thomas Hakluyt or Henry Knight, or any other held the office," and also of the reversion of the office of Clerk of the Signet, then held by John Russell, "in as full manner as the said John Russell and Peter Newton and Henry Knight had held it." This led to disputes, as will be seen when we come to deal with Charles Foxe. It will suffice to say here that Edmund never lived to obtain either of these offices. It should be noted that in 1536 one Edmund Foxe was servant to Thomas Cromwell (Prime Minister to Henry VIII.), and an Edward Foxe was bailiff of one of Queen Jane Seymour's manors, and also one of the yeoman Ushers of the Household of Queen Anne of Cleves; but there is nothing to identify them with Edmund Foxe of Ludford, or with Edward Foxe of Greet, though the identity would explain the way and reason in and for which the family obtained so great wealth at the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

The Star Chamber proceedings of 1541 contain the report of an interesting case, in which Edmund Foxe was one of the leading figures. He filed a complaint that, coming from the Marches of Wales to the City of London, and having alighted at the Sign of the Ship without Temple Bar, he went to the house of one John Mathyne, a tailor, adjoining Temple Gate, with intent to "shift himself into other apparel," but that there, Humphrey Coningsby, a "young wild gentleman of Worcestershire of light conversation accompanied by

4 or 5 servants arrayed in manner of war, with swords bucklers daggers doublets of bumbash and chained suddenly made an affray upon your said subject suspecting no such matter nor having his weapons in any readiness for defence and grievously had hurted your said orator in so much he hath cut asunder the bones of your orator's right arm whereby your said orator, for lacking his right arm shall never be able to do your grace service in his office of Clerk of the Signet nor yet any other thing towards the acquiring of his living in lawful sort." The cause of offence seems to have originated in a charge made by Edmund Foxe against one Brayne, whom Foxe described as "a person of very evil conversation and servant unto Coningsby," and who had been arrested at Ludlow, and imprisoned by the Bailiffs of that town for calling Foxe "a false knave." In the depositions there is an account of a visit by Coningsby (who lived at Rock, Worcestershire, and had been staying at Mr. Meysey's at Shakenhurst) to Ludlow, where he "rode galloping through the streets to the Sign of the Swan," an inn which has long since disappeared, and there is an interesting mention of an interview in 1541 between Foxe and Coningsby at the "Crown," that famous old posting house in Broad Street, with its beautiful old oak staircase, which has now given place to a Wesleyan chapel. Mr. Coningsby contended that Foxe was the aggressor, and that the blow which injured the latter was struck in self-defence. The full account of the affray is interesting, but is unfortunately too long to print, and the result is not stated.

Edmund Foxe died in 1550 (in the lifetime of his father William Foxe), and his Will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on October 7th in the same year. In his will Edmund Fox mentions his son Edward and his daughter Elizabeth, and appoints his wife Katherine his executrix. By a deed dated in 1550 "a good estate, including the capital house in Ludford," was settled on the widow, who in the same year in

which her husband Edmund Foxe died, married a third husband in Nicholas Depden, from whom she was separated, as appears by a petition to the Court of the Marches complaining that "the unnatural disagreement arising between the said Nicholas and Katherine hath in these four years last past stirred up such contention, debate, and quarrelling about mere follies and trifles, so as the natural love and dutiful zeal of matrimonial estate continued between them for many years is thereby grown so cold, &c." Upon this petition an order was made by the Court which throws light on the position of the family.

Add. MS. 6276, fo. 61.

Apud Ludlowe xxviii^o die Aprili anno regni regis Elizabethæ &c.
xxiii^o 1582.

At which daye hath Katherin Depden wieff to Nicholas Depden esquier and late wieff of Edmund ffox esquier decessed on the one partie and Edward ffox gent. sone and heire to the said Edmond and Katherin on the other partie, in ther owne prop. p'sones appered befor the right honorable the L. president and other the Queenes mates counsuill in the Marches of Wales and whear hee appereth by former order of this honerable corte taken betwene the said Nicholas and Katherin upon some unnatural disagreement arisen betwene them that by their bothe full consente and agrement they are separated severed and devided the one from the other and so of being kinne have lived a sunder the one from the other she as a sole woman upon suche porcion of lande and goodes as by the said order by agrement was allotted unto her as by the same order dated apud Ludlow anno regni Elizabethæ viii. mor at large aperethe and that she is now desposed in respect of her impotence and age to give over worldly trouble care and charge of howsehold and howskeapinge and to betake herself to live with suche of her children as she shall like best during hir naturall lieff and to bestowe the rest of her yeares in contemplation and prayer hathe of her self and by her owne assent for the intent afore-said made choise of the said Edward ffox her said sone and heire and hath made unto him speciall sute and motion in that behaulf therfor it is by the said Lord president and counsuill by and with the full consente and agremente as

well of the said Katherin as of the said Edward ffox ordered and the said Katherin dothe thearunto agre that the said Edward ffox his heyeares, and assignes shall hensfurth have hould occupie and quietly enjoy during the naturall lieff of the said Katherin all that the mansion howse of Ludford where she the said Katherin now dwelleth and inhabiteth with all edifices thereunto adjoining and belonging together with all and singular the deamens landes and the appertenances and which the said Katherin now occupieth in hir owne possession or the possession of her assignes with the appertenances set, lying, in Ludford aforesaid in the countie of Hereford together with those corn or grist mills set and beinge within Little Lemster in the said countie of Hereford all which premises wear by the said former order unto the said Katherin ordered to enioy during the terme of the said seperation without let or interruption of the said Katherin or her assignes or any other in her name right title interest or by her meanes or procurement and in consideration thearof hit is further ordered by the said Counsiell that the said Edward ffox hensfourth for and duringe the naturall lieffe of the said Katherin find keape, and maintain the said Katherin in his howse at Saint Jones with a chamber, and a chimney therein, with a fetherbed and other furniture thearin and un maid servant with meat, drinke, and other necessities entertayinde accordinge to a woman of her degree the said servant to attend upon the said Katherin and the said other necessities to be to her use during such time and as longe as the pleasure of the said Katherin shall be to contynewe and remaine with the said Edward ffox in maner aforesaid and hit is further ordered by and with the like assent of the same parties that yf the said Katherin at any time hereafter dispose herself to depart and go from the keepinge of the said Edward ffox that then the said Katherin to content and pay or cause to be contented and paid unto the said Edward ffox her said sonne or to his heyres or assignes the some of 40 markes of good and lawfull money which the sa'd Katherin hath already receaved of the said Edward and which the said Edward hath payed out for the land aforesaid beforehand and otherwise disbursed for the said Katherin whereof he is yeat unrecompensed and it is further ordered by like assente that from and after the departure of the said Katherin from the said Edward ffox and his keepinge that the said Edward ffox his heires and assignes shall thensfurth content and pay or cause to be contented and paid for and duringe the naturall lieffe of the said Katherin the some of xx markes yearlye for the premises

by even porcions in the feast of the annunciation of our Lady and St. Michall the archangell without any delay for and towarde the keapinge and maintenance of the said Katherin and the said Edward ffoxe and his assigns quietly to enjoy the said landes and demenes afforsaid during the said tearme without let or interruption as aforsaid whearunto the said parties be fully agreed.

Edmund Foxe (VI.) was succeeded by his son EDWARD (VII.), who was born about 1546, being five years and ten months old at the date of the inquisition held at Leominster after his father's death in 1551, and was educated at Shrewsbury School, which he left in 1562, being then apparently second in the School. He resided at St. John's until the above-mentioned family arrangement, when he went to reside at the Mansion House at Ludford. A statement of Edward Foxe's rent-roll in 1583 is preserved, and will be of interest, as showing the rents then paid, and for the reference to the Clee Hill Coal Mines.

B.M. Additional MS. 6276 fo: 92.

Rentall of the whoole landes in the possession of Edward ffoxe esquier for this half yeeres rent due nowe at the feast of St. Michell Tharke angell Anno dni 1583 out of these townships that be written in the margine with the whole some thereof as appeereth by the sequell.

Ludlowe	Tho. Bower for ii howses	...	...	14 ^s
Broad Streete.	and a garde in galv ^{d1}			
	Sergeant Vaner for the crowne twoe pastures and a garden	...	...	3 ^l 2 ^s ii ^d
	John Perkes for twoe howses a garden in trolane ² and a pasture in overton and a little meadowe v nobles.			
	Rawlins the saddler for his howse and gardains			
	Rice Smith for his howse and garden			3 ^s
	William Milwarde for the like	...		10 ^s
	Mr. Mason for a pasture.			
	Jukes wife for the like.			
	Edwarde Draiton for the like	...		10 ^s

¹ Goldeford.

² Frog Lane.

	William Lane for the like	10 ^s
	Lewis and Dillowe for a howse	
	R. Cupper for a garden	12 ^d
	Mr. Bell for his mill and twoe parcels of lande	7 ^s
	Havorde for his howse and garden... ..	8 ^s
	and a pasture on Whitcliff	10 ^s
	William Burgess for the like	5 ^s
	Meredithe Mathewes for the like	5 ^s
	Peter Bodnam for the like	4 ^s
	M ^s Pegnam for St. Jones	40 ^s
	Widowe Heiwoode for the like	10 ^s
	William Bowdler for a howse & mill that Reinolds hath	8 ^s
	Adam Nightingall for his mill his garden and a little house in Ludforde	15 ^s 8 ^d
Castle Street.	Hopton the porter for twoe houses and gardens	8 ^s & 13 ^s 4 ^d
	Edmunde Codder for a garden	12 ^d
	Mr. Candland for a shoppe	10 ^s
	Hewes for a stable	3 ^s 4 ^d
	Widowe Cox for the like	3 ^s 4 ^d
Corve Street.	John Hunte for a howse and garden	4 ^s 10 ^s
	Thomas Scason for the like	10 ^s
	John Lane for the greate howse	20 ^s
	Richarde Smith for house and garden	7 ^s
	John Jones for the like	6 ^s 8 ^d
	Richarde Wigley for the like	20 ^s
	Richarde Nitingall for the like	15 ^s
	John Bitterley and his sonne for the like	6 ^s
Chiefe Rente.	Richard Scrawley. Philippe Bradforde.	
Olde Streete & Froglane.	Havelmitton for a howse and garden	10 ^s
	Heicocks for the like	9 ^s
	Newton for the like	2 ^s
	George Griffiths	iii ^s
	Thomas Williams	2 ^s 6 ^d
	William Chelmicke for a pasture	5 ^s 6 ^d
	Thomas Hunte for a teinture standing for a plotte of grownde	16 ^d
	Roberte Gregorie for a howse & garden	5 ^s
	William Gregorie for an orchard and garden	6 ^s

Mill Street.	Chiefe rente for his mill	17 ^s
	Mr. Starre for a garden grownde	9 ^d
	John Flecher for the like	3 ^s 4 ^d
	Thomas Bedowe milner	3 ^d
Galvard.	Thomas Hill milner	3 ^s
	John Passie for the hill close 15 ^s 2 ^d	
	Anthonie Hinxman for a howse and garden	5 ^s
	Richarde Smith for the like	3 ^s 10 ^s
Ludforde.	William Smith my flowe Frons are dreste.	
	Goodwife Deye for a house & garden	10 ^s
	Cumpe for the like.	
	Phipson for a barn.	
	Thomas Perton for a howse and garden	5 ^s
	Edwarde Notte for the like	6 ^s
	Edwarde Bebbe for the like	5 ^s or 8 ^s
	Hughe Burton for the like	4 ^s
	Richardes for the like	11 ^s
	Duppa for the like	15 ^d
	William Androwes for the like & Ales Howell	15 ^d
	Mr. Hucke for his mill and teinter close And for a barne in Froglane.	20 ^s
	Randle Tithes for his mill and pasture	43 ^s 4 ^d
	Goodwiefie Perton	4 ^s 6 ^d
Overton.	William merell for his howse and grownde	vi ^s 8 ^d
	John Giles for his howse and grownde	
	Saunders Williams for twoe meadows	20 ^s
	James Greene for twoe meadows ...	20 ^s
	George Hughes for his howse and growndes	5 ^s
	Chambers for his grownde	5 ^s
	William Amblett for his howse and grownde	x ^s
	William Wall	6 ^s 8 ^d
Hucke	Richarde Prince for his howse and grownde	22 ^s 6 ^d
	Thomas Whiccote for his howse and grownde	20 ^s
	John Webbe for his howse, grownde, tenement	23 ^s 4 ^d
	Thomas Cupper for his howse and landefora howse and certengrownde	20 ^s

Ashford	William Partridge for his mill, bil-	
	lette and closse	xvi ^s 8 ^d
	Richarde Chapman for a pasture ...	8 ^s
	Mr. Brasier for hattons furlonge ...	x ^s
	Pearkes for his howse and lande	v ^s
Snitton Bennets End & Cainham	Thos. Jones for a walk mill... ..	20 ^s
	Roger Birrey for his farne	1 ^s
	Richarde Smithe for his howse and	
	lande	10 ^s
	William Howlem for his howse and	
	lande	14 ^s 4 ^d
	Richard Mapped for the like... ..	vi ^s 8 ^d
	John Poughnill for the like... ..	xv ^s 4 ^d
	William Chelmerche for twoe howses	
	and landes... ..	xxiii ^s
	Roger Mapped for a pasture	8 ^s
	Mrs. Hibbins for a thicke grove ...	x ^s
Ludlow	Thomas Addams for the colemynes	v ^s
	William Cardington for his howse	
	and lande	xxi ^s 8 ^d
	John Hints for twoe tenements ...	20 ^s
	Edwarde Wever for his howse and	
	lande	8 ^s
	John Cupper for his howse and lande	8 ^s
	Bowler the walker	xvi ^s 8 ^d

Edward Foxe VII. was married on 9th September, 1561, to Jane (daughter of Adam Otley of Pitchford), who was baptised on the 30th Nov., 1548. A very early marriage, the bride being only twelve years old, and the bridegroom, who did not leave Shrewsbury School until the next year, fifteen. They had a very large family, 24 children according to the Blakeway MSS., but we have a record of 16 in a list in the Ottley papers, for which the public are indebted to Mr. Phillips, namely:—

1. Maria, born 1567, Dec. 17, married to Thomas Horde. She had children, and was buried 15 Feb., 1616.

2. Susannah, born 1568-9, Jan. 14, married John Wolrich of Dinmore.

3. Sarah, born 1569, at Ludlow.

4. Edmund, born 1570, Dec. 2, at Pitchford. He was admitted to the Inner Temple in Nov., 1586.

5. William (VIII.), born 1571-2, Jan. 12, at Pitchford. He was admitted to the Inner Temple in Nov., 1590. There is an entry in the Ludlow Municipal Records of the grant of St. John's and three parts of a burgage near Frog Lane on the 1st Sept., 1602, to William Foxe during his life, and after his decease to Julian, his then wife, during her life, and after her decease to their first-begotten son, then George. William Foxe (VIII.) had also a son Edward Foxe (IX.), who married Anne, daughter of Edward Waties of Burway, and his wife Martha, daughter of Charles Foxe of Bromfield, at Bromfield, on Oct. 28, 1620. His wife Anne Foxe died without issue and was buried at Ludlow on the 25th Sept., 1638. Another son was Thomas Foxe, born about 1610, who matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in Dec., 1629, and took his degree of B.A. 1632, M.A. 1635, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1656. This Thomas Foxe, who was a legatee under the will of Francis Foxe of Bromfield, was father of another Thomas Foxe, who was born about 1651, and became Vicar of Bromyard in 1681, Canon of Hereford 1682, and was Archdeacon of Hereford from 1698—1728. William Foxe is styled "Miles" in the Visitation, but he does not appear in Metcalfe's *Book of Knights*. In the rare old tract, "The Love of Wales to their sovereign Prince" William Foxe is specially mentioned as one of the Esquires "and worthy Gentlemen and persons of good account" who were present at the Pageant in Ludlow upon the creation of Charles as Prince of Wales in November, 1616. William and his wife Julian are both described as deceased in the will of Edward Waties, dated in May, 1635.

6. George, born 1573, Sept., baptised at Pitchford.

7. Roger, born 1574, Sept. 4, at Pitchford.

8. Thomas, born 1575, Oct. 14, at Pitchford. In 1609 Thomas Foxe was one of "the Company for Virginia," to which King James granted a Charter, and amongst his companions were Sir Herbert Croft, Capt

Herbert, Thomas Gerard, Sir Richard Wigmore, Sir Thomas Wayman, and others. In 1620, Thomas Foxe and Luke Lodge "adventured £25 between them in a voyage to Virginia."

9. Ambrose, born 1576, admitted to Shrewsbury School, 1593.

10. Tobias, born 1577, admitted to Shrewsbury School 1592. Mr. George Morris styles him as a knight.

11. Richard, born 1578, Jan. 15, admitted to Shrewsbury School, 1596. Richard matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, on 5th May, 1598, and became a Student of Lincoln's Inn on 5th May, 1605.

12. Martha.

13. Frances, born 1582, Sept. 2, married to William Prior, of Wallop, Herefordshire.

14. Margery, born 1584, April 4, married Francis Leighton.

15. Sarah, born 1584, April 4, married Thomas Letton, of Chilton, Bucks.

16. Katherine, born 1585, Nov. 7, married Evan Glynn, and was buried at Llanidloes in the year 1615.

Mr. George Morris, in his Foxe pedigree, gives the following additional children:—

17. Ralph, born Sept., 1573:

18. Edward.

There is a record in the Ludlow Corporation papers of a long litigation in the years 1602 and 1603, between the Corporation and Edward Foxe as to the non-payment by the latter of certain rents charged on the property of St. John's, the result of which does not appear, but the final order was not made until April, 1606, so that litigation was tedious even in those days. In 1589, Queen Elizabeth granted to Edward Foxe the pastures, &c., of Mochtree, Whitton, Trippleton, and Wetmore, part of the estates of the Abbey of Wigmore.

In 1588, Edward Foxe took proceedings in Chancery against his uncle, Edward Foxe, of Greet, by a petition which is curiously worded, and worth preserving.

Proc. in Chanc. Ff. 2, no. 46. 1588.

dayly orator *Edwarde ffox of Ludforde Esq.* sheweth yt. whereas Sir J. Crofte Kt. Cont. of H.M. household & T. Wigmore of Shobdon esq. was or were seased of tenements of val. of £60 & above in Forde &c. & about 3 yrs. past for £500 paid them by *George ffox late of Stoke Salop* orator's uncle conveyed sd. ten. &c. to sd. Geo. Fox who died aboute 16th daye of Feb. *ao. 30 Eliz.* without issue premises then descended as of right to Edw. as cosyn & nexte heire to George i.e. to say son & heir to Edmund *edwarde ffox* deceased eldest brother of George All documents concerng. sd. prem. came casually into possn. of sd. Croft & Wigmore & of one *Edwarde ffox of Greete Salop* gent. who by collor of havinge of the same have pryvately made & contrived unto them selves divers secrete estates of the premisses tending to your orators utter disheryson & have disseised yr. sd. orator. Orator has sundry tymes in verrey gentle and fryndlye sorte willed them to deliver the deeds & to permit orator to occupy possn. of prem. but they refuse & will unless yr. Lordshippes accustomed goodness may be herein had.

Amongst other litigation in which Edward Foxe was involved was a suit in 1602, by which he sought to be relieved from a bond for £100 in which he had joined as surety one John Millward, of Overton, payable to Henry Colthurst, Citizen and Haberdasher, of London, the bond being given to secure the payment for goods, principally hats, supplied by the latter to Millward. In the pleadings it is stated that Millward, who was "servant in livery to Edward Foxe," had bought a large quantity of goods, apparently for re-sale in the city of London, and "had then secretly given over his tradings" without having paid for his goods, and had "departed beyond the seas" with the connivance of Foxe, who was alleged to have got possession of all Millward's property, but to have no desire to pay his debts.

In 1607, Edward Foxe is said to have sold the Manor of Ludford with the Ludford estates, the free fishing in the river Teme and the View of Frankpledge to Bonham Norton of Church Stretton (who was Queen's

Printer and Sheriff of Shropshire in 1611), and to John Norton.

The Close Roll of 10th June, 1608, sets out the conveyance to the Nortons, and we find from this that the grant included "the Manor of Ludford with St. Giles' House, and the Manor of Rock, in the County of Salop, the Common called Witcliff, in Ludford, the Common called the Rocks Green, Messuage of the Sign of the Crown, occupied by Edwd. Larkyn, in Ludlow," and other property. This is interesting as being another early mention of the old Crown, which was then let with "2 leasows" at the annual rent of £7 13s. 4d. The deed alluded to Edmund Foxe, the son and heir of Edward as then living. It also goes far to show that at this time Edward was considerably involved financially, as it specifically mentions debts by recognisance for the several sums of £760, £800, and £100 as respectively due to Edward Butler of Shenfield, Essex, Edward Littleton of Hopton, and William Kellett of London, Grocer, and five judgments recovered for various sums against Edward Foxe in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. This conveyance to Norton may have been a mortgage only, or may have been on some undisclosed trusts, as Edward Foxe continued to live at Ludford until long after this date, but he may have continued to live there as tenant. He must have lived to a good old age, as he was certainly alive in 1627, when he sold the Manor of Stoke to Edward Withecote for £1,225, the deed being dated the 24th Nov., 1627, and the vendors being "Edward Foxe the elder, of Ludford, Esquire, Edward Foxe the younger, grandchild of the said Edward Foxe the elder, and Julian Foxe, widow, late wife of William Foxe, deceased, Giles Wolgith of Dynmore, Herefordshire, and Richard Blewe of Ludlow." At this time Edward Foxe was 81 years of age, and probably died soon afterwards; but the date of his death is unknown, though it was before May, 1635, when he is described as deceased in the

will of Justice Waties. There is an altar tomb in Ludford Church to his memory and that of his wife Jane, but it was probably erected in their lifetime, as no date of the death of either is given. No assistance can be obtained from the Ludford Registers, as they do not commence until the year 1659, and although careful search has been made, no trace of any will or any Inq. post mortem can be found, the presumption being that his property had vanished in his lifetime. The deed of 1627 seems to show that Edward's eldest son Edmund, who was treated as his heir in 1608, had died without issue, and his second son William (vii. 5) had also died, the latter's wife Julian being also dead in 1635. William's eldest son George must have died too, without issue, as the grandchild dealing with the estate was Edward, who had married his cousin Ann, the daughter of Edward Waties of Burway, and Martha, daughter of Sir Charles Foxe of Bromfield, and who is called in the will of Mr. Waties "the son and heir apparent of William Foxe."

The Ludford estates came shortly afterwards into the hands of the Charltons, but apparently not directly from the Foxes. The printed accounts of Ludford do not agree as to the date of the purchase by the Charltons, some accounts giving the date as 1607, some 1667. The earliest date the writer can find of their connection with Ludford is 1632, in which year's Subsidy Roll, Robert Charlton is charged for lands there £3, Edward Foxe being charged for the same land in 1624. In 1647 there was a fine suffered by Robert Charlton and his son Job (afterwards Sir Job) of the Manor of Ludford, the View of Frankpledge, and considerable estates in Ludford, to Richard Coke and Walter Waring, and this was probably a settlement on the marriage of Job Charlton and Dorothy Blunden.

EDWARD FOXE (IX.), the above-mentioned grandson of Edward Foxe of Ludford, lived at Steventon. His wife Ann died without issue, and was buried at Ludlow on the 25th Sept., 1638. In 16 Charles I.

he sold the interest which in right of his wife he had in the Bromfield estates. He appears in 1647 to have sold the Ashford estates to Elizabeth Lewes, and in the same year to have disposed of the Manor of Steventon, a fine being levied between William Jukes and Richard Higgons, Quer., and Edward Foxe, ar., and Humphrey Mackworth, Esq., and Mary his wife, the consideration being £500. Steventon had previously been conveyed by Edward Foxe, the elder, to Judge Waties (subject to a mortgage of £480 to Sir Edward Butler) upon trust for William Foxe and his wife Julian during their lives, and afterwards to be disposed of for the benefit of Edward Foxe (IX.) (son of the said William) and Anne his wife, daughter of Judge Waties, and their heirs.

CHARLES FOXE (X.), the second son of William Foxe, "the Right Worshipful," as he is styled in the notice of his burial in the Bromfield Registers, was not the least distinguished member of this powerful family. He must have been born in the very early years of the 16th century, as he was admitted a Burgess of Ludlow in 1526, probably on his coming of age, and as he lived until the closing decade of that century, what stirring sights and sounds he must have seen and heard when we remember that those years covered the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and saw the happening of events so important in the history of England as the Reformation and the Suppression of the Monasteries, the Persecution of the Reformed Religion under Queen Mary, the printing of the first authorised edition of the Bible; the execution of four great ladies (two of them Queens Consort of England), Queens Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, Mary Queen of Scots and an aspirant to the Crown in Lady Jane Grey; the loss of Calais, and last but not least the overthrow of the Spanish Armada. At Ludlow, too, he must have seen great sights and been brought into contact with great men, Sir Henry Sidney, his son Sir Philip, John Dudley Duke of Northumberland, Rowland

Lee Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, and many others. Charles Foxe was a lawyer, being a member of the Inner Temple, and was Constable of that Inn in 1545, Marshal in 1561, and Christmas Steward in 1564. He does not seem to have been mindful of his duties to his Inn, as he was fined £2 in 1546 and £10 in 1562 for not carrying out his office properly. Doubtless he had in the latter year, at any rate, duties of a far more important and ingrossing nature which required his attention, and to which he was devoting his energies. Charles Fox is generally described as of Caynham and Bromfield. The former estate he obtained by purchase from Charles Adams, (the son of his sister Catherine), on the 2nd May, 1590, but eight days later there was a further alienation of the estates to his son Edmund, no doubt by way of provision for him. The Priory of Bromfield, with the Rectory there, and the great Priory possessions, including the manors of Great and Little Bromfield and Oakley Park, were acquired by Mr. Foxe, under a lease for 99 years, dated the 19th Dec., 1541, at a rent of £40 13s. 0d., the tenure of which by Letters Patent dated in the 6th year of Queen Elizabeth, was converted into a freehold. There is the record of a deed by which these estates were conveyed to Richard Tomlins, but this was no doubt only a family settlement. Charles Foxe took up his residence at Bromfield Priory, of which grand old house the gateway and the walls adjoining Bromfield Church are the only remains. He was M.F. for Ludlow from 1539 to 1544, and from 1547 to 1553, and for the Borough of Much Wenlock from 1563-7, being also Recorder of Ludlow in 1576. He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1583, an office which also fell to two of his sons. In 1569, September, he was made an Honorary Burgess of the Borough of Shrewsbury, was a Justice of the Peace for Montgomeryshire in 1560-1, and was Steward of the Manor of Holdgate. In 1537 a grant was made, as we have seen, to Charles and his elder brother Edmund of the reversion of the

Secretaryship of the Council of the Marches, which led to disputes and litigation, and involved Mr. Foxe in serious difficulties, over which he eventually triumphed, and obtained the coveted prize. In 1540 he was summoned to appear before the Privy Council on a complaint by John Price, when the Council awarded the Secretaryship of the Council, with a fee of 20 marks a year, to Price, and ordered that Charles Foxe should have the offices of Clerk of the Signet and Clerk of the Council (which was probably a more valuable office), according to the patent to him and to his brother Edmund, and an order was made that "all such matters of variance as were depending between Price and Foxe should be ended." Charles Foxe was a member of the Council of the Marches from the year 1540, but does not seem to have obtained the actual Secretaryship till 1574, and notwithstanding the Privy Council's order he does not seem for many years to have obtained the Clerkship to the Signet (worth about £2,000 a year), as he was opposed for this office in 1581 by Sir Fulke Greville, afterwards Lord Brooke, in whose favour he thought it prudent to retire; but these points are not clear, as in the Patent Rolls for 1577 John Dudley is styled Secretary, Mr. Foxe Clerk to the Council, and both jointly as Clerks of the Signet. The order of the Privy Council did not end Charles Foxe's troubles, as in 1542 he and Edmund were charged before the Privy Council with having made malicious allegations against the President of the Council (Rowland Lee, Bishop of Lichfield), and they only escaped the sentence of imprisonment in the Fleet, which was passed upon them, by pleading their privilege as Members of Parliament. They were not allowed to escape scot free, as they were bound in recognisances to appear once a week before the Privy Council during the sitting of Parliament, and afterwards from time to time until they should have license to depart. Later they were ordered to appear before the Council every Sunday, their absence from the Court of the Marches being thus

secured, and as a further punishment their fees were sequestered there, and another person appointed to do their work. In an old manuscript of the Court of the Marches, dated in 1576, Charles Foxe is described as "Secretarie Foxe of 20 yeares continuance applyeth more his office than common cause, of good experience in the service of that Counsell." Notwithstanding this commendation there was a complaint in January, 1587, that the President of the Council of the Marches had taken away the seals of office from Secretary Foxe, and the fees from Mr. Greville. Mr. Foxe was twice married—first, to Elizabeth (daughter of Miles Crosby of Suffolk), who was buried at Bromfield, March 2, 1574, and by whom he had five children, namely:—

1. Charles, his eldest son and heir (No. XVII. below).
2. Edmund (No. XXI. below).
3. Martha, who was married 3 times, first on the 8th Feb., 1569, at Bromfield to Richard Harford, of Bosbury, who died without issue in 1578; secondly to Michael Hopton, of Canon Frome, who died in 1601; and thirdly to James Barrow, of Awre, Gloucestershire. An old house at Bosbury still has a mantelpiece with the initials of her first husband Richard Harford and his wife Martha Foxe, and the date 1571. The statement on the Harford monument that this lady died in 1578 is certainly erroneous. She was, like her father, a contributor to the Spanish Armada defence fund.
4. Mary, married 3 times, first at Bromfield to Robert Baynham, in November, 1568; secondly to William Hill, of Bewdley; and thirdly to Sir Robert Woodroffe.
5. Dorothy, married to James Clifford on the 6th November, 1564, at Bromfield.

Charles Foxe married secondly Katherine, daughter of Sir Edward Leighton, of Wattlesborough, by whom he had three sons:—

6. Edward (No. XXV. below) baptised at Bromfield on the 20th July, 1578.
7. William, who was baptised at Bromfield on the

13th October, 1579, and dying at the age of 8 years, was buried at Bromfield on the 5th October, 1587.

8. Henry, of The Hurst (No. XXXII. below), baptised at Bromfield on the 5th October, 1587.

Before dealing further with these children of Charles Foxe, it will be well to dispose of the other issue of his father, William Foxe, but this brief notice of Charles Foxe himself must first be concluded. He became possessed of the property of the White Friars in Ludlow, including the Chapel of St. Leonard, as well as of part of the possessions of Wigmore Abbey, which latter involved him in much litigation. Mr. Secretary Foxe also purchased from Dr. Langford (the founder of the Langfordian Scholarships in Ludlow Grammar School), the Sparchford Estate, which was resold to Arthur Crowther in 1587. It was probably in reference to this property that Mr. Baldwyn wrote from Diddlebury in March, 1588, "Poor Foxe has been at great charge in ditching and inclosing some ground on the Common." Charles Foxe, who in addition to his mansion at Bromfield Priory had also a residence (probably Dinham Hall) in Ludlow, died in December, 1590, and was buried on the 21st of that month at Bromfield, his second wife Katherine having been buried there on the 6th June in the same year. His will, dated 1590, Oct. 12, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and is a very long document, far too long to be set out in extenso. He gave the following properties to his son Charles:—Bromfield, manors of Sutton and Corfton; lands in Great Sutton, Corfton, Diddlebury, Aston, Munslow, Strefford, Witchcott, and Stanton Lacy, lately bought from Sir John Savaidge; Coldweston, bought from Mr. Kinnersley; Padmore, bought from Mr. Laurence Pierce; Ruckley, bought from Mr. John Gifford; Abbot's Wood and Wetmore.

He gave to his son Edward in tail the following properties, the previous conveyance to the latter being recited:—Fulford; Cowarne; Eagleton, Letton, Adfor-

ton, Newton, Stanway, and Beggar's Weston; the Rectory of Bishop's Frome; the capital messuage and certain Burgages in Ludlow; manors of Downton and Hayton, Shropshire; manors and hereditaments of Gwernoga, Kerry, Hopton, Newtown, Cwmbiga, and Werdree in Montgomeryshire; the Tithes of Ludford; The Sheet Steventon, Holdgate, and Priors Halton; premises in Shrewsbury; manor of Eagleton, and lands at Shilton and Stoke Edith, purchased from John Smyth; the manor of Caynham, and lands in Caynham, Snitton, Bitterley, and Hope, recently purchased from Charles Adams; and a house and ground in Ludlow, in a street called Mary Vale, purchased from John Crowther.

The will contained recitals that certain grants were made to his son William, with remainder to his (testator's) son Henry, and that William having "died without heirs male" the property became vested in Henry as follows:—Crowmeole, Monkmeole, and Bickton, Hurst, Wallop, Cause, and Westbury, hereditaments in Birtley, Riseley, Acton Scott, Great Sutton, purchased of Thomas Wall; Haughmond and the Chapel lands there, Stanton Lacy, Dodmore, and elsewhere in Shropshire; Lullingshall and Ledbury, Herefordshire; house in Shrewsbury, purchased from Richard Owen; lands in Ludlow and Stanton Lacy from John Taylor and Arthur Crowther; farm in Acton Scott, otherwise Acton on Hill, bought from George Hill; tithes of Rye Felton, Clay Felton, Whitbach, Burway, and Chapel; and Ditch meadow and Honey meadow in Stanton Lacy.

The will recites the conveyance to his son Edmund of Ludford and Richards Castle, Herefordshire; lands in Overton, late Hucklesland; property in Ludlow; and there is a devise to him of the Chapel of Ashford; tithes of Ashford Bowdler, and Ledwych; and lands at Seifton. Mr. Foxe's will states that his sons Edward and Henry may be under 21 at his death, and provides for "their godly bringing up, virtuous education in manners and learning, and for their maintenance." Bromfield Priory was to be held by the executors for one year after Mr.

Foxe's death for the two boys, and afterwards Pentrego was to be their residence during their minority.

The will contains a curious mention of Oakley Park. It recites that the Earl of Pembroke had lately bought the "keeping of the Park" from Thomas Croft, and the "fee of 2d. per day for the keeping thereof and the herbage," which the said Thomas Croft had had granted to him for life by letters patent from Queen Elizabeth, and that the Earl of Pembroke, having granted the keeping thereof to the testator, Charles Foxe, the latter had bought the reversion after Thomas Croft's death. Oakley Park was then given to his son, Charles Foxe, to whom he also gave the Rectory of Bromfield recently bought by his (testator's) son Edmund with his father's money. Mr. Foxe appointed as his executors his brother Edward, and his sons, Edward, Henry, and Edmund.

Mr. Secretary Charles Foxe has left to Ludlow and to Bromfield a standing monument to his memory in the "Foxe's Almshouses" in Corve Street, Ludlow, which he endowed with property at Worcester, now producing £225 a year, and which afford a home and weekly subsistence money to four married couples, one being chosen from Bromfield, three from Ludlow, in addition to other benefits to both parishes. Out of accumulations of Mr. Foxe's benefaction the present chapel of St. Leonard has been erected on the old site of the White Friars' Priory, the chaplain of which ministers to the spiritual wants of the almspeople.

GEORGE FOXE (Xl.), the third son of William Foxe, is stated in the Visitation to have lived in the county of Leicester, but in this statement the Visitation, by no means free from error, is no doubt wrong. He lived at Stoke in Shropshire, between Ludlow and Tenbury, and is described as of that place in a deed dated the 31st October, 1549, made between his father and himself, by which, after a recital that his father wished to advance him during his life to a yearly profit or annuity of £5, granted him a lease for 99 years of the manor of

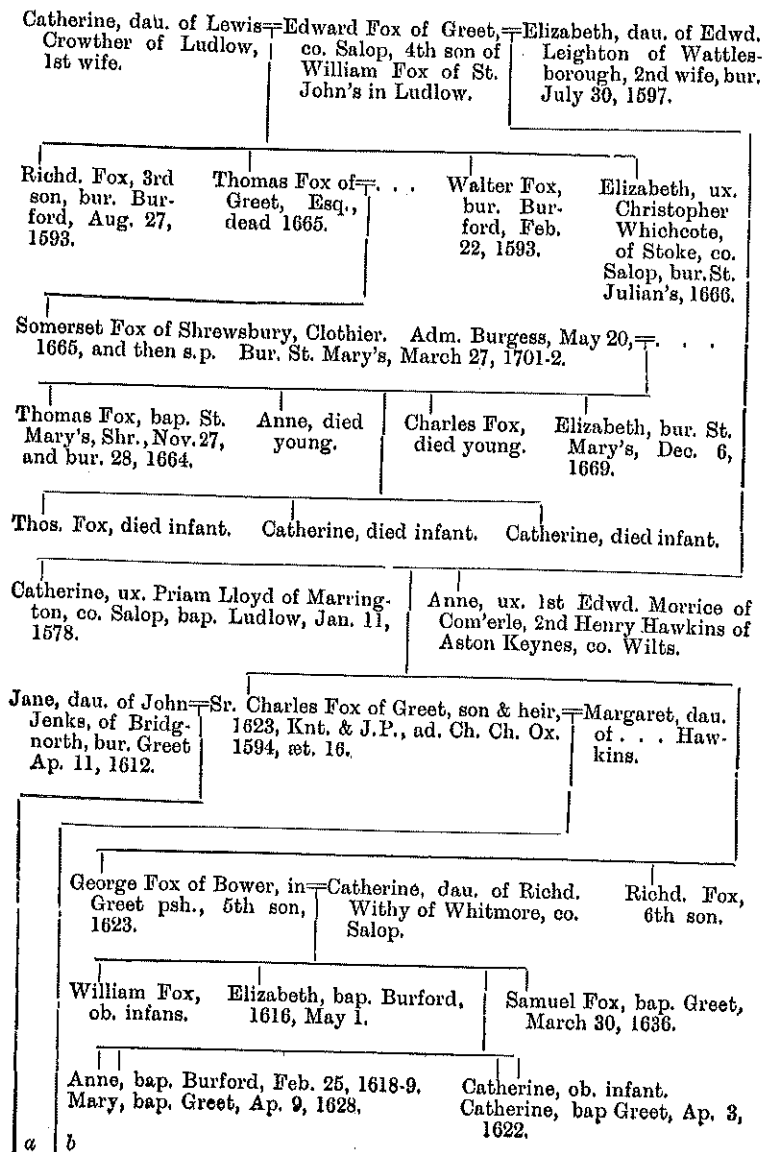
Stoke, with the lands in Stoke, Greet, Weston, Rock-hill, Whitton, and Hope in Shropshire, with one pasture called "Horsepley," in Herefordshire, the rent reserved to William Foxe during his life being £13 14s. 0d. a year. This deed contained a proviso that the term thereby granted should not be assigned except to George Foxe's widow or children, or to his younger brethren. George Foxe was admitted a Burgess of Ludlow in 1564, and in 1581 he purchased from Edmund Cornwall, Baron of Burford, the manor of Hanley Childe, Worcestershire. He was buried at Burford, Salop, on the 6th February, 1587, and his wife Anne was buried at Ludlow on the 5th February, 1576-7. By his will dated the 1st October, 1586, he gave his lands in the county of Salop, which he bought of Mr. Cornwall and Mr. Richard Cupper to Charles Foxe (his brother Edward's eldest son), and his estates in Montgomeryshire to Thomas, the second son of Edward, and to Richard Foxe the third son, his estate at Hanley Childe. He gave £30 to the intent that his brother Edward Foxe, of Greet, and his heirs, in conjunction with the Bailiffs of Ludlow, should lend it to poor neighbours without interest. Like so many other old trusts, this charity has altogether disappeared, though apparently it was not lost without a struggle on the part of the Corporation of Ludlow, who in February, 1604-5, resolved, "That a suit shall be commenced against Mr. Foxe, of Greet, for a legacy given to the artificers and alms soules of this town by Mr. George Foxe, gent., as by his last will appeareth." The result of this laudable suit is not recorded. George Foxe left no children, and by the inquisition post mortem it was found that Edward Foxe, of Ludford, son of his eldest brother Edmund, was his heir, then being of the age of 43 years and upwards.

EDWARD FOXE (XII.), the fourth and youngest son of William Foxe, was seated at Greet, and was admitted a Burgess of Ludlow in 1567. He was, as we have seen, the trustee of his brother George's will,

and he was also one of the executors and trustees of the will of his brother Charles. There is a note of a bond debt of £40 due to him from Henry Vernon, of Stokesay, to be paid to him on Michaelmas Day, 1586. Edward Foxe was twice married, first on the 8th December, 1571, at Ludlow, to Katherine (daughter of Lewis Crowther, of Ludlow), who was buried at Burford on 20th November, 1573, and by whom he had two daughters—1. Elizabeth (who was married to Christopher Whitchcott, of Stoke, by whom she had several children, amongst them being Christopher Whitchcott, Governor of Windsor Castle, Sir Jeremy Whitchcott, Bart., and Dr. Benjamin Whitchcott), and who was buried at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, in 1660, and (2) Katherine, who was buried at Ludlow on 11th January, 1578-9. Mr. Foxe was married secondly to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Leighton, of Wattlesborough, who was buried at Burford on the 30th July, 1597, and by whom he had seven sons—i. Charles (No. XIII. below), ii. Thomas, iii. Richard (buried at Burford on the 27th August, 1593), all of whom are mentioned in their uncle George's will, iv. William (No. XIV. below), v. George (No. XV. below), vi. Rowland, vii. Walter, buried at Burford on 22nd February, 1593-4; and three daughters, Katherine, married to Priamus Lloyd, of Marrington; Anna, married to Edward Morrice, of Cwmearl; and Jane, buried at Burford on 5th September, 1602.

Edward Foxe, who was in 1586 Crown Farmer of lands in Bahathon, Montgomeryshire, was buried at Burford on the 8th September, 1599, having made a will dated 20th February, 1597, in which he mentions his five living sons and three daughters, makes provision for the education of his young sons George and Rowland, refers to his Bromden and Egerton estates, and gives his Bower estate to his son George. This will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 27th November, 1599, by the executors, his brother-in-law Richard Leighton, his nephews Edward and Henry Foxe, and his son Charles.

Mr. George Morris, in his invaluable genealogical collection, gives a pedigree of Edward Foxe, of which the following is a copy :—



b			
Jane, bur. Burford, Sept. 5, 1602.	Elizabeth, 2nd wife to Somerford Oldfield of Somerford, bap. May 18, 1604 ; living 1666.	Catherine, n. Feb. 23, 1602-3, bur. May 20, 1603.	
Anne, bur. Burford, Feb. 2, 1601-2.		Catherine, bap. Greet, Sept. 16, 1606.	
		Catherine, bap. Greet, Jan. 29, 1609.	
Mary, bap. Greet, Feb. 23, 1603, bur. Burford, May 22, 1603.	Edward, bur. Burford, Jan. 4, 1604-5. Thomas, bap. Greet, Sept. 24, 1607. William, bap. Greet, Ap. 11, 1612.	Francis Fox, bap. Greet, Nov. 6, 1608.	
Anne, bap. Greet, ob. infant.	Gilbert Fox, bap. Greet, Sept. 26, 1621.	Edward Fox, bap. Greet, June, 1617, bur. 1619.	Charles Fox, bap. Greet, May 7, 1620.
Anne, bur. Greet, Ap. 10, 1636.			

It will be seen that this does not agree in some details with the particulars given above, or with the will, in which Charles is called the eldest son, and in some matters, e.g., the knighthood of Charles, it is certainly incorrect.

Edward Foxe's eldest son, CHARLES (XIII.), born in 1578, matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on the 28th February, 1594-5, entered Lincoln's Inn on the 7th March, 1597-8 (being then described as of Furnival's Inn), and succeeded his father at Greet.

Charles Foxe (XIII.) was apparently married three times, first to Jane, daughter of John Jenks, of Bridgnorth, who was buried at Greet on 11th April, 1609, secondly to Jane Hawkins, who was buried at Burford on 11th April, 1612, the name of the third wife being not known beyond the Christian name Margaret. He had the following children, and probably others :—

1. Anne, buried at Burford, 1601, February 12.
2. Mary, baptised at Greet, 1603, February 23, buried at Burford, 1603, May 22.
3. Edward, buried at Burford, 1604-5, January 4.
4. Catherine, baptised at Greet, 1606, September 16.
5. Thomas, baptised at Greet, 1607, September 24.

Thomas, who in 15 Charles I. sold Greet and the Vicarage for £700 to Thomas Edwards and Mary his wife, married and had issue by his wife Elizabeth:—

- (a) Jane, baptised at Greet, February 13, 1630-1.
- (b) Anne, baptised at Greet, April 10, 1632, buried at Burford, June 22, 1632.
- (c) Francis, baptised at Ludlow, 1633, May 13, buried at Burford on the 29th July, 1633.
- (d) Thomas, baptised at Greet, May 17, 1634.
- (e) Cornwall, baptised at Greet, March 24, 1638.
- (f) Somerset, baptised at Greet, March 7, 1640.
- (g) Isabella, baptised at Greet, February 2, 1646.
- (h) William, buried at Burford, November 23, 1637.
- 6. Francis, baptised at Greet, 1608, November 6.
- 7. Catherine, baptised at Greet, 1609-10, January 29.
- 8. William, baptised at Greet, 1612, April 11.
- 9. Edward, baptised at Greet, 1617, June.
- 10. Ann, baptised at Greet, 1618-19, February 18, buried at Greet, 1636, April 14.
- 11. Charles, baptised at Greet, 1620, May 7.
- 12. Gilbert, baptised at Greet, 1621, September 26.

Charles Foxe seems to have gone to live in Ludlow, as we find that on several occasions in and about the year 1634, he, his daughter Catherine, and a son Francis were presented in the Borough View of Frankpledge "for not frequenting the Church," "for not coming to hear divine service," and the like.

There is extant a petition by this Charles Foxe to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, which tells so curious a story of the customs of the time, that it seems to deserve reproduction.

Daily Orator *Charles ffox of Ludlow about 3 yrs. since.*
 Thos. Whitecott of London gent. intreated orator for his debt & as surety to enter into bill oblygatory unto Arthur Tench of London gent. for payment of fforty pounds at a day long since past. Sd. Charles did as surety to Thos. & with him, enter into a bond of £80 to sd. Arthur Tench upon a faithful promise of sd. Thos. in private made to orator that he wd. pay sd. £40 to sd. Arthur at day appointed & to save orator harm-

less & to deliver up sd. bond, yet sd. Thos. though often requy red by orator to discharge debt he hath procured sd. Arthur to put sd. bond in suite agst. sd. orator or threatened sd. orator that hee will see doe & inforce orator to pay the penalty of sd. bond against all equity & good conseyence & whereas sd. Thos. Whitecott had a bond of your orator for £40 to pay sd. Thos's. £40 & whereas yor. Orator never had any such summe of money of him, nor ever was indebted to him in any such sum of money the sd. bond being only entred to him but in trust. The sd. Thos. did enter an action agst sd. orator in H.M's. Ct. of Excheq. for to recover the debt upon sd. bond of £40, and had yor. sd. Orator turned over to the fleet for the sd. debt & theire to be charged thereupon at his suit yet afterwds. Thos. knowin there was no money due upon sd. bonde did seale unto orator a Release for sd. debt. And Orator afterwards trustinge sd. Whitecot being his nephewe & he undertaking to doe it did send the sd. Whitecott to the Warden of the fleet with the sd. Release and two Cheeses worth thirty shillings to discharge yor. Orator from sd. prison of the fleet yet nevertheless sd. Thos. contrary to his promise never went to discharge the warden of the fleet nor delivered him the cheeses nor procured your Orator a discharge from the prison but most unconscionably retayneth in his hands the release or acquittance for the sd. bill obligatory of £40 & proceedeth in his suit in the Exchequer against yor. orator & threatneth to lay the debt & penalty of sd. debt & bill obligatorie upon yor. Orator contrary to Conseyence & equitie. And also whereas yor. Orator being overruled in this honble Court to pay John Popham Esq. five pounds costes which sd. five pounds to be sent into the Court to his Clerke to be paid, but they demandinge Twenty Shillings for Contempt hereupon yor. Orator in pryvate delivered to the sd. Thomas Whitecotte fforty shillings to discharge the sd. contempts which he promised to doe but most unconscionably Deteyned the money & never excused the contempts but suffered processe to goe against yor. Orator whereby at last the serieant at Armes tooke yor. Orator & made him pay to him thyrty poundes for his ffees besides the charges of yor. orator in prison. Threescore poundes weh. did merely growe and was accretioned against yor. orator by the uniust dealinges of sd. Thomas. And afterwards orator did deliver privately to sd. Thomas Whitecots diverse summes of money amounting to fforty poundes therewith to prosecute an appeal in the Court of Arches which one Thomas Bannester brought against fraunces the late Bushopp of Herreford because the sd. Bishop had suspended

the sd. Bannest. for not burying of *one William ffox yor. Orator's brother* at your orator's instance against S: Thomas Cornewall Kt. & Hughes Bannester & others for not permitting & suffering one Wm. ffox yor. Orator's brother to be buried in Christyan buryall & takeing him out of his grave & carrying him uppon a cart or sledge 2 myles & thence throwing him downe by a hogstey amongst Swyne. And that with the sd. money the sd. Thos. should execute the sd. suite & sue out commissions to examyne witnesses & to pay the Doctors & Proctors there fees & to defray all other the fees & duties for the sd. cause yet now. the sd. Whitcots hath neglected the same & suffred a sentence in the cause to be given against the sd. Bishop & hath put the sd. £40 into his owne purse & doth utterly deny to pay or restore the same to your Orator & also to discharge or acquit yor. Orator from the sd. bonde to Arthur Tench as surety & also to deliver the Release which he did seale or to deliver sd. bond to orator but doth threaten that he will sue yor. orator uppon same bond at common lawe & will enforce orator to pay the penalty thereupon & also that he will procure sd. Arthur Tench to sue orator uppon same bond to yor. orator's greate losse & wrong. Orator prays to be releved by hon. court against the extreame Dealings of sd. Thos. Whitcote against all which orator hath no remedy at Common Lawe & that Thomas may be supponed to appear before Hon. Court.

Edward Foxe, senior's fourth son WILLIAM (XIV.), who is stated in the Greet Registers to have been buried there on the 4th August, 1630, was the central figure after his death in an incident so extraordinary that the extract from the Star Chamber proceedings relating to it, though long, requires to be fully quoted.

Camera Stellat.	} quer.	
Attorn. D'ni		
Regis		
Tho: Cornewall kt.	} defts.	
William Hughes clerke		
Thomas Banister clerke		
Thomas Penson		
William Penson		
John Tyler clerke		
francis owin		

The charge in ye bill is for denying christian burial to William ffox deceased at Burford gent. of an ancient howse &

takeinge of him out of his grave and carrieng him to Greete 2 miles upon a cart and for throwing him neere a swyne stey amonge a great compaynie of swyne.

ffirst it is confessed and proved that all such as dye at Greete must and ought to be buried at Burford for that the Church of Greete is interdicted from buriall.

William ffox iij Aug. 6^o Caro. Rex being Tewsdays died at Greete 4 Aug. hee was carried to ye church of Burford to bee buried and by consent a grave was made in the Church and all thinges prepared for his buriall: But Hughes and Banister the ministers did refuse to bury him supposing that hee was excommunicated but by consent he was layd in his grave untill y^e truth thereof might bee knowne or lycence procured from the Bpp. w^{ch} was intended to bee procured before Sunday followinge.

That this was but an excuse is fullie proved by these reasons.

1 ffirst they did not knowe of their owne knowledge but heard it by reporte.

2 That this excommunication is pardoned by y^e statute Jacobi Rex it being 15 or 16 yeares before and not for recu-sance But for not appearinge.

3 That this excommunication is but minor excommunication beinge only for not appearinge and not for noe greivous offence for which ye minister ought not to refuse to bury him. But on the contrarye parte they ought to bury him upon payne to bee suspended by y^e rule of y^e canon primo Jacobi R' Canon 68.

The barbarous and inhumane partes of the defts doe thus proceed.

That after y^e bodie had layne a daye and a night in y^e grave uncovered upon Thursday 5th Aug. about 12^o of the clocke Willm. Penson, Thomas Penson, ffancis Owen and Griffin the body was taken out of y^e grave and carried to Greete 2 miles and there throwne downe in y^e dirt or mire neere to a hog stye amongst a greate compayne of swyne as they were commaunded to do the cover of y^e coffin beinge broken open.

That Sir Thomas Cornewall was the cheife man that gave this commaund or charge is proved by theis reasons.

1 He is patron of y^e church of Burford and Justice of peace and one that thother defendants doe stand in awe of and durst not doe anything but obey his commaund.

2 He threatned Owin the sexton for makeing y^e grave yt hee would make him stand in a whitsheete for makeinge grave or would make him spend twenty or forty poundes.

3 That before hee was taken out y^e grave they went to him to know his pleasure whereupon hee did revile them and used them with many threatening wordes for cominge to him soe as they conceived by his carriage hee haveing beene in y^e church a little before that it was his pleasure yt hee should bee taken out of y^e grave and carried awaye.

4. He said yt the Bpp. coule not graunte a lycence for y^e burieinge of the bodie in y^e Church.

5. When he mett with the parties w^{ch} did take him out of y^e grave & were carryinge of him away he said are you goeing with him, God speed you.

That from Thursday beinge 5 Aug. until Satterday y^e viiith of y^e same moneth y^e body beinge layd in a hole in ye Churchyard of Greete but could not nor must not bee buried there for that buriall was forbidden.

That upon 7 Aug. beinge Saterday a lycence from y^e Bpp. was procured and brought to have the bodye buried at Burford upon Sunday y^e 8th of Aug. at 7 of y^e clocke in ye morninge the bodie was brought to the churchyard of Burford to bee buried y^e churchyard gates were kept locked yt the body could not bee brought in nor a grave could bee procured to bee made nor any tooles or instrumentes could be gotten either from y^e churchwardens or sexton to make ye grave neither would ye ministers bee procured or gotten to burye the bodye.

That about 2 of y^e clock in ye afternoone of yt Sunday y^e parishioners of Greete could gett noe grave made nor tooles of y^e churchwardens or sexton to make y^e same were inforced themselves to gett tooles and make a grave and putt in y^e body and cover it for fear of daunger of infection for that the bodie did stinke beinge kept unburied 5 daies and the said p^rishioners staying y^e said first day from 7 in the morninge untill 2 the afternoone and could not gett any grave made or tooles to make a grave or minister to bury him which happened through the confederacyes of all the defts and cheifellie by y^e practise of Sir Thomas for theis reasons followinge vizt.

1. Upon Monday morninge Banister promised to bury y^e bodye but after hee had talked with Sir Tho: utterlie refused to bury ye same.

2. The bpps warrant for to bury him being shewed and a grave required of y^e churchwardens and sexton to bee made they said they had talked with Sir Thomas who was the patron and hee said the bpp had nothing to doe to graunt such a warrant and if Sr. Thomas would lycence y^e body to bee buried it should bee buried or ells not the B^ps warrant notwithstandinge.

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