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The Council respectfully solicit contributions of Papers, specially Parochial Histories, for future volumes of the *Transactions* of the Society.

The Society does not hold itself responsible for the Statements, Opinions, or Errors of Authors of Papers.

The MS. Indexes to the Names of Persons and Places that are mentioned in the First Series of the *Transactions* (Vol. I. to XI.) have been bound in five volumes, and are deposited at the Shrewsbury Free Library, where they can be seen at any time by Members.

THE PROVOSTS AND BAILIFFS OF
SHREWSBURY.

BY THE LATE MR. JOSEPH MORRIS.

(Continued from page 184.)

p. 3801.]

{ HUGH COLLE.

{ JOHN LE VILEYN. See page 3768.

John son of Hugh Villain and Hugh Colle, then Provosts, are witnesses to a Deed in the possession of the Drapers' Company relating to property on Cleremont.

The family of Cole appears to have been *resident* Burgesses of Shrewsbury for a period longer than that of any other family on our Records. Their pedigree will be found at page 321, &c., where it will be seen that Hugh Cole and Nicholas his son, ancestors of Hugh the Bailiff, above named, were on the Roll of Burgessess of Shrewsbury in 1209, and they were then of the number of those whose fathers were in the Guild. The last burgess of this family, John Cole, gent., died on the 23rd February, 1751, aged 94, and was interred in the cemetery (which had received the mortal remains of his ancestors for more than six centuries) belonging to the Church of St. Chad. He left several daughters, his coheirs, by whom, and their descendants, nearly all the family property has been at various times disposed of either by public or private sale. The only portion of the old family property of the Coles now in the hands of any of their descendants is the property at Yeaton, in the parish of Baschurch, retained by James Parry, Esq.

The residence of this family in Shrewsbury was the ancient Stone Mansion called "Cole Hall," the remains of which are at the back of Claremont Street, anciently called

Dog Lane, having now access thereto only from Hills Lane (formerly Knuckin Street), although, formerly, the curtilage of Cole Hall, and the garden and premises belonging to it, opened respectively into Claremont Street (or Dog Lane), Barker Street (or Romboldesham), and Hills Lane, or Knuckin Street, with an approach also from Mardol down what is now called the passage of the Trumpet Inn.

The largest collection of ancient family Deeds relative to property in Shrewsbury and its immediate vicinity, was retained by this family, and some hundreds of them are still (in 1848) in the possession of Mr. William Higgins, solicitor, whose great-grandmother was one of the daughters of John Cole, gent., above named. The most ancient of these for a very long period are severally attested by (*inter alia*) the gentlemen who filled the office of Bailiffs of the town at the date of their execution; and there is no doubt these Deeds were, with most others of that period, prepared in the office of the Town Clerk. From these I have made a brief abstract of such as throw light upon the position and property of this ancient family, or of the situation of places named, and of families from whom the property derived by the Cole family had been either purchased or granted as well as of some of its occupants, which abstract I shall here introduce.

[p. 3802.]

Grant from Wiman' son of Wiman' de Rosshalle of a messuage and half a virgate of land in Slepe. Hugh de Leton and others witnesses. See page 3769.

Grant from ¹ Alan son of Alan Talpeny to Adam son of Robert Johye and Isabelle his wife of land in Colnam. Laurence fil' Will' and Richard Pride, bailiffs (*inter alia*) witnesses.

Grant of a Garden &c in Romaldesham from Nicholas Calhas and Avelyna his Wife. Laurence Cox and William Ghoc, bailiffs, Alan Gamel, Will' Aurifaber, &c. witnesses.

Grant from ² Richard son of Alan son of Roger de Schelton, with the consent of Sebill' his mother of half an acre of

¹ Alan son of Alan Talpeny is on the Roll of 1209.

² Richard son of Alan de Shelton is on the Foreigners' Roll of 1268.

land in Schelton to Walter the son of Henry de Frankevill. John le Pann' and Laur' fils Ade, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Alan son of John Corda to Hugh Colle of Five seyllones of land in Frankwell. John le *Pa'm'* and Laurence fil. Ade, bailiffs, Nicholas Colle, &c. witnesses. See page 3769.

John le *Pann'* and John le *Pa'm'* are, doubtless, the same person, though thus differently described in these several deeds. This John was by trade a mercer or draper, and is therefore so described by his occupation in the first deed. He was, however, the son of Roger le Paulmer, and for that reason is described by a like addition in the second deed to that which his father bore. On the Rolls of 1229 and 1238, he is called John son of Roger Paums (Palmer), while on those of 1252 and 1268 he is designated as John le Paum' le Mercer (J.M.)

Grant from William Cradock to Hugh son of Nicholas Colle of a messuage in the Street of Frankwell. Laurence fil' Ade and John le Paum', bailiffs, Nicholas Colle, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Nicholas Colle to Hugh his son of lands in Frankwell "in le Middelestewey" &c. (i.e., in the Middle Street Way). Reyno Porchet & Adam Cox, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Mabel widow of Michel de Roshul to Richard de Bruges and Agnes her daughter as a marriage portion, of a messuage in Rumbaldesham. Richard Sturi and Nicholas Gohg, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Alan Petel and Petrinilla his Wife to Nicholas Colle of half an acre of land in Shelton. Rad' le Pet' (Ralph le Parmenter) and Richard Sturi, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Peter Corde son of John Corde late of Salop to Hugh Colle of an acre of land called Le Helde in Frankwell. John Russell and Roger Campeneys, bailiffs, &c. witnesses. See page 3769.

Grant from Juliana daughter of Walter Clerk and widow of Richard de Melevs to Hugh son of Nicholas Colle, of a

messuage in ¹"Merdefole" (now called Mardol). Robert Pride and Radulph le Kent, bailiffs, Nicholas Colle, William Colle, presbyter, and others witnesses.

[p. 3803.]

Release of Land in Shelton from Petrinilla daughter of Nigel de Schelton to Hugh Colle. John le Vileyn and John Russell, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

The name of Nigel de Schelton is on the Roll of Burgesses in 1209.

Grant from Richard son of John le Vileyn of Salop to Hugh Colle of a messuage and 4 acres of Land in Frankwell, situate between the lands of Alan Gamel, of the said Hugh Colle and "Stanstreteswey" (i.e., the Slang or side Street'sway). John Villain and John Russell, bailiffs, &c. witnesses. See page 3768.

Grant from Nicholas son of Nicholas de Porta of Salop, to Hugh Colle, of Salop of 5 acres of land in Shelton and of two Meadows called "Segesmere" and "Blakemere," also of 2 acres in the croft of Shelton, of one acre in "Shortfurlong," and of one acre in Wlvespull (Wolvespool), for 5 marks and a half, paying a rose yearly. Richard Borrey and Nicholas Goh, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant of a messuage in Mardol from Thomas Baron and Margery his wife to Thomas Colle. John Gamel and Simon de Stafford, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Robert, the heir of Francis Wile of Salop, and Agnes his wife, to Thomas Colle, son of Hugh Colle, of Salop, of an acre of land in Shelton, adjoining the land of Henry de Michel and John Southam, canon of the church of St. Chad. John Rober' and John Gamel, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant of an annuity of 40^s to Lucardo Fox, chaplain of the Chapel of St. George Salop, and his successors by Thomas and Hugh, sons of Thomas Colle, to pray for the souls of Hugh Colle and Agnes his wife, &c., Thomas Colle, son of the said Hugh and Agnes his wife, &c. Thomas de Bikedon and William le Parmenter, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

¹ Merdefole, sometimes written "Mardefold," i.e., Maer-dy-fold." The Dairy House Fold (J.M.)

Grant from Roger le Palmer to Thomas Colle of a garden in "Romeldysham" (i.e., Rumboldesham, now called Barker Street). John Gamel and Simon de Stafford, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Mabella, widow of Richard le Bond of Frankwell, to Thomas Colle, Burgess of Salop, of half an acre of land in Shelton. John fil' Robert and John de la Pole, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Alice, Widow of Thomas Reyner of Salop, to William Prynce of Salop, cisor, of a piece of land in Romboldesham, lying between the stone house once belonging to Roger Reyner, and the land of Thomas Colle. John de Lodelowe and Richard Stury, bailiffs, &c. witnesses (1295). See page 3766.

The "stone house" once belonging to Roger Reyner, was on the left hand side going down Barker Street, just below Claremont Hill, and the remains of it are now (September, 1848), while I am writing this, being taken down for the purpose of erecting new premises on the site. The piece of land to which the above grant referred was on the same side of the street below Roger Reyners house, and extending backward towards Claremont House (now occupied by Miss Yardley).

[p. 3804.]

Grant from Richard Vyleyn of Salop to Thomas Colle, one of the sons of Thomas Colle burgess of Salop of seven acres of land in Frankwell adjoining to the lands of the Priory of St. John the Baptist the lands of Richard Selke, and the Garden and Orchard of Thomas Colle. Roger Pride and Nicholas Spic', bailiffs, William Vaghan, &c. witnesses (1312 or 1316).

Grant from the same Richard Vyleyn to the same Thomas Colle of eight acres of land in Frankwell. John Lodelowe and Richard Stury bailiffs &c witnesses (1294).

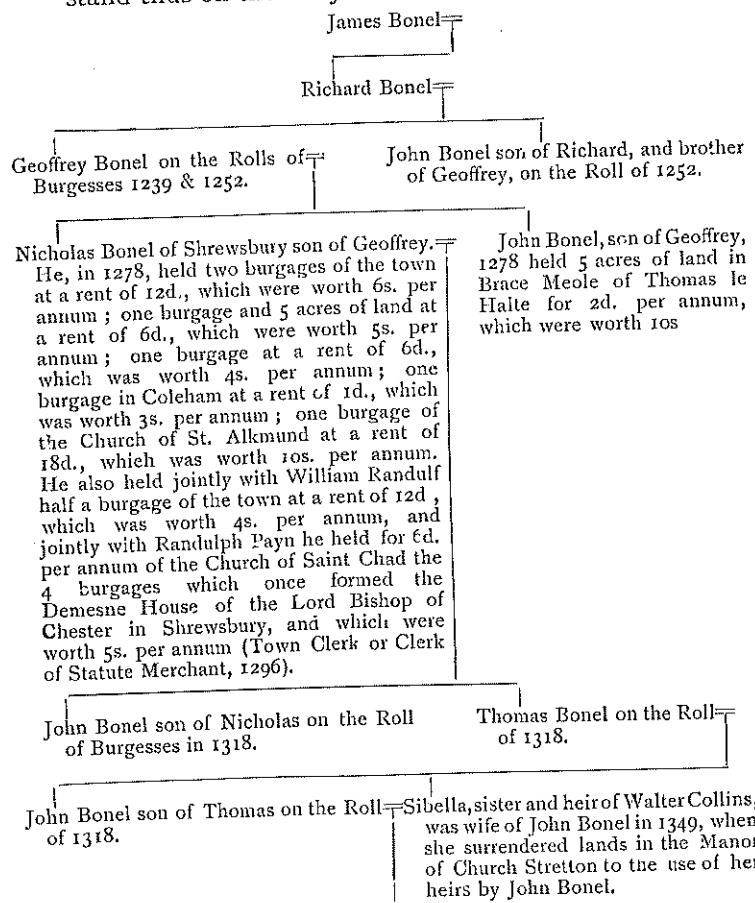
Grant from Richard son of Hugh Colle, to Symon Colle burgess of Salop, of land in Frankwell and Shelton &c. John de Ludlow senior and Richard Stury, bailiffs Thomas Colle, &c witnesses (1294).

Grant from John son of John le Taylor of Salop, to William de Upton and Agnes his Wife of a grange and 10 acres

of land in "Monk Forriate" (i.e., Abbey Foregate)
Dated 26 Edward I.

Grant from Nicholas Bonell the tanner, son of Geoffrey Bonel of Salop, to Thomas Colle son of Hugh, of a garden behind the Chapel of St. George (in Frankwell). John Villan and Roger de Staunton, bailiffs, &c. witnesses (Seal, a lion rampant).

Of the family of Bonel, I shall hereafter have to speak. They were long resident in Shrewsbury, and stand thus on the early Rolls:—



William Bonel—Eve.

[p. 3805.]

Grant from Agnes, daughter of Michael de Rosal of Salop, to William de Upton, merchant of Salop, and Agnes his Wife (see page 3804), of a messuage in Romaldeham for 30 shillings. Roger son of William Pride and William le Taylor, bailiffs, Laurence son of John de Lodelowe, &c. witnesses. Dated 26 Edward I.

Grant from Richard son of Hugh Colle to his brother Thomas Colle of a messuage adjoining on the one part to the Church in Frankwell. (The church here mentioned was, no doubt, the Chapel of St. George). Galfrid Rendulf and Richard Borrey, bailiffs, &c. witnesses. 31 Edward II.

Grant from the said Richard Colle to Simon Colle, of land in Frankwell. William Vaghan and John Gamel, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Thomas Colle to the said Simon Colle of land in Frankwell. Hugh de Dunfowe and Thomas de Bikeden, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from William Bedy of Salop to Hugh Colle, of a tenement in "Le Stall." Simon de Stafford and William le Parmenter bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Le Stall was that portion of the town long known in ancient deeds by the name of "Lee Stalls," and even now often so called "Le Stalls," but most commonly known by the name of Mardol Head.

J. M.

Grant from Thomas Colle son of Hugh to Thomas his son.

Witnessed by the same bailiffs and others.

Grant from Robert son of Warin de Ondeslowe to Simon Colle of an acre of land in Shelton called "le Dale Acre." Dated at Shelton die Veneris in Septiman' Pentecost. 9 Edward II. Roger son of Warin and others witnesses.

"Robert son of Warin de Ondeslowe" is on the Roll of Burgessess in 1318 (12. E. 2.) as "Robert Waring de Shelton." He was the ancestor of the family of Waring which held a large property there and in Shrewsbury until the 19th century, in the early part of which it was all dissipated

by John Scott Waring and his son. A younger branch still retains some property at Ford. Roger son of Warin above-named adopted the surname of Onslow, at which place he resided, and was ancestor of the Onslow family now represented by the Earl of Onslow &c. See the pedigrees of the Onslow and Waring families.

Grant of a messuage adjoining the tenement of Thomas Colle in "Houndestrete" Salop, from Richard Borrey and Juliana his Wife to Roger de Wytheford of Salop and Alice his Wife. Dated 5 Edward III. John Reyner Thomas Colle, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

"Houndestrete" is the street now called "Dog-lane," but modernised recently into "Claremont Street." The messuage above mentioned, no doubt, adjoined the precinct of "Cole Hall," as it was afterwards termed. That Doglane was anciently called "Houndestrete" is proved from the fact that another ancient Deed among the Cole evidences relating to property in Houndstreete is endorsed "Doglane."

[p. 3806.]
Grant (written in Norman French) from John seign'r de Leghton to Thomas Colle "de Salabures" (Shrewsbury) of a messuage in "Haute Estrete" (High Street) in "Salabures." Dated 6 Edward III. John de Opton and Reynald Perle, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Recognizance under Statute Merchant, from Thomas son of Thomas Cole to John son of Alexander de Beneastr for £32 6s. 8d. Dated on the Vigil of St. Barnabas the Apostle 16 Edward II. (10th June, 1323).

Grant, being a Conveyance of Lands in Frankwell, Shelton, &c. from John son of "John atte-Yate de Frankvile" to "John de Mokelstone Capella" of the parish of Lilshull." Dated "die Martis prox' post fest' Scolastica, 6 Edward III. Thomas Colle junior and John Reyner, bailiffs, Symon Colle son of Philip, Robert Waring of Shelton, and others, witnesses.

Grant from Henry de Shelton to Thomas Colle junior of lands in Shelton. Hugh son of Robert le Dunfowe and

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John de Weston, bailiffs, Symon Colle, Robert Waring, &c. witnesses 4 Edward III.

Henry son of Richard son of Nigel de Solton (Shelton) was named with his father on the Roll of Burgesses 52 Henry III. (1268). He must, therefore, have been an aged man at the date of the above grant. His father was on the Roll in 1232.

Grant from Reginald le Deycre of Salop to Thomas son of Thomas Colle, of a Curtilage in Frankwell. Dated 16 Edward III. John de Upton and Reginald Perle, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Deed of Agnes, widow of Thomas Colle son of Hugh, relating to a field behind the Castle of Shrewsbury containing 12 acres. John Villan and Roger de Stanton, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

This was the land called in subsequent Deeds "Colle furlong" and which is now (1849) known by the name of "Cole Meadow."

Lease from Hugh son and heir of Thomas Colle of Salop, of a shop, &c. in the lower corner of "Chepyng Stret," adjoining tenements belonging to the Prior of St. John and the Abbot of the Monastery of St. Peter and le Stallys in Salop. Dated 26 Edward III. John Stury and Will' le Parmenter, bailiffs, Robert Lake &c. witnesses.

"Chepyng Stret" was a passage leading from the Corn Market to Mardol Head, and I think it must have been what is now called The Gullet Street.

Lease of a Shop, &c. in Le Stalles from Hugh Colle and John his brother. Dated 28 Edward III. Thomas Gamel & Will^m le Smethcote, bailiffs, Thomas de Mutton, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Thomas Colle to Meredith ap Llewelyn ap Bedo & Joan his Wife, of a tenement in Frankwell, the reversion to Symon Colle and to Thomas Colle brother of the said Symon. Dated 20 Edward III. William son of Hugh de Lychfield & William Pryde, bailiffs.

It would appear from the 3 deeds quoted prior to the grant, and from the two which follow, that the granter in this case must have died soon after the 20 Edward III.

* Lease from Hugh Colle and John Colle son of Thomas Colle of Salop, to Galfred Tan'er, Margaret his Wife, and William his son, of a tenement in Mardol. Thomas Gamel and William *de* Smethcote, bailiffs, &c. witnesses. 28 Edward III.

[p. 3807.] Lease from Hugh Colle and John Colle, sons of Thomas Colle of Salop, of a bakehouse in "Dogestreet," to John Naturel, baker, and Agnes his wife. Dated 35 Edward III. John Sture and William le Skinn', bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from Juliana Justice of Salop, widow, to William *de* Galschave, Rector of the Chapel of Cardeston, and John *de* Roden, Prebend of the Church of Pontesbury, of a messuage, &c. in Frankwell, adjoining the lands late of Thomas Colle of the one part, and the King's Highway. Dated 48 Edward III. Richard *de* Pontesbury and John Geoffrey, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Grant from John Gamel son of Thomas Gamel, to William le Yong of Salop, of a tenement in "Dogelone." Dated 45 Edward III. Reginald *le* Scriveyn & Richard *de* Beorton, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Feoffment from John son of Thomas Gamel of Salop, to John *de* Winchester of Salop, of a tenement in "Shopplache." Dated 47 Edward III.

Lease from Agnes widow of John Colle, burgess of Salop, to the Prior & Convent of Saint Augustin of Salop, of an acre of meadow land in the street of "Romaldesham." Dated 47 Edward III. John Stury and Reginald *de* Mutton, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

Release from Anna daughter of William *le* Botiler of Ffelton Botiler to John, *ap* Howel *ap* Lydom of the Manor of Ffelton Botiler. Dated at Felton Botiler on the Monday prox' post festu' St. Luke the Evangelist, 49 Edward III. Witnesses Fulco' Corbet, Rogo' Corbet, his brother, Roger Hord of Walleford, Roger *de* la Lee, John le Yonge, and others.

Lease from John son of John Colle of Salop, of all his interest in a tenement in "Crepolustrete," to Hugh *de* Atcherley, barker, and Agnes his Wife, and to Hugh their son and Margery and Agnes their daughters. Dated

11 Richard II. Richard Sturi and William le Biriton, bailiffs, &c. witnesses.

“Crepullode” was a place long afterwards called “The Gulph,” leading to the river Severn from the bottom of what is now called Hills Lane or Knuckin Street, and from the bottom of what is now called Bridge Street, part of the ancient Rumboldesham or Barker Street. “Crepolustrete” must therefore refer to one of these streets leading to “Crepullode,” and probably the tenement was at the bottom of what is now called Bridge Street. That part of Romaldesham was, there is no doubt, like most of the same street, occupied by persons carrying on the trade of tanner or barker; hence the more modern name of Barker Street. The ancient mansion called “Romboldesham Hall” was on the left hand side of Bridge Street going towards the present Welsh Bridge, the eastern end of which is on the site of part of the old road to the River, called “Crepullode.”

Hugh de Actherley above named was the ancestor of the Family of Atcherley of Stanwardine and Marton, in the parish of Baschurch.

[p. 3808.]

Deed, relating to “Colle-furlong,” near the Castle. Dated 16 Richard II.

Grant from William Walleford and William Russell, chaplain, to John, son of Walter de Rossale, of the advowson of the Chapel of Rossale. Dated 22 Richard II.

Release from John Justice of Salop, chaplain, to John Colle of Salop, of all the lands, &c., of which he and Robert Meole, chaplain, had been enfeoffed by Thomas Colle, senior. Dated 5 Henry IV.

Grant from William Brugge of Salop, and Katherine his wife, to Richard Bentley of Salop, of all their lands and tenements in Montford, which lands, &c., they had of the gift and feoffment of John Ofchirche of Coventrie, junior. Dated 1 Henry VI. Witnesses, Roger, Vicar of the Church of Montford, William Brugge of Forton, John Brugge of Ensdon, &c. (These lands, &c., had come

to John Ofchirche on the death of his uncle William Hancok, in or prior to 8 Henry IV).

Lease from John Colle of Salop, to William Beton of Shelton, of a garden in Frankwell. Urien Sentpiere, and others, witnesses. Dated 4 Henry VI.

The said William Beton and Agnes his wife were of Frankwell. 11 Henry VI.

Confirmation by John Colle, Esq., son of said John Colle, of lease of garden, &c., in Frankwell, to William Beeton of Frankwell, and Agnes his wife. Dated 35 Henry VI. Robert Whitcombe and Thomas Thornes, bailiffs, &c., witnesses.

An enfeoffment by John Colle, senior, and Agnes his Wife, of lands, &c., to John Okeley, Vicar of Chirbury.

Nicholas Boerley, Rector of Westbury, &c. 5 Henry IV.

Deed, dated 16 Henry VI., relating to Colle Orchard, Colle Mull (i.e., Colle Mill) and Colle Mullo Haye, all which were in the suburb of Frankwell, and the property then of John Colle. Another deed of the same John Colle, related to property in "Gosseiland," a name by which those lands are still called which extend from Frankwell Street towards Cotton Hill, though there is one which adjoins them at the back of "the Stew," which is called by that name, the other retaining the old name of "Gooseland."

Grant from John Colle, senior, to Roger Colle, son of John Colle, junior, of property in Stafford. Dated 10 Henry VI.

Lease from "Master Thomas Talbot" to William Colle of Salop, of all that Hall, &c., in the High Pavement, extending in the street from the land of Roger Thomas to the land of Thomas Eyton, and reaching from the King's highway to the land in the holding of William Wylyms, draper and fisher. Dated 15 Henry VI.

Master Thomas Talbot, above named, was the eldest son of the first Earl of Salop, of that family.

He died s.p. in his father's lifetime, and this deed proves that the Inne or Hall of the Talbot Family in Shrewsbury was not, as Messrs. Owen and Blakeway conjecture (*History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., p. 211), situated in Dogpole, but was situated in

"The High Pavement," near the Butter Cross, probably between the Butter Cross and the entrance of the road to St. Mary's place, from Raven Street, as the mansion of the Thornes family was in Raven Street, just beyond that entrance.

Deed of 18 Henry VI., the parties to which are John Colle, senior, and Agnes his wife, and John Colle, Junior.

Release from John Lewis, Vicar of Baschurch, to John Colle, senior. Dated 21 Henry VI.

[p. 3809.]

Lease from John Colle, senior, of Salop, to Hugh Egge and Margery his wife, of land in Frankwell, called "Byhyndyaerde," adjoining the land of the Church of St. John the Baptist, and extending to the Severn and to Cadogans Cross. Dated 22 Henry VI. This land must have been on the right of the Holyhead Road, just beyond where the mount Turnpike Gate was situated at the Top of Frankwell.

John de la Water, party to a Deed 26 Henry VI.

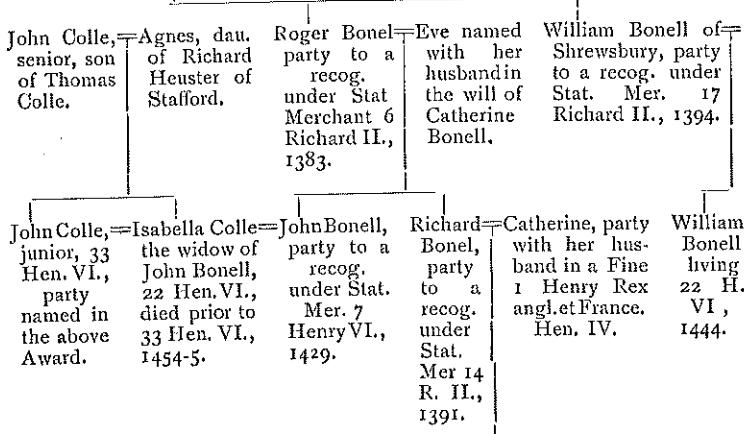
Grant in Fee Farm from John Colle, senior, and John Colle, junior, to William Hagur of Salop, "chaloner," and Katrin his wife. Dated 28 Henry VI.

Lease from Isabella, widow of John Bonell, to John Glover, servant to John Colle, junior, of a messuage in Knockin Street, adjoining the land of William Bonell. Dated 22 Henry VI.

An award dated 33 Henry VI., made by John, Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury (the 2nd Earl of that family), in favour of Catherine Bonell, daughter of Richard Bonell, brother of John Bonell, whose widow, Isabella, above named, was the sister of John Colle, junior, who appears to have claimed possession of the estate of John Bonell, after Isabella's death, but which estate was claimed by Catherine, the niece of John Bonell, as his heir at law, and which estate she accordingly recovered by this award. The following sketch will shew the position of the parties, who had thus referred their several rights to the decision of the Noble Earl:—

See page 3804.

William Bonell—Eve, a widow 17 Richard II., 1394, then party named with of Shrewsbury, her son William in a recog. under Stat. Merch.



Catherine Bonell, party named in the above—Thomas Lowe of Shrewsbury, Award 33 Henry VI., 1454-5. Will dated 13th died sp. prior to 13th May, May, 1461. Buried at St. Chads, Shrewsbury. 1461.

In the 1st year of King Edward IV., 1461-2, the above mentioned Catherine Bonell granted to that Monarch and to Degery Watur, draper, certain tenements and gardens in "Mardesole," "Knokynslane," and "Castle Forgate," "ad sustentationem Christi pauperum comorancium in domibus elemosinarijs de Fundacione Regis predicti in cimiterio ecclesie beate Marie." The foundation to which this bequest of Catherine Bonell was made was that now called "The Drapers' Almshouses," part of present property belonging to which establishment was, doubtless, that given by Catherine Bonell. The Drapers' Company now hold and let at rack rent, the Bugle Inn and premises in Knuckin Street, they have also rents (fee farm) from property at the bottom of Mardol, on the right hand, below Shesp's Head passage, amounting to £8 17s. per annum, and they have two several fee farm rents of 12s. and 8s. per annum from property in Castle Foregate.

Sheep's Head passage no longer exists, it was a part of the road since formed from the bottom of Mardol to the New Cattle Market and Castle Foregate.—J.M., 1857.

[p. 3810].

Lease from John Colle, Esq., to Roger Adney and John Palmer, senr., of Ercall, of a field in Ercall called the "Sheetfeld." Dated 36 Henry VI. Witnesses, William Yong, William Coton, William Horne, and others.

Grant from Robert Barker and Joan his wife, daughter of Hugh Edge, dec'd, to John Edge of Frankwell, of a tenement, &c. in "Frankvyle." Dated 11 Edward IV.

Lease from John Colle, Esq., to Philip Mongomery, corvisor, of the land called "Collmyll" in Salop, lying in the suburb of Frankwell, between the water of Severn and the road leading to Pontesbury, adjoining the lands of Thomas Horde held by Nicholas Waryng, and reaching from the water of Severn to the lands of the Prior of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, and to the lands of Thomas Horde held by John Egge. Dated 12 Edward IV.

Lease from John Colle, Esq., to Thomas Whittefeld of Salop, ba , of a parcel of land lying between the Welsh Gate and St. George's Chapel in Frankwell, and thence extending to, and upon the Banks of the river Severn. Dated 15 Edward IV.

This land must have reached from the premises, now the White Horse Inn, Frankwell, eastward to the river Severn, at the back of, or perhaps including the property now called "The Stew."

A Feoffment from John Colle of Salop, Esq., to John Hoord of Salop, Esq., and Walter Westbury, clerk, of lands, &c., 21 Edward IV.

Lease from William Colle of Salop to William Fysher, sherman, of a messuage and land, and of a meadow called "Bellcroft," adjoining the field of Shelton. Dated 1 Henry VII.

This piece of land called Bellcroft is at the edge of the parish of St. Chad, where it adjoins the parish of St. Julian, but is considered to be in the St. Julian's part of Shelton Township, and is on the left hand side of the road to Shelton, just over the "Monk Eye Prill," a small rivulet which is the boundary of the Borough of Shrewsbury and the

parish of St. Chad at that place. It was the property of Mr. John Langley at the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was purchased from him by Mr. Richard Llewellyn, who left it by his Will to the Corporation of Shrewsbury for the purpose of placing apprentice poor boys belonging to the parish of St. Chad, with the rents thereof, and it now forms part of the Charity Estate of the Borough.

A Feoffment from Walter Westbury, chaplain, and Roger Wyswall to John Egge of Frankwell and Margery his wife of a tenement in Frankwell. Dated 1 Henry VII.

Lease from Edmond Colle, son and heir of William Colle, Esq., to Richard Poove, tonsor, of a house in Mardol. Dated 1 Henry VIII.

By Deed dated 5 Feb., 5 Henry VII., 1490, William Colle, Esq. (above named), son and heir of John Colle, Esq. gave to John Oteley and Sibilla his wife, daughter of the said William Colle, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, all that pasture called "Colle-furlong," situate behind the Castle of the Town of Shrewsbury.

[p. 3811.]

Edmund Cole, Esq., only surviving son of William Cole, Esq., was the last, apparently, of the legitimate male descendants of this ancient family, in a direct line, that was resident in Shrewsbury, although, as I have before stated, the family did not become extinct in the male line until the 23rd of February, 1751.

This Edmund Cole had by Alice Churchyard 5 sons and 5 daughters born before marriage, he then married the said Alice, and had issued a daughter, Mary, who afterwards became the wife of Thomas Willey, and resided at Shetefeld, *alias* Sarefeld, in the parish of Ercall. In order to settle the family estates on Robert Cole, his eldest illegitimate son, a Fine was levied in Trinity Term, 30 Henry VIII., by the said Edmund Cole, Esq., of lands, and rents, and tenements, in Wygmore, Ercall, Monkmeare, Monkforegate, Oxton, Shrewsbury, Shelton, Forton, and Montford, and of the Manor of Wygmore.

And in the Easter Term of the 3rd and 4th of Philip and Mary, Hugh Phillips, Thomas Acton of Acton on the Hill, John Lyse, and William Hill, clerk, who had been enfeoffed of the estates above mentioned, reconveyed the same to Richard Churchyard and others in trust, to the use and behoof of Edmund Cole, Esq., for life, and after his death, to the use and behoof of the said Robert Cole (herein described as) the son and heir apparent of the said Edmund Cole, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten.

And for further ensuring the inheritance to the said Robert Cole, by Deed dated 24th March, 5 Elizabeth, 1563, Thomas Willey of Sarefeld, *alias* Shetefeld, above named, with Mary his wife, and Alice her mother, therein described as then Alice Cole, widow, joined in a Release to the said Robert Cole and John Cole, his son and heir apparent, of all the family estates.

I now proceed with the Miscellaneous Deeds of the Family.

Grant from Thomas Butchard, late of Cotwall, husbandman, and Elen his wife, and John Butchard their son, and Jone his wife, to John Asheley, late of Haugmond, husbandman, and Thomas Asheley his son, of a messuage in Shelton. 20 Henry VIII.

An award and delivery of possession of property to Edmund Colle, Esq., the plaintiff, in the 31 Henry VIII., in a case in which David Owen (Prior of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist) and Adam Wyswall, were defendants; the jurors being Richard Banastre and Reginald Williams, Esquires, John Prowde and Roger Meredith, gentlemen, and Roger Russell and Roger Gogh, yeomen.

Lease from Edmund Colle, Esq., of Salop, to Edward Mynton, draper, and Juliana his Wife, of a grange place in Frankwell, between the Chapel of St. John the Baptist and the House occupied by John Huse, glover. Dated 6th October, 2 Edward VI.

Fine by Robert Cole, therein described as son and heir apparent of Edmund Cole, of the Manor of Wigmore, and of lands in Wigmore, Eskall, Hunkyngton, Monkforgate, Oxton, Sallope, Shelton, Fortune and Montfort.

[p. 3812.]

Grant from John Vaughan of Melyniog vawr, in the County of Montgomery, Gent., to his son Thomas Vaughan of Llanvechen, Gent., of lands in Melyniog vawr, Lledrod, and Tredderwen. Dated in 1600.

Lease dated 20th July, 19 James I., from Thomas Cole of Up Rossall, Esq., to Roger Wagge, of lands in Melyniog vawr, co. Montgomery, lately held by Edward ap John ap David, and now held by Griffith Tanat, Clerk.

From other instruments it appears that John Cole was of Cole Hall, Shrewsbury, Esq., in 1663, and that Thomas Cole was of Cole Hall, Shrewsbury, Esq., in 1685, he being the elder brother of John Cole, Esq., the last heir male of the family, who died in 1751.

Hugh Colle, with whom I have commenced this account of his family, served the office of Bailiff of Shrewsbury four times, if not oftener. His son Thomas Colle was Bailiff in 1290. His son Thomas Colle, junior, served that office in 1324, 1331, and 1339. In 1337 and 1341 the same Thomas Colle was M.P. for Shrewsbury. In 1453, John Colle, Esq., was Bailiff, and he also served that office in 1466 and 1475. William Colle, Esq., was Bailiff in 1493, 1498, and 1502. Edmund Colle, Esq., served the like office in 1522, 1528, 1533, and 1537, and the same gentleman represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1523.

I have not been able to ascertain that any branch of this ancient family of Colle is now extant in the male line.

Hugh Colle in 1278 held in the town 5 burgages and a half, with 1 barn, 20 acres of land, and 1 acre of meadow, also 1 burgage in Frankwell.

JOHN LE PALMER, sometimes called John Pann', being by trade a mercer or draper. See p. 3802.

LAURENCE FIL' ADE, sometimes called Laurence son of Adam Edwin, and sometimes Laurence Edwin. They stand thus on the Rolls:—

Edwin

Adam son of Edwin, on the Roll of 1209.

a |

Laurence son of Adam Edwin, on the Roll of 1239, son of Adam son of Edwin on that of 1252, and Laurence Edwin in some Deeds.

Laurence son of Laurence Edwin, held one burgage of the town in 1278 at a rent of 1d., which was worth 3s. per annum, and 2 burgages and one croft at a rent of 3½d., which was worth 7s. per annum.

Adam Edwin on the Roll of
Burgesses in 1318.

Henry Edwin on the Roll of
Burgesses in 1318.

THOMAS CHAMPENEYS. See page 3781 and page 3815.

WILLIAM DE BESSEFORD.

They are omitted in all our published list of Bailiffs, but as Bailiffs they are witnesses to a deed now in the possession of the Drapers Company, by which John son of Richard de Sutton, herdsman, of Coleham, grants 5 acres of land in Coleham to John Russell, Burgess of Salop. William de Besseford, there can be no doubt, derived his name from the hamlet of Besford, in the parish of Shawbury. Richard and Roger, sons of William de Besford, are on the Roll of Burgesses 1318, and Henry de Besford, faber, is on the Roll of Burgesses in 1372.

[p. 3813.]

{ JOHN VILLAN son of HUGH. See page 3768.

{ JOHN RUSSELL. See page 3783.

{ HENRY WILDEGOS.

{ ROGER DE HIBERNIA. Probably, a son of John de Hibernia, who appears on the Roll of 1209.

The family of Wildegos are on the early Rolls as follows:—

Henry de Wildegos on the Roll of 1209. Is also
named on the Plea Roll of Michaelmas Term, 1201.

Alan Wildegos on the Roll of 1220.

Henry son of Alan Wildegos (bailiff, as above), on the Roll of 1252. In 1278, he held 1 burgage of the Church of St. Alkmund, at a rent of 12d., which was worth 5s. per annum.

{ HENRY PALMARIUS. I do not find his name on the Rolls.

{ HENRY WILDEGOS. See above.

{ WILLIAM son of NICHOLAS.

{ ROBERT PRIDE. See page 3770.

Probably, the son of Nicholas, who appears on the Roll of 1209, by the description of "Nicholas son of John," or it may be William son of Nicholas Goch (see page 3782); but it is most likely that he was William son of Nicholas Bernard, both being persons that had large holdings in the town in 1279. See page 3817. In a Deed witnessed by them in the possession of the Drapers' Company relating to property in "Cleremund," the name of Robert Pride stands first.

Anno { HUGH COLLE. See page 3812.

1272. { WALTER PALMER.

"In 1278, Walter le Paum" held 2 burgages of the Church of St. Mary, at a rent of 6d., which were worth half a mark per annum. A Deed in the possession of the Drapers' Company, relating to property on Cleremont, is witnessed by Hugh Colle and Walter le Palmer, then Bailiffs, Baldwin de Mardefole and Gregory his brother, &c.

{ THOMAS BORREY. See page 3786.

{ ROBERT CUMPANY. Probably, one of the family of Champeneys mentioned on page 3781.

{ RALPH LE KENT.

{ ROBERT PRIDE. See page 3770.

In a Deed of the Drapers' Company, relating to property on Claremont, which is witnessed by these Provosts, the name of Robert Pride stands first.

Ralph *de* Kent appears on the Foreigners' Roll of 1268. In 1278, Alice, Cecilia, Agnes, and Alice, the heirs of Ralph de Kent, held 1 burgage in Coleham at a rent of 8d., which was worth half a mark per annum. Agnes, one of these daughters of Ralph de Kent, also held a burgage of the town, then waste, at a rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., worth 6d. per annum.

[p. 3814.]

{ RICHARD BORREY. See page 3786.

{ NICHOLAS GOH, *alias* GOCH. See page 3782.

{ RICHARD PRIDE. See page 3770.

{ SIMON GLANEGOS. See page 3788.

{ HUGH COLLE. See page 3812.

{ SIMON GRANEGOS. See page 3788.

{ JOHN VILLAN. See page 3768.

{ ROGER DE STAUNTON. Probably a kinsman of Robert

de Staunton, who held two burgages in the Ballium of the Castle in 1278, direct from the Crown, and another burgage in the same place, once John de Ercalewe's, all of which he underlet. He was M.P. in 1307.

{ JOHN son of ROBERT.

{ JOHN DE LA POLE. I do not find his name on the Rolls nor in the Inquisition of 1278, but his name is in a deed in Mr. William Mytton's Collections, from which it appears he served the office a second time in 1296, as hereafter mentioned.

John son of Robert in 1278 held three burgages and a half, with 20 acres of land of the town, at a rent of 4s., which were worth one mark per annum. He also held two other burgages (then waste) and one that was built upon, at a rent of 8d., which were worth 10s. per annum. He follows in the Inquisition next to Robert *de Mudle*, and, I think, was son of the said Robert *de Mudle*.

From this period the years of office can be assigned to the names of the Bailiffs hereafter recorded, and the years not enumerated were, doubtless, the period of office belonging to some of the Bailiffs already mentioned on this and the preceding pages.

Anno { THOMAS DE BICKEDON.

1273. { JOHN BALDWYN.

The family of Bickedon were, doubtless, so named from their residence at Bicton, near Shrewsbury, and within the Liberties thercof. They appear thus on the early Rolls.

Thomas de Bicedon on the Roll of 1209, paid half a mark for his admission.

Warin de Bicedon on the Roll of 1209, paid half a mark for his admission

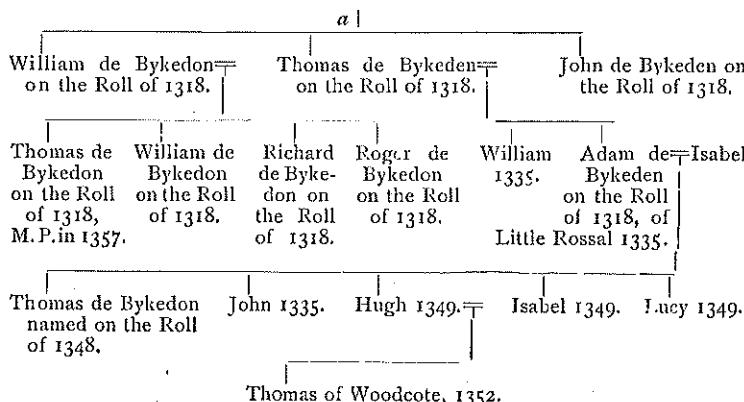
Alan son of Thomas de Bicedon on the Roll of 1252.

William son of Warin de Bicedon named on the Rolls of 1252 and 1268.

Thomas de Bickedon, Bailiff in 1273, and in 1280, also in 1298, 1300, 1301, 1304, 1307, 1315, 1318, and 1319. Ninth in order of the Theynesmen on the Roll of 12 Edw. II., 1318, M.P. in 1307.

Reiner de Bykedon. Isabella mar. Thomas son of Richard Margery, another dau. Gourden.

Alan de Bykedon William de Bykeden "idiot" in 1349. 1335.



In the 8 of Edward III., Agnes, daughter of Richard de Shelton, recovered seisin of 22 acres of land with the appurtenances in Shelton against William de Bickeden. Vide Orig. of that year.

[p. 3815.]

John Baldwin was, probably, the father of William Baldwin, who, with Sibella his wife, in 1278, held a burgage in the Ballium of the Castle, direct from the Crown, which had once belonged to Philip de Hugeford. The Baldwins were a family of importance in the County of Salop, at a very early date.

Anno JOHN GAMES. See page 3772.

1275. SIMON DE STAFFORD. He was, no doubt, son of Ralph de Stafford, who appears on the Roll of 1252, as 4th in Order of the Theynesmen. Hugh, another son of Ralph de Stafford, in 1278, held one burgage and one shop of the town, at a rent of 2s., the value whereof was half a mark per annum, he also held two other burgages, that were built upon, and five burgages (then waste) for 4d. per annum, which were worth 5s. per annum. Clement, son of Hugh de Stafford, is named on the Roll of 1252, and John de Stafford, "sc'ptor" (i.e., writer), is on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318. He appears to be the last of this family. Thomas de Stafford, servant to Thomas Vaghan, was admitted on the Foreigners Roll of the Guild in 1318, but that was clearly a new admission, and not a claim by descent. Simon de Stafford again served the office of Bailiff in 1306.

1277. { RICHARD BORREY. See page 3786.
 RICHARD STURY. See page 3787.

"Richard Sturi" stands first in a Deed of the Drapers' Company.

1278. { WILLIAM LE PARMENTAR. See page 3779.
 THOMAS DE BIKEDON. See page 3814.

1280. { THOMAS DE BIKEDON. See page 3814.
 ALAN LE GLOVER. He derived his surname, in all probability, from his own occupation. Three of his sons are on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318, by the names of William le Wilde son of Alan le Glover, and Richard and John sons of Alan le Glover.

1281. { THOMAS CHAMPENEYS. See page 3781.
 WILLIAM VAGHAN. His first admission as a Burgess

is recorded on the Foreigners Roll of 1268. The fine he paid is there stated to have been ten shillings, and he is described as William Vachan "de Haghemond." In 1278, he held two burgages and seven acres of land of the town, at a rent of 2d., the value whereof was half a mark. He also, jointly with others, held a burgage in Frankwell that once belonged to Reginald Pinson. He likewise held three burgages (then waste) belonging to the Prior of Wenlock, at the rent of 14d. per annum, and one burgage at a rent of 6d., from the Abbot of Haghmond, which was worth 3s. per annum. This

[p. 3816.]

family appears to have attained wealth and distinction very rapidly, and their descent is accurately defined in our Records, until the line terminated in a heiress, married, as under-stated, to Reginald de Mutton, who carried all the wealth of this family to her husband, in whose line their ancient Mansion, called "Vaughans Place," with their other property in and around Shrewsbury continued, until it was dissipated by the late John Mytton, Esq.

William Vachan de Haghemond, on the Roll of Guild Merchant of Shrewsbury in 1268. Bailiff in 1281, 1288, 1303, and 1311. On the Tallyage Roll of 7 Edward II. Died prior to 9 Edward II., 1315. Alicia, party with her husband and son William, to a Deed in which Gilbert Abbot of Haghmond, was also a party, 26 Edward I., 1298.

a |

William Vaghan, 1298. Thomas Vaghan, *alias* Vachan. On the Tallage Roll of 1315. Was ninth in Order of the Theynes-men on the Roll of 1318. Bailiff in 1317. He died on or prior to 17 Edward II. (1322-3), as Thomas Foreman (who was Bailiff in 1320, and M.P. in 1343), was then the Executor of his will.

Thomas Vaghan, Junr. On the Roll of Burgesses in 1318, on which Roll his son Thomas is also then named.

William Vaughan. Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1331 and 1335. M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1357. In the 24 Edward III., 1350, he assigned certain lands and rents, &c., in West Tilbury and Plumbergh, in Essex, and in Fooths-cray, Paulines-cray, &c., Kent, for the maintenance of three chaplains.

Sir Thomas Vaughan, Knight., of Vaughan's Place, Shrewsbury, and Lord of the Manor of Stepney. Born prior to 1318. Inq. post mort. 36 Edward III., 1362. He died seised of the Manors of Pomfreyth, West Tilbury, and Plumbergh, Essex, Henhersh, Kent, Coldherbergh, and Camberwell, Surrey, and of the Manor of Lynches, and lands in Middle Fenemere and Sambrook, Salop.

Sir Hamo Vaughan, Knight., of Vaughan's Place, Shrewsbury, and Ann, dau. Lord of the Manor of West Tilbury, called "Hawmundo Vaughan," in a recog. under Stat. Merc. in the Exchequer of Salop, 7 Richard II., described as Hamundus Vaughan Miles in another recog. of 15th Richard II., 1391, was a minor when his father died. Buried in the Church of Saint Olave, London.

Alice Vaughan, Reginald de Mutton of Shrewsbury. Reginald de Mutton and Alice his wife were parties in a suit, 4 Henry V., 1416 (Court Roll in the Exch. of Salop).

In the 41 Edward III., 1367, two parts of the Manors of West Tilbury and Plumbergh in Essex (the third part being in dower), were placed in custody of Thomas de Ludlow, then one of the Baron's of the King's Exchequer, until the heir of Sir Thomas Vaughan should be of full age, he paying to the Crown for the same £20 per annum.

{ GREGORY DE MARDEFOLE.
JOHN HAG'WAS.

They are omitted in all our printed lists, but as bailiffs, they are witnesses to a Deed in the possession of the Drapers' Company, relating to property "Under the Wyle." From another Deed of the same Company, I also learn that Gregory de Mardefole, called also Gregory de Montgomery,

had a son Hugh, who died s.p., and a daughter Juliana, wife of Roger de Lacy of Great Wenlock. Baldwin de Mardefole, brother of Gregory, is named in various Deeds. Gregory de Mardefole, *alias* Gregory de Montgomery, and John Hag'was, held several burgages in Shrewsbury when the Inquisition was taken in 1278.

[p. 3817.]

1281. *Anno ROGER PRIDE.* See page 3770.

1282. { NICHOLAS LE SPICER. In 1278 Richard le Spicer held the burgage of the Church of St. Alkmond at a rent of 3s., which was worth half a mark per annum. Nicholas le Spicer was, probably, his son and successor. He appears on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318. He in 1322 released to Master William Vaghan all his right in a parcel of land behind the Castle of Salop, containing 40 acres, called Chyrche Firlong. See *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii., p. 424.

{ JOHN RUSSELL. See page 3783.

1283 { ROGER LE CHAUMPENEYS. See page 3781.

1284. The same.

{ WILLIAM LE PARMENTER. See page 3779.

{ JOHN REYNER.

A portion of the Court Rolls of their year of office, dated 15 Edward I., still remains in the Exchequer of Salop, though they are not mentioned in the published lists. John Reyner was of the family named p. 3766.

1285. { HUGH BERNARD.

{ WILLIAM VAGHAN. See page 3816.

Hugh son of Thomas Bernard, in 1278, held one burgage of the town, at a rent of 12d., which was worth 10s. per annum. Thomas Bernard, his father, at the same time held three burgages of the town, with one barn, 2 acres of meadow land, and 30 acres of other land, at a rent of 3s., the value whereof was about 30s. per annum. Nicholas son of John Bernard also held 4 burgages, 1 barn, and 20 acres of land; and William son of Nicholas held 1 burgage, 1 barn, and 24 acres of land.

I have no doubt the family of *Bernard* resided in the old red stone mansion, afterwards corruptly called "*Bennett's Hall*," the remains of which may be seen at the back of the Leopard Inn, at the bottom of Pride Hill.

The family of Bernard appear to have removed subsequently from Shrewsbury, for by letter of Attorney, dated Thursday next before the Feast of St. John, 19 Richard II., 1395, Nicholas, son and heir of Thomas Bernard, appointed John Raves (then one of the serjeants-at-mace of the town) to give possession of his lands to William Bysshopp and John Dycher. Drapers' Company's Evidences.

1290. { GALFRID RONDULF.
THOMAS COLLE. See page 3812.

Geoffrey Rendolf, described as of Newport, and a Burgess of Shrewsbury, was a benefactor to Buildwas Abbey in 1288, and then gave to that establishment a capital messuage in Bicton, near Shrewsbury. Edyth, his daughter, was resident in Shrewsbury 6 Edward II., 1312.

William Randulfe, in 1278, held 1 burgage of the town, at a rent of 4d., which was worth 4d. per annum. He also held two burgages of the Church of St. Chad, at a rent of 16d., which were worth 8s. per annum. Jointly with William Gogh he held another burgage of the town at a rent of 12d., which was worth 5s. per annum; and jointly with Nicholas Bonell he held one burgage of the town, at a rent of 12d., which was worth 4s. per annum. His son Geoffrey Rondulf, the bailiff of 1290, was second in order of the Theynesmen on the Roll of 1318. William and Geoffrey, sons of the said Geoffrey Rondulf, also appear as Burgesses on the Roll of 1318. Geoffrey Randulfe and William his son were M.P.'s for Shrewsbury.

1291. { JOHN FIL' ROBERTI, called also John Roberti. See
page 3814.

LAURENCE BORREY. He was, no doubt, one of the family mentioned on page 3786.

1292. { WILLIAM VAGHAN.
HUGH BERNARD.

They witness a Deed of this year transcribed in the Haghmond Chartulary.

1293. { JOHN ROBERTI. See page 3814.
JOHN GAMEL. See page 3772.

[p. 3818.]

Anno JOHN DE LODELAWE, junior.

1294. { RICHARD STURY. See page 3787. His name stands
first in a Deed of the Drapers' Company.

The family of Ludlow, whose pedigree will be found on page 879, were connected with the municipal affairs of Shrewsbury at a very early period. Thomas de Ludlow appears on the Roll of Burgesses in 1232, having been admitted in 1229, and he with his brother John held several burgages in the town in 1278. John de Ludlow, whose son John was the Bailiff in 1294, was also a burgage holder in 1278. The same John de Ludlow was the first person named on an early Tallage Roll of Edward the First's reign, and for a larger sum than any other person therein. His property was valued at £32, the two next in order, William Vaghan and John Gamel, were assessed upon 20 marks each. John de Ludlow (senior) was the first in order of the Theynesmen on the Roll of 1318, and several of his family are also recorded as Burgesses on that Roll. Subsequently the family rose to great distinction in the County of Salop, and one branch of it has since become ennobled. John de Ludlow, senior, served the office of Bailiff with Henry Borrey, who was Town Clerk in 1260. See p. 3800.

1295. { NICHOLAS YVE. See page 3775.
NICHOLAS DE PICHFORD.

On the Tallage Roll above mentioned Nicholas Yve is assessed for £6, and Nicholas de Pichford for 40s. Other members of the family of Pichford stand thus on the early records:—

Thurstan de Picheford. He in 1278 held one burgage of the Church of St. Alkmund, at a rent of 16d., which was worth half a mark.

Nicholas de Pichford, Bailiff in 1295, died prior to 1308. Had a burgage and lands situated on what is now called Swan Hill, in Shrewsbury.	Richard, son of Thurstan de Picheford on the Roll of 1318.	Hugh son of Thurstan de Picheford on the Roll of 1318. He in 1308 granted by deed to Roger Trunwyne and Joan his wife the burgage in Shrewsbury which had belonged to his brother Nicholas.
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Willian de Picheford Richard de Picheford. John de Picheford.

1296. { JOHN DE LA POLE. See page 3814.
HENRY DE WILDEGOS. See page 3813.
1297. { ROGER, son of WILLIAM PRIDE. See page 3771.
ROBERT LE TAYLOR. He is the 12th in order on the

Tallage Roll above mentioned, and by the name of Robert le Tailour is assessed for 40s.

[p. 3819.]

1298. { ANNO 3 THOMAS DE BIKE DON. See page 3814.

1298. { ALAN CLEMENT. See page 3767.

1299. { RICHARD son of RICHARD PRIDE. See page 3770.

1299. { GALFRID RONDULF. See page 3817.

1300. { WILLIAM DE UPTON.

1300. { THOMAS DE BIKE DON. See page 3814.

William de Upton, in all probability, derived his name from the adjacent ville of Upton under Haghmond, usually called Upton Magna. He is 10th in order on the Tallage Roll quoted on the preceding page, and was assessed for £4.

1301. { JOHN GAMEL. See page 3772.

1301. { THOMAS DE BIKE DON. See page 3814.

1302. { GALFRID RONDULF. See page 3817.

1302. { RICHARD BORREY. See page 3786.

1303. { WILLIAM VAGHAN. See page 3816.

1303. { JOHN GAMEL. See page 3772.

1304. { HUGH DE DONFOWE.

1304. { THOMAS DE BIKE DON. See page 3814.

The family of Dunfowe were numerous on our early Records, "Richard le Dunfowe, servant to Warin Goch," appears to have been the first of the name admitted a Burgess. He is on the Roll of 1268, and his Fine was 20s. A note has been subsequently placed against his name, stating that his grandson Hugh, son of Robert le Dunfowe, had paid all the arrears due from the said Richard, thereby proving that a Burgess claiming by descent could only sustain that claim when all Tallages, &c., due from his ancestors had been paid.

Hugh Donnevowe and Agnes his wife are named in a Roll of the Exchequer of Salop, 4 Richard II., 1380. They left three daughters and co-heirs, viz., Benedicta, the wife of Hugh de Acton, Joanna, the wife of William Newton, and Isabella, the wife of Richard de Ffranketon.

They stand thus on the Rolls:—

ARMS: Argent on a chevron between 3 cross crosslets fitchee S. 3 mullets pierced Or.

Richard le Dunfohe, senior, on Roll of 1268, —
as also William his brother.

Robert le Donfowe, held one burgage of the town in 1278, —
at a rent of 1*1/2*d., which was worth 4s. per annum.

Richard le Dun-
fohe, junr.

Hugh le Dunfowe, Bailiff, in 1304, 1313, 1315, 1318, 1320, 1326, — Margery.
1327, and 1329. 8th in order of the Theynesmen on the
Roll of 1318.

Reginald le Dunfowe, with his brother, on the Roll of 1318 as Burgesses	Thomas le Dunfowe, 1318, was of Shrewsbury, Merchant in 1348, as appears by the Court Roll of Stretton Manor in that year.	Hugh le Dunfowe, 1318 and 1337.	John le Dunfowe, 1318, a Burgess in 1373.	William le Dunfohe, 1318.
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Roger le Dunfowe. Born prior to 1373, and then recorded as a Burgess.

John le Dunfowe. Born prior to 1373, and then recorded as a Burgess.

[p. 3820.]

Anno { JOHN GAMEL. See page 3772.

1305. { SIMON DE STAFFORD. See page 3815.

1306. { SIMON DE STAFFORD. See page 3815.

1306. { WILLIAM LE PARMENTER. See page 3779.

1307. { THOMAS DE BIKEDON. See page 3814.

1307. { REGINALD PERLE.

The family of Perle appear on our earliest Records, and the following sketch of their descent will show that they attained considerable local eminence, and were for a long period connected with the town.

ARMS OF PERLE: Gules on a chevron Or between 3 leopards' faces also Or 3 mullets sable.

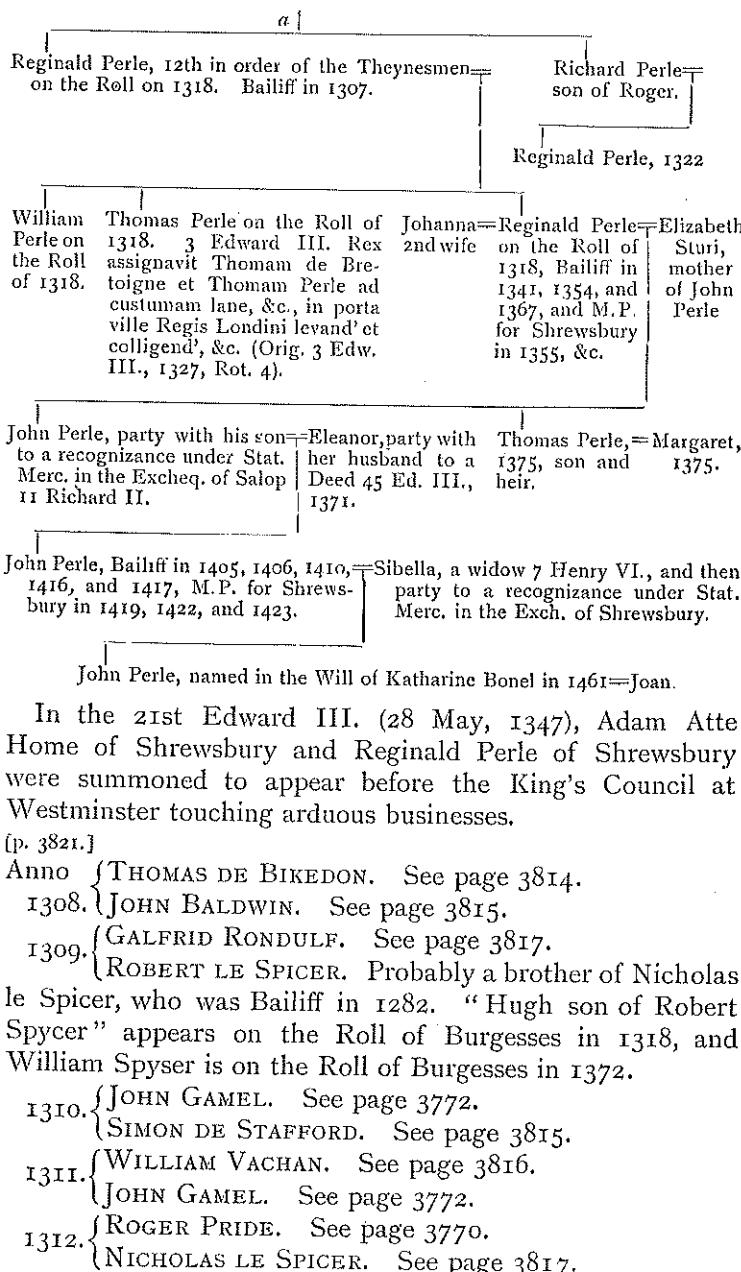
William Perle on the rolls of 1209 and 1220. —

William Perle, Junr., on the Rolls of 1209, 1220, and 1239. —

Peter Perle in 1278 held a burgage of the Church of St. Alkmund, at a rent of 3d., the value whereof was 5s. per annum.

Roger Perle in 1278 held a burgage of the Church of St. Alkmund, at a rent of 8d., which was worth 5s. per annum.

John Perle in 1278 held one burgage of the town, then waste, and one burgage built upon, at 3d. per annum, which were worth half a mark; he also held another burgage of the town, then waste, at 4d. per annum, which was worth 6d., and another burgage, then waste, of the Abbot of Haghmond, at a rent of 1*2/3*d. per annum, and of that value.



1313. { NICHOLAS LE SPICER. See page 3817.
 HUGH LE DUNFOWE. See page 3819.

1314. { NICHOLAS LE CHILD. Probably a son of Nicholas
 Infans, named on page 3774.
 HUGH LE DUNFOWE. See page 3819.

1315. { THOMAS DE BIKEDON. See page 3814.
 HUGH LE DUNFOWE. See page 3819.

1316. { ROGER PRIDE. See page 3770.
 NICHOLAS SPICER. See page 3817.

1317. { THOMAS VAGHAN. See page 3816.
 NICHOLAS IVE. See page 3775.

1318. { THOMAS DE BIKEDON. See page 3814.
 HUGH SON OF ROBERT LE DUNFOWE. See page 3819.

1319. { THOMAS DE BIKEDON. See page 3814.
 JOHN REYNER. See page 3766.

1320. { HUGH LE DUNFOWE. See page 3819.
 THOMAS LE FOREMON. By the name of "Thomas Formon" he is the first person on the Foreigners' Roll of the Guild Merchant in 1318. He was M.P. in 1343, and he was executor of Thomas Vaghan in 17 Edward II., 1322-3.
 [p. 3822.]

Anno { WILLIAM PARMENTER.¹ See page 3779.

1321. { JOHN REYNER. See page 3766.

1322. { GALFRID RONDULFE. See page 3817.
 JOHN BALDEWYN. See page 3815.

1323. The same.

1324. { JOHN REYNER. See page 3766.
 THOMAS COLLE, Junr. See page 3812.

1326. { HUGH LE DUNFOWE. See page 3819.
 JOHN LE WALSH. He was probably a native of Wales. *Le Walsh* would be the mode of describing the Welshman by a writer of those days (unless, indeed, as in some other cases *le* and *de* were used indiscriminately), and then *de Walsh* might be merely the contraction of *John de Walshale*, for "Robert de Walshale" (i.e., of Walsall), appears on the Roll of 46 Edward III., 1372, as a Burgess by descent).

¹ The published lists give William Pride as the colleague of John Reyner, but that is an error. The Court Roll of this year of office is still in the Exchequer, and shows that William Parmenter and John Reyner were the Bailiffs.

He is, however, on the Tallyage Roll of 1318 by the name of *John le Walch*, and "John *Walens*" de Willaston (i.e., Wolaston) is on the Foreigners' Roll of 1268.

"John le Waleys cognat" (i.e., kinsman) of Thomas Vaghan is on the Roll of 12 Edward II., 1318.

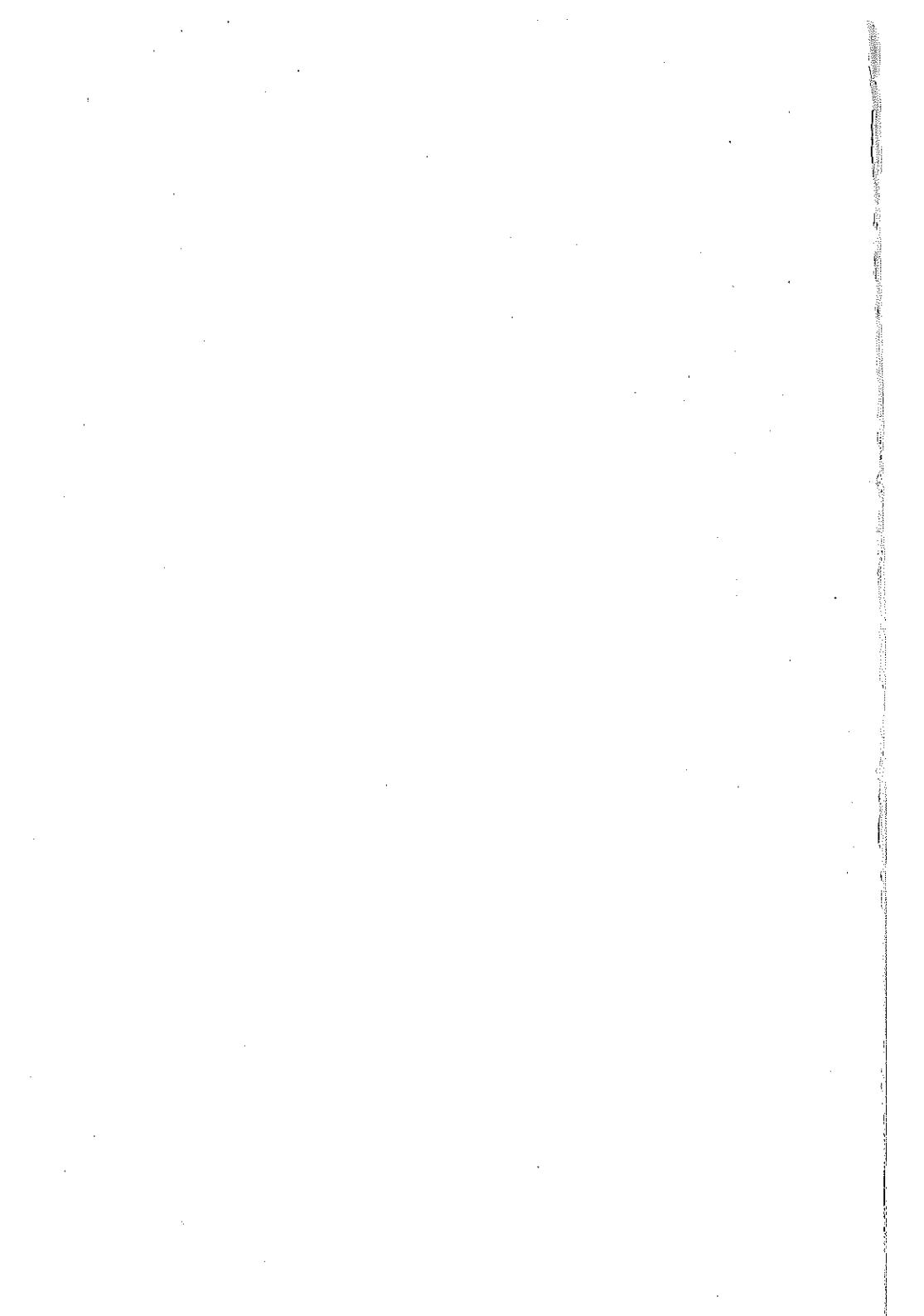
1327. The same.

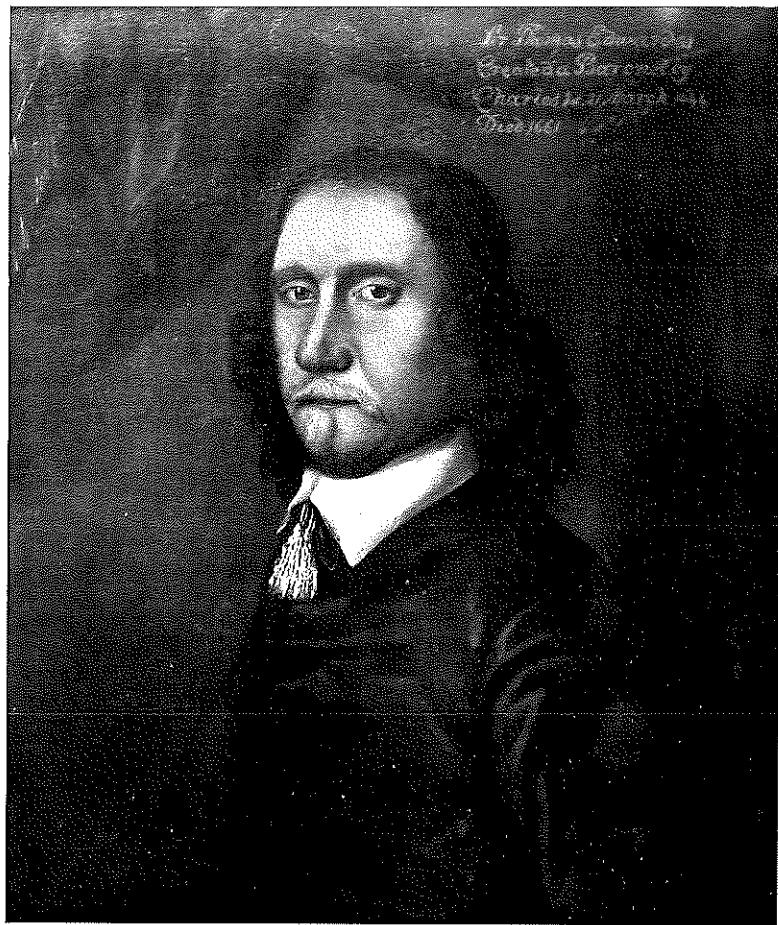
NOTES ON THE FOREGOING ACCOUNT OF THE PROVOSTS.

Page 164.—A careful search has been made at the Public Record Office, with the assistance of the officer in charge of the Round Search Room, for the Inquisition Quo Warranto of 7 Edward I. referred to by Morris; but this document is not to be found there. Nor is it to be found in the Calendar of the Shrewsbury Borough Records. Unfortunately, Morris does not state whence he obtained this Inquisition. Can any reader suggest where it can now be found. There are other Inquisitions Quo Warranto relating to Shrewsbury preserved amongst the Hundred Rolls in the Public Record Office, but none so early as 7 Edward I.

Page 184.—Miss Bateson, on further consideration, has modified her opinion that the law of the barony referred to in the Charter of King John prevailed at Meole Brace. She now suggests, and with greater probability, that "the Barony must mean those parts of the borough over which the Earl had had dominion more *eminent* (in the French sense) than he had had over the original nucleus of English burgesses, or over those to whom he had given the liberties of Breteuil. The Barony in that case might refer to all the outlying parts of the Hundred of Shrewsbury,—parts which had owed suit to his castle court and not to the borough court."

EDITORS.





H. H. HUGHES, PHOTO

SIR THOMAS EDWARDES, BART.

(From an original portrait at Nelly).

SEQUESTRATION PAPERS OF SIR THOMAS
EDWARDES, BARONET.

EDITED BY E. C. HOPE-EDWARDES.

THE following papers relating to the Sequestration of the estates of Sir Thomas Edwardes, Bart., after the Civil War, having recently been copied from the originals preserved at the Public Record Office, it has been thought that a sketch of his life would make a fit introduction to them.

The history of the war, as it affected Shropshire, has been already very fully given in these *Transactions* by Mr. W. Phillips in his articles editing the Ottley Correspondence preserved at Pitchford, and in other papers. This introduction only attempts to trace Sir Thomas's own circumstances before and during the war time and to lead up to his life by a short notice of his father and grandfather.

Owen & Blakeway's *Shrewsbury*, Webb's *Civil War in Herefordshire, &c.*, have been consulted. Mr. Phillips has kindly allowed me to use his printed and MS. copies of the Ottley letters,¹ and he and Mr. W. G. D. Fletcher have given me much help in verifying references. The illustrations are from photographs, that of Sir Thomas taken by Mr. H. Hughes from the original portrait,² that of Greete Court by Mr. W. S. Davies.

The pedigree drawn out and signed by John Salusbury de Erbystoke in 1675, and inscribed "Sr Francis Edward's his Pedigree,"³ brings the family through a long series of Welsh ancestors down to Tudor Trevor (died *circa* 948), to whom several Shropshire and Welsh families trace their origin.

¹ The three first letters from Sir Thomas Edwardes in this paper have already been printed in Mr. Phillips's articles. He also gives two from Thomas Edwardes of Kilheadre, Sir Thomas's cousin, viz., nos. 161 and 193.

² The portrait of Sir Thomas is possibly by Petrus Troucile, who painted the picture of the Ottley family, now at Pitchford, in 1636.

³ This pedigree came, with other papers, to Ellen Hester Mary Edwardes, only child of Sir Thomas Edwardes, 6th baronet in whom the 2nd line of baronets ended. She married J. T. Hope, of Netley.

In 1078 (according to the pedigree), they settled at Kilhendre, in Dudley, on the Welsh border, near Ellesmere, and they remained on the same spot till 1800. Kilhendre had then passed by marriage to the family of Morrall, who sold it in 1800, but retained one part, Plas Yolyn, where they still reside, and represent the elder branch of the Edwardes family. At the end of the 15th century, Edward ap John Davyd owned Kilhendre, and had three sons, of whom the third, Hugh, survived the others, and in time came into the property.

HUGH EDWARDES (Grandfather of Sir Thomas).

Hugh, son of Edward ap John Davyd of Kilhendre, by his wife Ankret, daughter and heiress of Edward ap Howel, was born in 1504. He was "the first of the family to drop the 'ap' and assume the patronymick of Edwardes."¹ He married Alice Keile (or Keyle) of Bakber, in Dorsetshire. He was first "of London, mercer," afterwards "of Shrewes-
berie." In 1549, "the King granted to Hugh Edwards and William Knight, both of London, mercers, ten messuages twenty six gardens and half a pigeon house, parcel of the late dissolved college of St Chad's." Either then or later the building of the College itself passed into his hands and became his residence. In 1551, "by the labor of Hughe Edwards of Salop & late of London mercer, and Master Richard Whyttaker one of the town baylyffs," a grant for founding Shrewsbury School was obtained from the King. Hughe and Richard are represented on the Great Seal of the School, kneeling to receive the Charter from King Edward VI. Under this grant, the bulk of the College tithes and property were appropriated to the foundation of the Grammar School. On the list of boys of the first year, 1563, appear the names of Timothy² and Thomas Edwardes, Hugh's two eldest

¹ *Shropshire Gazetteer*, Bagshaw.

² Timothy inherited Kilhendre; Thomas the Shrewsbury property. There is a picture of the old house at Kilhendre in Mrs Stackhouse Acton's *Castles and Mansions*. No picture exists of the College of St. Chad, though the buildings near the Church, in the old map of Shrewsbury, done for Lord Burleigh, now in the Museum, probably represent it. Owen and Blakeway (vol. ii.), describe it as "a gabled building of red stone adjoining St. Chad's churchyard, and joined to the Church by a cloistered gallery. It had a high wall and gateway with a tower, shutting it out from the street (now College Hill). One bit of the old red wall is left." Owen and Blakeway go on to describe the interior of the house, from the recollections of an old inhabitant of Shrewsbury.

children (Thomas, born in 1555, was then in his eighth year),

In 1562, Hugh was Warden of the Drapers' Company, and is put on their Roll as "Hugh ap Edwarde" for the last time. In 1569, he appears as "Mr. Edwardes," when "Mr. Baylyffes required to know what armoure every man had, and what able men to sarve the Quyne," and Hugh gives in his list among the rest. He is put down on the Subsidy Roll in 1571 as "Hugo Edwards, gen.," and pays viijs.

There is a brass to him and his wife at old St. Chad's, but the date of their death is not given. Several "Chrystenings" and burials of his children are on the register of St. Juliana's (1560—1569), so he probably resided many years in that parish.

In the Herald's Visitation of 1569, Hugh entered his pedigree as residing in the town. This is the first Visitation recorded for Shrewsbury, and only three people besides Hugh entered their pedigrees on this occasion.¹

THOMAS EDWARDÉS (father of Sir Thomas).

Thomas, Hugh Edwardes's second son was born in 1555, and educated at Shrewsbury School. He married Anne, daughter of Humphrey Baskerville, Alderman, of London.² His eldest child Lucia was born in 1593. Thomas inherited "The Colledge," and was living there in 1599, when he was one of the Towne Bailiffs. It is recorded in the MS. Chronicle of Shrewsbury, in the School Library, that he wished to escape the honours and duties of the office, and set up a claim to be exempt "upon the pryvylege of the howse he doth dwelle in beinge in tymes past a Colledge,"³ notwithstandinge, beinge a goode Gentleman, and at length purswadid, being made of love by his frynnds, he was content to take office for the yeare," but got a promise of future exemption. Another old Chronicle quoted in Owen and Blakeway's *Shrewsbury* says, that when Bailiff, "Mr. Thomas Edwardes refused to wear Scarlett and to use the accustomed feasting at Christmas," so he must have then inclined to Puritan views. When once in office, he seems

¹ Owen and Blakeway's *Shrewsbury*.

² Younger son of Sir Humphrey Baskerville of Eardisley Castle, Herefordshire.

³ The College remained in the family till 1752.

to have discharged its duties with some zeal, as it was in his year, 1599, that the Chronicle says, "the baylyves did diligently looke unto and ov'see the bakers and other artyfysers both in their assizes of breadd and other weightes and measures, for overcharging the poore, in more obstricter maner than heretofore." In his year too "was apoynted a cryar for the night time, to krye and call through the towne,"

"gyvinge all people knowledge of the clocks
to take heed of doors and locks
of fyer and candle light
and so byddynge them all good nigt."

"which is a goode order to avoid the dangers which m^t follow."

Thomas Edwardes purchased the Manor and advowson of Meole Brace from the Mackworths in 1597,¹ and some land at Houlston in Middle. In 1607, his wife died, leaving a daughter of 14 and several younger children.

In 1622, Thomas was High Sheriff of Shropshire, being then 66 years of age. In 1623, he entered his pedigree at the County Visitation.² He died in his 79th year in 1634, and is buried with his wife in the Chancel at Old St. Chad's. His death is entered in the register on "March 25, 1634, the right worshippfull Mr Thomas Edwardes was buried."

SIR THOMAS EDWARDES, BARONET.

Thomas Edwardes (afterwards Sir Thomas) was the third son of Thomas Edwardes, by his wife Anne Baskerville. Of his two elder brothers, Henry died young, and Humphrey³ (who afterwards sided with the Parliament) married Hester Pope of Wolstaston (sister of Roger Pope, his sister Lucia Ottley's first husband), and died without children. Thomas

¹ See "Manor of Meole Brace" in *Transactions* for 1896, by Rev. W. G. D. Flet her, for full details. It remained in the family till 1779, when Hester Edwardes, only child of Sir Francis, fourth baronet (in whom the first line ended) sold it to the Bather family. Hester married Lord Malpas, and was mother of the first Marquis of Cholmondeley.

² See Harl. Soc., vol. ii., pp. 172-3.

³ Humphrey, by his father's will (dealing only with his personal property), inherits an annuity of £100, and £500, but Thomas is left residuary legatee and sole executor; Humphrey also seems to have had a life interest in part of the Manor of Meole Brace, to revert to Thomas at his death. He was alive in May, 1649.

was born "about 1600" (Owen and Blakeway). His baptism is not registered in Shrewsbury, and his payment of a fee of 2s. when entered on the books of Shrewsbury School on March 5th, 1604-5, shows that he was not born in the town (Calvert's *Registers of Shrewsbury School*).

His mother died in 1607, when he must have been still a child; his father lived till 1634. After his education at Shrewsbury School, nothing more is recorded of him until his marriage¹ (probably 1633) with his first cousin once removed, Mary, daughter of Bonham Norton, Esqr., of Church Stretton (Sheriff in 1611), and of Jane his wife, née Owen of Condover. Mary Edwardes died in 1641, at the birth of her second child. Only her first child, Anne, survived her, who is mentioned as born in 1634, and who married Herbert Westfaling of Rudhall, Herefordshire, afterwards M.P. for Thetford. Mary is buried in old St. Chad's Church, where Sir Thomas erected a mural monument to her and his parents, with kneeling figures, coloured coats of arms of Edwardes, Baskerville, and Norton, and an inscription as follows:—

SACRVM MEMORIAE

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF THOMAS EDWARDES
ESQRE WHO HAD TO WIFE ANE ONE OF
YE DAVGHTERS OF HVMFREY BASKERVILE
OF LONDON, ALDERMAN, AND HAD ISSUE BY
HER 4 SONES AND 2 DAUGHTERS HENRY
HVMFREY THOMAS AND JONATHAN LUCIE
AND ALICE. HEE HATH DEVISED TO THE
CVRATE OF THIS CHVRCH 40 P.ANN' TO BEE
PAIED EVERY HALFE YEERE FOR EVER; 20
P.ANN' TO BEE GIVEN AT THE MARRIAGE OF
POORE MAID SERVANTS OF THIS TOWNE &
10 P.ANN' TO BEE DISTRIBUTED EVERY HALFE
YEERE FOR EVER UNTO THE POORE OF
THIS TOWNE. AND UNTO THE VICAR OF
MEOLE AND TO HIS SUCCESSORS FOR EVER

¹ Probably at Church Stretton, but the existing registers there do not begin till a later date.

THAT SHALL BEE RESIDENTS UPON THE SAME ALL THE TITHE PAY AND THE TITHE OF HOME CLOSES AT THE RENT OF 6^s 8^d P ANN'. HEE DIED MARCH 19th 1634, IN THE 79th YEARE OF HIS AGE. THIS STRUCTURE IS ERECTED IN MEMORIALL OF HIS PIETIE CHARITIE AND INTEGRITIE.

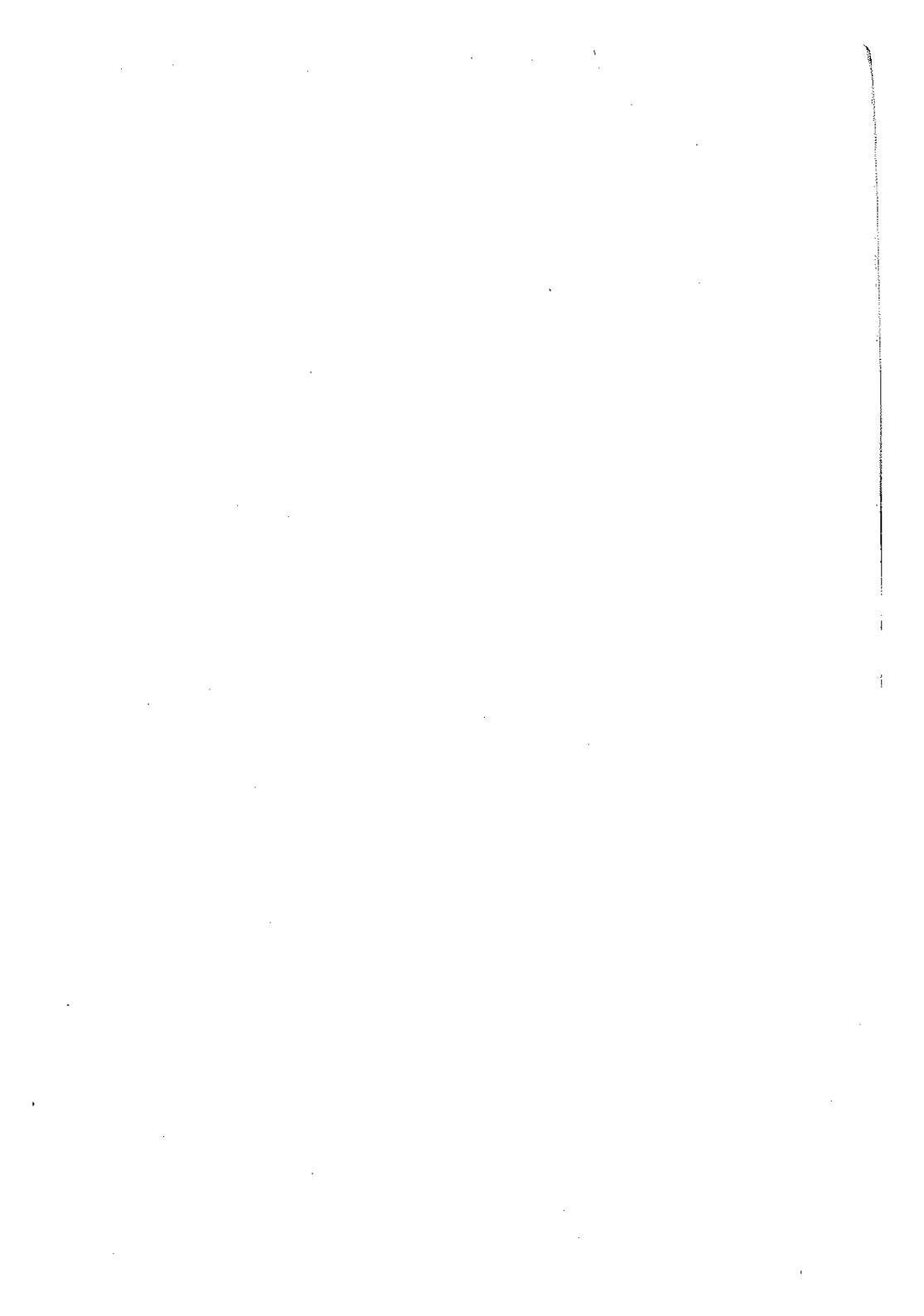
POST FUNERA VIRTVS

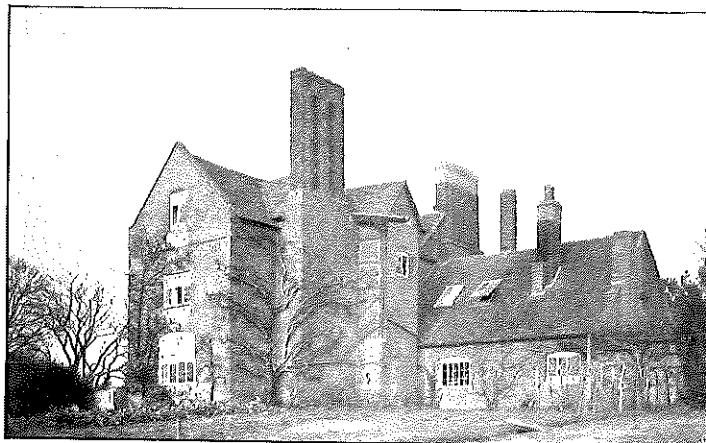
THIS MONUMENT IS ALSO BUILT IN MEMORIALL OF MARY ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF BONHA' NORTON ESQR., THE LATE AND MOST DEARE WIFE OF THOMAS EDWARDES. WHO DYED IN CHILD-BIRTH JVLY 18 1641, AND HER BODY WITH AN INFANT UNBORNE LIES INTERRED NEAR UNTO THIS PLACE IN EXPECTATION OF A GLORIOUS RESURRECTION. SHE HATH LEFT ISSUE OF HER BODY SURVIVING ONE ONLY CHILD AND DAUGHTER ANNE.

It is touching that while he must have spent much pains and money in thus perpetuating the memory of his wife and parents, at his own death (money being probably then very scarce in the family) it was unrecorded save in the parish register.

There is also a brass in the same Church to his mother and his grandparents, incised with kneeling figures, and the following inscription :—

HERE IN ASSURANCE OF A JOYFULL RESURRECTION LYETH THE BODYE OF ANN EDWARDES, LATE WIFE OF THOMAS EDWARDES OF SHREWSBURY ESQRE DAVGHTER OF HMFREY BASKERVILE ALDERMAN AND SOMETIMES ONE OF THE SHERIFES OF LONDON WHICH THOMAS AND ANN HAD ISSVE FOVRE SONNES AND TWO DAUGHTERS SHE DECEASED THE 12th OF NOVEMBER 1607 IN THE FEARE OF GOD AND PEACE OF CONSCIENCE ENDYNGE A HOLY LYFE WITH





W. S. DAVIES, PHOTO.

GREETE COURT, nr. Tenbury, Shropshire.

A HAPPY DEATH. IN THIS ILE ALSO LYETH
THE BODY OF HVGH EDWARDES GENT AND
ALICE HIS WYFE FATHER AND MOTHER
OF THE SAID THOMAS EDWARDES AND
IONATHAN ONE OF THE SONNES OF THE
SAID THOMAS AND ANN.

Jane Norton, widow of Bonham Norton, who survived her husband many years, left her daughter and son-in-law, Thomas and Mary Edwardes, her sole executors. Her will mentions all her children and their marriages. She died 1639-40, and Mary survived her mother only a year.¹

During Mary's life, Thomas Edwardes began and completed the purchase of Greete Manor and advowson from the Fox family. "Thomas Fox his trust for Greete to Thomas Edwardes & Mary his wief," bears date January 26th, 1639. There is also a lease of Hart Hall, one of the Greete farms, signed by Thomas Edwardes, and witnessed by Francis Ottley, Edward Brooke, and others, in 1641. The estate was at first about 800 acres, afterwards increased to about 1,200. He probably did not at once go to live there, as he appears to have been either at the College or at Stretton during the next few years.²

In 1642, Thomas Edwardes married again; his second wife was Cecily Brooke, also of Church Stretton, daughter of Edward Brooke; she survived him 17 years, and died in 1677, and is buried at St. Chad's (December 25th). They

¹ Bonham Norton's house is variously stated to have been the old manor house, now the Buck's Head Inn, and to have stood in the meadow in front of the present Rectory, and been taken down 60 years ago. It was he who obtained from James I. permission for Church Stretton to have a market and market house. There is a monument in Coundover Church, put there by his widow, to him and also to her father and brother, Thomas and Roger Owen.

² Greete Manor was owned in the 10th century by the family of de Grete or Greote (see Eyton's *Antiquities*), and eventually passed by marriage to the Foxes. Charles Foxe was sheriff in 1583. Greete Court (now a farm house) is of several dates; the part now standing is mostly of James the I.'s time. There is an older chimney stack, of great thickness, containing a small window (shewn in the illustration) which lights a little closet, probably a hiding place, one side of the chimney being a cul-de-sac shaft connected with the closet. This is very unusual. The very small church of rubble stone, and of great age, is close to the house. Sir Thomas left Greete to his second son, Thomas, whom he made his executor, and who inherited with other books his father's Bible with his autograph and list of children's names, now at Netley.

had 6 sons and 5 daughters, entered in the following order in Sir Thomas's Bible :—

Francis, born 1643, baptized May 13, at St. Chad's.

Mary & Elizabeth, twins, born 1644 (bap. Nov. 22, at St. Chad's).

Thomas, b. 1645, at Grete, baptized at Grete.¹

Lucia, b. 1647, at Grete.

Cecily

Benjamin

Herbert } [bap. Mar. 15, 1651-2, at Greete.]

Jonathan, bap. Oct. 3, 1653, at Grete.

Susanna

Brooke } dates torn off.

All but Brooke lived to grow up—only 4 of the sons had children—the 5 daughters died unmarried. The baptisms and burials of seven of these children are in the register of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury.

Cecily Brooke's father, Edward Brooke, was of the same family as the Brookes of Madeley.² The name appears in the Herald's Visitation of 1623. His mother was Francesca, d. of Edward and Cecily Leighton of Cotes (Stretton in le Dale), and as Sir Thomas mentions land at Coates, in Rushbury, near Stretton, as part of his estate at the Sequestration, Cecily may have inherited some of this property. Jane Norton in her will mentions Cecily Brooke, "Servant to my daughter Mary," and leaves her "ten pounds to make her a stock, to be set forward by her master and father and mother."

In 1642, the year of Thomas Edwardes's second marriage, his elder sister Lucia had been already some seventeen years the wife of Francis Ottley, afterwards Sir Francis.³ She had before been married to Roger Pope of Wolstaston (brother of Hester Pope, already mentioned), and been left a widow with one son, Roger. She was born in 1593, and was eight years senior to her second husband. They appear to have made The College, Shrewsbury, their town house, probably con-

¹ The earliest existing Greete register begins in 1725.

² H. Vaughan's paper in the *Transactions* on Gilhendref (Kilhendre).

³ He was Knighted in September, 1642; married 1624.

jointly with her father until his death, and with her brother later, their country house being Pitchford. Before the war troubles actually began, we may almost conclude that Thomas Edwardes had not taken any marked part in public affairs, and it may be that he did not till then declare himself on the King's side ; for the town of Shrewsbury was at first much less forward to embark in the Royalist cause than the county, and Thomas must have been essentially a Shrewsbury man. His father and grandfather had been prominent townsmen, and his father's property lay chiefly there and at Meole, close by. We may conjecture that Thomas, after his father's death, was much thrown with his brother-in-law, who shared his house, and that the strong views and energetic character of Francis Ottley had a very marked influence upon him, as upon the town in general. "We can scarcely err in attributing to Mr Ottley the rapid change of sentiment which supervened in Shrewsbury. For rapid it was in a great degree, and he was at this time an inhabitant of the town, residing in the College."¹

But when Thomas was once committed to the King's cause, he adhered to it till the end, with steadiness and devotion, in spite of much which might have deterred even one who had been born and brought up in a stronger party atmosphere than he had. In common with many others, he had much to bear ; hard tasks and offices were put upon him, the heads of his own party were often ready to blame him, and exact impossibilities ; he was called on to contribute beyond his means to the levies made on behalf of the King, so that, though his father had been a prosperous man, the end of the war found him with encumbered property and "desperate" debts ; while much of what was then left fell a prey at the Sequestration to the rapacity of the opposite side, and, between this Scylla and Charybdis, he must have come to almost absolute poverty. This was, of course, no unusual case ; and the financial aspect of the troubles was not the worst. More cruel still must have been the breaking up of all order and peace, and the separation and estrangement of families. The latter feature was very

¹ Owen and Blakeway's *Shrewsbury*.

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marked in Shropshire, from the curiously large number of families who had intermarried; this tendency to clanship being perhaps more strong in border counties than elsewhere. Thomas Edwardes belonged in truth to a divided house; his own sister and brother-in-law, Lucia and Francis Ottley, and his cousin Thomas Edwardes of Kilhendre, being, like himself, zealous and active Royalists; while on the other side, Colonel Mytton of Halston, who commanded the Parliamentary force at Wem, and marched to surprise Shrewsbury, was his cousin by marriage, and also his first wife's; Sir William Owen of Condover, his wife's first cousin and his own first cousin once removed, who "resided chiefly in Shrewsbury, kept up a constant communication with the parliamentary party at Wem, and offered them his house, a strong stone building three myles from Shrewsbury,"¹ and again, Thomas's own elder brother, Humphrey, joined the Roundhead party, had a seat in the long Parliament for 4 years, sat on the Commission which tried the King, and finally signed his death warrant.

It was made impossible for any one to remain neutral, after once the King had raised his standard in August, 1642, and the state of dire confusion and disorganization which soon became general, is almost hopeless for us, looking back from our own calm days, to take in or realize, though it is well we should attempt to do so, if only to deepen our thankfulness for the priceless blessing of "peace in our time."

On December 20, 1642, Thomas Edwardes signed the "Engagement and Resolution of the gentlemen of Salop to raise and maintayne troops for the King at their own charge;" and in the following February, 1642-3, he writes to his brother-in-law at The College, that he is busied with the raising of dragoons "in these parts," apparently from other letters, Stretton and its neighbourhood.

Noble Brother—This day I did meeete Mr Baldwyns to hasten the Kings hereild for raying of dragoons in these p'ts

¹ Thomas was grandson of Timothy, and first cousin once removed to Sir Thomas. It appears from letters among the Ottley papers that he was active in the exchange of prisoners.

² Webb's *Civil War in Herefordshire*. In *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, however, he is spoken of as a "firm adherent of Charles I."

and I understand by them that I'res came to Ludlow which being opened may discover Intelligence to & fro' London They are both forward & ready to serve theire King & Countrey; and if you will send them a deputation under hand & seal to authorise them and theire deputies they will presently undergoe the service and informe you of what is discovered in those parts. They do consider that you have a Comision from his ma'tie for what you doe this way, and if they may receive your deputation by Wensday next they will beginne upon Thursday next to execute theire plan; Mr Edward Baudewyne (our Captayne) dothe intreate you to assist him with an officer to exercise these dragoons if you know of one fitte for the service.—Thus with my loving respects to you and my goode Sister & Cousins I rest

Yor assured brother

THO. EDWARDES.

Feb. 3, 1642.

To the right wor^{ll} S^r ffrancis Ottley Kn't these present.

When in January, 1643-4, Prince Rupert assumed the command of the Royal army in Shropshire and the adjacent counties, Thomas Edwardes was still at Stretton, engaged now in the thankless and not always successful task of collecting levies of money and provisions from an already much impoverished neighbourhood.

Good Brother

This evening was brought before mee one William Phillips of Lentwardine who being tipling in this Towne and discovered to have the letters enclosed I examined him whence hee had these letters & he saith they came from the Lady Harley & were delivered him by a tenant of hers one Lokere that lyves in Lentwardyne, hee would not confess any more, but hee hath byn often noted to pass this Towne as a comon Intelligencer from that Castle into these parts. Hee would fayne have intreated mee to open these letters, but seeing to who they are directed I would not adventure of my selfe to doe it, but have sent him & the letters unto you not doubting of your Vigilancy to advise with Sir Rch: Lee Sir Jo: Weld or others what to doe with them and also

knowing your power to bee farre above myne in this *case* & to your wisdome I send him and them, being

Your brother assured to serve you
Stretton May 10
1644.

THO: EDWARDES.

To the right wor^{ll} Sir Ffrancis Ottley Kn^t Governor of the Towne of Shrewsbury these present.

At the close of the year, he was made High Sheriff of the county for 1644, succeeding Henry Bromley, Esqr., in that office. But this burdensome distinction increased his difficulties and obligations, for Prince Rupert had now a large force scattered about this and the neighbouring counties, and it was the High Sheriff's disagreeable duty to plunder (for it could be called by no other name) for the support of the troops; and the doing so in his own neighbourhood, and amongst his own poor and much oppressed friends, and their tenants and dependants, must have been a most distasteful business. "The difficulty of feeding his (Prince Rupert's) cavalry, to which he always paid most attention, gave rise to much spoil. On one of his journeys through Shropshire, he found that Edwards of Church Stretton, between Shrewsbury and Ludlow, the loyal Sheriff of that county, had continued remiss in collecting his levies of money. The assessment laid upon Salop was £9,000. Edwards had been complained of before. Nine troops were quartered within a little distance. There came a warrant to him to send on the morrow to head-quarters £500 and such provisions as he could raise, and non-compliance was threatened as usual with displeasure & plunder. All his efforts failed to make up the amount. A hundred Musketeers were accordingly ordered to his house¹ and we are told carried the threat into execution." (Webb's *Civil War in Herefordshire*, quoted from *Perfect Occurrences*, August 16th to 22nd, 1644, and *London Journal*, August 21st, 1644).² Some gracious treatment was certainly his due, after such rude tests of his devotion to the cause.

¹ Probably the Bonham Norton house at Stretton.

² In "Calendar of State Papers," occurs in 1644, June 27th? Petition of the High Sheriff and gentry of Salop to the King. The distressed condition of this county is such, the rebels having so great power in it and in the adjacent parts,

On February 12, 1644-5,¹ the King conferred a Baronetcy on him, and probably at the same time gave him the ring with his portrait, which is still preserved in the family. Doubtless where these marks of favour were conferred, they told heavily against the recipients when the day of reckoning came, and partly explain the enormous and cruel fine levied by the Parliament on Sir Thomas's estates. His year of office over, he must have been glad to resign it, and Sir Francis Ottley succeeded him, resigning at the same time the Governorship of Shrewsbury, which he had found of late an extremely difficult post, hampered as he was by the shortness of public money to meet the payments for which he was continually importuned. His subsequent fortunes have been detailed in the "Ottley" articles by Mr. W. Phillips.²

Probably Sir Thomas was not in Shrewsbury when, on February 22, 1644-5, it was surprised and taken by the Parliamentary army. His family appear to have been living at Greete during these disturbed times, and no doubt he was sometimes there with them. He writes in January, 1645-6, to Sir Francis, dating from Ludlow (5½ miles from Greete).

Sir

ffor your busines w'th Devillier as I tould you in my last soe I might iterate his neglect. I have solicited daily to have his warrants sent forth, but to this Hower cannot gett them, hee shuffles it to the Go^r that hee doth oppose them as a hinderance of his contributons, and yet I call upon him, and have promised that hee will Collect the money and use the first that comes in ; you shalbee assured of Intelligence.

that the money which possibly may be raised out of this county cannot in its proportion sufficiently supply the necessary charges of the army now under Prince Rupert, and the sum required, £4,410 being greater in all probability than this county can afford in money or plate, we pray your Majesty to give order that the moneys required from the gentry of this county by Privy Seal and Royal letters, may be assigned to Prince Rupert for support of the army in these parts, with power to moderate the sums required from persons who shall appear unable to bear it, and to impose the deficit on other persons of ability in that county, to whom no Privy Seals or Royal letters are directed ; also that his Highness may take the same partly in provisions

¹ Salmon's *Chronological History*, quoted by Webb, vol. ii., page 72, but on the portrait the date given of the Baronetcy is March 21, 1644.

² He was not in Shrewsbury when it was taken. He died in London, September, 1649, aged 48, and left three sons and a daughter. His wife survived him.

I know you have heard Counj'tures of the party which were at Pitchford and those parts; Mary Griffiths hath byne w'th mee, and shee will give you an account of her & my endevors on your behalfe; I lately sufferd from Bromcroft Castle, the Lo: deliver us out of the hands of these oppressors. With my hearty respects to my good sister & sweete cousins & my blessing to my daughter I rest

Yor brother & servant

THO: EDWARDES.

Ludlow, Jan' 22,

1645.

ffor S^r ffrrancis Ottley
Knt high Sheriffe of
Shropshire these

But before the investment of Worcester by the Parliament in May, 1646, he had "deserted his dwelling and joined the Royalist forces," and he was in Worcester at the surrender, July 23, 1646. This was practically the end of his soldiering. The Sequestration of his estates soon followed, and on August 14-15, he had taken the Negative Oath, and petitioned the Sequestration Commissioners as a delinquent. As to the treatment he received at their hands, the papers which follow speak for themselves; the fine of £2,060 which they imposed was certainly an exceedingly heavy one in proportion to the size of his estates. In 1652, the matter of the Composition was finally wound up, and his deeds and papers returned to him, and during the remaining eight years of his life, he probably divided his time between the seclusion of Greete, and the College at Shrewsbury. Three more children were born to him after 1652, one certainly at Greete.¹ He died April, 1660, just a month before the Restoration, and was buried April 27th, at St. Chad's. As Parliament did not acknowledge the titles conferred by Charles I., after he left Whitehall in 1640, Thomas appears more often without the "Sir" than with it; but his death is registered at St. Chad's under the name of Sir Thomas. His son obtained the formal patent from Charles II., in 1678, with a clause of

¹ A sheet of hammered iron used as a hearthstone, which was brought from Greete to Nettley has on it T C (Thomas and Cecily Edwardes) 1652.

precedence before all Baronets subsequent to 1644. Of his five sons, Francis, the eldest, 17 years of age at his father's death, was the second baronet.¹ He was a Colonel of Foot in the service of King William in Ireland, and died there in 1690, aged 47.² Thomas, the second, was a lawyer, and inherited Greete; he married Mary, daughter and heiress of John Heynes of Netley. Herbert, died unmarried in 1721, and is buried at Shrewsbury. Benjamin, in Holy Orders at St. Bartholomew the Less in London, his children died unmarried all but one daughter, who married Nathaniel Barnard of Shepton Mallet. Jonathan, in Holy Orders, was Rector of Westbury, and also of Meole Brace; he died 1705, and is buried at Shrewsbury. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Bray of Marton. Three of the sons in turn, Francis, Thomas, and Jonathan,³ carried on the Baronetcy, the descendants of the two latter succeeding on the failure of heirs male to their elder brothers. One daughter, Mary, lived to a great age in Shrewsbury; her will is dated 1720.

The following letter is the latest in date of Sir Thomas's writing:—

Most deare Sister

These turbulent tymes have hindered my writing to acknowledge my deepe Ingagement for my dere Friend (Mr Turner)⁴ And in his passage from you calling upon mee, hee lost no tyme to relate unto mee the severall passages of his happiness to bee at your house, and concluded that hee should not bee at rest untill hee had studied a way to express a Reall Gratitude: And if it pleased God to give him his liberty I am most assured y^t wilbee the first worke hee doth. However I stand him pledge and shall never forgett you^r kindness unto him: It doth not a little trouble my wife and mee that the opportunity of serving you and my Lady Lettice with our honoured cousins at poore Grete is delayed, and that these unhappy days & approaching winter doe

¹ He married Elioner, daughter of Sir George Warburton of Arley, Cheshire.

² H. Vaughan, Esq., in his account of the family says Sir Francis was member for Shrewsbury from 1685 to 1689.

³ It became extinct in August, 1900, by the death without children of Sir Henry, tenth baronet, the last surviving descendant of Jonathan in the male line.

⁴ Afterwards Sir Edmund Turner of Lincolnshire.

threaten a continuance of our defured hopes. But to possess ourselves with patiance is a jewell without compare for these tymes: I shall noe further inlarge than to present our service unto your good selfe the Lady Lettice & our honoured nephews & subscribe myself

Your brother to serve you



Grete 7ber 30.

1651.

To his much honoured sister the Lady Lucie Ottley¹ at Pitchford these p'sent.

SEQUESTRATION PAPERS.

No. I.—*Sir Thomas Edwardes's Petition to the Committee for Compounding.*

Aug. 15, 1646, Sir Thomas Edwards, Bart., of Greet, co. Salop, compounds for delinquency in being a Commissioner of Array for the King. Surrendered at Worcester.

G. 157. No. 764.

To the ho^{ble} Comitt^{ee} for Compounding with Delinquents. The humble Petition of Sr Thomas Edwards Knt. Baronett. Sheweth,

That your Petition was a Com'ission^r of Array for his Mat^y in the County of Salopp and did desert his dwelling house and adhered to the fforces raysed ag^t the Parliam^t and that hee went to Worcester and there remained untill that Citty was surrounded for w^{ch} his offences he conceiveth himself vnder the Notion of a Delinq^t.

And therefore humbly prayeth that hee may bee admitted to a moderate Composition for his error according to the value of the estate to the end hee may free the same out of sequestration.

And hee shall pray &c,

THO. EDWARDS.

Rec^d. 15 August 1646 Referred to the Sub-Comittee. Oath 15th August.

¹ Lucia Ottley had become a widow about two years before.

No. II.—*A Particular of the Estate of Sir Thomas Edwardes.*

G. 187. No. 769.

A Perticuler of ye estate of me Sr Thomas Edwards of Greete
in the County of Salopp for w^{ch} I only desire
to Compound.

That I am seized in ffee to me and my heires in possession
of and in Two certen houses called Newton ffarme wth
seuerall Lands therevnto belonging lying and being in the
parish of Brace Meele in the County of Salopp of the cleere
yerely value before these troubles £94.

That I am seized of a like estate to me and my heires in
possession of and in a certen house and of and in certen
Lands lying and being in the said parish of Brace Meele and
places adiacent in the County aforesaid of the cleere yerely
value of fiftty Twoe Pounds.

That I am also seized of a like estate of and in certen
houses and Gardens lying and being in the Townes and
Suberbs of Shrewsbury in the County of Salopp of the cleere
yerely value of £83.

That I am likewise seized of a like estate of and in a
certen ffarme called Coates lying and being in the parish of
Rushbury in the said County of the cleere yerely value of
£80.

Also a like estate of and in a certen house and Lands lying
and being in the parish of Woostenstone in the said County
of the cleere yerely value of £20.
out of w^{ch} is issuing a Rent of 10^s per an. payable to ye
cheefe Lord for euer for w^{ch} I craue to be allowed.

That I am likewise seized in ffee to me and my heires in
possession of and in a house wth certen Lands thereunto
belonging lyinge and beinge in the parish of Middle in the
said County of the cleere yerely value of fflowerten pounds,
out of w^{ch} is issuing and paid for ever £10 per ann. to the
poore of ye Towne of Shrewsbury and also £2 per ann. to the
Curate of St. Chads Church in the said Towne and one
pound per ann towards the marriage of poore maid servants
in the said Towne for euer for w^{ch} I craue to be allowed.

That I am seized in ffee in Reuersion after the decease of
my Brother Humphry Edwards of and in part of the

Mannor of Brace Meele wth appurtennes therevnto belonginge lying and beinge in the said parish of Brace Meele in the County aforesaid of the cleere yerely value of £203.

That I am seized in ffee to me and my heires in possession of and in the Mannor of Greete wth appurtennes thereunto belonginge lyinge and beinge in the seuerall parishes of Greete and Burford in ye said County of the cleere yerely value of £100 whereof in old rent £3 „ 17^s. 4^d.

That I am owner and possessor of a personall estate in good and bad debts as followeth (Vizt.)

Owing me from S^r Thomas Scroten Knt. late deceased Vpon Mortgage £1550 wth Mortgage is forfeited and the debt desperate.

from John Penleston Esq. by bond	...	£500
from William Pember by bond	...	200
from Rich Riddly Gent by bond	...	100
from Symond Edwards Esq by bond	...	70.

In bad debts as followeth

John Rea by Mortgage w th is forfeited	...	300
Tymothy Littleton by bond	...	100
Rober Heighway and others by one)		£
entire bond	...	100
Mary Kinaston wdow by bond	...	100
Henry Wareing by bond	...	160
And also in small debts owing from seuerall persons by bond and otherwise	...	50.

That I owe and am indebted to ye persons hereafter menconed vizt.

To Thomas Ottley by bond	...	800
To John Lutw ^{ch} by bond	...	150
To Robert Betton by bond	...	100
To John ffloyd gent by bond	...	100
To Richard Studley Gent.	...	100
To Charles Bennion by bond	...	200
To one Robert Broughton Gent. by bond...		58

That there is charge vpon me by the will of my late ffather the sume of the sume of £20 to one Willyam Duckett. Gent.

Also I am charged by the will of one M^{rs} Jane Norton being executor of her last will and testam^t to satisfie and pay

£100 to one Jane Browne as a Legacy bequeathed to her from the said Jane Norton.

And I am also charged by the will of the said Jane Norton for the paym^t of £500 w^{ch} is putt forth for the raying of £1000 for ye benefitt of the younger Children of Henry Bonham deceased against they come to age.

I craue to bee allowed £40 per ann. payable to one Joseph Offley Gent. dureinge his Naturall life as by the will appeareth and w^{ch} charged by the said will of my ffather.

I Craue also to be allowed £5 per ann. payable by the will of the said Jane Norton to one Sarah Preene widdow during her Naturall life, and also one Pound per ann. during the life of 2 daught^{rs} of one Roger ffipps All w^{ch} will appere by the said will, and one pound more per ann. for the mainteynance of a Church Window in the parish of Stretton.

This is a true and iust particuler of all my estate reall and personall for w^{ch} I only desire to Compound to free it out of Sequestration and doe submitt vnto and vndertake to satisfie such ffine as by the Committee for Compounding wth delinquents shall be imposed and sett to pay for the same in order to ye freedome and discharge of my person and estate.

THO. EDWARDS.

No. III.—*Certificate that Sir Thomas Edwards took the Covenant, 14 August, 1646.*

G. 187. No. 765.

These are to certifie that S^r Thomas Edwards of Greet in the County of Salop Baronet, did freely & fully take the Nationall Covenant and subscribe ye same.

Upon the ffourteenth day of August 1646 The sayd Covenant being administered unto him according to order by me.

WILL'M BARTON,
Minister of John Zecharies,
London.

Probat est.

No. IV.—*The Committee's statement of his delinquency and estate.*

G. 187. No. 759.

Thomas Edwards of Greete in the County of Salop Esqr.

His de inquency that he was a com^r of Array for his Mat^{te} in the County of Salopp and did disert his dwellinge howse and adhered to the fforces raised against the Parliam^{te} he was in Worcester when it was surrendered to the Parliam^t and craves the benefit of those articles.

He hath taken the Nationall Couenant, before William Burton Minister of John Zacharies the 14th of August 1646 and the Negative Oath heere the 15th of August 1646.

He compounds vpon a particuler deliuered in under his hand by which he doth submitt to such ffine &c. and by which it doth appere.

That he is seized in ffee to him and his heires in possession of and in certaine Lands and Ten'ts lyinge and beinge in the townes and ffields of Brace Meele Shrewsbury Rushbury Wostenstone, Middle, Greete, and Burford all particularly menc'oned in the particuler of his Estate to amount vnto in yeerly rent £439 2^s , 8^d.

That there is to remaine and come vnto him and his heires after the decease of Humphrey Edwards his brother Parte of the Mannor of Brace Meele, with other lands and Ten'ts to the same belongings lyinge and beinge in the parish of Brace Meele in the said Countye of the yerely value before theis troubles £203.

That he is seized in ffee to him and his heires in possession of and in certaine old rents issueinge out of certaine lands and ten'ts in Greete and Burford in the said County of the yeerely value of £3 , 17^s , 4^d.

That there is oweinge vnto him by mortgadges and good debts particulerly menconed in the particuler of his estate amountinge vnto the som'e of £2420.

In bad debts £720.

That he is endebted himselfe £1508. Reserved to the sub comittee to examine the particuler & present the fine stated at a sixt 10 March 1647.

Jo' LEECH

Hee craves to be allowed £10 per ann. paid for ever to the poore of the Towne of Shrewsbury chardged vpon his said lands in the parish of Middle aforesaid as by his Affidauit, and £2 per ann. for euer givin out of his said Lands to the Curate of St. Chaddes Church in the said Towne and £1 per

ann. for cuer giuen out of his said lands towards the marriadge of poore maid servants in the said towne for cuer, as by his affidauitt, and the last Will and Testam^{te} of Thomas Edwards dated the 10th Junii 1634 appeares.

He craues to be allowed £40 per ann. an Annuitye payable to one Joseph Offley gen. duringe his naturall life chardged upon his said Lands by the Will of his said ffather

£5 per ann payable to one Sara Preene widdowe duringe her Naturall life, and £2 per ann. duringe the life of two daughters of one Roger Phipps and £1 per ann. for the maintenance of a Church Windowe in the parish of Stretton, all demised by the last Will and Testam^{te} of Jane Norton to be paid out of the personal estate aforesaid, as by the last will of Jane Norton dated 5 Nobris 1639 appears.

17bris 1645.

JEROM ALEXANDER

D. WATKINS

fine is at Moyety
£5000.

No. V.—*Extract from the Will of Thomas Edwards of Salop, dated 10 June, 1634.*

G. 187. No. 775.

In testamento siue Ultima Voluntate Thome Edwards nup' de Salop gen' desc' geren' dat' decimo die mensis Junii Anno d'ni 1634 penes et signum Cur. Prerogat'e Cantuar' remanen' et Reg'rum Extract' inter alia in codem continetur vt sequitur. Vizt.

I doe hereby in performance thereof will & devise one yearlie some of Twentye shillings of lawfull English mony to bee payd by mine heires and Assignes for ever accordinglie And I doe alsoe will & devise ffortye shillinges yearlie which I haue many yeares past given and paid the Curate of the parish Church of St. Chadd in Shrewsburye to bee likewise payd for ever yearelle vnto the Curate of the said parishe Church of St. Chadd in Shrewsbury for the tyme beinge and his successors att the ffeastes of St. Michaell th' archangell and th' anunciac'on of the Blessed Virginne Marye by equall porc'ons the first payment thereof to continue in paym^t att

such of the said feastes as shall first happen after my decease. And further I doe will & devise the som'e of Tenne pounds yearlie to bee likewise paid for ever and distributed halfe yearelye by equall porc'ions by my heirs and Assignes to & amongst the poore people of Shrewsburie for the tyme beinge.

And if my kinsman Joseph Offley shalbe in my service att the tyme of my deccase Then I doe Give & devise vnto him One Annuytie or yearlie rent of ffortye poundes for and duringe his Naturall life to bee p'd halfe yearly by equall porc'ons.

Exam'at' JO LEECH.

No. VI. *Sir Thomas Edwardes' Statement of his Liabilities.*

G. 187. No. 767.

Thomas Edwards of Greete in the County of Salopp Baronett maketh oath that he payeth an Annuity of fforty Pounds per Ann. to one Joseph Offley during his Naturall life and also £13 per ann. for charitable vses for the Towne of Shrewsbury for euer and also £5 per an. to one Sara Preene during her Naturall life and that hee payeth a Rent of 10^s per ann. out of his lands parish of Westonstowe for euer And further he payeth £2 yerely for pious and charitable vses to the parish of Stretton in the said County of Salopp during the lifes of younger Children of one Roger ffipps Whereof £1 per ann. is for the mainteyning of a Church Window in the said parish of Stretton.

And further deposeth that he is ingaged by will for the paymt of one hundred pounds to one Jane Brown Spinstre when she cometh to age and £20 to one William Duckett Gent, and that he standeth ingaged by will to pay £500 for the younger Children of Henry Vaughan Esq. deceased when they come to age.

THO. EDWARDS
Jur. 19 die Augusti 1646

JOHN PAGE.

No. VII. *The Committee's revised statement of his Estate.*

G. 187. No. 761.

According to yo^r order of the 10th of March 1647 vpon the Peticon of Thomas Edwards of Greet in the County of

Salop Esq. for reducing his fine from a moiety to a Sixth, we have examined the Particular and doe finde That the Compounders estate in ffee is of the yearly value of £439 2^s 8^d ffor w^{ch} his fine was sett at a moiety at £2363 w^{ch} reduced to a Sixth wilbe £1317 8^s 0^d.

A Reuerc'on in ffee after a life of £203 per an. ffor w^{ch} his fine was sett £719 10^s w^{ch} reduced to a Sixth will be £304 10^s.

Old Rents in ffee £3 17^s 4^d ffor w^{ch} his fine was sett at £60 w^{ch} reduced to a Sixth will be £34 16^s

His debts were £2420 ffor w^{ch} his fine was £1200. Reduced to a Sixth will be £403 6 8.

The whole fine was £5233 10^s

But there was deducted £233 10^s And fine remayned £5000.

W^{ch} reduced as before to a Sixth the fine will be £2060 0 0

Whence deducting for the allowances £112 10^s

The fine will remayne £1947 10^s 8^d.

D. WATKINS.

9 June 1648

Jo. READINGE

Fine at a sixt £2060.

No. VIII.—*Extract from the will of Jane Norton, dated 5 November, 1639.*

G. 187. No. 777.

In Testamento siue Ultima Voluntate Janæ Norton nuper de Church Stretton in Com' Saloppe vid' defunct' geren' dat' quinto die mensis Nouembris Anno D'ni 1639 penes Reg'rum Curie Prerogat'e Cant' remanen' et inde extract' inter alia in eodem continetur provt sequitur vizt.

Item I give & bequeath two Messuages Burgasses and Tenements of Brown and Scotte to the said Thomas Edwards and Mary his wife and the heirs of the Mary, the same beinge now att the yearelie Rent of Tenne pounds. The said Thomas Edwards and Mary and the heires of the said Mary payinge yearelie out of the same Tenements siue pounds, To my Kinswoman Sarah Preene during her life att the vsuall feasts by equall porcons tenne

pounds whereof is in satisfaction of a Legacy to her bequeathed by Justice Owen my father allowinge alsoe and payinge out of the said Tenements yearlie the so'me of xx^s for keepinge in repaire the west windowe and seates adiogninge in the west end of the said Church of Stretton (w^{ch} yt pleased God to giue me leave to build) And the over plus & Residue of ye said xx^s yf any bee, to bee payd yearlie to the vse of the poore there for ever. And alsoe I Give & bequeath to Roger Phipps two daughters the one called Mary beinge blinde the other called Grace beinge dumbe Tenne shillings a pece to bee payd them & either of them yearlie duringe their seuerall liues out of the premises in Shrewsburye by the said Thomas Edwards & Mary his wife & the heires of the said Marye.

Exam. Jo. Wood.

No. IX. Discharge of the Assessment upon Sir Thomas Edwards, 21 Feb., 1650.

A 10. f. 37.

21 febri. 1650.

Whereas by order of the Comiss^{rs} of the 14th of febri. instant Sr Thomas Edwards of Creet in the County of Salopp was required to pay to M^r Dawson Trer. the some of Twenty pounds over and above one hundred pounds levyed by the Com^{is}rs of Sequestracons in the said County out of his estate in satisfac^{ion} for his Assessment for his 20th part And forasmuch as the said Sr Thomas Edwards hath paid in the said some of Twenty Pounds accordingly It is thereupon ordered that the Assessment of ffive hundred Pounds upon him for his twentieth part be and is hereby discharged And all seizures Sequestrations and penalties incurred upon his estate for non payment of the said Assessment be and are hereby taken off and discharged And hereof the Com^{is}rs of Sequestrac^{ons} in the County of Salop and all others are to take notice.

No. X.

A. 5. 301.

Oct. 26, 1647.

Tho. Edwards of Greete in Com. Salop £500.

No. XI.

A. 71. f. 76.

May 14, 1647.

Thomas Edwards of Greete in com. pd., £500, 0, 0.

No. XII.—*Order for his discharge on paying £20 more,*
14 February, 1650.

A. 10. f. 9.

14 February 1650.

In the case of S^r Thomas Edwards of Greet in the County of Salop concerning Greet an Assessment vpon him for his twentieth part vpon hearing of M^r ffarwell of Councill for the said Sir Thomas alledging that the sd S^r Thomas Compounded at Goldsmiths Hall for his Delinquency in persuance of the votes of Parliam^t of the 21th of March 1648. And for that the Commissioners of Sequestrac^{ons} in the County of Salopp have levyed the some of one hundred pounds out of his Estate by virtue of o^r order. It is ordered that the said S^r Thomas Edwards paying to Mr Dawson our Trer. the some of Twenty pounds more within fourteen dayes and enteing his acquittance wth the Audit^{rs} shall then haue a full discharge of and from his said Assessment for his 20th part.

No. XIII. *Oath that one Joseph Offley is living,* 22 August,
1646.

G. 187. No. 773.

S^r Thomas Edwards of Greet in the County of Salop Baronett maketh oath that Joseph Ofley menc^{on}ed in the will of Thomas Edwards Esq. deceased the depon^{ts} father was his meniall serv^t att the time of his decease, w^{ch} said Joseph Ofley is yett living for anything this depon^t knoweth to the contrary

THO. EDWARDS

jur. 22 die Augusti 1646,

JOHN PAGE.

UU

No. XIV. Sir Thomas Edwards is fined at a Moiety, £5000, September 16, 1646.

G. 3, p. 236.

16 September, 1646.

Thomas Edwards of Greete in Com' Salop Esq^r 5000
Att a Moyety.

No. XV. His Fine reduced to one-sixth, £2,060, May 8, 1649.

G. 6, p. 30.

1 May, 1649.

Tho. Edwards of Greett to be heard vpon fridday next and
Humph: Edwards to have notice of it.

P. 34.

4 May, 1649.

S^r Tho. Edwards to be reduced

from $\frac{1}{2}$ to a sixt.	In fee	... 439	„ 2	„ 8	317	„ 8	„ 0
In Reuersion	...	... 203	„ 0	„ 0	304	„ 10	„ 0
Ould Rents in fee	...	... 3	„ 17	„ 4	34	„ 17	„ 0
Debts due to him	...	2420	„ 0	„ 0	403	„ 6	„ 8

Fine at $\frac{1}{6}$ and noe more

Reven to be granted fine is £2060.

No. XVI. Fine Paid and Estate discharged.

G. 7, p. 34.

4 March, 1649.

Thomas Edwards Comitat' Salop. Discharges granted.

No. XVII. He begs an Order to the County Committee to deliver up his Deeds and Evidences taken by the Sequestrators at Shrewsbury. Has paid his whole fine. Aug. 4, 1652.

G. 83, p. 536.

To the hono^{ble} Com^{rs} for Compounding &c.

The humble Petic'on of Thomas Edwards of Greete in the
County of Salop Esq.

Sheweth

That when your Pet^{rs} estate was first sequestred his
evidences and other wrightings were then taken by the

sequestrators of the Towne of Shrewsbery into their possession and keeping. That yo^r Pet^r hath compounded for his delinquency & estate & hath payd the whol fyne ymposed and hath since demanded his sayd deeds & wryghtings of the sayd sequestrators who are willing to deliuer them vnto yo^r Pet^r so as they may haue yo^r hono^{rs} order for the doing thereof.

He therefore prayeth yo^r order, That accordingly his deeds & other his wryghtinges may be deliuered vnto him.

And he shall pray &c.

THO. EDWARDS.

4 Aug. 1652.

rec^d 3 July 1652.

That ye Com^{rs} do deliuer
the same paying such moderate
satisfacc^{on} for the lying and
remouall as is reasonable.

No. XVIII.—*The County Committee to deliver them up, he paying
such moderate satisfaction for the custody and removal as is
reasonable, August 4, 1652.*

G. 17, p. 100

4 August 1652.

Vpon reading ye peticon of Thomas Edwards of Greet in the County of Salop Esq desireing that his writeings and evidences in ye hands of the Com^{rs} for Seq^{cons} in the said County may be restored to him he having compounded and paid his fine It is Ordered that ye said Com^{rs} doe forthwth deliuer the pet^r his said writeings he paying such moderate satisfaction for ye lying and removall as is reasonable.

A. S. E. W.

M. M. R. M.

No. XIX.—*Will of Thomas Edwards of Shrewsbury, Esq.
(father of Sir Thomas), dated 10 June, 1634.*

In the name of God Amen The tenth day of June in the tenth yeare of our soverayne lord Charles by the grace of God of England Scotland france & Ireland King Defender of the faith &c Anno domini One thousand sixe hundred & thirty four I Thomas Edwards the elder of Shrewsburie in

the countie of Salop Esquire greatly desiring to be prepared that I may be free from all thoughts of wordly affaires whensoever it shall please Almighty God to call me from this transitorie life do continually most humbly commend my soul into the hands of our lord Jesus Christe our blessed and voluntary redeemer Saviour and only mediator in full hope of eternall salvation by his most precious merits and all sufficient satisfacion And I haveing formerly setled the estate of my lands doe hereby absolutely revoke all wills heretofore by mee made and do now make and declare this my last will and testament for disposing those other Temporall blessings which Almighty God hath therewith vouchsafed most bountifuly to bestow upon me by means of my vertuous wife and otherwise in his rich and bounteous goodness ffirst whereas my mother did appoint mee to give and destribute twentie shillings yerely to and amongst poore maydens in Shrewsbury at their marriages at my discretion wishing me to make provision for continuance of that yeerely distribucon of twentie shillings for ever I doe hereby in performance thereof will and devise one yeerely som'e of twentie shillings of lawful English money to be paid by my heires and assignes for ever accordingly And I doe also will and devise fortie shillings yearely which I have for many yeares past given and paid unto the curate of the parish Church of St Chadd in Shrewsbury to be likewise paid for ever yeerely unto the Curate of the said parish church of St Chadd in Shrewsbury for the time being and his successore at the feasts of St Michael the Archangell and thanunciation of the blessed virgin Mary by equall porcones the first payment thereof to continue in payment at each of the said feasts as shall first happen after my decease And further I doe will and devise the som'e of ten pounds yeerely to be likewise paid for ever and distributed halfe yeerely by equall porc'ons by my heires and assignes to and amongst the poore people of Shrewsbury for the tyme being. And I doe hereby charge my heires and assignes for ever as they will avoid the curses due to the infringers and defeators of charitable gifts setting aside all questions of humane love to have religious care to perform and make good by sufficient deede in writing all the said severall payments to have continuance for ever whiche

I thinke fit to limitt and bequeathe by this my last will in respect that such whome it concerneth maie easily take notice thereof and the same ought amongst christians to be the most binding assurance And I doe give to the poore of this towne in generall to be distributed after my buriall by the discretion of my executor hereafter named the somme of twentie pounds And I doe give to every of my men servants being towards me at the tyme of my decease fortie shillings apeece in money and a mourning cloke of black cloth fitt for their wearing wishing my buriall to be performed with Christian decency clothing the poore according to the use of the place and declyninge all ostentation And I give to him that shall preach at my buriall a mourning gowne of fine black cloth and fortie shillings in money And to the Curate of the said parish of St Chadds then being a mourning gowne. And I doe give to the poore of the parish of Meole Brace alias Brace Meole to be distributed after my buriall by the discrecon of my Executor the som'e of sixe poundes And to the poore of the parish of Rushburie to be likewise distributed the som'e of fower pounds And to the poore of the parish of Middle inhabiting towards Hulston the sume of fortie shillings to be also distributed by the discrecon of my executor And whereas I have by indenture of lease dated the twentieth daie of June One thousand sixe hundred eightenee demised the tith Corne of the home Closes of the said parish of Meole Brace and all the tith haie of this said parish (except of two meadows therein named) and also the orchard or croft adjoyning to the Churchyard there to Richard Poole Clarke Vicar of the parish church of Meole Brace aforesaid towards his better maintenance for soe long tyme as he shall continue vicar there and be resident according to lawe at and for the yearly rent of sixe shillings eightpence paieable as by the same lease maie appeare I doe further will and devise and hereby charge my heires and assignes for ever that they shall from tyme to tyme make the like leases unto the Vicar of Meole Brace aforesaid for the tyme being at the same rent of sixe shillings eight pence and noe more and upon the same condicons as in the said lease are conteyned and that they shall leave the like charge to such as shall succede them in that

inheritance to performe the same for eu' And I doe hereby give and devise to my eldest sonne Humphrey Edwards one annuity or yeerely rent of one hundred pounds for and during his naturall life to be paid half yeerelie by equall porc'ons to him and his assignes and alsoe the som'e of five hundred pounds to be paid within sixe months next after my decease And I doe bequeethe to every of the children of my said late dear wife w^{ch} shalbe living at the tyme of my decease tenne pounds apeece to be paid within sixe months after my decease And if my kinsman Joseph Offeley shalbe in my service at the tyme of my decease Then I give and devise unto him one annuity on yearely rent of fortie pounds for and during his naturall life to be paid halfe yeerely by equall porc'ons And alsoe the some of two hundred pounds to be paid within sixe months next after my decease And if his sister Martha Offeley shalbe in my service at the tyme of my decease then I doe give and bequeath to her the some of three hundred pounds to be paid within sixe months next after my decease And if continue in my service until my decease then my will is that he shall have a lease for his life of the house and lands in Pulley now in the tenure of Sibill Sherer widow to begin after her decease at the yeerely rent of five pounds payable as in the former lease and that during the life of the said Sibilli Sherer she shall have the said rent w^{ch} she paieth to me by that lease And if Gwen Shipman shalbe in my service at the tyme of my decease then I doe give and bequeath unto her fortie pounds to be paide within sixe months after my decease And if Joyce Jones shall be in my service at the tyme of my decease then I doe give and bequeath unto her sixe pounds thirteene shillings and fower pence to be paide to her within sixe moneths after my decease And I doe give and bequeath to my godsonne William Duckett ten pounds And to my godson Thomas Otley Ten pounds And to all my daughter Otleyes other children five pounds apeece And to my kinsman & godson Thomas Edwardes twentie pounds And to Roger Heynes five pounds And to M^r Peter Studley preacher five pounds and a mourning gowne And I doe acquite the said Richard Poole Vicar of Meole of ten pounds which he oweth me as by obligac'on appeareth And I give and bequeath to my Kinswoman

Margarett Meredith fortie shillings and a mourning gowne
And to her husband a mourning cloke And to my daughter
Alice Lewes fiftie pounds And I doe hereby give devise and
bequeath to my said sonne Thomas Edwards all my plate
ready money Jewells debts household stuffe good and
chattells whatsoever being not hereby formerly bequeathed
humblie beseeching Almighty God to guide him in using all
his blessings to his glory And lastly I doe hereby name
constitute and ordaine my said sonne Thomas Edwards to be
the executor of this my last will and testament . And in full
testimony of this to be my last will I have here unto
subscribed my name and put my seale Tho. Edwards This
will was published and affirmed by the aboue named Thomas
Edwards the elder to be his last will and testament in the
presence of the persons whose names are subscribed Jos.
Offeley William Tydder John Prichard

The above written will was proved at London before
the venerable Thomas Rives doctor of laws Surrogate of the
venerable Sir Henry Morten Knt also doctor of laws of the
prerogative Court of Canterbury Master Keeper or Com-
missary lawfully constituted the twenty seventh day of the
month of April Anno d'ni one thousand six hundred & thirty
five. By the oath of Thomas Edwards son of the said
deceased and Executor in said Will named to whom was
granted administration of all and singular the Goods rights
and credits of the said deceased Of well &c being sworn

*No. XX. Will of Jane Norton of Church Stretton, widow
(mother-in-law of Sir Thomas Edwardes), dated 5 Nov.,
1639.*

In the name of God Amen. the fift day of November in the
year of our Lord God one thousand sixe hundred & thirty
nyne and in the fifteenth yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne
lord Charles King of England I Jane Norton of Church
Stretton in the county of Salop widow late wife of Bonham
Norton esquire deceased beinge somewhat weake in bodye
and yet of perfect memorie I thanke my God and consider-
inge the uncertainty of this transitorye life that it passeth
away as a shadowe and fadeth as the flower of the field

therefore knowinge it my duty to thinke uppoun my mortality and not to defer from day to day but to put myself in readynes against the tyme that it shall please god to call me to himself doe declare and make my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge ffirst I bequeathe and comend my soule into the hands of our most gratioues and merciful lord God the father the sonne and the holye ghoste three persons one allmighty eternall and incomprehensible God And I beleeve to be justified freelye by the grace of our lord and saviour Jesus Christ and that my sins which bee greate and greevous (for the whiche I am heartilie sorry) are forgiven And shall bee covered and not imputed unto mee by the cross and merritts and bloud of my lord and saviour Jesus Christ for as by thoffence of Adam the fault came on all men to condemnac'on : Soe by the justifyinge of Jesus Christe the benefitt abounded to all that beleeve in him to y^e justification of life and for my bodye I comitt it to the earthe from whence it came to bee buryed in the parrishe churche of Cundover in the County of Salop there to remayne till the day of resurrection of all fleshe wherein my soul and bodye shalbee joyned together in everlasting incorruptiblenes And touching my worldly goods and possessions which it hath pleased my God to bestowe on mee most unworthy sinner of his bountiful hand and grace it is necessary that they bee disposed by mee whilst it pleaseth God to give me memory and not trouble myself with the disposic'on of them when it shalbee most meete for mee to forget this world and all things therein and to meditate and thincke uppoun my lord Jesus and my salvation by him and on heavenlie things And therefore first I doe give and bequeathe one hundred pounds to be disposed of by my executors for the making of a Tombe or monument in the said Churche of Cundover for remembrance of my father Thomas Owen esquire one of the late Justices of his Highnes Courte of Com'on pleas at Westminster S^r Roger Owen knight my brother and of my said husband and my self to be sett in one of the sides of the wall of the said Churche or Chancell there Item I give and bequeath to my brother Sir William Owen Knight twenty poundes to buy him mourninge blacks Item I give to my grandchild George Norton my three beste guilte goblets with

the cover that were his great grandfathers Item I give to my grandchild Hughe Norton his brother my beste standing Cuppe with the Cover Item I give and bequeath to my sonne Roger Norton all the rest and residue of my guilde plate and twenty pounds to buy him and his wife mourninge blackes To Roger Norton his eldest sonne my grandchild one hundred poundes to be paid within a yeare and halfe next after my decease To his daughter Susan Norton my grandchild one hundred poundes To his daughter Jane my god daughter one hundred pound both to be paid within one yeare and halfe next after my decease I give to Susan wife of my sonne Roger my best braceletts Item I giue to my said sonne Roger my stocke of three hundred twenty pounds in the stationers hall London and twoe hundred pounds more in money to bee paid him by my executors upon truste and to the only intent and purpose that hee with the said ffe hundred twenty pounds shall well and truly out of Land or otherwise within the space of one yeare next after my decease secure to bee paide to my sonne John Norton the som'e of fortie pounds per annum duringe the life of the said John Norton payable att the usual feasts of thannunciation of the blessed virgin Mary and St Michael tharchangell by equall porc'ons the first payment to bee within sixe monthes next after my decease of the said John Norton or security given as aforesaid the said five hundred twenty pounds to bee to the use and benefitt of the said Roger Norton for ever Provided the said Roger fail to secure the saide forty pounds per annum to the saide John Norton as aforesaid Then the said John to have the said five hundred twenty pounds to his own use Item I give to the said John Norton twenty poundes to buy him mourning blackes Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Sara Barker widowe twenty poundes to buy her selfe and children mourning blackes Item I give to her daughter Anne my godchild one hundred pound and to her daughter Rachell my godchild one hundred pound to be paide them within one yeare and halfe next after my decease Item I give to ffrancis Browne Esquire and my daughter Ursula his wife twenty pounds to buy them mourninge blacks and to the said Ursula my best Corder and one hundred pounds worth of my

white silver plate and to her daughter Jane my goddaughter one hundred pound Item I give to Thomas Edwards esquire my sonne in lawe and my daughter Mary his wife twenty pound to buy them blacks and more to the said Mary the som'e of one hundred pounds Item I give to my daughter Margarett Vaughan twentie pounds to buy her and her children mourninge blacks and fifty pounds worth of white silver plate Item I give and devise to my executors hereafter named and my sonne Roger Norton the some of five hundred pounds to bee by them disposed and sett forthe within one yeare next after my decease as followeth viz twoe hundred pounds thereof for the preferment and advancement of Katherine my godchild and daughter of the said Margarett twoe hundred pounds for preferment of her daughter Jane and the other hundred pounds thereof for the preferment and advancement of Henry my godchild younger sonne of the said Margarett Item I give to my nephew and godsonne ffrances Newton sonne of John Newton Esquire the som'e of fifty pound to bee paide within one yeare and halfe after my decease Item I give to my sonne in lawe Rowland Lacon esq and Jane his wife twenty pounds to buy them mourninge blacks and fifty pounds to buy her a bason and ewer of silver Item I give to soe many poore woemen as I shallbee yeares of age att the tyme of my decease twenty shillinges a peece for my executors to buy them mourning blacks for my funerall twenty of the said woemen to bee of the said parish of Cundover twenty of the parishe of Stotesden and the rest to bee of the parish of Church Stretton where I dwell. Item I give to my kinswoman and late mayde Anne daughter of Henry Heynes gent and now wife of Andrew Corbett gent the som'e of ffifty pounds to bee paid within a yeare and half after my decease Item I give to Anthony Henoks clerke parson of Church Stretton aforesaid and Dorothy his wife twenty pounds to buy them mourninge blacks requesting him alsoe to preache my funerell sermon Item I give to Richard Griffith my servant twenty pounds To Elizabeth Davis my servant mayd twenty pounds To my servant William Bowdler tenn pounds the said servants to bee paide within sixe moneths next after my decease with one yeares wages more then shalbee to them then due so as

the said servants contynue and then bee my servants Item I give to every of the rest of my servants that shalbee my hired servants at the tyme of my decease twoe yeaeres wages more then shalbee then by covenante due to them Item I give to Cicely Brooke servant to my daughter Mary tenne pounds to make her a stocke and to be paid within sixe monethes next after my decease and sett forward by her M^r and father and mother Item I give to my grand child Anne Edwards my dyamond ringe and one hundred pounds in money Item for further mourning blacks and my funeralls I leave to be done by the discrec'on of my executors heereafter named Item whereas I have and hold a coppiehold messuage and tenement in Alstretton in the said County now in the tenure of Richard Cowper whereof there is a lease now for the tearme of his life onelie and the coppiehold estate of Inheritaunce thereof is in my servant Thomas Cowper In trust to the onelie use of me and my heyres being bound to surrender at my request to mee or whome I please and their heires I doe now give and bequeath the said Coppie hold premises to my sonne Roger Norton and his heyres requiring and appointing the said Thomas Cowper to surrender to the said Roger accordinglie Provided and my true meaninge is that if the said Richard Cowper or his executors doe pay to the said Roger Norton or his heires the som'e of forty pounds within the space of three yeeres next after my decease That then the said Roger Norton doe make to the said Richard Cowper or his assignes a further lease of the said coppiehold premisses for the tearme of the lives of the now wife of the said Richard Cowper and his sonne and the survivour of them for their onely benefitt at the yeerelie rent he now holdeth the same Item I give and bequeathe twoe messuages burgages and tenements with the appurtenances in the town of Shrewsbury now or late in the severall tenures of Bowen and Scott to the said Thomas Edwards and Mary his wife and the heyres of the said Mary the same being nowe at the yeerelie rent of tenn pound The said Thomas Edwards and Mary and the heyres of the said Mary payeing yearelie out of the same tenements five pounds to my kinswoman Sara Preene duringe her life att the usuall feasts by equall porc'ons tenn pounds whereof

is in satisfacc'on of a legacie to her bequeathed by Justice Owen my father allowing alsoe and payeing oute of the said tenement yeerely for keepinge in repayre the west windowe and seates adjoyning in the west end of the said churche of Stretton (which it pleased God to give me leave to buyld) and the overplus and residue of the said twenty shillings if any bee to bee paid yeerely to the use of the poore there forever And alsoe I give and bequeath to Roger Phipps twoe daughters the one called Mary being blinde the other called Grace being dumbe tenne shillings a peece to be paid them and either of them yeerelie dureing their severall lyves oute of the premisses in Shrewsbury by the said Thomas Edwards and Mary his wife and th' eyres of the said Mary Item I give devise and bequeathe all my lands tenements and hereditaments with thappurtenances called Bushmore in the said County of Salop and all my right title and interest in and to the same to the said Thomas Edwards and Mary his wife and theyres of the said Mary forever for and towards payment and satisfacion of my debt of twoe hundred pounds to the said Thomas Edwards and of my funerall and legacyes Item I give to the said Sara Preene her eldest daughter Martha tenn pound and to her other daughter Mary tenn pound and to her daughter Elizabeth tenn pounds The first tenn pounds after my decease to be transferred to the hands of my sonne Roger to be disposed for the good of the said Martha and the other tenn pounds to the said Ursula my daughter for the good of the said Mary All my pewter and lynnens I give unto my fower daughters equallie to be devideed amongst them And whereas I have latelie purchased certeyne copyhold messuages lands tenements and hereditaments in Stretton in Le dale in the said County of Salop in the name of the said Edward Brooke to him and his heyres in trust to the use of me and my heyres of one Thomas Scalstock of Emstry I doe now give and bequeath the same coppieholds to my said sonne Roger and his heyres for ever and further will devise and require y^t the said M^r Brooke surrender the same accordingly uppon request Item I give to George Holland gent black to make him a mourning suit And all other debts money plate jewells goods and chattells whatsoever not formerly bequeathed I

give and bequeath to the said Thomas Edwards and Mary his wife for and towards the performance of this my last will and testament and their further benefit depending on their performance according to my love and trust in them reposed And them the said Thomas Edwards and Mary his wife I doe make and ordaine my sole executors of this my last will and testament revokinge all former wills In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seale the day and yeare first above written Jane Norton Hiis test: Ant. Hawks Edward Brooks Ge: Holland

Vicesimo die Maij Anno domini 1640

Memorandum that I Jane Norton widdow the day and yeere above herein written doe add and annexe this Codicill and provisoe to this my last will in manner following that is to say that I confirme and ratifie the said Will in every thing as it first was written and testified and in three places wherein I have this present day altered and amended it concerning my daughter Margarett and her children and Sarah Preene and her children with this Provisoe And I doe further will and declare that if any legatee or devisee in my said last will and testament doe contradict or oppose it or practice or endeaor to alter hinder or overthrow the same or my true meaninge therein or any deed of Guifte made to mee by the said Bonham Norton my husband, Then such legatee and devisee shall thereby lose and forfeit the benefitt of all bequests and legacies to him or them now by the said Will bequeathed And then I will that such legatee and devisee have onely twenty shillings a peece and my executors doe add and supply to my other children (yf any of my children oppose) accordinge to my intent and true meaninge towards them all loveingly and indifferently heerein In wittnes whereof I have heereunto putt my hand and seale the day and yeere abovewritten Jane Norton Witnesses heerunto and that the interlyninge concerning xx^s a peece was before the subscribeinge Ant Harks: Richard Wridenall: Ge Holland

This will was proved and by definitive sentence approved & inserted together with the codicill to the same annexed at London before the venerable Basil Wood doctor of laws surrogate of the venerable Sir Henry Marten Knt also doctor

of laws of the prerogative Court of Canterbury Master Keeper or Commissary lawfully constituted the twenty third day of November Anno dni 1640 By the oaths of Thomas Edwards and Mary his wife executors named in this will To whom was granted administration On the holy gospels of God being sworn.

*No. XXI.—Administration to Sir Francis Edwards, Baronet,
23rd December, 1690.*

Sir ffrancis Edwards, Baronet. the twenty third day a Commission issued to Thomas Edwards esq Uncle & grandson lawfully assigned to Sir ffrancis Edwards Baronet a minor natural & lawful son of Sir ffrancis Edwards late of the town of Shrewsbury Baronet deceased To administer the goods of said deceased during the minority & to the use of aforesaid minor of well &c by virtue of the Commission.

*No. XXII.—Sentence in re the will of Jane Norton of Church
Stretton, deceased, 23rd November, 1640.*

In the name of God Amen The merits & circumstances having been heard seen & understood & fully & naturally discussed by us Basil Wood doctor of laws surrogate of the venerable Sir Henry Marten Knt & doctor of laws of the prerogative Court of Canterbury master keeper or commissary lawfully constituted of a certain testamentary matter & condicil of Jane Norton late of Church Stretton in the County of Salop deceased which before us in judgment between Thomas Edwards & Jane Edwards alias Norton executors named in aforesaid will party promoting this suit on the one part & John Norton natural & lawful son of said deceased party against whom such suit is promoted party of the other part (which) remains undecided the parties aforesaid rightly & lawfully proceeding by their proctors before us in judgment lawfully appearing and on the part of aforesaid Thomas Edwards & Jane Edwards alias Norton sentence to be given & justice done for their part And on the part of aforesaid John Norton justice also for his part respectively seeking & demanding And firstly the whole & entire process before us in this matter had & done being considered &

carefully received & reserving for us of right on this behalf the delivery of our definitive sentence or final decree in this matter to be given so we think fit to proceed & do proceed in the manner following Wherefore by acts done deduced extracted alleged proved & on both sides confessed in this matter We have found & do find that the aforesaid party Thomas Edwards & Jane Edwards alias Norton their intention in certain allegations & in the testament & codicil in this matter on their part given & extracted & with the Registrar if this Court remaining Which said allegations & exhibits before this we have & will to have read & inserted sufficiently & to the full as far as below by us to be pronounced have established and proved and nothing effectual on the part or for the part of said John Norton on this belief to have been or to be excepted deducted proposed exhibited alleged proved or confessed which the intention of the said Thomas Edwards & Jane Norton on this behalf can destroy or weaken Therefore We Basil Wood doctor of laws surrogate Judge aforesaid first invoking the name of Christ & placing & having him God alone before our eyes & of & with the counsel of those skilled in the law with whom on this behalf we have communicated & maturely deliberated the aforesaid Jane Norton testating aforesaid being compos mentis & in her sane & perfect memory her testament & codicil or her last will as is aforesaid in this matter exhibited & alleged rightly & lawfully to have made & declared & to have willed & left Executors to have named & appointed & to have done other things & in every thing as in the same testament and codicil is contained & for the force & validity of said testament and codicil to all effect in law we pronounce decree & declare And the same testament & codicil we prove approve & insert by these presents and administration of all and singular the goods rights and credits of said testating & her testament & codicil aforesaid whatsoever concerning the aforesaid Thomas Edwards & Jane Edwards als Norton executors aforesaid we decree shall be granted by this our definitive sentence or this our final decree which we pronounce and promulgate in these writings This definitive sentence was read delivered & promulgated by the said Basil Wood doctor of laws surrogate of the venerable Sir Henry Marten

Knt also doctor of laws of the prerogative Court of Canterbury Master Keeper or commissary lawfully constituted the second legal day after the feast or day of S^t Edmund King Monday the 23rd day of November Anno d'ni one thousand six hundred & forty in the consistory place within the Cathedral Church of S^t Paul London sitting judicially & as a court at the petition of Master Thomas Heeres notary public proctor original of said Thomas Edwards & Jane Edwards alias Norton And in the presence of Anthony Threshfeld notary public proctor original of said John Norton upon delivery of which sentence the said Heeres requested one Alexander Southwood notary public then present to draw up for him one or more public instruments &c their being then & there present Masters Arthur Ducke Talbott John Exton & William Merrick doctors of laws Henry Iremonger John Oade Robert Daveys & Nicholas Hunt Notaries public of the said prerogative Court proctors as witnesses &c

No. XXIII.—Patent of Baronetcy granted to Sir Francis Edwards, 30 Charles II.

The King to all to whom &c greeting Whereas among other cares of Government to be borne in which our mind is assiduously exercised not the least or of least moment is that of the plantation of our realm of Ireland & more especially of Ulster a large & noted province of that kingdom which by the auspices & arms of our late beloved grandfather King James of blessed memory happily reduced under the yoke of obedience we so labour to establish that so great a province not only may more & more flourish with true religion humanity civility and good manners but also with affluence of wealth & of all things which may adorn & advance the state of a Commonwealth a work indeed which to none of our progenitors it was allowed to perfect altho they often attempted the same with much effusion of blood & profusion of weelth. In which work our royal solicitude not only ought to strive that the said plantation may be strenuously promoted towns raised houses & castles built fields tilled & other things of that kind But first & above all that seeing that such an extensive establishment of civil affairs should be protected by an armed force by captains to wit & companies

lest either a hostile force or internal defection should disturb or hinder the same And whereas it has been intimated to us by certain our faithful subjects that they are prepared to promote this royal undertaking both with their persons & fortunes And whereas our aforesaid grandfather being moved with the prospect of so good & salutary a work & kindly esteeming such generous affections & inclinations to his service and the public good resolved within himself to be wanting in nothing that might reward the said intentions of his subjects or which might stir up the minds & good wills of others to do their endeavours and assist in that behalf. Therefore weighing & considering with himself that virtue & industry by nothing more than by honor are nourished & encouraged & that all honour & splendor & fulness of dignity derive their origin & increase from the King as from a fountain to whose Majesty and state it belongs to erect & institute new titles of honors & dignities as from whom the antient titles flowed he judged it proper (considering the advantage of the commonwealth & by reason of the times) to repay new merits with new ensigns of dignity And moreover of his certain knowledge and mere motion after the manner of his progenitors & predecessors of renowned memory who had & exercised the prerogative of erecting new degrees among their subjects of his royal power & authority ordained erected constituted & created a certain state degree dignity name and title of Baronet within this our realm of England to endure for ever which state title dignity & degree aforesaid of Baronet should be & be reputed to be a state title dignity & degree of hereditary dignity a middle state between the degree of baron & the degree of knight And whereas it has been intimated to us that our most beloved late father of pious memory deceased by his letters patent under the great seal of England made bearing date in or about the seventh day of february the year of our lord one thousand six hundred & forty four erected & created his trusty subject Thomas Edwards late of the town of Shrewsbury esquire now deceased to & in the dignity state & degree of a Baronet of this our realm of England And that the said Thomas Edwards during his natural life & ffrancis Edwards his eldest son now living from the time of the making

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of the letters patent aforesaid the style title and dignity of Baronet respectively & successively had And that the letters patent aforesaid in the time of the late intestine war were lost Know ye now that We at the humble petition of the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards & to the intent that the state degree title & dignity aforesaid in the name and family of the aforesaid Thomas Edwards may remain of our special grace and certain knowledge & mere motion have erected made & created & by these presents for us our heirs & successors do erect make and create the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards a man eminent for family inheritance estate and probity of manners who to us aid and assistance amply sufficient with generous & liberal mind has given & afforded to maintain & support thirty men in our foot companies in our realm of Ireland for three whole years for the defence of our said realm of Ireland & especially for the security of the plantation of the said province of Ulster to & in the dignity state & degree of a baronet and him ffrancis Edwards baronet for us our heirs & successors do make constitute create and confirm by these presents To have to him & the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and for default of such issue to Thomas Edwards esquire second son of aforesaid Thomas Edwards deceased & the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten & for default of such issue to Benjamin Edwards third son of aforesaid Thomas Edwards deceased and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and for default of such issue to Herbert Edwards gent fourth son of aforesaid Thomas Edwards deceased and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and for default of such issue to Jonathan Edwards gent fifth son of aforesaid Thomas Edwards deceased and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten We will moreover and by these presents for us our heirs and successors grant that the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Herbert Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid respectively and successively may have hold enjoy & take

place and precedence by virtue of the dignity of baronet aforesaid and by force of these presents as well in all Commissions writs letters patents writings appeals nominations & directions as in all sessions conventions seats and places whatsoever next and immediately after the younger sons of viscounts & barons of this our realm of England and before all knights as well of the Bath as knights bachelors and before all baronets after the aforesaid seventh day of february in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred & forty four abovesaid constituted & created & the heirs male of their bodies respectively issuing and also before all Knights banneretts now created or in futurē to be created Those knights baneretts excepted under our royal banners displayed or those of our heirs & successors in our royal army in open war the King himself being personally present, And also those knights baneretts who under our royal banners displayed in our royal army in open war by our eldest son & of our heirs and successors for the time being Princes of Wales there personally present in open war & not otherwise for the term of their lives only and not longer may happen to be created respectively And also excepting all knights of the most noble order of the garter & all of our privy council & of our heirs and successors Masters of the Court of Wards & liveries Chancellor & Sub-treasurer of our Treasury Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Chief Justice of the Kings bench Master of the Rolls Chancellor Chief Justice of the Common Bench Chief baron of the Exchequer and all and singular judges and justices of either bench and Barons of the Exchequer of the degree of the Coif for the time being who all and singular by reason of such honorable order and labour sustained in affairs concerning the State and administration of justice shall have hold and take place and precedence in all places & on all accounts before all baronets now created or to be created any custom use ordinance or any other thing to the contrary notwithstanding And that the wife of aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid And for default of such issue the wife of aforesaid Thomas Edwards & of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the wife of aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue

the wife of aforesaid Herbert Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the wife of aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid respectively shall have hold enjoy and take place and precedence as well during the life of such their husbands as after their husbands death for and during the natural lives of such wives next and immediately after the wives of the younger sons of Viscounts and barons and before the wives of all whomsoever before whom the husbands of such wives by force of these presents should have place and precedence And for that such degree of baronet is an hereditary degree the eldest son or heir male apparent of the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid And for default of such issue of the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue of aforesaid Benjamin Edwards & of his heirs male aforesaid And for default of such issue of aforesaid Herbert Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue of aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid respectively and successively as is aforesaid may have and take place and precedence before the eldest sons & other sons and their wives and daughters of all knights of whatsoever degree or order respectively and also before the eldest sons & other sons and their wives and daughters of all whomsoever respectively before whom the fathers of such eldest sons and daughters by force of these presents should have place and precedence so that such eldest sons or heirs male apparent aforesaid and their wives as well in the lives as after the death of their husbands aforesaid for and during their natural lives and such sons those sons following immediately and next after the eldest sons of such baronet may have & take place and precedence before the eldest sons & wives of eldest sons of whatever degree or order of knights whatsoever And that as well the younger sons of the aforesaid ffrancis Thomas Benjamin Herbert and Jonathan as the younger sons of their heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid and their wives as well in the life as after the death of their husbands aforesaid for and during their natural lives may likewise have hold and take place and precedence next and immediately after the eldest sons & wives of eldest

sons and before the younger sons and the wives of younger sons of whatsoever knights aforesaid We will also and by these presents for our heirs and successors of our special grace and certain knowledge and mere motion have granted that the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and after his death or issue male of his body lawfully begotten the aforesaid Thomas and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid And for default of such issue the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid shall be named called and styled plead and be impleaded by the name of ffrancis Edwards baronett Thomas Edwards baronett Benjamin Edwards baronett Herbert Edwards baronett and Jonathan Edwards baronett And by the names and surnames of such heirs male respectively as is aforesaid with the addition of baronett And that the style and addition of baronett be placed at the end of the name of the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue at the end of the name of the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue at the end of the name of Benjamin Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue at the end of the name of Herbert Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue at the end of the name of aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid lawfully begotten successively and respectively in all letters patent commissions and writs and in all other Charters and deeds and letters by virtue of these presents as a true lawful and necessary addition of dignity We will also and by these presents for us our heir and successors ordain that to the name of the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the name of aforesaid Thomas Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the name of aforesaid Benjamin Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the name of aforesaid Herbert Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the name

of aforesaid Jonathan Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid in English speech and in all English writings shall be prefixed this addition vitz in English Sir And likewise that the wives of aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and of his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issues the wives of aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the wives of aforesaid Benjamin Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the wives of aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the wives of aforesaid Jonathan Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid may have use and enjoy this appellation vitz in English lady Madam or Dame respectively according to the custom of speech And moreover of our abundant special grace & certain knowledge and mere motion we have granted and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to aforesaid Jonathan Edwards & his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid That they and their descendants may bear and have either in a Canton in their Coat of Arms or in an Escutcheon at their pleasure the Arms of Ulster vitz a hand gules or bloody hand in a field Argent And that the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid may have and shall have a place in our armies and of our heirs and successors in the troop near our Royal Standard and of our heirs and successors in

defence of the same which is the middle station between the Baron and Knight And further we grant that the said ffrancis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid shall have two assistants of the body to support the pall a principal mourner and four assistants to the same principal mourner in their funeralls We will moreover and by these presents of our more ample special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion covenant and grant to aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid respectively and that we our heirs and successors the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and the heirs male apparent of the body of the said ffrancis Edwards and of the bodies of the heirs male of the said ffrancis Edwards procreate and for default of such issue the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and the heirs male apparent of the body of him Thomas and of the body of the said Thomas lawfully procreate and for default of such issue the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and the heirs male apparent of the body of him Benjamin & of the body of the heirs male of the body of the said Benjamin Edwards lawfully procreate and for default of such issue the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and the heirs male apparent of the body of him Herbert and of the body of the heirs male of the said Herbert lawfully procreate and for default of such issue the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and the heirs male apparent of the body of him Jonathan and of the body of the heirs male apparent of the said Jonathan lawfully procreate successively and respectively as is aforesaid as soon as they reach the

age of one and twenty years although in the life of their father or grandfather upon notice given thereof to the Chamberlain or Vicechamberlain of our houshold & of our heirs and successors for the time being or in their absence to any other official or minister of us our heirs and successors attendant on our person or of our heirs and successors we will create and make a knight To have hold use and enjoy the said state degree dignity style title name place and precedence with all and singular the privileges and other the premises aforesaid granted to aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid for ever Willing and by these presents granting for us our heirs and successors that the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid the name state degree style dignity title place and precedence aforesaid with all and singular the priveleges and other the premises successively may bear and have and each of them may bear and have And that the same aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesad Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid And for default of such issue the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively Baronetts in all things may be held and as Baronetts may be treated and reputed and each of them may be held treated and reputed And further of our more abundant

special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion we do grant to the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively that the said Baronets and their heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid from time to time for ever shall have hold and enjoy their places and precedences among themselves vizi. each of them according to the priority and seniority of their creation of Baronett aforesaid And what other Baronets are created or shall be created by our letter patent bearing date one and the same day and their heirs aforesaid shall enjoy their places and precedences among themselves according to the priority which shall be given to each of them by other our letters patent in that behalf first to be made without impeachment and not otherwise or in other manner And moreover of our more abundant special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion we have granted and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid that neither we our heirs or successors in the future will erect ordain constitute or create within this our realm of England any other degree order name title style dignity or estate nor will give or grant place precedence or preeminence to any person under or within the degree dignity or estate of a Baron of parliament of this our realm of England who shall be or may be or shall be held used or reputed to be superior anterior or equal to the degree dignity or place of Baronet aforesaid nor any person

within the degree of Baron excepting the præ-exceptions by reason or colour of any constitution order dignity degree office service place business custom use or any other thing whatsoever now or in future, shall have hold or enjoy place precedence or pre-eminence before Baronetts aforesaid but that the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid in future for ever freely and quietly may have hold and enjoy their dignity place precedence and privileges aforesaid before all except præ-exceptions who now are or in future shall be created of such degree dignity order name style or title or to whom the title place precedence or pre-eminence as is aforesaid shall be given or granted or who shall claim to have hold or enjoy any place or precedence by reason or colour of any such constitution order dignity degree office service place business custom use or any other thing whatsoever and before their wives and children respectively according to the true intention of these presents without impeachment of us our heirs or successors or others whatsoever Saving however to us our heirs and successors & reserving full and absolute prerogative and authority to continue or restore to any person or persons from time to time such place and precedence as at any time hereafter to them shall be due which by any chance or occasion whatsoever in future shall be changed by anything in these presents or by any other cause or respect whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding We will moreover and by these presents for us our heirs and successors to the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid

Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively as is aforesaid We do grant and appoint that if any doubts or questions as to any place precedence privileges or other thing the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Thomas Edwards or his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Benjamin Edwards or his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Herbert Edwards or his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards or his heirs male aforesaid or their wives or eldest sons or their wives or sons or younger sons & (sons) of younger sons or any of them touching or concerning respectively in future may arise which neither by these our letters patent nor by any other letters patent in this behalf hitherto before made are determined such doubts or questions shall be determined and adjudged by and according to such usual rules customs and laws as to place precedence privilege or other things concerning them as other degrees of hereditary dignity are ordained ruled and adjudged Lastly we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors of our special grace and certain knowledge and mere motion do grant to the aforesaid ffrancis Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and by default of such issue to the aforesaid Thomas Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforsaid Benjamin Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Herbert Edwards and and his heirs male aforesaid and for default of such issue to the aforesaid Jonathan Edwards and his heirs male aforesaid successively and respectively that these our letters patent shall be in all and by all things firm valid good and sufficient and effectual in law as well against us our heirs and successors as against all others whatsoever according to the true intent of the same as well in all our Courts as elsewhere wheresoever Notwithstanding any law custom prescription use ordinance or constitution whatsoever hitherto published had used ordained or provided or in future to be published had ordained used or provided And notwithstanding any other

thing cause or matter whatsoever We will also &c. without
fine in our hanaper &c. In witness whereof &c. Witness
ourselves at Westminster the twenty second day of April

By writ of privy seal.

A GLOSSARY OF SOME DIFFICULT OR
OBSOLETE WORDS FOUND IN THE
FIRST SERIES.

COMPILED BY THE REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.
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NOTE.—This does not profess to be a Glossary of all the difficult or unusual words, for that would require the use of more space than could be legitimately afforded, and would result in the making of a dictionary of considerable size: but only of the *most unusual*, nor have all even of this class been satisfactorily solved; for some definitions are still imperfect, and these are marked with an asterisk.

That many dictionaries, glossaries and vocabularies have had to be consulted is obvious from the design; and scarcely anything has been advanced without some corroboration, slight though it may be. Among these are Ogilvie's *Imperial Dictionary*, the Law Dictionaries of Cowel and Blount, the *Glossographia* of the latter, those of Skeat, Halliwell, Nares, Bailey, Kersey, Ash, Brewer, and many others, not omitting the invaluable *Word-Book* of Miss Jackson, and the *Cheshire-Dialect Glossary* of Col. Egerton Leigh. Prof. Skeat has given very great help and considerably reduced the number of puzzles. Some explanations and footnotes already given in the text have been expanded or corrected, and no pains have been spared in order to make this glossary useful. If the compiler has in some cases failed, he craves the indulgence of the reader.

AEDITUUS, v. 332.—(Wrongly *Ædituus*) from “*aeditueor*, to govern or oversee a temple,” here a churchwarden. We also find *aeditilis* and *aeditimus* Cic. and *aeditus* Hor. Ep. ii., i. 230.

AENDANS, x. 346.—See note there, local pronunciation makes it a trisyllable.

AFFORCIATO, viii. 245.—“*Afforciare* means to add, encrease, or make stronger.” “*Afforciatus*, however, is a thin Cloath used for caps.”. (Du Cange). See CENDALLO below.

AICOCKSHOLE, vi. 358.—A corruption of *cocksholt*, wood-cocks' grove, a place either where woodcocks bred, or else where they were captured by nets suspended in the glades through which they took their flights to the feeding ground in the gloaming. Just as *Ecokshete* is the old form for what is now Cockshut (*Transactions*, 2 S., iii. 272), so most likely *Acockhole* is of *Ecoksholt*, the wood or grove frequented by woodcocks. (See *Shropshire Notes and Queries* for 1893).

ALCOVE, iii. 187.—A summer house usually connected with “a house of office.” There is one in the garden of the old house at Shinewood: a semi-circular pentice of brick or stone with an overhanging parapet. Sp. *Alcoba*, from *al-gobbah*, the vault or vaulted space. (Skeat).

ALLEE, viii. 245.—Otherwise *alia* or *allium*, garlic. Fr. *ail*. In a 13th century vocabulary MS. Brit. Mus. *allium*, *ail*, garlic.

ALMON RYVETT, xi: 300.—*Almain riveti*, body armour, plates of metal, fastened to a garment of leather, cloth, silk, velvet, or other material with *rivets*, the heads of which were gilt, or otherwise ornamented. *Almain*, now Allemagne (Germany), where, probably, this kind of defensive armour originated about the 14th century. (Cutts, 345, cf. Cowel's *Interpreter sub voce*).

ALSANTS, i. 59.—All Saints' Day, Nov. 1st.

ALUTARIORUM, i. 202, 209.—Tanners. *Alutarius*, a leather-dresser. Plautus.

AMOBYR, xi. 263.—Protection fee for maidens. In Latin *ammobragium*. “Richardus de Pyuclesdon, qui tenet terras in Worthenbury, in partibus de Mailer,” says “Nec in Comitatu Flint, quæ tenentur de Domino Rege per certa servitia et per Ammobragium quod ad quinque solidos extenditur cum acciderit.” (Pat. 7 Ed. II., m. 7).

ANACHORITE, xi. 98, 100, or *anchoret*, a hermit or recluse. (See Owen and Blakeway, i. 314, n.)

ANEUM, v. 260.—*Recti æneum*, brazen, of brass.

ANELACE, xi. 372.—*Anelacius*, a short knife or dagger. Vide Matt. Paris, 277. “*Lorica erat indutus, gestans anelacium ad lumbare*.”

ARRAS and ARRES, i. 5, 12, 13.—Cloth of a kind used for chamber hangings, so called from Arras, a town in Artois, where the principal manufacture of such stuffs was located. (Nares). Fr. *Tapisserie de haute lice*.

ASTUCHAM, i. 28.—Attingham, now Atcham, 4 m. S.E. of Salop, a very peculiar spelling.

AUMOURIE, i. 8.—Almoury, a cupboard, recess, or pantry for broken victuals, usually bestowed upon the poor. It commonly refers to such recesses in churches where the vessels, &c., were kept.

AUNCHEL-WEIGH, vj. 303, viii. 264.—Very probably the sliding weight on a steelyard (see the illustration at viii. 264). In the Cornish dialect *ancell* is actually a steelyard, Hand-sale weigh. Halliwell quotes from Cowel a long description of it, showing it to have been a very primitive and deceptive method of weighing commodities. It was prohibited by various statutes (3 Ed. II., A.D. 1309).

AUNDIROS, i. 5, 11.—*Aundiren, andiron, chenet, cobiron*, an iron dog or tressel for the hearth.

AUSTERCARIUS, i. 284.—*Astringer*, or *astringer*, a falconer, *Austurcus*, a goshawk. Nares says from Fr. *autour* or *astour*, which in Italian is *astore*.

BACKERS, iii. 72, 75.—Seems to stand for “bakers;” *Backster* was also used. In the Cornish dialect, *Bakester* is a baker.

BACKHOUSE, iii. 75.—*Bakehouse*, sometimes *backas*. But Backside or abacksyde is the curtilage to the rear, *a retro*.

BADGERS, x. 144.—Pedlars, cornfactors. Blount says the word is from the Fr. *Bagagier*, i.e., a carrier of luggage, and that it signifies one that buys corn or victuals in one place, to sell at a profit in another. In statute Anno 5 Eliz., c. 12 we read “Every person being a common *Badger*, *Kidder*, *Lader*, or *Carrier*.

Bakde, iii. 12.—Evidently means “*baked*.”

BALDROPES, ix. 232, x. 176, and Bawderycke, i. 57, 58, 68. *Baldwick*, *baudwick*, or *bawdrick*, a belt, girdle, or sash, also a collar or strap round one side the neck and under the opposite arm. “Athwart his breast a bauldrick brave he ware” (Spenser *F. Q.* i., vii. 29). But here it has a secondary meaning, viz., “the leather gear with its appurtenances, by which the clapper of a bell was suspended” (*New E. Dict.*)

BALKS, i. 4.—A “ridge or furrow,” as there explained.

BALLINGERS, xi. 426.—A kind of barge, or water vessel, also a man-of-war, *balingarius*. “*Hostes armaverunt quinque vasa bellica qualia balingarias appellamus.*” (Walsingham in Ric. II.)

BANDALEERS, x. 91.—Bandaleer was a broad belt of leather worn by a musqueteer over the left shoulder, to which were hung, besides other implements, ten or twelve small cylindrical boxes, each containing a charge of powder. Fr. *Bandouillier*. (Nares).

BARCARI, iv. 112.—Tanners. *Barkaria*, a Taw-house, heath-house.

BECKETTS, i. 9.—Birds so called from their frequenting streams (becks), but the Fr. *bécasse* is a woodcock, which word is from *bec*, beak, bill. (See *Salopian Shreds and Patches* for January 9th, 1884).

BEDLAM, x. 78.—A Bedlamite, a lunatic, or madman.

BEELDING, xi. 112.—A shelter (for cattle). Bield is still used in Scotland; thus Allan Ramsay, “Better a wee bush than nae bield,” and Burns, “But thou beneath the random bield, O clod or stane.”

BELLSHEAF, iii. 210, as there explained, to which add that “*Bellcorn* is a small perquisite belonging to the clerk of certain parishes.” (Pennant’s *Whiteford and Holywell*, p. 100).

BENEFIT OF CLERGY, xi. 264.—The *neckverse* was usually Ps. li. 1, *Miserere mei Deus*.

BERRAGE, ix. 233.—A corruption of beverage (*beveragium* or *biberagium*), which in the middle ages was money for drink (cf. Fr. *pourboire*) given to an artificer or other person over and above hire or wages.

BERWARDES, x. 142.—Bearwardes, bear keepers, *Bellaris*, L. *ursarii*. Berebaytinge is bear-baiting.

BEULTS, ii. 401.—Most likely belts. A bult or a bulter is a sieve. Bulter and bult are both used for sieve-cloth, but this signification does not suit the context.

BLACKBILL, i. 12.—A bill was a kind of *pike* or *halberd* carried by infantry, and afterwards the usual weapon of watchmen. There were also *brownbills*. Such weapons were carried by the watchmen of Lichfield as late as 1778. (Nares). (See also 2nd S., vol. ii., p. 290).

BOCKARAM, i. 60, and bocram. *Buckram*, coarse linen cloth, stiffened with gum or glue. *L. brandium*.

BOLLEGASSES, i. 12.*—Explained as cups, but I question? Bolle is a bud or seed pod, and bolleglasses would probably be bowl-shaped glasses on a stalk or stem. *Bollis* is a bowl, “*Unum baculum processionale cum uno bolle argenteo pro magna cruce imponenda.*” Mon. Tom. ii., p. 666. *Ubi bollis videtur esse nostrum Boule, sphæra, pila, globus.* (Du Cange).

BOSCOBEL, vi. 51.—Beautiful wood. An extra parochial Liberty in the Shiffnal division of the Brimtree Hundred, 7 m. E. of Shiffnal.

BOUCKED, iii. 308.—Washed. “They *bucked* their clothes in the river.” *Bucking* was done by beating the clothes on a stone with a *bat*, as still practised in Scotland, and *bucking* is still a technical term for washing new yarn, linen, and such like.

BOVATE, x. 346.—*Bovata terræ* is as much land as one ox-team can plough in a year. “*28 aera faciunt bovatam terræ; octo bovata terræ faciunt carucatam terræ; octo carucatae faciunt unum feodium militis.*”

BOWTTH, i. 58.—This evidently stands for “*booths*,” i.e., “*arbours*.”

BRANK, v. 6, 318; ix. 81, 106.—A restraint (in the plural an instrument, as there explained, for punishing scolds). *Branca* is a bird's claw, especially that of a ravenous bird. A halter, or bridle, now used by country people on the borders is still called *brank*.

BRASSIATOR, iv. 18.—*Recte brasiator*, a brewer, *brasiatrix* a she-brewer or brewster. *Brasiare* is to brew, from the Celtic *brag*, malt. (Irish, *braich*). See *Camb. Journal*, ii. 208.

BRIDGNORTH, i. 129.—Note the explanation, Brug, Brugg, or Bruges, the first name of the place. Brugnorth, as north of Quatbridge, which was the only previous one.

BRUT, THE, ii. 24.—A Welsh Chronicle known by that title. About 1155 Robert Wace published his Anglo-Norman Romance of the Brut d'Angleterre. Much of this, however, is derived from the *Historia Britonum* of Gruffydd ab Arthur, commonly known as “Geoffrey of Monmouth,” born 1128, who himself professes to have translated from a British original. It is, however, very possible that Wace may have

had access, like Geoffrey, to independent sources of information. (Preface to *Mabinogion*).

BUDELLUS, i. 16.—*Bedell*, Sax. *bydel*, a crier, summoner, or messenger of a court; also the keeper of a prison or house of correction. This officer is sometimes named before the Bailiffs, as this from Ingulphus, “*Edgarus interdixit omnibus Ministris* (i.e., *Vicecomitibus*), *Bedellis et Balivis in patria Girvirorum . . . ne introeant fines et limites dicti Marisci.* (Blount *sub voce*). In the very earliest editions of the Bible, Dan. iii. 4, stands thus:—“Now when they stode before the ymage which Nebuchodonosor set up, the *bedell* cried out, &c.” (N. and Q.)

BUFFETT STOOLES, i. 12.—A small stool with three legs. There is a saying in Suffolk that “a dead ass and a new buffet-stool are two things which nobody ever saw.”

BUILDWAS, xi. 112.—Note the explanation of this place-name and see *wæs* below.

BURGUS, i. 131.—A small castle, possibly from the Gothic *berg, rupes, saxum*. An elevated fortalice. (See *Pile* below).

CABISHES, i. 7.—Cabbages, first imported from Holland in Queen Elizabeth's time, though Coleworts were previously in use. O. F. *choux cabus*, round-headed cabbage. *Cabus*, round-headed, from Ital. *capuccio*, a little head.

CACES, i. 13.—Obsolete spelling for *cases*.

CALLIVERS, x. 125, 148, 150; xi. 300.—Caliver, a sort of musket (F.) named from its *calibre* or bore.

CANAPIE, i. 13.—*Recite* canopy. Greek, *κωνωπέῖον*, a pavilion, at first a net, spread over a bed or couch to keep off gnats *κωνωπῖες*. (Skeat, s.v. *cone*).

CANTARCOPE, i. 358.*—“The cope was a kind of cloak, usually of rich material, fastened across the chest by a large brooch; it was worn by priests in choir and in processions, and on other occasions of State and ceremony. The *cantarcope* may have been the cope for the *cantor* who chanted the service. (See *cantelcope* in *New E. Dict.*) “There were three kinds of copes, the black canonical or choral cope; the pluvial or processional cope, often hooded, and the festal cope worn on double festivals (*in cappis*), and (like the festal alb, worn on feasts, (*in albis*) of extreme richness of material, colour and ornament. ‘To bear the cope was to act as

rector of choir.' " "On Easter Eve, when the celebrant sang 'Gloria in Excelsis,' the bells rang out a peal, and every canon and clerk kneeling, let fall their black choral copes, rose up robed in white surplices." (Walcot's *Traditions*, pp. 45, 187). In a *Nominales* of the 15th century (published in Wright's *Anglo-Saxon Vocabularies*, vol. i., p. 721 of the 1883 edition), we read, "Hec dalmatica, a cantarcope," and in a note the editor says: "We must conclude from the Latin equivalent that the word signifies a *maniple*, but in two other vocabularies in the same volume, *Dalmatica*, a *tunycle*, or *tonykyl*."

CAPPER, viii. 307, 309. A capmaker. The wearing of woollen caps was enforced by Statute, 13th Elizabeth.

CARDOOGA'S CROSSE, iii. 309.—Cadwgan's Cross, on the Mount, Frankwell. This spelling preserves the old pronunciation with the emphasis on the second syllable.

CARE SUNDAY, i. 59.—Carle, Carl, or Carling Sunday (*Pea Sunday*) is the octave preceding Palm Sunday, so called because the special food of that day was carlings, i.e., grey peas, steeped all night in water, and fried the next day in butter. The custom was a continuation of the pagan bean-feast. In some villages it was eaten on the preceding Sabbath. Gothic, *Kæra sunnudæg*. In the North of England the order of the Sundays in Lent is remembered thus: "Tid, mid, and misera, Carling, palm, and pasc-egg day," in which rhyme the first line has reference to some prominent words in the introits or other portion of the ancient services. (see *Cheshire Glossary*, Brewer's *Phrase and Fable*, Chamber's *Book of Days*, Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, i. 113, Bohn's edition).

CARUCA, i. 104.—An ox-team, sometimes a plough, or even *cart*. from the Fr. *charrue*, i.e., aratrum. A team was at least of four oxen.

CARUCATE, i. 105; x. 346.—A plough-land, which, in a deed of Tho. de Arden (19 Edw. II.) is declared to be 100 acres (six score), the tribute upon which was called *carvagium* or *carucagium* (but see explanation in i. 105). It is sometimes spelled *carrucate*.

CASTRAL, i. 131.—An expressive word ignored by the dictionary makers.

CENDALL, viii. 245.—“Every chief of *cendallo afforcianto*,” where *cendall* is said to mean silk. Halliwell gives: “Cendal, a species of rich silken stuff very highly esteemed” *Pannus sericus*. Elsewhere it is said to be “Cyprus silk, from the Italian *zendalo*.” *Afforcianto* may mean “*fulléd*”; it does mean “strengthened” (see the word itself above). *Afforciantus*, *spissior pannus*, Gallice, *Renforcé*. (Ducange).

CENNETT, x. 92.—Possibly the same as the preceding. If not, then?

CENYME, viii. 214.*—A misreading for *cenyvie*, O.F. *senévé*, charlock. Ital. *Senape*, from L. *sinapi*, mustard (Note by Prof. Skeat). Other seeds used in cookery were cummin (or cumin), carraway, dill, anise, &c. Cummin seed was used to attract pigeons to inhabit a dove-cot. (Nares).

CEPARY, viii. 245. *Cefe* or *cepa* is more usual for *onion*.

CEPIBUS, i. 310.—Recte *sepibus* or *sæpibus*, *sepes viva*, a quickset hedge.

CHAFE, iv. 289.—Most likely put for *cheaf*, i.e., sheath.

CHARGERRS, viii. 395.—Alias *Chargeons*, a large platter or dish. (See Num. vii. 13, 84; Ezra i. 9; Matt. xiv. 8, 11; Mark vi. 25, 28).

CHENSE AND CHENSERS, iii. 69, 246 n; viii. 205; xi. 264. Cf. Tensery, iii. 69, which is there said to be “a poll tax upon the inhabitants;” but in note on p. 246, “Tensers were such as traded in the town without being burgesses, for which liberty they paid such fines as were by the Court Leet set upon them.” (Phillips, 168). In vol. viii. 205 they are makers of broad clothes (i.e., broad cloths). Blount says that Chensers were such as paid Tribute or Cense, Quit rent, or Chief rent, for such the French *censier* signifies. The whole subject of Tensers, Tensery, Chensers, and Chense is very ably treated in a separate paper in the 2nd Series (vol. iii., pt. ii., p. 253), where the writer shows unmistakeably that *Censarii* were (1) Traders not of the Gild or Hanse, who traded only at the will of the Burgesses; (2) Merchants allowed to be resident and to trade continually on all occasions by payment of an annual fine; (3) Traders in *misericordia*; (4) Those who paid *custuma* or *costuma*; (5) Inferior tradesmen; (6) *Qui non sunt de libertate*; and (7) An inferior body of burgesses.

CHETEBRED, i. 9, 10.—This is well explained in the note on p. 9. In Religious Houses they distinguished bread by these several names:—*Panis armigerorum*, *panis conventualis*, *panis puerorum*, and *panis famulorum*. *Wastel bread* was the finest, *Cocket bread* next, then *bread of Treet* (tritici), and lastly *bread of common wheat*. Archdeacon Nares says: Cheatbread is Household bread, i.e., Wheaten bread of the second sort.

CHEVAGE, xi. 264.—“*Chevagium* cometh of the French word *Cheif*, i.e., *caput*. It signifieth with us a sum of money paid by Villeins to their Lords in acknowledgment of their Villenage, whereof *Bracton* (Lib. i., cap. 10) saith thus: “*Chevagium dicitur recognitio in signum subjectionis et Domini de capite suo.*” Also written *chiefage*.

CHIRCHOMBER, xi. 126.*—A very rare word. The charter of confirmation to Buildwas Abbey (1 Ric.) takes note of the “*Collecta bladi quæ vocatur Churchomber*” in the hundreds of Wrocwurthin and Cundure (Walcot's 4 Minsters, Add. notes, p. 101). It was apparently a contribution of corn, in token of the protection afforded to tenants by the Church to which they owed fealty (*ombre*, Fr. protection). Compare the word *Ciric-sceat*, a Saxon word signifying *Vectigal ecclesiasticum, frumenti tributum*. Churchesett, Chirset, and Cherchez mean the same.

CHRISTIDE, i. 66.—Used for Christmas by the Puritan party.

CLECHYNGE, i. 13.—A hand net with a semicircular hoop and transverse bar at the end of a pole, used by fishermen on the banks of Severn; a *clock*-net.

CLIENSE, xi. 267, 268.—A mistake in transcribing. See above *Chense* and *Chensers*.

CLOUTTLETH', iii. 73.—Clout-leather. Shakespeare tells of “clouted shoon” (2 Hen. VI., iv. 2), and “clouted brogues” (Cym., iv. 2), “clouted” (Ham., iv. 5). Spenser uses the word in the *Fairy Queen*. The first shoes, no doubt, were only raw hide or leather fitted to the feet, like the North American *moccasins*; these when improved by the addition of a sole became *clouted shoon*, and so clout leather was very thick leather adapted for such purpose. *Clout* afterwards was applied to any bit of material clapped on or hastily

applied to mend a breach, a patch; and so clouted Josh. ix. 5 means “patched.” (See *Bible Educator*, vol. iii., 226). In Scotland *clout* is a rag, and *cloutie* a little rag, also a patch.

COATE, iii. 325.—A wood. W. *coed*.

COCABUS, v. 260.—Recte *cacabus*, from Greek *κακάβος*) a kettle, A.S. *chelē*, or three-legged pot. (See 1 Sam., ii. 14, *Editio Vulgata*).

CONCEALMENT, x. 185.—Concealors (*Concelatores*) were such as found out concealed lands, i.e., such lands as were privily kept from the King by common persons having nothing to show for their title or estate therein. A *concealment* would be the retention of such lands without paying *duos solidos de unaquaque carucata terræ*, as due on all lands to the king. (Blount sub v.v. Concealor, Tenmantale, Uslact).

CONEYS, i. 9.—Rabbits. M.E. *Coni*, also *Conyng*, from L. *Cuniculus*, a rabbit.

CONYNGRE, vi. 345; x. 346.—Also *conigar*, *conniegrea*, *connygar*, *coningerys*, and *cunniegreene*, a rabbit-warren. W. *cunning-gaer*.

COOTS OF SENSE, viii. 395.—Prof. Skeat says: “Obvious error for coats of fence,” coats of defence, i.e., doublets.

COPPE, i. 12.—“A wayne coppe,” i.e., a wagon cover. Ital. *cappa*. A.S. *cæppe*, a covering.

CORFU, iv. 318.—Curfew. O.F. *covrefeu*, a fire cover, covering of fire. L. *ignitegium*.

CORONATOR, iv. 30.—Coroner or Crowner, cf. “crownor’s quest.” Literally one who *crowns* or acts as deputy for the Crown (*corona*). An official, who had in Saxon times a very wide jurisdiction, now much restricted. He was first instituted by King Athelstan.

CORSLET, i. 60, 63, 64, 69, &c.—Body armour. F. *corselet* a little body, armour for a pikeman.

CORUM NOMINE, x. 184.—Probably some writ or law process known by that name, either for *coram nomine*, or better, for *quorum nomine*, in the name of the *quorum*, i.e., the bench of justices. “In the reign of Hen. VI. the King’s collectors and other accountants were much troubled in passing their accounts by new extorted fees, and were forced to procure a late invented writ of *quorum nomine* for allowance of the Barons of the Cinque Ports and their suing out

their *quietus* at their own charges, without allowances from the King." (Cowel). That *this* explanation is the correct one is evident from the text, otherwise the expression might prove of difficult solution, as being confounded with *eorum nomine*, which seems to be found in Freeman's epigrams 1614, quoted by Brand under St. George's Day:—

"With's *eorum nomine* keeping greater sway
Than a Court blew¹ on St. George's day."

COTTONS, iii. 135, 136. Cotta were coarse blankets, made of *cot* or *dag* wool, the coarser portions of the fleece, from which also nappy frieze or flannels were made.

COVERPAIN, i. 8.—As there explained, "A cambricke cloath to cover the bread," and not as Halliwell puts it—"a pan with a cover used in the pantry."

COWMFITS, viii. 215, 352.—Also *confit*, *confite*, from O.F., literally *confected*, i.e., prepared—sweetmeats made up.

COWPERY, viii. 157.—"Cowpery ware." *Cowp*, same as cup, *cowpery* ware, crockery, *tickney* ware. (See Miss Jackson's *Word-Book*).

CREPIDARIUS, iv. 18, is explained on p. 45 as a shoemaker; but L. *crepidarius* as an adjective means "pertaining to slippers;" and as a noun, "He that makes *pantofles* or slippers. *Sutor* is the classical word for shoemaker, literally one who sews or stitches.

CRUSULY, vi. 375, 380.—(Also *crusily*) an heraldic term, used to denote "a field *seme* of crosses."

CROYSSE NEYGHT, iv. 405.—Cross Neot, or St. Neot's cross.

CUCKING STOOLE, ix. 86; xi. 138, or Cokestool (*tumbrellum*), an engine invented for the punishment of scolds or unquiet women, by ducking them in the water; called in ancient times a *tumbrell* or *trebucket*. The Saxons called it *sealfing stole*. It was inflicted upon transgressing Brewers and Bakers as well as upon unquiet women. Another name is *Goging stole*. In *Domesday* it is called *Cathedra stercoreis*. The word is either a corruption of *Ducking stool* or *Choaking stool*, *quia hoc modo demersæ aquis fere suffocantur*. In some MSS. it is mentioned as *scannum caducum*. Ex. gr., *Debet*

¹ Blue coats worn by people of fashion on that day.

mulier pro debili (i.e., *mala*) *cervisia tertia vice pati judicium corporale, scilicet in scanno caduco, et tum cervisia debet capi in manu Abbatis.* (Consuetudines Abbatiae de Farrendon, MS. f. 22).

CWLCH, xi. 257.*—(Also Kilketh or Kilth). “ Spelman confesseth he did not know the meaning of this word,” i.e., the special meaning in the sentence: “ *Ac omnes annuales redditus de quadam consuetudine in Ewyas-Lacy vocatas Kilth.*” It was an ancient servile kind of payment. The explanation in the text may be noted as valuable. (See further the glossary in Eyton and *Kilketh* below).

CYNCIER, i. 29.*—A misreading for *tyncier*, which see.

CYRICBYRIG, x. 11.—A place-name: Chirbury, near Montgomery. This ancient spelling identifies Chirchebury with Chirbury, Chierbury, Cherebury.

DAGSWAIN, i. 6.—A rough sort of coverlet, used for beds, tables, or floors. *Dags*, the skirts of the fleece. (See Cottons above).

DOGPOLE, ix. 92.—Mr. Morris suggests the most feasible explanation of one of our difficult street-names. *Ducking pool* readily corrupted into *Dogging pool*, and so into Dogpole. The Ducking pool existed somewhere within the limits of the *old* town, and no other location is possible than the neighbourhood of the street now called Dogpole.

DOLES, i. 4.—*Dole* is derived from *deal*, which is properly a *share*, and so *dole*, that which is dealed, shared, or divided, and so the mark of division. Anglo-Saxon, *dál, gedál*, a portion.

DORMER, i. 140, 141.—A *dormer* was a sleeping room; a *dormer* window, the window thereof, but the word was generally applied to any window in the sloping roof of a building. In Herefordshire an attic window projecting from the roof is called a *dormit*. Fr. *lucarne*.

DORNEX, x. 403.—Or *darnex*, “ a coarse sort of damask used for carpets, curtains, &c., originally manufactured at Tournay, called in Flemish *Doornick* or *Dornick*.” Another name is *darnak*. In the north Darnick is linsey-wolsey. (See O. and B., ii. 237).

DURANCE, ii. 401.—Halliwell says, “ A kind of durable stuff made with thread or silk,” but? L. *durare*, to last; Ir.

and Gael., *dur*, firm; W., *dir*, sure. The leathern dresses worn by the lower orders were called of *durance*. “Is not a buff jerkin a most sweet robe of *durance*?” 1 Hen. IV., i, 2. (Nares).

EARED, i. 5.—Ploughed or tilled, from *arare*, to plough; an *earth* is a day’s ploughing; *earable* (arable), ploughable; *earsh*, a stubble field; *earn*, to glean. “A rough valley neither *eared* nor sown.” Deut. xxi. 4.

ERUNCKE, i. 13.*—If not a misreading for “truncke,” i.e., trunk, a crux for students.

ESKERS, vii. 27.—A technical word, not found in Miss Jackson’s *Word-Book*.

EWERIE, i. 8.—The place where the *ewers* for washing hands before and after meals were kept. (Halliwell). *Ewry*, the place where the King’s plate is kept. (Boyer).

FEROUR, i. 210.—*Ferron* is an old word for blacksLith. (L. *ferrarius*). *Farrier* was formerly *ferrer*, a worker in iron. F. *fer*, iron. L. *ferrum*. *Ferrure*, the shoeing of horses. (Cowel).

FFERMOR, vii. 84.—A farmer. *Ferm* or farm. L. *firma*. Sax. *ferme*, *feorm*, which latter, like the Fr. *ferme*, means provision, food, *victus*, because the tenant paid the rent in *kind*, i.e., victuals, which was afterwards converted into a money payment.

FLECCHER, iv. 229; viii. 337.—Fletcher, an arrow maker. Properly the person who puts on the feather. Fr. *fleche*, an arrow. Sax. *flaa*, *fla'*, an arrow.

FLESSHEWER, i. 24, 24.—A butcher, sometimes spelled flesshwere (MS. 1298, 1352). Cf. Germ. *fleischhauer*. Sax. *flæsemangere*, fleshmonger, flesh dealer.

FORIATE, i. 15.—To the definition there given add, *yatte* or *yat*, a gate.

“Therwhiles the king ate mete sat
The lyonn goth to play withouten the yat.”

Gy of Warwike, p. 151.

FRAIES, viii. 203, &c.—Affrays, fights, scuffles, quarrels, here the fines exacted for participating in such brawls.

FRANKPLEDGE, iii. 92.—A pledge or surety for freemen. The Sheriffs at every County Court did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to fourteen years

of age, and see that they were settled in one *dozein* or another; whereupon this branch of the Sheriffs' authority was called *visus franciplegii*. (Anno 18 Edw. II.)

FRIDSTOL, ix. 126.—*Fridstol*. Peace stool or seat, an asylum, an altar. A similar privilege was granted to Beverley and Hexham; also to the Church of St. Peter at York by Hen. I., and confirmed 5 Hen. VII.

FRIEZE, iii. 135, and FRYCE, viii. 210.—A coarse, narrow cloth, formerly much in use. Garments having a long nap were said to be friezed. *Drap de Frize*, cloth of Friesland.

“Cloth of gold do not despise,

Tho' thou art matched with cloth of frieze.”

FUSTA, ix. 252.*—Here plainly beams or poles (see *Ducange*), but *Fustum* is not found in the dictionaries, while *Buscae* and *Busta* are. This, therefore, is most likely a misreading. *Busca* and *Busta*, *Buscus* and *Boscus* (O.F. *Busche*, now *Bilche*, a log of wood). Underwood, Billet wood, also Brushwood. *Busta* and *Bustus*, firewood, properly the loppings of trees. Also *Trowse* and *Tynel* for repairs of hedges. (See *Blount*, who gives several examples).

GAGES, viii. 205, 206.—A gage is a pledge or pawn (L. *vas*). Here probably a fine or estreated bail, or else payment for release of impounded cattle.

GALLEYE POTTES, i. 12.—Gallipot, a small glazed earthen pot, from O.D. *gleye*, shining potter's clay. *Pot*, a drinking vessel, from L. *potare*.

GARULE, ix. 288.*—Probably a word misread. In Low Latin *gaola* is a gaol, *gabiola*. O.F. *gaole*. *Gabiola*, a bird cage, is a diminution of *gabia*, corrupt form of *cavea*. There is a French nautical verb *Garer*, to put into dock, from which *Garule* might be derived. *Garula*, a cranne, a crawe, *cornix*. (Wright's *Vocabularies*).

GIRASOLE, i. 132.—Turning to, or with, the sun (Ital.) The turnsole, a plant of the genus *Heliotropium*.

GLEYS, xi. 300 (or GLAVE).—A cutting weapon fixed to the end of a pole, differing from the bill in having its edge on the outside curve. *Glaves* were used by foot soldiers. *Glave* also means a club. *Glaives*, from *gladius*, are swords. *Glaire* signifies a lance, and is sometimes written *gleyre*. *Gley* is vernacular Scotch for a squint. Long sword, short sword,

and dagger were the weapons allowed the parties in a trial by combat. *W. glaif*, a crooked sword, a scimitar.

GORSTE, i. 72, 73.—Gorse or furze (L. *jampnum*). The local pronunciation is still *gorste*. It is also written *goss*. In Cumberland and East Suffolk it is called *whin*, and is a thick prickly shrub having yellow flowers after, or even in, winter. Saxon *gorst*.

GOSSETTS, viii. 396.—Instead of *corset* or *corslet*, which see.

GOSSIBES, vi. 98, 100, 106, 125, and *gossibbs*. God-parents or sponsors. *Gossip*, one that undertakes for another in baptism, a crony. *Godsib*, related in God, *sib* related; *sibja*, Gothic, relationship.

GRATED, i. 5.—“Grated on and eared up,” this is said with regard to “Doles and marks.” The dictionaries give no other meaning for *grated* than rubbed, scraped, fretted, or vexed, none of which will suit this case. Can it mean “graded,” i.e., “levelled”?

GRAWDIES, x. 139*.—Another difficult word. *Gauds* are baubles, ornaments. L. *gaudia*. Here Prof. Skeat says “*gawdies*.”

GREMIUM, x. 137.—The lap, the bosom, and thus the upper part of the nave of the church, which is likened to the body of the Lord.

GREYWORLD, viii. 245.—The particular kind of grey, or gray fur is not here specified, but it was reckoned very valuable. “*Gray*, a wild beast called a badger.” (Bailey). “*Griseæ, vestes pretiosæ ex animaculo Gris factæ*.” (Cerd.) Garments furred with gray, i.e., badger’s fur.

GUNNE, GUN, ix. 234.—“*Pewtergunne* or—*gum*.” *Gaune*, a large flagon for ale or beer. *Gaun*, a gallon measure. “*Gawnes of ale*.” Sharp’s *Cov. Myst.*, p. 50. *Gun*, now applied to a broad cast turnip-sower. (See Miss Jackson’s *Word-Book*).

HALBEARD, x. 91.—Halberd, Halbat (Fr. *Hallebarde*; G. *Hillebarde*, i.e. shining axe, probably from *halle*, a porch, and *wart*, root of *warten*, to wait; the weapon of him who guarded or watched the entry to a palace). An ancient military weapon intended for cutting and thrusting; formerly carried by sergeants of foot and artillery. A combination of spear and battle-axe with a variously formed head and a

shaft rather more than 6 ft. long. It may still be seen in Scotland in the hands of town officers in attendance on magistrates.

HAMBER, viii. 223.—A hammer, *hambyr* in Pr. Parv. German, *amboss*. Sax., Hamor.

HAN'HAM, v. 12.*—An imperfect word, the 'comma' of abbreviation is probably misplaced, it may be *Harenarium*, for *arenarium*, a sand pit.

HARNES, i. 62.—The old sense was *armour*. O.F. *harnas*, *harnois*. Bret. *harnez*, old iron, also armour. *Hernesium*, the tackle or furniture of a ship.

HARNESTYS, x. 139.—Some kind of ornament, see preceding. *Herenett*, Sax., a coat of mail.

HARRET, viii. 220, for Heriot, a tribute paid to the lord of a manor in feudal times on the death of a tenant, the best beast, horse, or ox, or even the best piece of plate, jewel, or other chattel. Originally the word was *heregeatwn*, a military preparation, what was given to the lord of the manor to prepare for war. (Bosworth).

HAYINGES, i. 13.—(Hays, also found, is more usual). Enclosures made with nets, into which game, and even rabbits could be driven.

HEATHERWOOD, x. 347.—A mistake for *netherwood*, that is, the wood where *nethers* abound. A.S. *nædre*, a snake; Icel. *nad'r*; Goth., *nadræ*; Germ., *natter*, a snake. An adder corrupted from a nadder. The A.S. is also written *naddre*, a viper.

HELLFIRE PAPERS, i. 75.—Probably copies of a proclamation. "Hellfire clubs" in London were suppressed by an order in Council 7 Geo. I., A.D. 1721. There were three, to which upwards of forty persons-of-quality of both sexes belonged. They met at Somerset House, at a house in Westminster, and at another in Conduit Street, Hanover Square. They assumed the names of the patriarchs, prophets and martyrs in derision, and ridiculed at their meetings the doctrine of the Trinity and the mysteries of the Christian religion. (Salmon).

HERNESIUM, iv. 402.—Here stands for baggage, or household effects.

HETHEHENNE.—Bailey says "Heathcock, Heathpowt, a bird of the game." Fenning says, "Heathcock, S. a bird of

game which frequents heaths." "Blackcock, the male of the black game or black grouse, the *tetrao tetrix* of Linnæus. The female is called a *grey hen*, and the young are named *poults*. This noble bird is the largest of the race in the British Islands, not so common now as formerly, but still found in Scotland.

HEWSTERS, x. 141.—Hewe (now hue), colour, appearance; A.S. *hiw*, *heow*, *heo*. *Heuster* is said to be a *dyer*, but the phrase "Diers and hewsters" occurs in the account of the Chester plays (i. 7), which seems to imply a distinction.

HIDE, i. 105.—*Tanta fundi portio quanta unico per annum coli poterant (sic) aratro; vel quae familice uni sustentandæ sufficeret.* A plough-land. In an old MS. it is said to be 120 acres, but it varied in different parts of the kingdom, according as woodland, or marsh land was or was not attached to it, the maximum being about 240 acres.

HOCKE, i. 13.—Hook. M.E. *hok*; A.S. *hóc*, also *hæcce*, from a Hebrew word which may be transliterated *haik*.

HOCKNELL, i. 58, 59.—In the same page *Hockday* rent paid to Mr. Poyner for the Queen is mentioned, which seems to be the same as *Hocknell*, both in the amount and in the person receiving it. Money was formerly collected at this anniversary for the repair of the Churches. Hock Tuesday money was a Duty given to the Landlord that his tenants and bondmen might solemnise that day on which the English mastered the Danes, being the second Tuesday after Easter week. King Hardicanute died suddenly on that day. Hocktide as a festival began this day, Hock Tuesday. *Dies Martis quam Quindenam Paschæ vocant.*

HOGGEMOT, i. 22, 23.—Some period of the year, but not autumn, which is otherwise mentioned. Either the time of collecting the swine together and giving them into the charge of the swineherd, which was quite *late* in autumn, when the mast was ripe, called in Norfolk *shacking time* (*tempus pessonaæ*), or the time for bringing them home again at seed time. The word *Hoggemot* is not elsewhere found. *Hogmena*, a name given to December (ἀγιαράνη) *Hogmena-night*, New Year's Eve. (*Halig monath*, Sax., holy month). Is it possible that *Hoggemot* stands for *Hoggem'th*, i.e., Hogge month, *Halig monath*, or December? See *Shack* below.

HOOPE, iii. 77.—A measure of capacity less than a strike or bushel, a cylindrical vessel containing 20 quarts, some say 4 pecks, others one. *Kennett* says two. Four hoops made one bushel. (*S.N. and Q.*, 14' 4, 1893). If there were only three hoops on the outside of the bushel measure, one at bottom, one at top, and another half way, a hoop would be half a strike, with however 4 hoops, and one at top and one at base, two would be left for measuring parts of a strike, and they would be $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole capacity. But, says Cooke (*North Wales*, p. 73), “A bushel of oats at Welshpool is seven hoops, or half strikes, heaped.” The explanation lies in the fact that there was no absolute standard, but probably 20 quarts made a *hoop*, two hoops made one strike, and two strikes made a bushel of 80 quarts, which was a Denbighshire *hobed*.

OWERGLASSE, i. 68.—Hour glass, a chronometer to measure the flux of time by the running of sand from one glass vessel to another through a small aperture, the quantity of sand being sufficient for one hour, much used in 17th century to regulate the time of preaching. First made about 200 B.C.

INCKLE, ii. 401.—Incle, Tape. *Inkle*, a corrupt form of *ingle*, which again is the word *linge* without its definite *l*. The O.F. word *lingel* is from *ligne*, thread, and that from L. *linum*, flax. In the Congleton accounts, Dec. 18th, 1641, we read: “The infection (i.e., plague) first appeared in one Laplove’s house, which was warded day and night at one shilling each. His corpse covered with a cover and tied with *incke* was carried on a ladder to be buried.” (*Cheshire Glossary*).

INGROSSERS, iii. 130; iv. 24.—(Ingrossator) is “one that buys corn growing, or dead victuals to sell again, except barley for malt, oats for oatmeal, or victuals to retail, mentioned in Statutes Anno 5 Edw. VI. and 5 and 13 Eliz.” With some exceptions, as above, it was an unlawful calling, as tending to enhance the price of necessaries. (See Badgers above)).

INHOLDER, x. 92.—He that holdeth or keepeth an inn, an innkeeper. (Bailey).

INQUISICIO GHELDI, i. 100.—Mr. Eyton’s account of this

nvaluable document should be carefully noted, as nearly all others are in error respecting it.

IPPOCRIS, viii. 215.—Hipocras, hypocras: a medicated drink, thus compounded “cubeb, cloves, nutmegs, raisins, 3 oz. each, boiled in 3 lbs. of wine, till reduced to 2, and then sweetened with sugar, it was afterwards strained through a flannel bag, called Hippocrates’ sleeve, whence its name.”

ISELBONES, i. 9.—An edgebone, or *atchbone* of beef, still in use.

JAKS, viii. 402.—“*Jack (olim Wambasium) erat tunica, quod non ferro solido tunicis plurimo lino intextis muniebatur*,” a quilted coat (*vestimentum ex coactili lana confectum*) put under the armour to make it fit easy (Fleta); also a kind of defensive armour worn by horsemen in war, which some by tenure were bound to find upon any invasion. Also called *lorica*, because at first it was made of leather. (See Coats of Sense above).

JARSIA, i. 70.—“The Jarsia School.” The Jersey house was the house of correction, in which dags of wool (see dags-wain) were picked by hand; the precursor of modern *oakum picking*. The Jarsia school would be the school attached to the house of correction. Owen and Blakeway under the date 1613 mention this:—“Paid to John Hill, jersyworker, for his house rent this year £3 6s. 8d.”; and they add: “This was, doubtless, to set the poor to work.” See also *N. and Q.* 16 3, 1894.

JETTING, i. 4.—“Carrying the body proudly.” F. *jetter*, L. *jactare*, to toss; compare *jetter*, a strutter or bragger (Palsgrave). See Pranking and Pinking below.

JULIANA, ST., x. 158.—This saint was invoked against sore eyes and headache. (Brand). In Welsh, *Elian*, and so *Llanelian*, near Colwyn.

JUNKETS, viii. 352.—Sweetmeats, a feast. Ital. from Latin, a furtive entertainment. (See Miss Jackson’s *Word-Book*). “*Juncata*, Anglice, *Juncade*, sive, a crudde ymade yn ryshes” (15th cent. Vocab.) Originally a kind of cream cheese, served up on rush-platters, whence its name. Ital. *guincata*, from *guinco*, a rush. Lat. *juncus*. In Devonshire the term *junket* is still used, but restricted to curds and clotted cream.

KEEVE (or COOME), viii. 158.—A large brewing tub or vat.

To *keel* is to *cool*, and *Keve* is a cooler. *Kive* in the Sussex dialect is a kind of shallow tub. The alternative word *coome* is probably the same as *coombe*, a hollow vessel; W. *cwm*, a hollow, a dingle.

KERNELL, v. 153.—Most likely for *coronet*, a circular hanging hoop of brass or iron, or even wood, for candles. *Kernella*, *Crenella*, however, is an embrasure.

KILKETH, KILTH, xi. 256.*—Add to the definition in the text the following from the *Monasticon*, 1 par., fol. 722, “*Et sint quieti de pastu et Kylyw. et omnibus aliis exactionibus, quas Forestarii et alii ballivi solent exigere.*” Perhaps it may signify some liquid thing exacted by Foresters, or some compulsory fuddling, such as was *scotale* or *aleshot*. Kilketh is also said to be “An ancient servile kind of payment, for in an old MS. it is thus written: *Kilketh pro qualibet Hundredea 2 denarios.*” (Covel). In North Wales there is a custom upon All Saints' Eve of making a great fire call *Coel Coeth*, each family making one in the most conspicuous place near the house. (Brand, i. 390).

KIPE, x. 210.—A coarse osier basket, with a twisted handle on either side, quite common in Salop. (See Miss Jackson's *Word-Book* and *Skeppet* below).

KNYTTCHIN, i. 14, seems to be *knots* or *bundles*. Cnwc (pl. *cnyciau*) is Welsh for *lump*.

LANDA TERRÆ, i. 26, 46, 50.—Landa is usually a *lawnd* or open field, but in the cases cited it is plainly a certain quantity of ground, half a land p. 50, and 12½ landes p. 26. *Bailey* gives *landgate* a long and narrow piece of ploughed land, and *Halliwell* says, “land that part of ground between the furrows in a ploughed field,” but as this would depend upon the length of the furrow, the quantity would be indeterminate, unless local custom fixed it. In the laws of Dyvnwal Moelmud, 5th cent. B.C. land measurements are thus stated:—“3 barley corns one inch : 3 inches one palm breadth; 3 palm breadths one foot : 3 feet one pace; 3 paces one leap; 3 leaps one land; 1000 lands one mile. (Traditional Annals of the Cymry in *Cambrian Journal*, ii. 167). A land was therefore about nine yards, one foot and seven inches.

LANIOR' v. 18, i.e., *Laniorem*, which on p. 45 is rendered tanner, but *lanius* is a butcher or slaughterman. In later

Latin *lanio* is a butcher, therefore *tanner* is scarcely tenable.

LASTIALL, i. 58, 62; vi. 131, n, as explained, i. 58, and *restiall* altered to *lastiall* in 1593. How the inference, in the note, vi. 131, can be sustained surpasses my comprehension.

LATTEN, x. 404.—Laton, an alloy of copper and zinc, of which "Church brasses" were made, chiefly at Cologne, whence called Cullen plates. Copper 64 per cent., zinc 29½, lead 3½, and tin 3. In after ages tin, i.e., iron tinned over, was called latten.

LAWMBUR, x. 139.—Amber. Another instance of the retention of the French article, *L'ambre*, originally the name of what is now called *ambergris* (grey amber), a rich perfume, but latterly applied to the resinous amber, on account of its resemblance in colour.

LAYDEACONRY, ii. 61.—Mr. Blakeway's remarks is worthy of notice.

LEES, i. 14.—There explained as "refuse knots." Lees generally is "dregs of wine." The low Latin equivalent would be *lie* (10th cent.)

LEEPER or LEPER, i. 139, 187: iii. 243.—There is a leper's gallery at Soham, in the borders of the fen country. Skeat says, s.v. *leper*; that the sense has changed, *lepre* formerly meant the disease, and what we now call a leper was then a leprous man, *leprosus homo*. "The lepre of hym was clesned." (Wyyclif on Matt. viii. 3). Greek *λέπρος*, scabby, from *λέπω*, a scale. About A.D. 1225 there were not less than 2000 leper houses in France, and, no doubt, a proportionate number in England and Wales.

LEVARISES, iv. 320.—Writs so called, *levari*, to levy. See following.

LEWN, x. 146, 147.—A tax or rate, or *lay* for church or parish dues, called also *lawn* and *lune*, all from *levari*, to levy.

LEVINIAN, iv. 291; vi. 199.—Some light stuff for lining garments, probably a corruption of *Levantine*.

LICHGATE, ix. 233.—As there explained. The former syllable is M.E., *lich* a corpse, but strictly, the *living* body, from A.S. *lic*, a body. Gate from A.S. *geat*, an opening, a hole, a way to get in, a gate. (See Foriate).

LINGE, i. 9.—A fish. A.S. *lenga*, put for *langa*, the long one. Ger. *läng fisch*, *gadus molva*.

LUCERNATOR, iv. 18.—Rendered chandler on p. 45. *Lucern*, a lamp (Lydgate). The word is comparatively modern; a chandler in good Latin would be *candelerum opifex*.

LUSTE, xi. 420.—In the sense of “delight” or “one longed for.” A.S. *lust*, pleasure, desire.

LYGHTER, xi. 6, 7.—Delivered or lightened, brought to bed. A.S. *gelíhtan*, make lighter, word peculiar to this and adjoining counties.

“ And I shall say thou was lyght
Of a knave-childe this nyght.”

(*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 107). (See Miss Jackson’s *W. B.* s.v. *Lighted*).

LYKER, i. 58; ii. 175.—Liquor, i.e., oil, or grease. In Gloucestershire, to liquor is to oil, or anoint. Bacon liquor still stands for bacon fat.

LYNG, i. 14.—If not for *long*, may stand for linen, and so here a “coffer for linen.”

LYSTALL, vi. 131.—As there explained, mentioned in the Statute for better cleansing and paving the streets of London, Anno 22 and 23 Car. ii.

MACKERONS (or MACKROONES), viii. 215; x. 291. Sweetmeats, made of almonds, whites of eggs, sugar, &c. Fr. *macarons*, little fritter-like buns.

MAIHEME, iii. 113.—(Also *mahim*), bruise, hurt. O. F. *mehaing*, “a maime or abatement of strength by hurts received. Cf. Ital. *magagna*, a defect, blemish. Of uncertain origin. The Canonists call it “*membri mutilationem*.”

MAILED, viii. 156.—“ Speckled, full of specks, as the feathers of hawks, partridges, or the furs of some wild beasts are.” (Bailey).

MANCHET, i. 9, 10.—As there explained. Bailey says *michette* O. F., but ?; and Kersey makes it “the finest sort of wheat bread.” (See Chetebred above).

MAPPS, viii. 157.—The Latin *mappa* was a napkin, hence a painted cloth; the alternative here given *warps* is questionable.

MARLERIA, viii. 253.—Marl pits. Marl is a rich earth. L. Latin *margila*, diminutive of *marga*, marl. (Pliny).

MARMALETT, x. 151.—Marmalade. O. F. *marmelade*, from Portuguese *marmelada*, a conserve of quinces, *marmelo*.

MASER, x. 139, or MAZER, a bowl or goblet, made of hard wood, richly carved and ornamented, and much esteemed. *Mazer* wood is said to be maple, *mirra*. “Mazar bowle of maple full of beer.” (Aubrey). Some ancient ones imported from the East are thought to have been of *gutta percha*. There is a rather famous maser bowl at York Minster.

MASLIN, x. 400.—Mixed corn, wheat and rye, also written *mastlyne* and *mastlyn*, now *muncorn*; but also, as here, mixed metal. (See Latten).

MEERS, i. 4.—*Landimera est terræ limes vel meta*, from the Saxon *gemæra*, i.e., *terminus*, boundary. From hence we say *meers*. Cognate words are *meerwalks*, *meerstafe*, *meerstakes*, *meerstone*, *meerstang*. Boundaries.

MELNE, xi. 383.—Mill. From L. *molendinum*, *molina*, *mola*; M.E. *miln*, *myln*, *mulne*, whence *mille*, *mulle*, by loss of *n*. A.S. *myln*, *mylen*, a mill.

MENIE, i. 5.—*Meiny* or *Meny*, i.e. *Maigne*, *Manegium*. Fr. *Mesnie*, as “the King’s *Meiny*,” i.e., the king’s family, household, or household servants. *Cum meinis suis*, with his household.

METHEGLYNE, x. 149.—(W. *meddyslyn*, *medd*, and *meddwi*, to intoxicate). A kind of drink made of wort (i.e., new beer) herbs, honey and spice boiled together and fermented; mostly used in Wales and Cornwall (mentioned in the Act for Excise 15 Car. II., cap. 9).

MITRED, i. 173.—Mitre, a head dress, especially for a bishop (F—L—Gk.), O. F. *mitre*—L. *mitra*, a cap—Greek *μίτρα*, a belt, girdle, headband, fillet, turban. Before 12th cent. the Bishop’s mitre was a plain white linen (or fur) skull cap.

MOBICH, x. 346.—A tract of land in St. Julian’s Parish, now called *Moveage*.

MODDFISHE, i. 9.—*Modde* is Swedish for mud, and *modd fishe* is therefore *mudfish*. The *ciprinidae* were called by this name. This species includes the carp, the bleak, the barbel, the gudgeon and the dace.

MORION, xi. 300.—A conical iron skull cap with a rim round it. Skeat says an open helmet. Another form is *moriam*, which Blount s.v. says “is now called *Two Pot*,” which he elsewhere explains thus: “*Sallet* or *Scul* of Iron, otherwise called *Moriam* or *Pot*.

MORTETING, iv. 291* (or MORTEATING).—Prof. Skeat says “moot feast,” if so, then we may gather that it was the feast after the *moot* in the Inns of Court, at which young students argued imaginary cases to fit them for real practice and defence of Clients’ causes. This is, however, only conjecture!

MORTUARIUM, vi. 384.—“A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, as a recompense for personal tithes not paid in his lifetime, anciently called *saintle sceat*, i.e., soul shot. After the Conquest it was called a *cors-present* (because the *beast* was presented with the body at the funeral), and sometimes a Principal. No Mortuary is due by law, only by custom. (Cf. Heriot above).

MOTFEE, i. 290.*—If the same with *Moteer*, it is a customary service or payment at the *mote* or Court of the Lord. In some documents *Marketzeld* (or *Marketgeld*) is connected with *stretward*, as motfee is here, and therefore, if synonymous, it is toll of the market.

MOULDS, viii. 157.*—Plough-breasts would not be in a pack, and mould candles were at that period unknown. Possibly *turfs* or *turves*; but in a 15th cent. Vocabulary a *mouldere* is *panificator*, bread maker, and to *moulde* is *panificeare*. In another *molde* is *sabulum* or *sonde*.

MOWNCORNE (or MUNGECORNE), i. 10; viii. 214.—*Mestilo, mixtilio, maslins, muncorn*. Wheat and rye mingled and ground together. (See *Maslin*). In Cheshire it is known indifferently *blencorn*, *blendecorne*, and *mengecorne*.

MURAGE, viii. 145.—‘A tribute or tax paid for the building or repairing of public walls,’ taken of every laden horse or cart coming into a city or town. L. Lat. *muragium*.

MURINGER, iii. 69, 77; v. 160, 161; vii. 240 (or MURENGER).—An overseer of walls or fortifications. There were two such officials from very ancient times in the city of Chester, as well as in other places.

MURTHERED, iii. 352.—The derivation of this word from *mors*, death, confirms the double application of it in ancient times. The Saxon *morth* is a *violent death, accidental as well as malicious, according to some*. It was in use long before the reign of Cnut. (A.D. 1017—1035).

NAPERY, i. 6.—“Naperie (Anno 2 Ric. II., c. 1), from the

Ital. *napperia*, 'Linteamina domestica.' We may call it Linnen Cloth, or Household Linnen." (Blount).

NAEWS, i. 7.—Fr. *nivet*, a turnip, from L. *nappetus*, dim. of *napus*. In Cornish dialect *neaps*.

NEWELINGE, i. 9.—Some species of fish unknown, or *new* ling as opposed to *salt* or *dried*.

NOGGAN and NOGGS, i. 14.—*Noggen* made of nogs, which is coarse flax, or rather, hemp. Not quite obsolete *pace* Miss Jackson.

NYDIART, iii. 326.—An idiot, a word somewhat similar is *niding*, a coward, a base wretch, *Niderling*, *Nidering*, *niget*.

ORREUM, i. 37.—For *horreum*, a granary, garner, barn, or storehouse.

ORYELL, iii. 243.—*Oriel*, a recess (with a window) in a room. M.E. *oriol*. *Oryall*, a small room, portico, especially for a lady, a boudoir. Low L. *oriolum*, a small room, recess, ornamented with gold (*aurum*), but in the text it must mean a gallery or passage from the house to the Church, above the nave through the clerestory.

PAXES, x. 404.—"A small tablet with a representation of the crucifixion upon it, presented in the ceremony of the mass to be kissed by the faithful." *Pax*, peace, *Pax vobiscum*, (Peace be with you). *Paxbrede*, *osculatorium* (see Halliwell s.v.)

PANNAGE, i. 22.—The privilege of feeding swine upon *mast* in woods, also the money taken by the *agistors* for the feeding of hogs with the *mast* of the king's forest. The word in ancient charters is variously written *pamagium*, *panagium*, *pasnagium*, *pathnagium*, *panagium*, and perhaps *pessona*. (See Hoggemot).

PENCELLYS, viii. 395, and PENSELLS on same page. L. *parvum vexillum*, streamer on a lance, diminutive of *pennon*, W. *pennon*, a small flag, a banner. The Low L. form would be *penicillus* or *peniculus*, which last is a double diminutive of *penis*, a tail.

PESHUR, viii. 236.—*Pecheur*, a fisherman, piscator, formerly *pescheur*.

PHARELIS, xi. 347.—Pro *faleris*, the tackle or furniture of a cart or wain.

PICCAGE, iii. 93.—*Piccagium*, from the Fr. *piquer*, i.e., effringer, fodere, money paid in fairs to the lord of the soil for leave to break the ground to set up booths, stalls, or standings.

PILE, iv. 130, 131, 132, or PYLE.—A mass or stack of buildings. (Bailey). A small tower in the North (country). (Halliwell). A defence built on a creek of the sea, and called (Pille or Fort, for the protection and safeguard of any place. Pele or Peel (Blount). In Celtic *Pill* is a castle or stronghold, *propugnaculum*.

PILLORY, viii. 94.—(*Collistrigium, collum stringens, pilloria*). In the laws of *Cnut* it is called *Halsfange*, from *Hals*, collum, and *fang*, captura.

PLAYING TABLES, i. 12, or TABLES.—A chequered board for draughts, and backgammon.

PLECKE, vi. 358.—A plat of ground, a small enclosure, a place. A.S., *plek, place*, a street, an open place.

POINTMAKERS, x. 92.—Point was a tagged lace used in ancient dress, as we now use buttons.

PLANKING and PRICKING, i. 3.—*Plank*, to deck, adorn; M.E., *pranken*, to trim. Compare O.D. *pronchen*, to display one's dress, and *proncke pinken*, *proncke pinchen*, to glitter in a fine dress, allied to Lowland Scotch, *preck*, to be spruce. (Skeat). Bishop Hall speaks of Jezebel "pranking up her old carcass." (Cont. Book xx.)

PREVEY, i. 13, for *privy*, private, L. *privatus*, apart, here a noun, answering to *cloaca*, a house of office.

PYNNES (or PYRNES), viii. 305, also *prin*, whence *princod*, a pincushion. Skeat derives *pinne* from *penna*, but? A.S., *princ*, a point, sting, &c.

QUYSHONS, i. 13.—Cushions, also *qweseyns*, *quissheus*, *quyssons*. O.F., *coissin*, *coussin*, from Low L. *culcitium*, not found, but regularly formed from *culcita* or *culcitra*, a cushion, mattress, pillow, quilt. In Cornish dialect the word is *quishin*, i.e., L. *crurale*.

RACKES, i. 9.—*Rack*, the neck of mutton or pork, also of veal as here. A.S., *hracca*.

REGRATORS, iii. 130; iv. 24.—*Regratarius*, Fr. *Regrateur*, one who buys to sell again at a profit, but it anciently signified one who bought by *great* and sold by *small*, but now (beginning of 17th cent.) it signifies one that buys and sells any wares or victuals in the same market or fair, or within 4 miles thereof. Also one that trims up old wares for sale. (See Badger).

RESIANCE, xi. 270.—*Resiantia* as there explained. L. *residere*, to sit or remain behind. A man's abode or continuance in a place.

RESTIALL, i. 58, 62, 64, 70.—See *Lastiall* above.

REWED, i. 13.—*Rewe* is row, order, rule, and *rewed* is ribbed or striped.

RETTIS, ii., 202.—For *rectis*. *Rectum* seems to have been anciently used for a trial or accusation, and so *stare ad rectum*, to stand trial.

REVVYD, x. 404, as there explained. Halliwell, however, gives *Reyked*, for cracked.

ROCHES, i. 9.—Roaches, otherwise *Rochets*. A.S. *Reohhe*, *Reohche*, L. *raia* for *ragia*, a ray.

ROGGS, i. 68.—Rogues. F. *rogue*, arrogant, proud, presumptuous. Bret., *rok*, *rog*, with same meaning. M.E. *rogue*, an idle, sturdy, beggar.

ROOD ALTAR, iii. 179.—*Rood*, the cross or crucifix, an altar against the rood screen, as there explained. A.S., *ród*, a gallows, cross.

RUNDELET, i. 11.—Runlet or Roundlet, a certain measure of oil, wine, &c., containing 18½ gallons. (Blount). O.F., *rondel*, a little barrel, from its rotundity.

RYDDINGE, i. 57.—Cleansing. M.E., *ridden*; A.S. *rhedan*, to snatch away, to deliver. Not altogether obsolete, but now applied to vomiting or expectorating. Ex. gr., "I wuz cough'in an' riddin' all night." (Miss Jackson's W. B.)

SALLETT, viii. 395.—Salet, a head-piece, from Fr. *salut*, i.e., *salus*, a scul of iron. (See morion).

SAULTPEETERMEN, x. 188.—As there explained. Previously in 1626, the inhabitants of London and Westminster were ordered by proclamation to preserve their urine for one year to make saltpetre. *Nitre* is found on walls sheltered from rain, and is extracted by lixiviation from the earth under cellars, stables, barns, &c. In some parts of the Continent it is prepared artificially from a mixture of common mould or porous calcareous earth with animal and vegetable remains containing nitrogen. (Ogilvie).

SAYE, i. 13.—(F. *soie*). A thin silk; it is also a delicate serge or woollen cloth. *Saye* clothe, serge. (Palsgrave).

SCANSILE, ix. 126.—A stile. *Scansilis*, that which may be climbed. Compare *scalinga*, a partition or division. The

footgates at Churchyards are called *Scalings*. None of the ordinary dictionaries give *scansile*, but see Wright's *Vocabularies*, 609, 45. *Scaling* ladder is still used.

SCEALFING STOLE, ix. 87. See Cucking stoole above.

SCONCE, i. 12.—A stand or branch to set a light upon, or to support a candlestick. *Absconsa*, *absconsus*, a sort of candlestick attached to the wall.

SCUCHINGS, iv. 291; x. 92.—Otherwise *Stulhings*, *Suitlhings*, explained x. 92, as escutcheons, scutcheons, painted shields. O. F. *escusson*, from Low L. acc. *scutonem*, i.q. *scutum*, a shield, or banner with heraldic devices painted thereon.

SEAWINGE, ii. 401.*—Sewing, fastening with needle and thread, but this does not explain *seawinge* candles, unless candles for sewing after sundown.

SEILION or SELION, i. 28; ix. 119.—F. *seillon*, i.e., *Terra clata in'er duos sulcos*, a stitche or ridge of land, see Land above. Sax. *sul*, *syl*, aratrum. In a certain charter $6\frac{1}{2}$ seilions make one acre.

SENESCHALLUS, i. 16; iv. 28.—From *sein*, house, or place, and *schalc*, an officer or governor. (Coke on Littleton). A steward. In France the head justice or magistrate of a district.

SERVER, i. 8 (and SERVAR, vii. 84).* Sewar is the official who set and tasted dishes, &c. *A servare at mete*, from M.E. *sewen*, to set meat. This does not suit the context, perhaps it is one who sews, for sewster is a sempstress, *Seutrix*. (Promp. Parv.)

SEXTARIES, i. 324.—An ancient Roman measure, about an English pint. Some say a pint and a half. It varied, however, in different countries. A measure 4 inches long, 4 broad, and 3 deep is the true sextary, which is just over pint and a half. Sometimes written *systeer* or *syteer*. (O. and B., i. 206, 216).

SHACK, i. 5.—Shack is a custom in Norfolk to have *common* for hogs from the end of harvest till seed time in all men's grounds without contradiction. (Blount). “To go at shack” is “to go at large.” (See Hoggemot).

SHEMPSTER, viii. 157.—A.S. *seamestre*, a seamstress. (See *sewar* above).

SHENIS ALLÆ, viii. 260.*—Clove of garlic would in Latin be *spica allii*. *Shenis*, possibly some measure of capacity; if not as there are “traces of onions,” so “chains of garlic.” F. *chaîne*.

SHOTT, xi. 301.—A reckoning at an inn, a score in a victualing house, or the money to settle it. A.S. *seat*, *shot*, payment. Du., *schot*, a tavern score. Icel., *skot*, a contribution.

SHROTWOSDAY, i. 59.—Shrove-Tuesday, the day before the Lenten season, Pancake day. (See a whimsical extract from Taylor the Water Poet in Halliwell ii. 139).

SHUT, v. 105.—Add to explanation this very probable conjecture, that all these passages were *shut* by the closing of gates at each end about sunset. Remains of hooks for gates may still be seen in several of them, and in one from the High Street to Butcher Row the gates and doors still remain. *Shute* in the Cornish dialect is a channel of wood or iron for the conveyance of a small stream.

SICHE, i. 215.—(See *Syche*), alias *sice*, a gutter or drain. Somerset, A.S. *sich*. (Cf. *Shut* above).

SINGING BREAD, i. 57, 58.—The round cakes or wafers intended for the consecrated host in the eucharistic sacrament. (See Davies' *Rites*, &c., ed. 1672, p. 2).

SKEIELS, i. 7.*—Some unknown vegetable, perhaps *secale* (seakale) or scallions. *Skayles*, Skettles, or nine pins will not suit the context, nor will *skiel*, which in Wiltshire is a beer cooler.

SKEPPET, i. 13.—Said to be a broad flat basket, now *skep*. *Skeppe*, *sporta*, *Corbis*, (Prompt. Parv.), a strong coarse basket, a kipe (q.v.)

SKOOTER, x. 152.—*Scout*, a spy. M.E., *scounte*, from O.F. *escoute* from Latin *auscultare*, to listen. Tusser has *scout-watch*.

SOKE, ii. 197; SOKES, i. 281.—*Soc* (Saxon) signifies “power to administer justice.” *Sokes*, lordships or franchises within which was the right of *Soc*.

SOLARIUM, i. 201, 202; viii. 255.—A solar, soller, upper room, or chamber, a withdrawing room, a roodloft, a loft. In Beza's N. Test. (at Luke, v. 19) Solarium is put for *dōma* ($\delta\hat{\omega}\mu\alpha$), the flat roof of the house. “Dedi unam shoppam cum solario super aedificato.”

SORE SPARROW HAWK, vii. 350, 361.—A hawk or falcon in the first year was said to be in her *sore* age. A spar-hawk, a shortwinged hawk, *espervarius* or *spervarius*, Fr. *espervier*. The servitium *unius esparvarii vel 2/3 per annum* was not uncommon in 13th and 14th centuries.

SPICE, x. 217.—Here most likely pepper or camphire (camphor). Spice (*species*) was a generic name for all kinds of drugs and spices. Espicier, the seller of them.

SPILLS, viii. 157.—Miss Jackson gives—*Spile*, dross, rubbish, SHREWSBURY. This meaning, however, will not suit. Better is *spels*, chips, splinters. Compare *spillicans*, *spelicans*, a game in which small splinters are used. *Spelk*, Sax. *spelc*, a splinter, rod or small stick used in thatching.

STANK, i. 181.—*Stagnum*, a dam, as also the pile driven into the ground to form it; otherwise *stang*. In O.F. *estache*, Welsh *ystanc*. See Miss Jackson's *W. B.*, s.v. Stank. But the Welsh *'stang*, or acre, which is subdivided into 160 quarts, is $\frac{2}{3}$ of a statute acre. (Cooke's *N. W.*, p. 73).

STEAL, x. 106.—*Stele*, a long handle, same as *stail*.

“And in his hand an huge Polaxe did beare,
Whose *steale* was yron-studded but not long.”

Spenser *F. Q.*, v. 12, xiv.

STENES, i. 12.—*Recte stean*, a deep earthen vessel used for various household and dairy purposes.

STEPHON, vi. 365.—(Stephen free) for *stemni freoch*, which Blount does not explain, though he instances “*Necnon liberatae multurae sua in molendino ipsius Roberti &c. quod sint stemni freoch et Tolfreoch.*” (Mon. Ang., 2 par., fol. 293b). *Steven-free*, not bound to stated times. *Steven* is a set time or appointment, from Sax. *stefne*, a citation or a time fixed for appearance. (See on this word Nares' *Glossary*, and in a note on p. 96, 5th Series, 14 of *Arch. Cambrensis*).

STILLATORYE, i. 13.—A still or apparatus for distilling, a place for distillation.

STRETWARD, i. 290, is generally a surveyor of highways, or else a scavenger. Here, however, an annual payment to such officials.

SUMMA, ix. 253.—A seam, or horseload, of wood, corn, salt, glass, coal. The seam of corn was 8 strikes, or bushels. Fr. *summe*. Compare *sumpter horse*.

SYCHE (or SICHE, which see), i. 45, 48, 215.—*Sica*, a ditch; *sich*, a little current of water. L. *schetum* or *sikettus*, a gutter.

TAW DRESSER, iii. 224; x. 92.—Not tow dresser, *Taw*, *tew*, to prepare skins, to curry. In some localities taw dresser means one who makes *white* leather. *Tawer* or *tawyer*, a tanner.

Tawyers, cobblers, and cordwainers all appear in one division in the *Liber Albus* (Beck).

TENSERY, iii. 69, 72, 87, and TENSERS, iii. 246 n; x. 126, 127. See Chensory and Chensors.

TEXTER, vii. 84.—Recte *textor*, a weaver, L. *textus*, woven.

TEYNTERS, iii, 309, from *Teinten*, to dye, dyers. Spencer has *tinct* for dyed. L. *tinctores*, from *tingere*, to dye. (See Hewsters).

THEOLONIUM, iv. 48. *Telonium*, toll, or tax; M.E., *tol*; A.S. *toll*, tribute. See Skeat on word *toll*.

THORNEBACK, i. 9.—The name of a sea fish (Ash). A species of ray, *raia clavata*.

THROMS, x. 210.—Mops, or dish-clouts, used as cotton waste is now; also a coarse basket for rubbish; *throm*, A.S.; *licium*, the woof, but *thrum* is tags or ends of coarse cloths; Dusters or scouring cloths, G. *trumm*, end, verge, edge, brim; Fr. *bordure de toile*.

TIPPS, x. 92.—“One dozen of tipps.” Wands of office, rods tipped with colour. Compare *tipstaff*, a sergeant who bore a staff of office *tipped* with a coloured knob, and *verger*, one who bears a verge (virga) *tipped* with silver. *Une verge ferrée d'argent*.

TOFT, i. 34.—(Toftum or tofta) “a parcel of land, or a place, where a messuage hath stood, but is decayed, or casually burnt and not re-edified. (Blount).

TON, i. 162.—M.E. *ton*, an enclosure; A.S. *tin*, a fence, farm, town, homestead; *dun*, a fortress. W. *dinas*, a city or fortress.

TOREDULA, i. 205.*—Probably a word misread, if not, a word unknown. (Compare *torcular*, a press). *Coredula*? dim. of *corredium* or *corrodium*, is table maintenance. *Toredula forte pro turricula*, a small tower, a summer house.

TOWLERS, iii. 69, 71.—Tollers, toll takers. See *Theolonium*.

TOWLSIE, viii. 227.—Tollhouse, Tolbooth.

TREENEN, i. 6, and TREENE-PLATTER, x. 411.—Wooden-trenchers. Cf. *Treen beddes*, *Treen chest*. Harrison (*Descr. of Eng. temp. Eliz.*) speaks of pewter platters supplanting those of *treen*.

TRENTAL, i. 446.—“Thirty masses for the dead.” Ital. *trenta*, i.q. *triginta*. Another meaning can be gathered from

the following:—*Charta (an. 1152), Clementis Decani Eccl. Paris. in Magno Pastorali lib. 3, ch. 32.* “*Si vero aliquis Capellano vel Parochiali Sacerdote nummos, vinum, annonam, vel etiam illud, quod vulgo Trentale appellat, reliquerit, commune habeatur.*” That is to say, money which, for the completion of a Trental, is paid to the Priest. *Officium 30 Missarum, quod totidem diebus peragitur pro defunctis: vel obventiones, quae obveniunt Sacerdotibus ratione ejusdem officii.* (Ducange).

TROWS, v. 154.—In this case trays for sealing wax, &c., so called perhaps from their shape; *troughs*, A.S. *trohs*, *trogs*, hollow vessels.

TRUSSEL, viii. 245.—A bale, pack, or bundle, now truss. Cf. truss of hay.

TUCKER, vii. 84.—A fuller of cloth, sometimes also a bleacher.

TUFT, i. 2.—A knot of ribbons or such like ornament.

TUNNES, i. 12.—S. *Tunna*, a cask; W. *tynell*, a barrel or tun. Low L. 9th cent., *Tunna*, a cask.

TURNELL, viii. 158.—Given as “a brewing or salting tub,” a large oval tub, a cooler. Compare salting *turnel*, kneading *turnel*.

TUSSOCK, i. 2.—Connected with *tuft* above, a tangled knot or heap, a twisted lock of hair, a clump of coarse grass in marshy land.

TWIGGEN, i. 12; viii. 158.—Wicker, made of *twigs*. A.S. *twih*, *twig*, a twig, shoot, sprout, branch.

TYNCIER, i. 29.—To be read instead of *cymcier* (which is a misprint or a misreading, *c* and *t* being almost undistinguishable in old MSS.). Prof. Skeat says “a *tinker*, so called because he makes a tinkling sound in the mending of metal pots, &c.,” but it is simply a tin worker, a *tinkler* in Northern dialect; in 1580 *tinkeler*. The Welsh is the very word, *tinciwr*, a tin worker.

TYNCERY, iii. 93.—Here said to be a right to collect a polltax of every freeman, but see *tensery* and *chense*.

TYPPINGE, i. 14.—Tip is to tilt; tip is also to adjust the top of a stack (Halliwell), but neither of these will suit the context. Better to regard *typpinge hurdle* as the addition to a cart or wain in harvest, now called *thripples* or *ripples*, which

Miss Jackson defines as the movable rails put on the sides of a cart or waggon when it is required to carry more than an ordinary load, ex. gr. at harvest time. In the Craven district a frame of this sort is called *rathes*, in Lincolnshire *Raves*.

UNELLE, i. 326.—Probably a misreading for *fuelle*, i.e., fuel.

URCHINS, x. 199.—Hedgehogs. O.F. *ericon*, *herisson*, from L. *ericius*. See Miss Jackson's *W. B.*.

URGER, ix. 233.*—Unless a local word for *winch* or crank, for which no authority, a puzzle for etymologists.

USTRINA, ix. 117.—A kiln, a melting house, also a place for cremation. Here a lime-kiln.

VAWCERRYS, viii. 395.—Mistake for *sawcerrys*, or *sawsers*, hodie saucers. See the Inventory.

VENELLA, i. 207.—A narrow or straight (*strait*), way, a lane. The *Vinnals*, a farmstead in Salop, seems to have originated as a place-name from *Venella*, *via strictior instar venæ vel venice*.

VERANGENES, i. 207.*—If not an error in transcription, a very difficult word. It is connected in the text with *mushrooms*, and probably denotes some natural production, either crab apples from which *verjuice* was made, or the actual *verjuice* itself, and we might conjecture that the word was really *verangeues*. The cider of crab apples was formerly used for various purposes in country houses, one of which was cleaning pewter.

VERDINGALES, i. 3.—The same as *fardingales*, i.e., hooped petticoats. Fr. *verdugalle*, Sp. *verdugado*, provided with hoops. *Verdugo*, young shoot of a tree, a rod, a hoop.

VIRIDARIUS, i. 200.—Recte *viredarius*, a verderer. *Officialis in forestis. Custos nemoris.*

VIA REGIA, i. 21, 23, &c.—The King's highway. It is called *regia*, says Blount, *quia semper aperta et quam nemo concludere potest, cum minis suis, quæ dicit in civitatem vel burgum, vel portum Regium.*

VICEPYNNES, i. 12.—The explanation given is not clear, nor quite correct. *Vicepynnes*, an instrument for holding things firmly. Rush lights were held by a spring attached to an upright iron rod standing in a socket. The modern *vice* is a pair of claws made to close on an object by a screw (vitis). *Vice* in Fr. is *estoe* or *etau*, and *vicepin* is *le clef d'un*

etau. Wrest or wrench is an article used for tightening bed screws (Cf. harpwrest). Bloxam gives *vice*, *vic*, a spiral or winding staircase.

VIVARY, vii. 354.—*Vivarium*, a place where *living* things are kept, either on land or in water, here a fishpond or piscary, sometimes called a *stew*.

WÆS, xi. 112.—Water in A.S. is *wæter* (pronounced wayter still), same as Dutch *water* and German *wasser*; *Waes* is *washum*, a watery place washed by the sea or other water, land formed by river floodings. G. *wassen*, a grassy level. Knighton, A.D. 1346, says: “*Et sic transierunt per unum washum maris ad longitudinem unius leucae.*” Wash, a lane through which water runs. East.

WAGON (or wayne), iii. 292, 299; xi. 23. *Wain* or vehicle. Du. *wagen*; A.S. *wægn* or *wān*, from *wegan*, to carry. Hence to *weigh* anchor.

WASLE, i. 58.—Wastel bread. (Wassail-bread according to Dr. Ash). *Wastellus*, the finest sort of bread. (See Cocket in Blount's Dict. and Chetebred above).

WAYDE, viii. 245.—As there explained. A.S. *Wád*, *waad*, *woad*. *Guaisdium*, *Gaisdo*, *Guaisdo*, *id est herba fullonum vel saponaria quæ Isatis Græce dicitur*. Woad.

WHAYE, i. 14.—Whey, A.S. *hwæg*; Du. *hui*, *wei*; Latin *serum*.

WREST, i. 12.—See Vicepynne above.

WYLE COP, viii. 152; x. 341.—“The watching summit, or the winding summit, if, as is very probable, this steep hill in ancient times was traversed by a winding or zigzag path or road, which was the *Wyle*.

YARE, i. 14.—Yarn, spun wool. A.S. *gearn*, thread. Allied to Greek *χορδή*, a cord, orig. a gutstring.

YUCK, viii. 322.—A misreading for *ynck*, ink. M.E. *enke*; Q.F. *enque*; Fr. *encre*, from Latin *encaustum*, the purple ink used by the later Roman emperors, from Greek *ἐγκαυστός*, burnt in, Greek *ἐν*, in; *κάψω*, burn. Ital. *inchiosstro*.

MISCELLANEA.

[Under this heading the Editors will be pleased to insert notes and short articles relative to recent discoveries in the County, or other matters of archaeological or historical interest. Communications are invited, and should be addressed to the Editors, c/o Mr. F. Goyne, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.]

XIV.

WILL OF WILLIAM FYTZHERBERD, OF TONG, 1451.

In Dei nomine Amen. vicesimo sexto die mensis Januarii Anno Dni millesimo CCCC^{mo} l^o. Ego Will'us ffytzherberd condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. Inprimis lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti beate Marie matri sue ac omnibus Sanctis eius, corpusque meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia collegiata Sancti Bartholomei de Tunge. Item lego octo l^l cere circa corpus meum ardendum in die sepulture mee. Item lego cuilibet Capellano ecclesie prefate pro exequiis meis dicendis iijs iiijd. Item lego Will'o Robynettes clericu vjs viijd. Item lego Thome Smyth clericu iijs iiijd. Item lego clericis ibidem ijs. Item volo ut ha'eam unum presbyterum celebraturum pro anima mea et pro animabus omnium benefactorum meorum necnon omnium fidelium defunctorum et eidem lego per unum Annum C's. Item lego Henrico servo meo xls et Isabelle uxori eiusdem Henrici xxs. Item lego Capellano parochiali ad orandum pro anima mea in pulpito viz^t per quatuor annos quilibet anno viijd. Item lego Agneti Hereward unam Togam penulatam et unam cellam [sic] cum freno. Item lego Mariorie Clerke unam parvam ollam eneam. Item lego D'no Rogero unam spatulam argentatam. Item lego D'uo Will'o unam Dacam. Item lego ecclesie prefate de Tunge unam togam pro vestimentis faciendis. Item lego Isabelle Patryke prefate aliam parvam ollam eneam. Item lego Rogero Walker xx^d. Item lego ecclesie collegiate de Ludlowe iijs iiijd. Item lego novo sepulcro ecclesie de Tunge iijs iiijd. Item lego pro reparacione pontis eiusdem ville vjs viijd. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum superius non legatorum lego in dispositione Magistri Ricardi Eyton Gardiani de Tunng^e et Agnetis Hereward et eosdem ordino et constituo meos executores ut ipsi inde ordinent et disponant meliori modo quo sciverint pro salute anime mee et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum et ut presens testamentum exequantur et compleant cum effectu.

In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti testamento Sigillum meum apposui. Dat. in Collegio ecclesie prefate de Tunge die et Anno dni supra dictis.

Probatum approbatum et infirmatum¹ [sic] fuit presens testamentum coram nobis Johanne Reedhill in utroque iure Baccallario ecclesiarum cath. Sarum et Lich. canonico (Reverendi in x'ro patris dni Dni Will'i dei gratia Coventrie & Lichf. Episcopi sequestratore et commissario generali) in ecclesia parochie de Newport xij die mensis Maii Anno Dni millesimo CCCC^{mo} quinquagesimo secundo. Commissaque est bonorum administratio dictum testamentum concernens Magro Ric^o Eyton Gardiano de Tong et Agneti Hereward executoribus infra nominatis in forma juris juratis et per eosdem admissa In cuius rei testimonium Sigillum officii nostri presentibus apposuimus. Dat. die loco et anno supradictis.

(Translation).

In the name of God Amen. Jan. 26, 1451. I William ffytzherberd make my will after this manner:

I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, the blessed Mary his mother, and all his Saints, and my body to be buried in the collegiate church of St Bartholomew of Tong. Item Eight pounds of wax to be burnt about my body on the day of my burial. Item to every Chaplain of the said Church for saying my burial service 3s 4d. Item to William Robynettes clerk 6s 8d. Item to Thomas Smyth clerk 3s 4d. Item to the clerks there 2s. Item I wish to have one priest to celebrate for my soul, and for the souls of all my benefactors, and of all faithful persons deceased, and I bequeath to the same for one year 100s. Item to Henry my servant 40s, and Isabella his wife 20s. Item to the Chaplain of the parish for praying for my soul in the pulpit viz: for four years every year 8d. Item to Agnes Hereward a hooded gown and a saddle & bridle. Item to Marjorie Clerke a little brass pot. Item to Sir Rogera spatula embroidered with silver. Item to Sir William a Dalmatic. Item to the said church of Tong a gown for making vestments. Item to the said Isabella Patryke another little brass pot. Item to Roger Walker 20d. Item to the collegiate church of Ludlowe 3s 4d. Item to the new Sepulchre of the church of Tong 3s 4d. Item for the repair of the bridge of the same town 6s 8d.

The residue of all my goods not above bequeathed I leave at the disposal of Master Richaid Eyton Warden of Tong and of Agnes Hereward, and I ordain and appoint them my executors that they may thenceforth order and dispose them in the best way they know for my soul's health and for the souls of all faithful persons deceased and that they may execute and effectively fulfil this present will. In witness thereof I have set my Seal to this present will.

Given in the College of the said Church of Tong the day & year above written.

¹ There is in late Latin authority for the use of infirmatum for confirmatum.

Proved approved and confirmed before us John Reedhill Bachelor of Laws canon of Salisbury and Lichfield, sequestrator and commissary general of the Rev. Father in Christ Lord William by the grace of God Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, in the church of the parish of Newport May 12, 1452. The administration of property affected by the said will was entrusted to Master Rich^d Eyton Warden of Tong and to Agnes Hereward the within named executors sworn in solemn form of law and was by them undertaken. Under date of day place and year above written.

The Will transcribed and translated above, with Probate *in dorso* is written on a strip of parchment $11\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Several wills in very similar form of words, though somewhat later in date (1470—1503), are to be found in "*Visitations and Memorials of Southwell Minster*," edited by A. F. Leach, for the Camden Society, 1891. In the 2nd vol. of Eyton's *Antiquities*, the earlier history of Tong and its collegiate church is very fully treated, but is not brought down to the 15th century. The name of the Warden who was executor is very familiar to Salopians. The testator was doubtless an ecclesiastic. The two hard words of the document occur in the two bequests to *Dnus Rogerus* of a *spatula argentata* and to *Dnus Willus* of a *Daca*. These words should, I think, be extended into *spatularia* and *Dalmatica*. The former appears to have been a kind of trimming for the neck and shoulders (*épaules*) of the alb. The latter (also called a tunicle) is figured in the plates at the end of vol. ii. of Palmer's *Origines Liturgicae* (Fig. V.). It is there represented as worn by a deacon. The MS. will has been placed in the Reference Library, by the kindness of Mr. Herbert Southam.

E. CALVERT.

XV.

SALOP HOUSE OF CORRECTION, AND PROVISION FOR THE POOR, ANNO 1598.

The problem of how best to provide for the poor, and check vagrancy, is one of long standing, being to our ancestors as difficult a task as it is found to be at the present day. The following orders of the Justices of Peace for the county of Salop in 1598, copied from a document in the possession of Colonel Charles James Cotes, are in their way a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the methods adopted in the reign of Elizabeth for accomplishing the task. The document is also interesting as regards the persons appointed as Commissioners, and those of less distinction who were summoned to meet them:—

[*Orders of the Justices of the Peace for Salop.*]
1598.

Orders agreed upon by the Justices of peace of the County of Salop in their geneall Sessions of the peace holden at

the town of Salop the 25 day of Aprill Anno Regni Re. Elizabeth dei gra' XL^o for the due putting in execucion of divers statutes made in the last Sessions of Parliament.

First, it is agreed and ordered that there shall be the some of 400*li* levyyed within the Shyre, and the Townes Corporate of the Countie, for the Building of an Howse of Correcccion in the Castle of the said towne of Salop, and for the provyding of A stocke for setting the people on worke there, w^{ch} said some of 400*li* to be levied by 4*li* in everie allotment that maketh one man when the Shire maketh one hundredth men. This said some of 400*li* to be levyyed as aforesaid by order from the Justices in their severall divisisons and paid to the Treasorers of the Queens Commissioners for the peace at their next generall sessions of the peace after Pentecost next.

Item, it is agreed and ordered That Fraunces Newport & Rowland Berker esquires shall be Treasorers of the Colleccons for the poore for this yere Followyng.

Item, it is agreed and ordered That the said treasorers shall send out of the said Colleccon for this yere the Some of 20*li* to th'use of the poore prisoners in the Kings benche and Marshallseye and for the severell Almes Houses in the said County somuch as shallbe thought fitt by the Commissioners of the said Treasorers to such use as are declared in the Statute for the relief of the poore upon certificate from 4 Justices of the peace.

Item, it is agreed and ordered That the Justices of peace in their several Divisions shall Cause all other Branches of the statuts for the relief of the poore and for the punishment of Rogues & Vagabownes and Sturdy beggers to be fourthwith all [sic] diligence putt in due execucion.

Commissioners.

Fraunces Newport.	Thomas Onslowe.
Thomas Leighton.	Andrewe Chorlton.
Robert Berker.	Richard Ottley.
Robert Powell.	Roberte Kynaston

[*The Persons summond to meet the Commissioners.*]

Hundred	The Parishes within the allotment of
de	Berrington &
Condover	Cound

Berrington	Richard Blakeway. Wm : Calcot of Betton. Tho : Calcott of Brompton. John Farmer of Eton. together with the Parson and Church- wardens.	Thomas Brooke Roger Farmer
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Pitchford	John Browne. Tho: Browne. Adam Longner. Richard Cowper. together with the Parson & Church- wardens.	Adam Browne Tho. Madoxe
Acton- burnell co' membr	Symon Dunne Humfrey Wigley. George Harley Wm Dod, Church- wardens of Ruckeley. Roger Farmer of Actonburnall Nicholas Aston Together with the Parson & Church- wardens Rafe Bennett, Francis Bucknall, Tho Hancox.	To appear before us at Acton- burnall upon Fridaye next beinge the vth day of this pre- sent May by viii of the clocke in the fore noone.
Cound	Robb: Gosenell Edmund Richards. Richard Dodd Wm Hoggins Tho: Deyous Churchwarden. Together with the Parson or Curat & Churchwardens. Jerome Hoggins	Together with all the Alesellers within the said a l l o t t m e n t s, whether licensed or not licensed.
Cressage	Wm Peers Wm Cluche Wm Mullatt Edmund Kocke Together with the Curat & Church- wardens.	John Granger. John Estoppe.
Harley	Wm Taylor John Deyous Wm Geers John Danyell George Carter } Churchwardens Tho: Ashe } Together with the P'son & Church- wardens.	
Kenley	Peter Wood Wm Blakewey Churc'w'den, Ric. Howbecke [<i>zorn</i>] Ric. Amyas [?] Randull Malkyn Together with the P'son & Church wardens.	Churchw'dens.
Preene	Ric. Dickins Tho: Astley Wm. Corfield Tho. Whicke Wm Stephens Fraunces Cocke Tho: Brombell,	Chur'wardens.

XVI.

SHROPSHIRE RECUSANTS, TEMP. ELIZABETH.

There are preserved in the Public Record Office two Series of Recusant Rolls, namely (a) the Chancellor's Series; and (b) the Pipe Series, both amongst the Records of the Exchequer Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer. Both Series commence in 34 Elizabeth and extend to 1 and 2 William and Mary (1591 to 1691). The Chancellor's Series are numbered 1 to 43; the Pipe Series 1 to 81, and these are the more important. I give here a list of the names of the Shropshire Recusants in the years 1591-2, extracted from No. 1 of the Pipe Series, 34 Elizabeth, with the places where their lands were situate. It is in no sense an abstract of the Roll, as the Shropshire portion is closely written on both sides of a skin of parchment 6 feet in length, but merely a list of the names of Recusants that appear on this Roll. In some cases the persons are recorded as refusing to attend their parish church. The Roll gives practically the names of all Shropshire Roman Catholics in the years 1591-2. The places in parentheses show where their estates were situate.

[*Recusant Rolls, Exchequer L. T. R.*
Pipe Series, No. 1, 34 Elizabeth.]

John Loide, junior (lands in Co. Salop).
 Thomas ap Richards (Dudleston).
 John Preston, of Drayton, gen. (Betton subtus Lyne, Tunstall, and Drayton).
 Rowland Bulkeley (Buntingdale, Longslow, and Drayton).
 William Egerton (Harley).
 Richard Grosvenor, gen. (Norton in Hales).
 Richard Lloyd (Loynsmayne, Llanvorda, Trevoughla, Swynny, and Oswestry).
 Francis Gatacre, arm. (Gatacre, Hughley, Alveley, &c.).
 Anne Lythall, widow (Clarley).
 William Jervis (Clun, Tonge, &c.).
 John ap Hughe, yoman (goods in Clun).
 Richard Bannester, arm. (lands in Wem and Edstaston, and in Salop).
 Thomas Vernon, gen. (Wem, Pimhill, and Drayton).
 Humphrey Foster, gen. (Tong Norton).
 William Charleton (goods).
 Thomas Lloyd.
 John Bullock, of Priors Ditton, gen.
 Henry Wood, of Buildwas, gen.
 Humphrey Sandford, de le Ile, gen.
 Edward Bridgeman, of Aston Eyre, gen.
 Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Lawly, of Wenlock, arm.

Nicholas Smaeman, of Ditton, yoman.
 Elinora Crowther, of the same, spinster.
 John Cookes, of Hales Owen, sherman.
 Francis Collins and Agnes his wife, of Hales Owen.
 George Harries, of the same.
 William Higgon, of the same
 Richard Reynolds, of the same.
 Thomas Hackwood, of Aston.
 Elizabeth, wife of Edward Bridgeman, of the same
 Margaret Charleton, of Madley, widow.
 Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Berington, of Pontesbury, gen.
 Robert Moore, of Madley, yoman.
 Richard Calcott, of Aston, yoman.
 Arthur Crowther, of Sparchford in the parish of Diddleburye, gen.,
 and Mary his wife.
 John Charington, of Edgmund, husbandman (refuses to attend his
 parish church).
 Elinor Wood, of Byldwas, wife of Henry Wood, gen.
 Anne Clarke, of Sheinton, spinster.
 Ralph Pyckyn, of Drayton in Hales, yoman.
 Geoffrey Mannynge, of the same, labourer.
 Margaret Banyster, of Weme, wife of Richard Banyster, arm.
 Richard Whitbye, of the same, labourer.
 Elena Humfreys, wife of John Humfreys of Elsmere.
 Gwen Williams, wife of Nicholas ap Williams, labourer.
 Jane Phillips, wife of Richard Phillips, yoman, of Elsmere.
 Cicily Hayward and Katherine Gravenor, of Wem, spinsters.
 Katherine, wife of Edward Chatterton *alias* Chelton, of Tong,
 yoman; and Edward Chatterton *alias* Chelton.
 Alice, wife of William Cherleton, of Harley, gen.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

XVII.

INVENTORY OF THE EFFECTS OF ELIZABETH PERKES, OF WESTHOOD, OLDBURY, 1688.

A True and pfect Inventory of all the Goods Chattles and
 Cattle Debts and Creditts of Elizabeth Perkes of Westhood of the
 Parish of Oldbury in the County of Salop Spinster Deceased taken
 vallued and Apprized by us whose names are hereunto subscribed
 this second day of October Anno 1688°.

Impr ^{es} One ffeather bed one Bolster one pillow one }		
blankett & two coverings }		xx ^s
One Chest one little box and one old truncke		vij ^s
One Screene one Chaire and Cushing & }		vij ^s
three Stooles }		

One brasse pott three kettles and one warm-	xx ^s
ing pan	
Two pewter dishes & other little pewter	v ^s
things	
All sorts of Linnen	XXX ^s
One ewe Sheep	
One grate one Dripping pan and one frying	v ^s
pan	
One vessell and other wooden things ...	iii ^s
One little Spining whele ...	xvij ^d
ffive and twenty pounds of Drest flax ...	
One pillion and pillion Cloath ...	v ^s
Due upon bonds	vij ⁱⁱ
Desperate debts	ijij ⁱⁱ
Money in her purse	ijij ⁱⁱ
her wearing app'ell	xv ^s
Things forgotten and out of Sight ...	xlij ^d
tot'	xxij ⁱⁱ x ^s vj ^d

the m'ke of
 John Lerton
 John James } apprs
 the m'ke of
 Humphrey Short

Extractum erat hoc Inventarium apud ludlow secundo die mensis Octobris Ano Domini 1688 per Carolum Pearce notarium publicum nomine Procuratoris Oldlis &c pro vero et pleno Inventario &c. sub protestacione tamen de addendo &c quodlibet &c.

GE: REIGNOLDS, Registrarius.

NOTE.—Humphrey or Humfrey Short of Westwood, in the parish of Ouldbury, yeoman, Marriage Settlement dated 24 April, 1669. The only articles in the above Inventory that are of interest are:—
 1. The *Pillion*. This was probably used in South Shropshire to a later date than in other parts of the county, owing to the hilly roads. 2. Flax. I am inclined to think that this was extensively cultivated in the south east of the county in the 17th and 18th centuries. I have seen some fine sheets and table cloths made in Shrewsbury about 1835, from Flax grown on a farm near Ditton Priors

HERBERT R. H. SOUTHAM, F.S.A.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING, AND LECTURE ON
"SAMUEL PEPYS AND HIS MUSIC."

THE Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society was held in the Music Hall, Shrewsbury, on Wednesday afternoon, April 17th, 1901, Lord Forester presiding over a large attendance.

In connection with the Meeting a most interesting Lecture was given by Dr. Bridge, organist of Chester Cathedral, on "Samuel Pepys and his Music," with special reference to the curious old wind instruments of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, called Recorders or old English flutes. Dr. Bridge brought with him a complete set of these Recorders—one of the only two complete sets that are known to exist. This set of four exhibited at Shrewsbury belong to the Chester Archaeological Society. In form the soprano and alto recorders are much like the old flageolet. They are not like the flute blown horizontally, but downwards. There is a mouthpiece with a number of finger holes, and an important hole at the back for the thumb. The bass and tenor Recorders exhibited were large, and must have been costly instruments. In form they much resemble a modern oboe. Dr. Bridge, with several of the musicians from Chester Cathedral, gave a number of selections on these Recorders, the beautifully soft and soothing sounds of which were more than enough to make one realize the fascination they had for Pepys as told in his Diary.

There was a large attendance at the meeting, many visitors being present from distant parts of the county. The Chairman of the Council, the Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., read the Statement of Accounts, which showed total receipts of £206 18s. 5d., and a balance in hand of £5 19s. 5d., about the first time, Mr. Auden said, that the Society had a slight balance to the good, (Cheers).

ANNUAL REPORT.

MR. AUDEN, again rising, read the Annual Report, signed by himself, which was as follows:—

The Council cannot begin their Report without an allusion to the loss which the members of this Society, in common with every subject of the British empire, have sustained since the last Annual Meeting by the death of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Few monarchs have ever showed so great a breadth

of interest in whatever went to make up the happiness of their subjects, or more thoroughly entered into the spirit of the well-known saying of the Latin poet, "Homo sum humani nihil a me alienum puto." Our own Society has lost two members by death. One, Mr. Stanier of Peplow, had his principal associations with the neighbouring county of Stafford, but after he took up his residence in Shropshire he was always ready to identify himself with the interests of the county, and at an early period became a member of this Society. The other, Mr. Clement Southam, was not only a member of the Society, but actively associated with its management. He had served on the Council for many years, and was always among its most active members, not only attending its meetings with regularity, but always showing readiness to work on its behalf. He had given special attention to folklore, and in this, as well as other departments of knowledge, his death is a distinct loss to archaeology. During the past year the Society has spent a considerable sum in renewing the fence round the excavated portion of Ureiconium, which had become dilapidated; and though circumstances have not yet shown themselves favourable to recommencing the excavations, the matter has by no means been lost sight of. The Society has also assisted in the completion of the repairs of Langley Chapel under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, as well as the restoration of the north porch of the Abbey Church at Shrewsbury. The Society has in addition affiliated itself to the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. The object of this Association is to promote the permanent preservation of lands and buildings of beauty or historic interest, by accepting and holding them in trust for the use and enjoyment of the nation. In connection with this, an important Act of Parliament became law in August last, which it is hoped may have useful results. By this "Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1900," power is given to any County Council to purchase or accept any monument of historic or architectural interest within its area, and to make the necessary arrangements for its preservation. The Society feel that it is important that the existence of this Act should be widely known, and that whenever circumstances arise to make it desirable, the County Council should be asked to exercise its powers, and so prevent the destruction of interesting objects, which once lost can never be replaced. (Cheers). With the end of the century ended the Second Series of the Society's *Transactions*. The Council have introduced one or two changes in the new Series just commencing, which they hope will meet with the approval of members. They have arranged with the printers for the use of a new and improved type; and they have introduced into the contents a certain number of pages of Shropshire "Miscellanea," with the object of recording discoveries made from time to time in the county, and of discussing questions of interest which do not require more formal treatment. There is still one feature which they are anxious to improve, but they are at present prevented from doing so by want of funds—they desire to add considerably to the pictorial illustrations of the *Transactions*. On this as well as other grounds the Council venture at the commencement of a new Series, to make an earnest appeal for increased membership, and to urge the claims of the Society on all who are connected with the county and who take an interest in the history of a noble past. (Cheers).

Lord FORESTER moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. Archaeology, he said, was a very interesting subject to take up and so read the past through the monuments and landmarks which were left to us, and especially those monuments that were left to us in Shropshire. As they said in the circular just issued: "Of all the counties that have organised such a Society, there are none where the study of antiquity can possess more interest than Shropshire, where every step that may be trodden is hallowed by some association with the chivalry, piety and patriotism of the bravest and best men of every age." (Cheers). First in

order of date, there is Ureconium, founded about 56 A.D., and destroyed in the middle of the 6th century, which was the old town of the Rowans, and which he understood their Society was anxious further to explore in a more complete and systematic manner than had hitherto been done. The town of Shrewsbury succeeded Uticonium, which was at Wroxeter, at the destruction of which the ancient Britons went further up the river and founded that town of which they were so proud. (Cheers). They called it "Scrobbesbyrig," and from the very earliest times it had been recognised by the monarchs of England as a town of great political importance. We read that in 1070 "Roger de Montgomery destroyed a fifth of the houses to obtain a site for his new castle," which, until the time of the Civil War continued to be a fortress of importance, and capitulated to the Parliamentary Army in 1645. Then the churches in Shropshire were most interesting, and he would draw their attention to some of those on his own property. (Cheers). There was a very interesting church at Barrow, where there was a Saxon chancel, which was originally, as some thought, the church itself, but there were distinct traces where the nave was widened into a Norman nave. Linley Church, too, showed distinct Norman architecture, and it was also one of the smallest and most perfect in England. (Hear, hear). Wenlock Priory was a very ancient building, being founded about 1080, but there was an old church destroyed about 875. Buildwas Abbey was founded about 1138, and he saw by a deed about the year 1220 that the monks were contemplating considerable additions to their buildings, and that stone was to be procured in the quarries which lay within the Manor of Broseley. Cressage was called so from Christ's Oak, of which it was a corruption, and the oak tree, which one passed on the way there, was an interesting trace of the past. There were distinct traces of the Parliament being held in Shropshire, one of them being at a most interesting place—which he visited the other day—viz., Acton Burnell. He also understood that a Parliament or conference was held at Tickwood, a place on his own property, in 1642, between Charles I. and the Roundheads; and with respect to old houses, the old Haygate House at Wellington had been held by his family for over 700 years, and was said to be one of the oldest in the county. (Cheers). The Town Hall at Bridgnorth was an interesting example of the half-timbered buildings on arches, built after the destruction of the former Town Hall in the Civil Wars—1650 and 1652. Bishop Percy's birth-place was still standing in that town; but time would fail him to record all the old time-honoured places in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury. Pitchford was an example of early half-timbered work, and Condover of the Tudor Period. It was interesting to try to picture to oneself these old houses at the time they were built and inhabited by the men and women of that age. The nineteenth century began by people trying to get rid of everything old, which he would call a "tasteless age," only better than the age before, when they white-washed

churches and put sheep-pens for pews—(laughter)—but he would remind them that the world went on in cycles, and though the last fifty years had been a great age for restoring churches, let them not be carried away by some architects to alter them in accordance to their ideas, but keep the history which they would find written in the stones. (Applause). There was one more warning he would like to give in making these remarks on the importance of the past to the present: let them not think it necessary to recur to old superstitions, which there was a tendency to do now-a-days, for the world had grown older and ought to be wiser. (Hear, hear, and cheers). That reminded him that he must not trespass any longer on their time, for they were met that day to listen to a lecture on the music of the past time by Dr. Bridge of Chester Cathedral. (Loud cheers).

The Rev. T. AUDEN seconded the motion, and said he wanted to call special attention to the paragraph in the report in connection with the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act passed last year. He hoped that it would lead to important results; and the gentlemen of the press would, he trusted, take care that the matter was put prominently before the public. In the printing of their *Transactions* they had arranged for an improved type; and they wanted to improve the illustrations. It was also intended to have a short index to each volume. The Society wanted new Members; they not only wanted subscriptions, but they wanted interest. (Hear, hear). He should like everyone to note that they were not asked to become Members of that Society as an act of charity. The Society believed it gave them good value for their money in the *Transactions* that were issued. (Hear, hear) What they as a Society felt was that those who lived in Shropshire were connected with a county second in interest to none in the kingdom. (Cheers). It was full of interest dating from the very earliest pre-Roman period, down to the interesting buildings of the last century. They felt that the county to which they belonged was of the nature of a nolle heritage, and their anxiety was to impress upon everybody connected with it that they owed a duty to the past and to the future,—to take a greater interest in the past in order that they might not be unworthy of it in the present and the future. (Cheers).

The report was adopted.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Rev. the Hon. G. H. F. VANE proposed that Earl Brownlow, the Bishop of Hereford, Lord Forester, and Bishop Allen be elected Vice-Presidents of the Society. He was pleased that those names represented equally the clerical and lay interests in the county, and he derived great pleasure from the fact that the Church of Rome was represented, in the person of Bishop Allen, as well as the Church of England. (Cheers).

The Rev. A. THURSBY-PELHAM seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE COUNCIL.

On the motion of the **MAJOR OF SHREWSBURY** (Mr. R. S. Hughes), seconded by Mr. W. L. SOUTHWELL, the following were appointed the Council for the ensuing year:—The Rev. T. Auden, Dr. Calvert, the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Mr. Charles Fortey, Mr. S. M. Morris, Mr. E. Cresswell Peele, the Rev. A. Thursby-Pelham, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. H. R. H. Southam, the Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane, Mr. Henry T. Weyman, and Captain G. Williams-Freeman.

Dr. Calvert was also re-elected Auditor.

DR. BRIDGE'S LECTURE ON "SAMUEL PEPYS AND HIS MUSIC."

Dr. J. C. BRIDGE (organist of Chester Cathedral) then delivered a most interesting lecture on "Samuel Pepys and his Music," prefacing his remarks with the statement that Pepys was, as Sir Walter Scott had said, a man of business and information, if not of learning, and a man of taste, a man of whim and pleasure; and his greatest enjoyment, as he had recorded in his famous *Diary*, was music. It was not surprising, therefore, that his *Diary* contained numerous entries relating to music, and it was to those entries he (Dr. Bridge) desired to call their attention that afternoon. After briefly outlining the career of Pepys, Dr. Bridge mentioned the fact that the *Diary* was transcribed from 300 pages of shorthand notes and proceeded to deal with Pepys first as an instrumentalist, second as a vocalist, and third as a composer. Pepys, he said, had recorded in his *Diary* that "Music is the thing in the world that I love most." Pepys's favourite instrument seemed to have been the flageolet; and he also played that most difficult of instruments, the lute. There was one instrument he did not like, and that was the bass viol. Then Pepys had noted in his *Diary* that he bought a recorder. Some of them knew what a living Recorder was, but he suspected there were a great many who did not know what a dead recorder was. (Laughter.) Recorders were indeed dead, for their use had gone out for more than a hundred years. In early days the word "record" meant to sing or warble like a bird. It was frequently used in that sense by the poets. From that came the word "recorder" for the wind instruments he had before him. There was the reference to recorders in Hamlet from which they seemed to have got into use in the theatre. In that play Shakespeare makes the players come in before Hamlet bearing recorders. Hamlet says, "O, the recorders! let me see one," and asks that another will play on the pipe. Hamlet goes on to say of the playing of the recorder "Tis as easy as lying: govern these ventages with your finger and thumb, give it breath with your

mouth, and it will discourse most excellent music." Milton, too, says in one place,

"They move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders."

In an inventory of goods belonging to Henry VIII. there were catalogued recorders as of box, of oak, of ivory great and small, "as well as two bass recorders of walnut, and one other great bass recorder." In fact, Henry VIII. died possessed of 154 flutes, of which 76 were recorders. (Laughter) What he did with them he (Dr. Bridge) really did not know (Renewed laughter.) The popularity of the instrument continued under the Stuarts. In the band of Charles I. there were eight recorders, and Pepys said the sound was most pleasing, and "that they are now much in request for accompanying the voice." As time went on the name of the instrument was changed to flute. Treble specimens continued to be made until 1750, and that he believed was as late as any recorder was made. The Chester recorders that he had brought were a set of four. An old box was found which it was thought contained an old bassoon; the contents turned out to be an old set of recorders. The only trace of their history that could be found was that they were supposed to have been given to the Chester Archaeological Society by a Colonel Cholmondeley. As they were very expensive instruments they had probably belonged to a private family. They were generally made in sets. The treble was in the key of F, the alto in D, the tenor in C, and the bass an octave below the treble in F. The bass recorder then before them was a very fine instrument, and must have cost a lot of money. It was of ebony, and the ivory band in the middle was cut out of a solid block. Besides that set he only knew of one other set in the world, and that was at Nuremberg, where there were eight. On these instruments, which produced quaint and sweet sounds, Dr. Bridge and three assistants rendered a gavotte written for recorders, and taken from a book published in Paris in 1636, and a quartet which the lecturer had composed. Mr. Vincent L. Needham, the well-known flautist, rendered valuable assistance in these performances. On proceeding to deal with Pepys as a vocalist, Dr. Bridge had to apologise for the absence of Mr. Ditchbourne, one of the vocalists, whose voice broke down at Leeds on the preceding night, and for this reason two of the items on the programme had to be eliminated, but Miss Mary Langdon, a soprano vocalist of rare ability, kindly sang a song by Bannister, a contemporary of Pepys, in addition to her own proper contributions. An anthem by Captain Cooke of the Chapel Royal, a contemporary of Pepys, and, said Dr. Bridge, the greatest choir trainer, in his opinion, that this country had ever seen, was given by Miss Mary Langdon and Dr. Bridge. Miss Langdon's selection included a couple of songs by Pelham Humphreys, a young chorister

and pupil of Captain Cooke's, afterwards a composer of note, and a friend of Pepys, whose great abilities were so appreciated by Charles II., that he sent him abroad to study. By the death of Humphreys, at the premature age of 27, a musical career of great promise was nipped in the bud. Had he lived, Dr. Bridge held, the music of that period would have undergone an important change, and undoubtedly have reached a very high standard. Humphreys's music was represented by the songs (a) "A poor soul sat sighing," and (b) "Where the bee sucks." Dr. Bridge concluded by dealing with Pepys as a composer. He had left four complete compositions. One of these was "Beauty Retire," which was sung by Miss Mary Langdon in a delightfully expressive manner. Dr. Bridge interspersed his lecture, which was thoroughly enjoyed by those privileged to be present, with many amusing anecdotes and quotations culled from the *Diary*.

Colonel ANSTICE proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Bridge. It was, he said, delightful to have been taken back three centuries in the history of music, and he must confess that he should very much like some of the modern music to resemble in its dignity and simplicity the old music they had heard that afternoon. (Cheers).

Mr. H. R. H. SOUTHAM seconded the motion, which was carried. A vote of thanks to Lord Forester for presiding, was proposed by the Rev. T. AUDEN, and seconded by the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, and Lord FORESTER's reply closed the proceedings.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The Annual Excursion of the Society took place on Thursday, July 4th, 1901. The part of the county chosen was that part of South Shropshire, rather difficult of access, which lies between Bridgnorth and Ludlow. The party included the Rev. T., Mrs., and Miss Auden, the Revs. O. M. Feilden, C. H. Drinkwater, J. G. Swainson, Miss A. Downward, Miss M. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. R. Taylor, Miss Jeffreys, Mr. S. Jackson, Mr. Roberts, Condover, Captain and Miss Williams-Freeman, Mr. H. R. H. Southam, Captain Stretch, Mr. W. Phillips, Mrs. Marston, Mr. Beacall, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Nurse, and Mr. Goyne. Leaving Shrewsbury at 11-25 in a special saloon carriage, the party reached Bridgnorth shortly after 12; there carriages were waiting, and the party drove past Oldbury, the site of the stronghold built by King Alfred's daughter, the Lady of Mercia, through Glazeley, where the church contains one of our few Salopian monumental brasses, past Deuxhill, where a ruined wall represents the old church, and the half-timbered manor house looks little cared for, to Billingsley Church, where the first halt was made. Here the party was met by the Vicar (the

Rev. J. Lewis Williams), who kindly, after showing his church, dispensed welcome liquid refreshment on the vicarage lawn. The manor of Billingsley was originally part of the property of the Saxon collegiate church of Morville, but about 1147, instead, like Morville itself, of belonging to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, it had been given to the Norman Abbey of Seez, under which it was held by the family of De Beysin. The church was founded at the beginning of Stephen's reign by Herbert de Castello, Lord of Castle Holgate, and endowed with "twelve acres of land and a mansion." It was a chapel subject to Morville, and, like the mother church, was in the hands of the Abbot of Shrewsbury. It has been suggested that this place was the *Biligesleage*, where Harold came from building the Castle of Hereford, to confer with Griffin, Prince of Wales, and Algar, Earl of Mercia, who had in his pay a fleet of Irish pirates, apparently stationed at the time on the Dee. The church, which was restored in 1875, contains an ancient font, and an interesting Easter sepulchre. During the restoration traces of wall painting were discovered. A drawing of this was exhibited by the Vicar, from which it seems that the figures (apparently of the recording angel in one place, and of St. Agnes in another), had been painted over earlier frescoes. The oak porch is of good design, and there is an early Norman doorway. There is an inscription to Edward Gouldney, rector of Billingsley, who died 15 February, 1669. In the wall between the nave and chancel was a stone flight of steps, which probably led to the rood-loft. There are two magnificent yew trees in the churchyard.

After bidding farewell to Billingsley and its hospitable vicar, the route was continued to Sidbury, which, though barely a mile away as the crow flies, was in the Domesday Hundred of Baschurch, as was Chelmarsh on the one side, and Burwarton and Cleobury North on the other. It belonged in 1086 to Ralph de Mortimer, and the overlordship passed later to the D'Arraz family. In 1469 the family of Purslow held land at Sidbury. Robert Purslow, knight, was sheriff of Shropshire in 1609. His first wife was a daughter of Richard Oteley of Pitchford. The direct line of the Purslows died out in the 17th century, the last Rowland Purslow, according to Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, leaving Sidbury to his half-sister Anne Lea, who married Richard Cresswell, whose descendants still hold the estates. Richard Cresswell was sheriff in 1670. He was probably identical with the Mr. Cresswell who was in attendance upon Charles I. before his escape from Oxford. John Purslow, the father of the sheriff of 1609, married as his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Blount of Kinlet. Sir George is said to have objected to the match on the ground of the bridegroom not being so wealthy as himself, and to have disinherited his daughter in consequence. There is a monument to Richard Cresswell (1708) and his wife in the 18th century mortuary chapel on the north side of the chancel, and the older manor-house seems to have contained work of their date. The church of

Sidbury is of considerable interest, containing an early font, and having traces of herring-bone masonry in the south and west walls. There is a portion of a wall painting representing the Adoration of the Magi, upon the north wall, and the chancel windows are of very good design. In the head of one is a fragment of old stained glass. There are monuments to the Purslowe and Cresswell families, and one to Ralph Woolley, 62 years rector, who died 23 April, 1739, aged 82. There is a fine old yew in the churchyard, near which the rather uncommon flower, *Polygonum bistorta*, was growing in profusion.

From Sidbury the drive was continued to Stottesdon, where the interesting church was visited, and the party was met by the Vicar, the Rev. W. Murcott. This was originally the Saxon church of a very wide-spreading parish, and the western doorway of the early building still remains, ornamented with rude carving. The manor, which belonged before the conquest to the Saxon Earl Edwin, belonged in 1086 to Roger de Montgomery, who gave the church to his newly-founded Abbey of Shrewsbury, which retained the advowson till the Dissolution of Abbeys in 1541. The building contains many interesting features besides the Saxon doorway already mentioned, especially a very fine Norman font and beautiful windows of reticulated tracery in the chancel. These latter are similar in design to those at Kinlet and Chelmarsh. There is a low-side window, i.e., the lower part of a single light window bears marks of having been originally closed by a shutter, and under is a cupboard-like recess. Portions of old screen work have been worked up in the modern screen, and the south aisle still retains a piscina at the east end. The Norman arcade is worthy of note, and the arrangement of the western arches of the chancel is peculiar. There are monuments to the Purcells, and Crumps of Chorley, and one to Sarah, wife of Thomas Kynnersley of Rickton, second daughter of Richard Leighton of Leighton, 1723.

In proceeding from Stottesdon to Aston Boterell, one object of interest is the Bold, where was once a chapel, the advowson of which belonged to the White Nuns of Brewood. The chapel was pulled down within living memory, but it seems to have been disused before the Reformation. Aston Boterell was one of the few manors which retained a Saxon owner after the Conquest. In 1086, Tochil, the Saxon, held both Aston Boterell and Woodcote, near Newport. In 1200, we find Sir William Boterell mentioned in county business, and from that time till the early 17th century, Aston was the home of that family. The last Boterells of the line there seem to have been William and John, the sons of Thomas Boterell and Joyce Cressett, of whom William married Anne (or Agnes), daughter of Thomas Bentley, doctor of medicine, who is described in the Scriven pedigree as doctor to King Henry VIII. The fine plaster ceiling of the old manor-house bears the initials "W.B." and "A.B.", with the Boterell Arms, and the date 1576. Their only child, a

daughter, married Edward Scriven of Frodesley. John Boterell married Elizabeth Trow, and had a son, William, and two daughters, Frances and Anna. William's descendants remained in Shropshire, and Edward Boterell of the Heath, sheriff in 1768, was among them. The last of the name died at Oldbury about 1835. There are two monuments to the family still remaining in Aston Botterell Church. One is to John Boterell, who died in 1479, whose wife is said to have been a Corbett of Longnor. It is an alabaster slab in the north-east corner of the Church, with the following inscription:—

“[Hic] jacent Joh'es Botrell armiger et Maria uxor eius qui quidem [Joh'es obiit i]n festo [omnium] | Sanctorum Anno d'ni millesimo cccclxxix Et dicta | Maria obiit decimo septimo die mensis M'arcij Anno d'ni millesimo quingentesimo | Quorum a'ibus p'picietur deus Amen.”

This Inscription is taken from Additional MS. 21,237, fo. 262 (Rev. Edward Williams's MS.) in the British Museum. The words in parentheses are conjectural. The same MS. notices that in the east window of the chancel were the Boterell Arms,— Argent a chief gules, over all a lion rampant sable, armed and langued or; and the monogram A and O, on a golden circle. The second monument is a stately canopied Jacobean table tomb, with recumbent effigies of a man and wife upon it, and below the kneeling figures of a son and two daughters, and above the Boterell Arms. There is no shield of the wife's arms, but the children seem to show that it is the tomb of John Boterell. There were also inscriptions to the Horton, Talbot, and Brome families. The party were met at Aston Botterell by the Vicar, the Rev. E. F. Lipscomb, and several friends. The church is mainly of the 12th century, of the Transition from Norman to early English. The nave and south aisle are separated by an arcade of Decorated date, the effect of which is marred by the raising of the floor level at the restoration of thirty years ago. From the church the party went to the old manor-house, where, through the kindness of Mrs. Kinnish, they were shown the fine ceiling, dated 1576, with the initials W.B. and A.B., and the Boterell Arms, upon it, and other interesting features of the house. They then inspected the moated site in an adjoining field of what may have been the original home of the Saxon lords of the manor. A pleasant walk over park-like fields then took the members to Burwarton, where a substantial meal was awaiting them at the Boyne Arms. The return drive through Cleobury North and Neenton was very pleasant in the evening sunshine, with exquisite views of the Brown Clee, and its more distant neighbour the Titterstone. Bridgnorth was reached in good time for the 8-8 train, and the members returned to Shrewsbury after a very pleasant day in interesting old-world country such as few counties possess.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL
MEETINGS.

December 12, 1900—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

It was resolved that this Society become affiliated to the National Trust for places of Historical Interest or Natural Beauty, from the 1st of January next.

January 9, 1901—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman informed the meeting of the death of Mr. S. Clement Southam, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

“The Council of the Shropshire Archaeological Society desire to record their sense of the loss they have sustained by the death of their late colleague Mr. Clement Southam. No member was more regular in his attendance at their meetings, and no one was more ready to devote time and labour to promote the objects of the Society.”

The Rev. J. R. Burton, Rector of Bitterley, was elected a Member of the Society.

It was decided that Mr. Cranage be requested to take the necessary steps for procuring copies of the Church Briefs from the Dowles Register, for publication in the *Transactions*.

February 11, 1901—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman alluded to the death of our late beloved Queen Victoria, speaking of the loss the whole nation had sustained. He felt sure that all present would greet the new King with every good wish for a long and prosperous reign.

A Letter was read from Mr. Thackeray Turner, Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, relative to Langley Chapel, stating that a sum of £71 16s. 5d. had been spent on the repairs of this building, and further that his Committee will be greatly obliged by receiving a report on the condition of the fabric of the Chapel from time to time as occasion may require.

March 13, 1901—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Capt. G. Williams-Freeman and Mr. Herbert Southam reported that the fences at Uriconium were now in a good condition.

Rev D. H. S. Cranage reported that the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell would probably commence his part of the work in connection with the printing of the Roll of the Cluniac Order, in a year's time.

April 15, 1901—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Bishop of Hereford, Lord Forester, Thos. Roberts, Esq., and L. A. C. Southam, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Phillips called the attention of the Council to a tumulus at Fitz, which, it was said, was being carted away.

Captain Williams-Freeman was requested to inspect the tumulus, and report to the Council, so that, if necessary, steps may be taken to prevent further destruction.

May 8, 1901—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Captain Williams-Freeman reported that he had visited Fitz, and found that the greater part of the tumulus had been removed, and suggested that a plan be made of the site.

The matter was left in his hands for further investigation.

It was resolved that the Secretary be instructed to write to Mr. H. B. Walters, informing him that the Society is willing to give him a grant of £10 for this year, to be continued annually if the funds so permit, for a period not exceeding four years, for the purpose of enabling him to complete his work on the Church Bells of Shropshire. Such work to be published by yearly instalments in the *Transactions* of the Society.

The following resolution was moved by the Chairman and carried unanimously:—"The Council of the Shropshire Archaeological Society desire to express their profound sense of the loss which their Society, as well as Archaeology in general, has sustained by the death of Mr. Stanley Leighton. As one of the Vice-Presidents, he took the chair on several occasions at the Annual Meeting, contributing papers and addresses of permanent interest, and to him was mainly due the formation of the kindred Society for printing the Ancient Parish Registers of the county. In spite of absorbing interests in other directions, he had attained the foremost rank among the antiquaries of Shropshire, and his lamented death leaves a void in this as in other respects which will be very difficult to fill."

The Chairman undertook to convey the resolution to Mrs. Leighton.

The Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, and Capt. Williams-Freeman undertook to represent the Society at the funeral to-morrow, the 9th inst.

The following new Members were elected:—
J. A. Anstice, Esq., Marnwood, Ironbridge,
Miss Alice Downward, The Castle, Shrewsbury,

J. H. Whitley, Esq., J P., D.L., Bourton Cottage, Much Wenlock, Robt. Pool, Esq., Mytton Oak, Copthorne, Shrewsbury.

It was resolved that the best thanks of the Council of the Shropshire Archaeological Society be given to the Chester Archaeological Society for their loan of the set of Recorders used at the lecture of Dr. Bridge on Samuel Pepys and his Music.

Also that the best thanks of the Council of the Shropshire Archaeological Society be given to Dr. Bridge, M.A., for his kindness in lecturing at their Annual Meeting. They have pleasure in assuring him that the lecture was greatly enjoyed and appreciated.

June 12, 1901—Rev. T. Aulden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The following new members were elected:—

Rev. R. Perkins, Stoke St. Milborough Rectory, Ludlow,
A. C. Nicholson, Esq., 3, Victoria Parade, Oswestry.

The Annual Excursion was fixed for Thursday, July 4th, to Stottesdon and the neighbourhood.

July 10, 1901—Mr. Wm. Phillips, F.L.S., in the Chair.

A letter was read from Mr. Good, asking the Society to undertake excavations at a mound in Castle Meadows, Tenbury, said to be a Roman burial place, on the estate of Lady Northwick.

Mr. Herbert Southam undertook to visit the place and make enquiries.

Mr. Phillips stated that the Shrewsbury Free Library Committee will become annual subscribers to the Society in order to obtain an additional copy of the *Transactions*. This extra copy the Free Library Committee wish posted to the Public Record Office in exchange for some of the publications issued by that office.

J. H. Cooksey, Esq., of Bridgnorth, was elected a member of the Society.

September 11, 1901—Rev. T. Aulden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Capt. Williams-Freeman laid on the table a plan of the ground at Fitz, in which stand the remains of the Tumulus, and pointed out the desirability of having this portion of the plan enlarged, taking in the Dovecote which stands near.

Mr. Herbert Southam called the attention of the Council to the proposed excavations at the Cemetery at Uriconium by Professor Haverfield.

The Rev. A. Thursby Pelham undertook to see Lord Berwick with the view of keeping in the locality whatever Roman remains might be found during such excavations.

The Chairman reported that on July 10th he had attended the Congress of Archaeological Societies on behalf of this Society, and gave a brief account of the business transacted at the Congress.

The following new members were elected :—
Geo. R. Wace, Esq., Shrewsbury,
Captain Chas. Hunt, Boreatton Hall, Baschurch.
It was resolved that Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon be appointed Hon. Curator of the Coins and Medals at the Museum, in the place of Dr. Parry (deceased).

The Rev. D. H. S. Cranage reported on some excavations now being made under his superintendence at Wenlock Priory.

The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher reported that Mr. H. A. Doubleday, editor of the *Victoria County Histories*, would be glad to meet the members of the Council for a preliminary discussion on the proposed History of Shropshire.

Mr. Fletcher was requested to suggest Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 2.30 p.m., as a suitable time for such meeting.

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AND

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To Balance in hands of Bankers, January 1st, 1900	6	4	0
" Balance of Transcribing Fund in hand...	4	10	3
" Members' Subscriptions ...	179	10	0
" Sale of <i>Guide to Uriconium</i> ...	15	14	2
" Donation to Transcribing Fund...	1	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, Thomas & Co., for printing <i>Transactions</i> ...	129	12	0
" Messrs. Admitt and Naunton ...	9	12	0
" Secretary's Salary ...	5	0	0
" Rent, Rates, Tithe and Repairing to Fences, Wroxeter ...	12	7	2
" Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Postage Stamps and Carriage of Parcels, as Editor ...	1	0	0
" Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, Calling Meetings, Collecting Subscriptions, &c. ...	2	15	0
" Posting <i>Transactions</i> to Members and Carriage of Parcels ...	6	3	10
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" Expenses connected with Annual General Meeting ...	2	6	6
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" Index to Archaeological Papers for 1898 ...	1	6	6
" Cheque Book ...	0	4	0
" Balance in hands of Bankers, December 31st, 1900 ...	5	19	5

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April 16th, 1901.

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