



H. H. HUGHES.

PHOTO

Sir Orlando Bridgeman



THE SEQUESTRATION PAPERS OF
SIR ORLANDO BRIDGEMAN.

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THE Sequestration Papers of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, afterwards Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, have not the same direct connection with the county of Salop as those of Sir Richard, first Baron Newport, and Sir Francis Newport his son,¹ whose line was eventually merged in that of Bridgeman through the marriage of Lady Anne Newport with another Sir Orlando Bridgeman in 1719; for none of the estates for which the subject of this memoir had to compound were situated in Shropshire. But it has been thought that the perusal of his Composition Papers may not be altogether without interest to Shropshire readers, inasmuch as Sir Orlando not only married a Shropshire heiress, Judith Kynaston of Morton, but also seems himself to have subsequently purchased lands at Knockin and Nesscliff, whilst his descendants afterwards acquired a large interest in the county, for which many of them sat from time to time in Parliament, and his direct male representative was till within the last few years its Lord-Lieutenant.

Sir Orlando Bridgeman was the second, but eldest surviving, son of Dr. John Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester and Rector of Wigan, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Ven. William Helyar, Archdeacon of Barnstaple and Rector of Dunchideock. He was born at Exeter, where his father then held preferment, on 30 Jan., 1608-9, and was christened

¹ Edited by Mr. W. Phillips, and published in vol. xii., 2nd Series, of the Society's *Transactions*.

in St. George's Church in that city when only two days old. In the autumn of that year his father moved with his family to Peterborough, and in 1616 took up his residence at Wigan, at the rectory house of which place, then and still known as Wigan Hall, the years of Orlando Bridgeman's childhood were chiefly spent. He evidently retained an affectionate remembrance of it in after life, for many years later, when fortune at last smiled upon him, he purchased the advowson of the living, the patronage of which still remains in the hands of his lineal descendant and representative, the Earl of Bradford.

He was sent to school when eight years old, and the nature of his studies at the age of eleven may be gathered from the following entry in the Bishop's account-book at that time:—"books for Orlando, *hebrew*, greek & latin: 29^s. his hebrew schoolm^r: 22^s." He had then already been entered at Queens' College, Cambridge, where he went to reside in Jan., 1621-2; he appears, however, to have migrated afterwards to his father's old College of Magdalene, from which he took his degree as M.A. in 1624, and was immediately elected a Fellow of Magdalene, though he was then only fifteen years of age; his father would not allow him to accept the fellowship, holding that such pecuniary rewards ought to be kept for men of scantier means;¹ but the offer of it showed that, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the young student had already made his mark at the University. He was at once admitted to the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar in 1632. He was made Vice-Chamberlain of the city of Chester in 1638, and Steward of the Liberties of William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the following year, an appointment which accounted for the interest he obtained in the rectories of Ash and Walmer and in a small property named Petfield in Kent, to which reference is made in his Composition Papers, as will be shown hereafter. In May, 1640, he was made Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Charles II.

Later on in the same year he was returned as member for Wigan in the Long Parliament; and in 1641 he was one of

¹ MS. Diary and account-book of Bishop Bridgeman, usually called "Bishop Bridgeman's Private Ledger," in the possession of the Earl of Bradford.

the few who had the courage to lift up his voice against the bill for the attainder of the unfortunate Earl of Strafford,¹ which passed the House of Commons by a large majority, only 59 voting against it.² Lord Clarendon tells us that the names of these 59 were immediately affixed to posts in the most conspicuous places in the City, and held up to public odium as "Straffordians" and "enemies to their country."

When hostilities at length broke out between the King and the Parliament, Mr. Bridgeman, in accordance with the loyal principles in which he had been brought up, threw in his lot with his royal master, and at once set to work to secure the allegiance of the city of Chester, the place of his father's bishopric, to the Crown. His efforts were attended with considerable success. "The City of Chester," writes Lord Clarendon, "was firm to the King, by the virtue of the Inhabitants and Interest of the Bishop and Cathedral Men, but especially by the reputation and dexterity of Mr. O. Bridgeman, son to the Bishop, and a Lawyer of very good estimation, who not only inform'd them of their duty, and encouraged them in it, but upon his Credit and Estate, both which were very good, supplied them with whatsoever was necessary for their defence."³ It is amusing to see how the same circumstance is described when reviewed from a different standpoint. The author of a pamphlet entitled "The Unfaithfulness of the Cavaliers and Commissioners of Array in Keeping their Covenants"⁴ thus puts it:—"Master Bridgman took upon him the government of the city, which the soft spirited aldermen durst not contradict, but seemed thankfully to accept of his varnished motions. . . . He sent forth his warrants, ordered the watch, imprisoned and enlarged at his pleasure; in a word, he was as imperious as the Bishop, his father, amongst the Ministers The Council for the managing of the new government was holden at the Palace, where the Bishop, his son, and the Lord Kilmurry were chief These were the devisers, and

¹ Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*, iii. 273.

² Clarendon's *Hist. of the Rebellion*, fol. ed., i. 182.

³ *Ibid.*, ii. III.

⁴ London: Printed for Thomas Underhill, Jany. 11, 1643 (quoted by Mr. J. R. Phillips in his *Memoirs of the Civil War in Wales and the Marches*, ii. 46, 47).

Sir Edward Savage, and other Papistical and malignant persons, were expeditious to execute." Notwithstanding this somewhat stringent criticism on the part of the anonymous author of the above-named pamphlet, Mr. Orlando Bridgeman seems to have exerted himself to some purpose to repress the ardour of those of his own party in the city when they exceeded the bounds of what he held to be fair and legitimate warfare. On one occasion a large number of hot-headed Welshmen, who had been brought into Chester to assist in its defence, thought fit to display their loyalty by sacking the town house of Sir William Brereton, the celebrated parliamentary general; their own officers were powerless to restrain them, till Mr. Bridgeman and the city officials interfered and compelled them to desist, and then proceeded to the best of their power to discover and restore to the premises whatever could be traced of the plundered property.¹

That the practical management of an important town like Chester at such a critical period of the Civil War was no sinecure may be seen from the letters written by Mr. Bridgeman to Sir Francis Ottley, the Governor of Shrewsbury, which are reproduced by Mr. W. Phillips in his account of the Ottley Papers, already published in the Society's *Transactions*.²

Although this correspondence is mainly concerned with such matters as powder making, troops of horse, trumpeters, "peices of ordinance," "granadoes," and "battery shott," Mr. Orlando Bridgeman does not appear to have actually borne arms in person in the royalist cause; but his younger brother, Captain Bridgeman (afterwards Sir James Bridgeman, knight), fought as a cavalry officer, and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nantwich on 28 Jan., 1642-3.³

One event in which the future Lord Keeper was concerned, about a month before this, may perhaps here be referred to, as his action in connection with it was severely criticised at the time by some of his friends,—the agreement made at

¹ J. R. Phillips' *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*, i. 142, citing Harl. MS. 2125, fo. 315.

² 2nd Series, vols. vi. and vii.

³ Malbon and Burghall's *Memorials of the Civil War in Cheshire*, vol. xix of the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society's *Publications*, p. 36.

Bunbury on 23 Dec., 1642, between the Commissioners of Array and the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county of Chester, Lord Kilmorey and Mr. Orlando Bridgeman representing the royalists, and Mr. Henry Mainwaring and Mr. Marbury of Marbury the parliamentary party. The agreement provided that there should be an absolute cessation of hostilities within the county, that all prisoners on both sides should be released, that the fortifications of any town in Cheshire recently made by either party should be demolished, that all plundered goods on either side should be restored, and that ratification of these articles should be obtained from the King and the Parliament respectively. Whether or not the King would have given his assent to the agreement it is impossible to say, but it was promptly repudiated by the Parliament, and so fell to the ground. But meanwhile it seems to have given great offence to the Shropshire cavaliers, who were under the impression that one of its articles pledged their allies in Cheshire to allow to Sir William Brereton and the parliamentary forces free passage through their county into Shropshire, provided they committed no hostile act within its borders; whereas in reality, as Mr. Bridgeman explained in one of his letters to Sir Francis Ottley,¹ it merely exempted the adherents of each party from the pledge to join in resisting troops under arms, in cases where no act of hostility was committed. Whether any such local truce was wise, or even possible, under the circumstances, may well be doubted; but it was clearly an honest attempt on both sides to avoid unnecessary bloodshed amongst old friends and neighbours, and to contribute their quota towards the bringing about of that permanent peace throughout the kingdom for which so many of the bravest spirits in the two hostile camps earnestly longed. That Mr. Orlando Bridgeman's participation in it was prompted by no lack of loyalty to his master's cause is proved by the whole of his conduct throughout these unhappy years of strife and confusion.

Some few months afterwards the parliamentary troops perpetrated an outrage which did considerable damage both

¹ *Trans. of the Shropshire Arch. Soc.*, 2nd Series, vi. 60, 61.

to the royalist party's resources and to Mr. Bridgeman's private property. It is thus described by the enthusiastic roundhead chronicler Thomas Malbon:—"On Mondaye the xxviiij of August [1643] Captyn Croxton & Captyn Venables Companies (wth others w^{ch} laye in garryson att Cholmley) marched to both Townes of Dirtwiches, being places where Salte was made w^{ch} the Kinges side had; And there they defaced, cutt in peeces, & spoyled all their workes, pumps, and Salte pitts; and broughte some of their Pannes to Namptw^{ch}; whereby all their Salte makinge was spoyled, w^{ch} found the Kinges armye att Shrowesbury, Wales, & many of their quarte^{rs}, Salte."¹ The two "Townes of Dirtwiches" are the manors of Upper and Lower Foulwich or Dirtwich, the former in the township of Wigland in Cheshire, the latter in that of Iscoyd in Flintshire, but both in the parish of Malpas. As will be seen presently, Mr. Bridgeman had possessions in both these townships, but the salt wiches, or brine pits, of which he owned the moiety were in Wigland; and in the "Particulars of his Estate," drawn up 18 Nov., 1646, and presented to the Committee for Compounding, he mentions them as having been "totally destroyed by Souldiers," and as much deteriorated in value in consequence.²

How much he was relied upon by those in charge of the King's affairs in all matters relating to the royal cause in the neighbourhood of Chester, and how energetically and faithfully he fulfilled his trust, is shown by the correspondence that passed about this time between him and the Marquis of Ormonde, who had just been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. On 11 Nov., 1643, Lord Ormonde writes to him (because, as he says in a letter written 26 Oct. to the Archbishop of York,³ he finds "he is trusted by his Majesty there"), to beg him to do his utmost to provide everything that should be necessary for the soldiers he is sending over from Ireland. The pay due to these soldiers was greatly in arrear, their clothes were worn out, they were in urgent need of a fresh supply of shoes and stockings, and it was feared that they might be persuaded to desert to the enemy if their

¹ Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society's *Publications*, xix. 72, 73.

² Appendix, No. 5, *post*, p. 29.

³ Carte's *Life of Ormonde*, fol. ed., iii. 182.

condition was not mended without delay.¹ This letter found Mr. Bridgeman at Oxford with the King, and he at once set off for Chester to bestir himself in the matter; and with such success that by the 29th of the same month he was able to report to the Marquis in a letter written from Beaumaris:—"I have provided shoes and stockings for 1000 or 1200 of them, already delivered, and the rest were in making, which I hope they have by this time. I have gotten cloth and frize sufficient for them all, not yet made into apparell, but hastned into Chester, where I hope to have it fitted up this week and the next. And I am now purposely in these parts to raise some proportion of money for the Officers and Souldiers, and have gotten about 1000*l.*, which I shall distribute with their advice to the best advantage of his Majestie's service."² Either included in or supplementary to this subscription list must be reckoned a sum of £100 from Orlando Bridgeman himself and his father, produced by the sale of a quantity of silver and "parcell gilt" plate belonging to the Bishop, which, as the latter writes in his "Private Ledger," was disposed of to provide "hose and shooes and clothes for the English Irish souldiers who came from Ireland to Chester to help the King against the Rebels in Cheshire, dec. 1643."

On 17 Nov., 1643, evidently just as he was on the point of leaving Oxford on the important mission described above, Orlando Bridgeman was knighted by King Charles.³

Some time before this, on 29 Aug., 1642, he had been expelled from the House of Commons for his services to the royal cause in Cheshire; but, not unnaturally, he refused to consider this order of expulsion a valid one, and when, in Jan., 1643-4, the King summoned those members of the two Houses of Parliament who were loyal to him to meet at Oxford, Sir Orlando took his seat with the rest in the great hall at Christ Church; and not long afterwards he received the appointment of Attorney-General to the Court of Wards and Liveries by patent under the Great Seal.⁴ In Jan.,

¹ Carte's *Life of Ormonde*, iii. 198; cf. iii. 180, 181.

² *Ibid.*, iii. 211.

³ Metcalfe's *Book of Knights*, p. 201.

⁴ Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*, iii. 274.

1644-5, he served as one of the King's commissioners at the abortive negotiations at Uxbridge. The opening of the deliberations there was considerably delayed, as we are informed by Lord Clarendon, by strong objections on the part of the parliamentary party to recognise the titles and offices of some of the King's commissioners—Bridgeman's among them—as having been conferred by his Majesty after the commencement of the Civil War; they were at last persuaded by their Scottish colleagues to admit the knighthood of the author, then Sir Edward Hyde, on the ground that they had not yet professed to deprive the King of the use of his sword. Clarendon does not tell us whether on this occasion they also allowed Sir Orlando Bridgeman to be a knight, though it may be presumed that they did,¹ but they refused to acknowledge him as Attorney of the Court of Wards; and the difficulty was eventually solved by the royal commissioners being furnished with a duplicate commission, one with and the other without the disputed titles of honour.² Sir Orlando Bridgeman was one of the four commissioners to whom was entrusted the duty of presenting the King's case for the control of the Militia; and so completely did they prove that the law was on their side, that their opponents never attempted to bring any other argument against their contention than the statement that the Parliament willed that the power over the Militia should rest with themselves.³

In the summer of 1646 the King was persuaded by those in command of the Scottish army, into whose hands he had entrusted himself, to order the capitulation, upon fair and honourable terms, of such towns in England as still held out for him, by far the most important of which was Oxford, where his son, the Duke of York, then was with all his Council, including Sir Orlando Bridgeman. The terms granted to them will be referred to later.

Sir Orlando now retired to his son's house at Morton, and afterwards came privately to London, where he practised during the Commonwealth as a conveyancer and chamber counsel, though he would not put on his gown and

¹ Cf. note on p. 24.

² Clarendon's *Rebellion*, ii. 443, 444.

³ *Ibid.*, ii. 453.

plead in open court, as he considered that this would be unduly recognising the usurped authority of the Parliament.¹ Lord Holt, in citing one of his cases of the year 1657, adds: "My Lord Chief Justice Bridgman was a very studious gentleman; and though he kept to his chambers, yet he had an account brought him of all that past in the Courts."

Meanwhile he waited hopefully for the future, and prepared himself to act with energy when the proper time should arrive. Accordingly we find him as one of the leading members of the "King's party" in the conferences that immediately preceded the Restoration of Charles II.² After the successful accomplishment of this great event honours were showered thick upon him. On 31 May, 1660, he became a serjeant-at-law; on 2 June he was made Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer; on 7 June he was created a baronet; and on 22 Oct., after having presided at the trial of the regicides, he was made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. These trials, in which a strong outburst of party feeling might have been expected, and almost condoned, he conducted with dignity and moderation; and we are told that when a tumult of applause broke out at the verdict he instantly checked it, saying that it was more fitting for a stage play than for a Court of Justice.³

After presiding in the Court of Common Pleas for nearly seven years, he received yet higher promotion; for when the Earl of Clarendon, who was then Lord Chancellor, fell under the King's displeasure and was deprived of his office, the Great Seal was delivered to Sir Orlando Bridgeman on 31 Aug., 1667, with the title of Lord Keeper. This post, an interesting memorial of which is now in the possession of his representative the Earl of Bradford in the shape of a large silver bowl made out of the Great Seal itself, which he had in his custody, and which eventually became his perquisite,⁴ he occu-

¹ Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*, iii. 274.

² *Memoires of the Reigne of King Charles I*, by Sir Philip Warwick, p. 428.

³ Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*, iii. 277.

⁴ Sir Orlando's son, Sir John Bridgeman, by his will bequeathed to his wife "the purse wherein the great seale was used to be kept," a large bag with the royal arms and the letters "C. R." richly embroidered upon it with gold and silver thread. This bag is also in the Earl of Bradford's possession, and mounted on crimson velvet is used as a fire screen.

pied until 17 Nov., 1672, when King Charles, who had learnt that not even his devoted loyalty to the crown could induce him to affix the seal to measures which he judged to be contrary to the law, was easily persuaded by the Earl of Shaftesbury to dismiss him, and to appoint that ambitious peer himself in his place. If Sir Orlando had consulted his own personal wishes, he would have resigned long before this, for he had been for some years a severe sufferer from the gout, and sometimes had to be carried to his place in Westminster Hall. In a letter to his eldest son, written apparently some time previously, he says that he is "weary of his employmentt," and hoping soon to retire into private life, and adds that he remains at his post principally for conscience sake, "not being willing to desert the ship in a storm."

After his dismissal, or technically speaking his resignation, he lived in great seclusion at his house at Teddington, where he died on 25 June, 1674, in the 66th year of his age. He was buried in Teddington Church, where a monument erected to his memory by his son may still be seen. The Latin inscription on this monument would seem to have been composed by his friend Sir William Dugdale.¹

Sir Orlando Bridgeman was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united on 30 Jan., 1627, was Judith, eldest daughter and sole heir of Mr. John Kynaston of Morton near Oswestry; by her he had, besides a daughter who died in infancy, one son, John, born 16 August, 1631, who inherited his mother's property at Morton, and also succeeded his father in his baronetcy and in the greater part of his landed estates. Sir John Bridgeman was the father of a second Sir John, who married another Shropshire heiress, Ursula, daughter and sole heir of Mr. Roger Matthews of Blodwell. It was their son, a second Sir Orlando Bridgeman,² who married Lady Anne Newport (daughter of the second, and sister of the third and fourth Earls of Bradford), whose son Sir Henry Bridgeman succeeded in 1763 to the Weston estates. Sir Henry, who was created Baron Bradford, of Bradford, co. Salop, in 1794, was succeeded by his son

¹ Hamper's *Life of Sir W. Dugdale*, p. 40.

² This Sir Orlando Bridgeman bought the Manor of Hughley, co. Salop, and land there from Godolphin Edwards, Esq., in April, 1756.

Orlando, in whom, as the sole representative of the Newports, the Earldom of Bradford was revived, or rather re-created, in 1815. This first Earl of the new creation was the father of George Augustus Frederick Henry, second Earl, who largely increased his Shropshire property by the purchase in 1855 from Mr. George G. S. Durant, for the sum of £190,000, of Tong Castle and about three thousand acres of the adjoining land. He was the father of Orlando George Charles, third Earl, who made a further addition to the Bridgeman possessions in the county of Salop by buying in the year 1878 from Lord Stafford about 1,280 acres of land near Shifnal, including the wooded hill called the Lizard, from which the parish of Weston-under-Lizard derives its name. He died in 1898, and was succeeded by his son George Cecil Orlando, fourth and present Earl of Bradford.

Dame Judith Bridgeman died on 12 July, 1644, at Oxford, where her husband had been in attendance on the King, and was buried in the University Church in that city; there is a monument to her memory, and to that of her mother, Mrs. Bridget Kynaston, who died a few months before her, in Malpas Church in Cheshire. On 22 April, 1647, Sir Orlando married his second wife, Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of Dr. John Saunders, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and physician to King Charles I.; she was the widow of Mr. George Cradock of Caverswall Castle in Staffordshire. By her he had, besides several children who died in infancy, two sons and one daughter who lived to grow up. Of these two sons, Orlando, the elder, was created a baronet during his father's lifetime on 12 Nov., 1673 (an honour which the Lord Keeper preferred to the peerage offered by Charles II. to himself); he inherited the estates of Wigland and Wolvesacre, referred to in these papers, as well as another property at Ridley in Cheshire, which his father had subsequently purchased. This baronetcy continued for three generations, and became extinct on the death of his grandson Sir Francis Bridgeman at sea, when on his way out to the West Indies in 1740. The Lord Keeper's youngest son, Francis, was knighted by King Charles II. on 15 Nov., 1673; he was a fervent Jacobite, and exiled himself from his country rather than acknowledge the claims of the Prince of Orange to the

English throne. He lived for many years on the continent, where he died leaving no issue. The Lord Keeper's only surviving daughter, whose name was Charlotte, afterwards became the wife of Sir Thomas Middleton, Bart., of Chirk Castle in Denbighshire.

Against Sir Orlando Bridgeman's personal character as a loyal, conscientious, high-minded English gentleman no voice has, we believe, ever been raised. Of his indefatigable industry in his profession there are abundant proofs. And as to the high reputation he sustained in the discharge of the important offices which fell to his lot, at all events up to the time that he was entrusted with the Great Seal, all authorities are agreed; Dr. Lloyd, in referring to the period during which he held the Chief Justiceship, going so far as to say that the moderation and equity he displayed in dispensing his Majesty's law was such that he seemed to "carry a kind of Chancery in his Breast in the Common-pleas, as if he carried about him the King's Conscience as well as his own."¹ How far he continued to deserve this high reputation when presiding over the Court of Chancery there is more difference of opinion, some authorities accusing him of a certain weakness and timidity in his decisions; but Lord Chancellor Nottingham and Lord Ellenborough both speak of him in terms of high praise. Mr. Osmond Airy, in his article on the subject of this memoir in that monument of industry and accuracy, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, has given to the public the former view; but it may be doubted whether it is the correct one. The opinion of a descendant may not unnaturally be suspected of partiality; so we venture to quote the judgment of Mr. James Crossley, the learned editor of the *Diary and Correspondence of Dr. John Worthington*, among the publications of the Chetham Society:—"Sir Orlando Bridgeman," he writes, "was unquestionably an honest man, and a sound and able lawyer. Some of his contemporaries have given rather a disparaging account of the manner in which he discharged the functions of an equity judge. It must, however, be recollected that he was made Lord Keeper very late

¹ *Memoires of those Personages who suffered for . . . Allegiance to their Sovereign*," &c., p. 622.

in life, at a period when equity, as a science, was in its infancy; but certainly the reports of his decisions which exist show no apparent want of soundness or equitable principle. Of those who have censured him, Burnet is little to be relied upon, and Roger North had a grudge against him on his brother Lord Guildford's account. It should not be forgotten that Bridgeman had the courage to speak against Strafford's attainder, and that his final fall from office took place solely because he would not lend himself to the iniquitous measures of the Court. In Lord Campbell's amusing *Lives of the Chancellors* a biography of Bridgeman is contained in vol. iii., p. 271; but the reader should be cautioned in this case, as well as in that of Lord Guildford, against the evident want of fairness and impartiality which both articles display. When he tells us of the former that 'he turned out an execrably bad equity judge,' and of the latter that 'he was one of the most odious men who ever held the Great Seal of England,' one cannot but regret that the vehemence of the party advocate should only be seen when we look for the still small voice of historical truth."¹

For further details respecting Lord Keeper Bridgeman's life and family readers may be referred to the "History of Weston-under-Lizard," compiled from the MSS. of the late Canon Bridgeman, and forming vol. ii. (New Series) of the *Collections for a History of Staffordshire*, edited by the William Salt Archæological Society.

There are several original portraits of Sir Orlando Bridgeman in existence, one, a full length by Michael Wright, having been placed in the Guildhall about the year 1671 as a token of the gratitude of the City of London for his signal services in settling, in conjunction with certain other judges, the properties of the citizens without expense of law suit after the Great Fire of 1666. The Earl of Bradford has at Weston a fine portrait of him, by Riley, in his robes as Lord Chief Justice.² The Earl of Home possesses a replica of this picture at Bothwell Castle; it once formed part of the collection made by Edward Hyde, first Earl of Clarendon

¹ Chetham Soc. Publ., vol. xiii., p. 107.

² A reproduction of this portrait, taken from a copy in the possession of the Rev. Ernest Bridgeman, is given at the beginning of this article.

There is a portrait of Sir Orlando, as Lord Keeper, at Chirk Castle; and another, the property of Hugh Aldersey, Esq., at Aldersey Hall in Cheshire. There is also a picture of him as Lord Keeper, by Sir Peter Lely, at Weston, the gift of the Marquis of Bath to Orlando, first Earl of Bradford.

We have seen that Sir Orlando Bridgeman was present at Oxford at the time of its surrender to General Fairfax in 1646, and so became entitled to the benefit of the Articles under which the surrender was made. These Articles were agreed upon between the commanding officers on 20 June, were read and approved in the House of Commons 23 June, and took effect 24 June, 1646. They were printed by order of the House, and are preserved among the State Papers,¹ being also reprinted in Rushworth's *Historical Collections*.² The terms of the surrender were very favourable to the royalists, the garrison being allowed to march out with colours flying, and the gentlemen whose estates were under or liable to sequestration being permitted to compound for a fine which was small in comparison with what had been imposed in other cases on adherents of the King. The only clause which directly concerns the subject of this paper is Article XI, which is reproduced among the documents printed below. In accordance with that Article, Sir Orlando presented his petition to the Committee for Compounding on 5 August, on 17 November his petition was referred to the Sub-committee, and the following day the particulars which he had furnished of his estate were initialled by the Clerk of the Committee. Sir David Watkins, who seems to have been the chairman of the Sub-committee, made his report on 21 November, and at the meeting of the Committee held on 1 December, 1646, the fine was adjudicated at £2,246 17s. 2d., being or purporting to be at the rate of one-tenth of the value of the estate. Sir Orlando Bridgeman was not satisfied with this decision, and a few days later he presented a second petition asking for a reduction of the fine for the reasons there stated. This was also referred to the Sub-committee, and Sir David Watkins made a further report,

¹ State Papers, Dom. 1646, vol. DXIV, No. 27.

² Ed. 1722, Pt. iv., vol. II, p. 280.

dated 15 December, 1646, recommending the reduction of the fine to £1,986 5s. 9d., and advocating the acceptance of Sir Orlando's offer to settle the rectory impropriate of Plemstall, of the annual value of £140, in part payment of the fine. This recommendation was adopted by the Committee, and on 1 December, 1646, the fine was reduced to £586 5s. 9d., the rectory of Plemstall being accepted at ten years' purchase of the annual value, or £1,400, in discharge of the remainder of the fine. The fine was paid on the 18th of the same month, and soon after the settlement of Plemstall rectory was duly completed.

Difficulties afterwards arose with respect to the appropriation of the income from Plemstall rectory, which, according to the order of the Committee for Compounding, was to be settled as the gentlemen of the county of Chester should advise and that Committee should approve for the maintenance of ministers. Before the sequestration had been superseded by the composition another Committee, viz., the Committee for Plundered Ministers, had made an order dated 19 Aug., 1646, for the appropriation of £50 a year out of Plemstall rectory for the maintenance of a Mr. George Cottingham, minister of Plemstall, in addition to £20 a year of which he was already in receipt. On 1 Sept., 1648, long after the sequestration had been superseded by the composition, and consequently after the jurisdiction of the Committee for Plundered Ministers over the property had come to an end, the same authority made a second order allotting £50 a year out of this rectory to Thomas Holford, minister of Minshull Vernon. Both these orders were subsequently countersigned by the gentlemen of the county. But on 5 September, 1648, an order was made by the Committee for Compounding that £50 a year should be paid out of the rectory of Plemstall to the minister of Whitegate, and on 2 November of the same year it was further ordered that £50 a year should be paid to the minister of Nantwich. Inasmuch as the rectory was only worth £140 a year (and the trustees apparently found considerable difficulty in raising as much even as that net sum), these conflicting orders put the gentlemen of the county into a dilemma. Finding that the minister of Whitegate was a cavalier and disaffected

towards the Parliament, they appear to have ignored the order in his favour altogether, and the minister of Nantwich also had to get the matter brought before the Committee for Compounding by Capt. Venner before he could obtain the recognition of his claims by the county authorities. From that time (April, 1649) onwards until the Restoration the income appears to have been divided, so far as it would go, between the minister of Plemstall and the minister of Nantwich.

In the year 1650 information was given to the Committee for Advance of Money that Sir Orlando Bridgeman was entitled to some land in Kent held under leases from the Archbishop of Canterbury, for which he had not compounded. Thereupon he presented another petition on 6 November, 1650, explaining the circumstances under which these leases had been omitted from the former composition, and asking that he might now be admitted to compound for them. This petition was referred to Mr. Reading to report upon, and his report was made on 20 November. The fine was thereupon adjudicated the following day at £250, which purported to be one-sixth of the capital value of the leases; and this additional fine was at once paid in full on 22 Nov., 1650.

It is not easy to make out exactly how the amount of the original fine was arrived at. It purports to be computed at one-tenth of the capital value of the estate, but as regards the real estate the annual value only is stated both in the particulars and in the report, and there is nothing in the composition proceedings to show exactly how many years' purchase was considered equivalent to the capital value of the property. Some further light, however, is thrown upon this question by the Articles for the surrender of Oxford, under which this composition was made. By Article XI the composition in the case of estates of inheritance was not to exceed two years' revenue; and, as it may be taken for granted that the full amount authorised by the conditions of surrender was exacted, and as the fine purports to be at one-tenth, we may safely assume that with respect to the bulk of the estates the capital value would be computed at twenty years' purchase of the annual value, a rate which is not very much higher than that at which the Great Lever and

Ladyhall demesnes were purchased by Bishop Bridgeman some 17 years previously. Parts, however, of the estates consisted of old rents, which had a value arising from fines, services, heriots and other casual profits in addition to the actual rent; and as regards these we find from Sir David Watkins' second report, dated 15 December, 1646, that the fine originally imposed was equal to six times the amount of the rent, or in other words that the capital value was reckoned at sixty years' purchase of the actual rent, which also corresponds substantially with the rate at which some at least of these old rents had been purchased by Bishop Bridgeman.

On this basis the computation would be somewhat as follows:—

Annual value.			Years pur- chase.	Capital value.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.

Denbighshire :

Park Eyton	5 messuages & land	90	0	0	20	1800	0	0
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Lancashire :

Haulgh & Tonge	message & demesne	55	0	0	20	1100	0	0
"	old rents	7	2	9	60	428	5	0
Ladyhall	demesne	250	0	0	20	5000	0	0
Great Lever	manor & demesne							
"	Leigh's tene-ment							
"	mills							
Farnworth	coal pit	66	13	4	20	1333	6	8
Lever	old rents	32	2	10	60	1928	10	0
Farnworth								
Anderton		22	16	9	60	1370	5	0
Bolton	½ lordship & rents							

Cheshire :

Bromborough	manor & demesne	140	0	0	20	2800	0	0
"	chief, rack and cottage rents	10	10	6	20	210	10	0
"	old rents	12	10	9	60	752	5	0
Plemstall	rectory	140	0	0	20	2800	0	0
Wigland	old rents	15	13	6	60	940	10	0
"	½ salt wiches	75	0	0	20	1500	0	0

		Annual value.			Years' purchase	Capital value.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Flintshire :</i>								
Wolvesacre	½ tenement	1	0	0	60	60	0	0
Iscoyd	} old rents	7	6	3	60	438	15	0
Tybroughton								
Orton								
<i>Lancashire :</i>								
Ashton	reversion of tenement	0	10	4	20	10	6	8
Total annual value besides casual profits on old rents		£945 7 0						
Total capital value ...		...	...	...		£22472	13	4
Fine at one-tenth ...		...	...	...		£2247	5	4

In this computation, in which practically the same result is reached as that arrived at by the Committee, all the rents which could possibly be valued as old rents (including all those at Bolton, although it is stated that these were principally candle and rack rents, and including also the half tenement subject to the lease for lives at Wolvesacre), amounting altogether to £98 12s. 10d., or about £20 more than the amount of old rents mentioned in the second report of the Sub-committee, are reckoned at 60 years' purchase; whilst the rent of the real estates (including the nearly exhausted coal pit at Farnworth, as well as Plemstall rectory and the reversionary interest in the tenement at Ashton) are all reckoned at 20 years' purchase; the value of the estates is taken as it stood before the depreciation caused by the Civil War; and no allowance is made for reprises. The value of the personal estate is, however, reckoned at *nil*, because the liabilities exceeded the assets. If this was in fact the basis of valuation adopted, no great exception can be taken to the general principle; but it might in common fairness have been expected that neither the coal pit, which we happen to know was valued at five years' purchase of the annual rent when it was bought by Bishop Bridgeman in 1629 and was now almost exhausted, nor the rectory impro-

pritate, which the Committee themselves appear to have subsequently considered worth but 10 years' purchase, nor the reversionary interest in the Ashton tenement, which was only an estate in expectancy on the death of his father should have been valued on the same basis as ordinary estates of inheritance in possession; and further, justice demanded that allowance should have been made for the fee farm rent of £21 15s. 5d. and the various sums charged upon the property and claimed to be deducted as reprises.

Subsequently, on the petition of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, a reduction was made in the fine, but even then justice was not done. Old rents to the annual value of £78 9s. 5d. were re-valued at 50 instead of 60 years' purchase, the fine being reduced by one-tenth of the difference, or £78 9s. 5d. Allowance was also made in respect of a principal sum of £1550 and of another sum of £266 13s. 4d. charged upon the property, one-tenth of these sums being also deducted from the fine; but still no allowance was made for the fee farm rent payable to the Dean and Chapter of Chester. Lastly, a settlement of Plemstall rectory for the augmentation of the maintenance of ministers was accepted in further reduction of the fine, leaving the amount payable in cash at £586 5s. 9d.; but for this purpose the value of the rectory was reckoned at only 10 years' purchase (or £1,400) instead of 20 years' purchase (or £2,800), at which it must have been computed for the purpose of determining the amount of the fine.

So much for the fine originally imposed. Let us now turn to the additional fine imposed four years later.

In July, 1650, information was given that Sir Orlando Bridgeman had not compounded for certain lands held under lease from the Archbishop (Laud) of Canterbury, and on the 6th of November following he presented his petition to be admitted to compound for these leases, which would expire on 20 June, 1661, and which had been omitted from the former composition because his title was disputed and Sir Matthew Menes, the original leaseholder, who had forfeited his estates on conviction for manslaughter but had recovered them on receiving the King's pardon, had obtained an order from the Court of Chancery for quieting him in possession

of his leases. The history of the case is fully given in Mr. Reading's report,¹ from which it appears that in 1648 Sir Orlando Bridgeman, whose interest in the property had been reduced by the Chancery proceedings to about $2\frac{1}{4}$ years' profits in reversion not falling into possession until after the expiration of Sir Matthew's leases in 1658, had sold his interest to Sir Matthew's executor for £500, and had no further interest in the property.

But notwithstanding this report, the Committee appear to have decided that Sir Orlando's leases should be treated as leases *in possession* for eleven years, of the annual value of £300, equivalent to a debt of £1500, and he was fined one-sixth of this sum, *i.e.*, £250. If the leases had really been estates in possession, this decision would have been fair enough, for £1500 would be equivalent to 5 years' purchase of the annual value, and it had been decided by order of Parliament, dated 2 October, 1650,² that those who had concealed or undervalued their estates might compound at the same rate as before, if it were on their own discovery and if the fine were paid before 24 November of that year, but that, if they were informed against, those who had compounded at one-tenth must pay one-sixth for the undervaluations. But inasmuch as Sir Orlando's interest was reversionary only, and then for little more than two years' profits, and the true value of his interest had been ascertained by the sale as £500, he was really fined at exactly one-half instead of one-sixth for the property omitted from the original composition.

It will be noticed that, although Sir Orlando Bridgeman married a Shropshire heiress, no part of the lands for which he compounded was situated in the county of Salop. The explanation seems to be this:—On his marriage with Judith Kynaston in 1627-8 the reversion of the Morton estates, subject to the life interest of her parents, was settled on her for her life, with remainder to her sons in tail, with an ultimate remainder to her own right heirs. After the death of her father, John Kynaston, Sir Orlando, whose wife was then entitled during her mother's life to an annuity of £100 out

¹ App., No. 38, *post*, pp. 61-63.

² App., No. 32, *post*, pp. 57, 58.

of the property, took an assignment of his mother-in-law's life interest, he undertaking to pay to Mrs. Kynaston £120 per annum instead; and subsequently he and his wife agreed with her uncle, Thomas Kynaston, the next heir male, for the sale of the property to him for £5,400, collateral security being given to him for the concurrence of Sir Orlando's (then only) son thereafter in the sale. Looking to the proceeds of the sale of Morton for the means of paying, Sir Orlando then entered into an agreement for the purchase of the lands at Bromborough and Haulgh referred to in the composition proceedings. But Thomas Kynaston failed to provide the purchase money, and so the Morton property was returned upon their hands, and Sir Orlando's father, the Bishop, then came to his assistance, and found the purchase money for the Bromborough and Haulgh estates. On the death of Mrs. Kynaston and Sir Orlando's wife, both of whom died in the same year (1644), the Morton property devolved under the settlement of 1627-8 upon her son John Bridgeman, then a boy of about 13 years of age, and at the time of the composition proceedings Sir Orlando had apparently no interest in the property. Other Shropshire estates he seems to have subsequently purchased,—at any rate we know that in the year 1670 he contemplated the purchase of the manors of Knockin and Nesscliff,¹ both of which manors have now belonged to the family for many generations.

APPENDIX.

*No. 1. Extracts from Articles for the Surrender of Oxford,
24 June, 1646.*

[*State Papers Dom. 1646, vol. DXIV., No. 27.*]

Articles for Surrender of Oxford & Farringdon to His
Excellency Sir Tho: Fairfax upon Wednesday the 24th
of this instant June and recd. in the Honourable House
of Commons June 23, 1646.

Art. XI. That all Lords, Gentlemen, Clergiemen, Officers,
Souldiers, & all other persons in *Oxon*, or comprised within

¹ MS, letter in the possession of the Earl of Bradford.

this Capitulation, who have Estates real or personal, under or liable to Sequestrations according to Ordinance of Parliament, and shall desire to compound for them (except persons by name excepted by ordinance of Parliament from Pardon) shall at any time within six months after rendring the Garison of *Oxford* be admitted to compound for their Estates: which Composition shall not exceed two yeers Revenue for Estates of Inheritance: and for Estates for Lives, yeers, and other real and personal Estates, shall not exceed the proportion aforesaid for Inheritances, according to the value of them. And that all persons aforesaid, whose dwellingehouses are sequestrated (except before excepted) may after the rendring of the Garison repair to them and there abide, convenient time being allowed to such as are placed there under the Sequestrations for their removal: and it is agreed, That all the profits and Revenues arising out of their Estates (after the day of entring their names as Compounders) shall remain in the hands of the Tenants or Occupiers, to be answered to the Compounders, when they have perfected their agreements for their Compositions, and that they shall have liberty and the General's Passe and Protection for their peaceable repair to and abode at their severall Howses or Friends, and to go to London to attend their Compositions, or elsewhere upon their necessary occasions, with freedom of their persons from Oaths, Ingagements and Molestations, during the space of six Moneths, and after, so long as they prosecute their Compositions without wilful default or neglect on their part, except an Engagement by promise not to bear Arms against the Parliament, nor wilfully do any act prejudicial to their Affairs, so long as they remain in their Quarters: And it is further agreed, That from and after their Compositions made, they shall be forthwith restored to and enjoy their Estates, and all other immunities as other Subjects, together with their Rents and Profits, from the time of entring their Names, discharged of Sequestrations, and from fifth and twentieth parts, and other Payments and Impositions, except such as shall be general and common to them with others.

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Die Martis 23 Junii 1646

Resolved, (upon the Question) That this House doth approve of the Proceedings of the General in the making of these Articles, for and concerning the Rendring of the Garrisons of Oxford and Farringdon, and in the performing of them.

Resolved &c.

That these Articles for and concerning the Rendring of the Garrisons of Oxford and Farringdon be forthwith Printed

H. ELSYNGE Cler. Parl. D. Com.

No. 2. Pass given by General Sir Thomas Fairfax to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, 24 June, 1646.

[State Papers, Committee for Compounding, Dom. 1643-1660. G. 192, p. 455.]

Sir Thomas Fairfax Knight Generall of the Forces raised by the Parliament

Suffer the bearer hereof Sr Orlando Bridgeman kt who was in the City and Garrison of Oxford, at the Surrender thereof, and is to have the full benefit of the Articles agreed unto upon the Surrender, quietly and without let or interruption, to passe your Guards with his Servants, Horses, Armes, Goods, and all other necessities, and to repaire unto London or elsewhere upon his necessary occasions. And in all places where he shall reside, or whereto he shall remove, to be proctected, from any Violence to his Person, Goods, or Estate, according to the said Articles, and to have full Liberty at any time within Six Months, to goe to any convenient Port, and to Transport himselfe, with his Servants, Goods, and Necessaries beyond the Seas, And in all other things to enjoy the Benefit of the said Articles. Hereunto due Obedience is to be given, by all Persons whom it may concerne, as they will answer the contrary. Given under my Hand and Seale the 24th Day of June 1646.

T. FAIRFAX

To all Officers and Souldiers under my Command and to all others whom it may Concerne

No. 3. *Petition of Sir Orlando Bridgeman for a favourable Composition for his estate under Oxford Articles,*
5 Aug., 1646.

[G. 192, p. 454.]

To the hono^{ble} the Committee at Gouldsmiths Hall The
humble petic'on of Orlando Bridgeman¹
Sheweth

That having beene a Member of the hono^{ble} house of Com'ons, during these troubles he did repayre to & reside at Oxford and other places held agaynst the Parliam^t And being in Oxford he did sitt in the Assemblie there.

That yo^r Peticon^{rs} estate is sequestred for his Delinquencie

That he was at Oxford when the same was rendred and is comprised wthin the Articles then made.

His most humble desire therefore is That you wilbe pleased to admitt him to a favourable Composic'on according to the said Articles And for that purpose to direct yo^r l^{res} to the severall Com'ittees of the Counties of Lancaster Chester Denbigh and fflynt where yo^r Peticon^{rs} lands lye to certifie the values thereof to the end he may proceed to perfect his Composic'on And that in the meane tyme his name may be entred as a Compounder in pursuance of the said Articles.

And he shall ever pray for yo^r hono^{rs} &c

Orlando Bridgeman

Recd: 5th August: 1646. presented a pass &c.

17^o: Nov: 1646 Referred to y^r Sub-Com^{tee}

JO. LEECH.

¹ In this as well as in the later petition, dated 5 Dec., 1646, the word "kt," originally inserted after "Bridgeman," in the heading of the petition has been obliterated. Sir Orlando Bridgeman was knighted by King Charles I. on 17 November, 1643, but the parliamentary party made a point of ignoring as far as possible all titles conferred by the King after the commencement of the Civil War. It is significant, however, that in the deed of settlement of the rectory of Plemstall for the augmentation of stipends of ministers, which was drawn up by counsel on behalf of the Committee, care was taken to insert Sir Orlando's real title as a knight, "esquire" being introduced as an *alias* only.

No. 4. *Extract from Minutes of Committee for Compounding,*
5 Aug., 1646.

[G. 3, p. 195.]

5^o Augusti 1646

Mr Ashe	S ^r Da: Watkins	Mr Bateman
S ^r Antho: Irby	Mr Alexander	Mr Pack
Mr Darley	Mr Oldfeild	Mr Wareing

Jeffery Palmer	} Petic'oners ¹
S ^r Lewis Watson	
Richard Nevill	
George Penruddock	
Thomas Gardner	
S ^r John Munson	
Orlando Bridgeman	

No. 5. *Particulars of Sir Orlando Bridgeman's estate, 18 Nov.,*
1646.

[G. 192, pp. 457—459.]

A particuler of the estate reall & personall of Orlando
Bridgeman knt.

Com. Denbigh.

He is seised of an estate of inheritance in fee simple of
and in 5 messuages or tenem^{ts} & lands called Park Eyton²
worth per an' 90^{lb}

Com. Lanc.

He is likewise seised of the like estate of a messuage &
demesne lands in Halgh & Tonge³ worth per annu' 55^{lb}
Ould rents there per annu' 7^{lb} 2^s 9^d

¹ i.e., Petitioners to compound for their estates.

² Park Eyton, or Eyton Park. The township of Eyton is in the Denbighshire part of the parish of Bangor; it is situated on the banks of the river Dee, about 3½ miles from Wrexham. Eyton Park was purchased by Bishop Bridgeman in 1636 from Owen Brereton, Esq., of Burros, for £1,680. Two years later he made over the whole profits of it to his son Orlando "to better his mayntenance, seeing his place requires more" (Bishop Bridgeman's Private Ledger).

³ Tonge-cum-Haulgh, now incorporated in the borough of Bolton, was bought from Mr. George Haulgh in 1639 by Orlando Bridgeman; but the purchase money, £1,650, had afterwards to be provided by his father, the Bishop (see p. 21). The small estate at Tonge was sold in 1899; Haulgh is still in the possession of the Earl of Bradford. "A mass of human bones was dug up in Tonge in 1750, probably relics of the civil wars, when Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby carried Bolton by storm" (Baines's *Lancashire*, iii. 87).

He is seised of an estate in tayle in expectancy after the death of his father by Conveyance made y^e 30th of Sep^r: 7^o Car. And is likewise possessed of the same for a terme of 21 yeres from the 9th of Novemb^r 16^o Caroli if his father so long live uppon a lease made for paym^t of debts Of the demesnes of Ladyhall¹ And of the Manno^r or L^{pp} of Greate Lever extending into Lever and ffarnworth wth Leighs tenem^t and the milles before these troubles worth 250^{lb} per an., but now in respect the ground is tilled out the meadowes carred and milnes decayed not worth above 160^{lb} per ann'

Of the like estate of a Colepitt in ffarnworth, worth before these troubles 100 m^{ks} per ann' but now is in a manner totally destroyed as he is enformed & wilbe exhausted wthin these 2 or three yeaes Of the 'like estate of Old rents of Tenants in Lever ffarnworth & Anderton 32^{lb} 2^s 10^d

Of the like estate of the 4th pte of the L^{pp} of Bolton in the moores and the rents there being most candle & Rack Rents and but 33 acres of land or thereabouts belonging to them 22^{lb} 16^s 9^d

¹ Lady Hall, Lever, Farnworth, and Bolton. The estates here were bought by Bishop Bridgeman from Sir Ralph Ashton, Bart., in 1629. The original purchase is thus entered in the Bishop's Private Ledger:—

"Of Sr Raph Asheton of Whaly Baronet I bought viz			
1:	Lever demesne 120 great acres, valued at 120 ^{lb} per an'	at	1b
	18 yeres purchase (but for house nil)	...	2160
2:	Water Mill ther: valued at 35 ^{lb} [should be 31 ^{lb}]	per an: at	
	10 yeres	...	310
3:	Tithes of the manno ^r at 20 ^{lb} per ann'	at 10 yeres	200
4:	All the Ten'ts of the Lever manno ^r , at 65 yere purchase	...	928
	Itm. of him Lop: & Ten'ts of Farnworth at 65 yeres	...	836
	Itm. Cole & Cannel pits ther, at 100 ^{lb} per ann: 5 yeres	...	500
	Itm. Lop: & Ten'ts in Bolton: at 60 yeres purchase	...	1061
	Itm. Ladyhal demesne 66 great acres: at 55 ^{lb} per ann': & 17 yeres purchase	...	935
	Ten'ts of Ladyhall [in Anderton] at 65 yeres purchase	...	421

7350."

The Bishop afterwards made some small additions to the property, and spent a considerable sum of money besides in rebuilding Great Lever Hall, over the gateway of which may still be seen his initials I. B. with the date 1631. Pepys in his Diary relates how a Mr. John Swinfen, whom he met, "among other discourse of the rise and fall of families, told us of Bishop Bridgeman, . . . who lately hath bought a seat anciently of the Levers, and then the Ashtons; and so he hath in his great hall window, having repaired and beautified the house, caused four great places to be left for coates of armes. In one he hath put the Levers, with this motto, *Olim*. In another the Ashtons, with this, *Heri*. In the next his own, with this, *Hodie*. In the fourth nothing but this motto: *Cras nescio cujus*." This Lancashire estate is still in the possession of the Earl of Bradford.

Com. Cestr.

He is seised of an estate of inheritance in y^e Manno^r or L'pp of Brombrough¹ the demesnes whereof consisting most of tillage in respect of the stock & husbondry were worth 140^{lb} per an' but now at the highest rack not worth to be set above 100^{lb} per ann'

Of the like estate Cheife Rents rack & Cottage rents there per annu' 10^{lb} 10^s 6^d

Of the like estate in Ould rents 12^{lb} 10^s 9^d

He is seized of an estate in fee simple of & in y^e Rectory or Parsonage impropriate of Plemstall² worth before these troubles 140^{lb} per annu'

¹ Bromborough, like Haulgh, was actually purchased by Orlando Bridgeman, but owing to the circumstances referred to on page 21 the purchase money had to be found by his father, the Bishop. Formerly an appendage of the monastery of St. Werburgh at Chester, it passed at the dissolution of the monasteries to the Dean and Chapter of Chester, and was bought by the Bridgemans in 1638 from Richard Bavand, Esq., for £4,100. The Bishop expended a large sum of money in building there, being responsible for the erection both of the "lower house" and the "new stone house in the orchard" (Bishop Bridgeman's Private Ledger). In 1657 Sir Orlando and his eldest son John sold for £4,150 to Arthur Samwell, Esq., of St. Martin-in-the fields, "the manor and lordship of Bromborow in co. Cest. wth the capital mansion houses called the new Hall of Bromburrow & the lower Hall of Bromburrow with the lands &c. containing 226 acres or thereabouts of the large measure there used, & all & every the mesuages houses &c. whatsoever situate in Bromborow now or at any time heretofore the inheritance of the said Orlando Bridgeman & John Bridgeman or either of them" (Draft copy of original indenture).

² The church of Plemondstall, or Plemstall, was originally a rectory in the gift of the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul at Shrewsbury; it subsequently became the property of the College of St. John in Chester, which had license from Richard, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to appropriate the rectory in 1393, and this was followed by the endowment of the vicarage in 1403 with a pension of 40 marks (Ormerod's *Cheshire*, Helsby's ed., ii. 808). At the dissolution the appropriated rectory appears to have fallen to the Crown, and it was afterwards leased to the Marburys. This lease was purchased in 1629 by Bishop Bridgeman for a sum of 1,000 marks from Mr. Thomas Marbury of Marbury; it was to run for 30 years after the death of the latter, an event which took place in May, 1636 (Bishop Bridgeman's Private Ledger). Between that date and November, 1646, the fee simple of the rectory must have been acquired by Sir Orlando, for it is so described both here and in the deed of settlement (see No. 14, *post*, p. 41). After the Restoration Sir Orlando evidently recovered possession of it, for it is mentioned in his will. His son, Sir John Bridgeman, in accordance with his father's expressed desire, devised by his will "the Rectory & tythes of the Parish of Plemsall in the county of Chester" to such person as should officiate in the church there by the appointment of his own heirs male. Though he thus parted with the emoluments, the right of appointment to the benefice, which was a donative, remained the property of his family until 1867, when it was sold by Orlando G. C., third Earl of Bradford, to James F. France, Esq., of Bostock Hall, co. Chester. The Rev. Richard B. Lowe is now both patron and incumbent.

He is seised of the like estate in diverse Tenem^{ts} in or neere Wigland¹ in the parish of Malpas in the said County the Old rents whereof are as he conceives of the yerely value of 15^{lb} 13^s 6^d the same having fallen to him since the beginning of these troubles.

He conceives himselfe likewise to be seised of y^e like estate of the moiety of the saltwiches² in Wigland worth

¹ Wigland, a township in the parish of Malpas. Wigland is enumerated among the appendages to the barony of Malpas possessed by Sir Randle Brereton of Shocklach in *Ing. p. m.* 9 James I., 1611 (Ormerod's *Cheshire*, Helsby's ed., ii. 663). A moiety of the "Demesn of Malpas," of the "Demesne of Wolvesacre & mill," of "Ten'ts" in Malpas, Wigland, and Flintshire, and "scattered lands," and of "Saltwiches" was purchased by Orlando Bridgeman, though paid for by his father the Bishop, in 1635 for £3,500 from Richard Egerton, Esq. (whose father, Sir Richard Egerton of Ridley, knight, had married Mary, only daughter and heir of the aforesaid Sir Randle Brereton), the purchaser of the other moiety being Lord Cholmondeley (Bishop Bridgeman's Private Ledger, in the index to which the purchase appears as follows:—

"Egerton, Richard Esq. sold me the mannor of Malpas { Wolvesacre
Wigland } A^o 1635.")
Brynepits

Besides this £3,500 the Bishop had afterwards to pay a further sum of money in respect of the interest which a Mr. Oliver Fitzwilliam had in the property; and towards satisfaction of this sum Mr. Fitzwilliam accepted the Bridgeman moiety of the "Malpas demesne" at a valuation of £688 (Bishop Bridgeman's Private Ledger). In a small MS. book containing an account of Orlando Bridgeman's estate it is recorded:—"For Egerton lands I have a moyty of Wolvesacre, all the rest of the Flintshire lands ertirely, & all Wigland, & a moyty of the saltwiches. I was joint purchaser wth my Lo: Chobnly frō Mr Egerton, and took the same in the names of severall frinds both for my Lord & me. I also purchased Mr fitzwms title & took that also in the names of severall frinds." From this entry it would appear that Lord Cholmondeley's moiety of the rest of the Flintshire lands and of Wigland had then been made over to the Bishop or his son, probably in satisfaction of money advanced by the Bishop to Lord Cholmondeley to enable him to complete the purchase.

Sir Orlando Bridgeman by his will left Wigland (which would include the moiety of the salt wiches), Wolvesacre (the other moiety of which he had purchased from the "Earl of Lemster and his lady," Lord Cholmondeley having been created Earl of Leinster on 5 March, 1645-6), and, with the exception of the rectory of Plenstall, all his other lands in the counties of Chester and Flint, to his second son, Sir Orlando Bridgeman of Ridley. These other lands included the "manor and lordship of Ridley" in Cheshire and "Heathe's tenement in Tybroughton" in Flintshire.

Mr. Ormerod cannot trace the descent of the manor of Wigland after the death of Sir Randle Brereton in 1611 till it appears again at the close of the 16th [? 17th] century in the possession of the Fletchers of Lichfield. On the death of John Fletcher, Esq., without issue male it passed to his nephew Thomas Wicksted of Nantwich, Esq., on whose death in 1814 it became the property of his great-nephew, Charles Tollet of Betley, Esq., who assumed the name and arms of Wicksted. The present owner is Thomas B. Cross, Esq., of Shaw Hill, co. Lancaster. The hall is now used as a farmhouse (Ormerod's *Cheshire*, Helsby's ed., ii. 663).

² For an account of how these salt wiches, or brine pits, were damaged by the parliamentary forces see p. 6. Salt was made here as early as the year 1300 (Ormerod's *Cheshire*, Helsby's ed., ii. 664). Leland in his *Itinerary* says that "ther be a ii or iii, but veri little Salt Springs at Dertwiche in a low Botom,

before these troubles as he hath heard 150^{lb} per ann' but the same hath beene totallv destroyed by Souldiers And though lately sett upp agayne they are much decayed and the whole is sett uppon the rack for 100^{lb} per an. And believes they would not for the future exceed 150^{lb} per annu' whereof the moiety is

75^{lb}

These salt wiches falling to him since the beginning of these troubles were sequestred in his right untill by colour of an Order of the Com'ittee of Lords & Com'ons for Sequestrac'ons made the 10th of July last the Lady Elinor Brereton widdow gott into the possession thereof p'tending the same made to her in Joynture. And since p'tends some other greater estate thereof as he hath heard.

Com. ffynt.

He is seised of an estate in fee simple of the moiety of a messuage and tenem^t called Wolvesacre,¹ w^{ch} is worth per an' if out of lease 20^{lb} But the said Lady Brereton is in poss'ion thereof p'tending a lease of y^e said whole tenem^t for 3 lives at the rent of 40^s per annu' whereof there belongs to him 20^s

He is seised of the like estate in Ould rents in Iscoyd² Tybroughton³ Orton⁴ and elsewhere in the said County of

were sumtimes Salt is made" (v., fo. 82); and again he notices at the "Dyrte Wiche" a "new Pitte besyde the old decayed" (vii., fo. 22). Mr. Helsby tells us that these two hamlets of Fullwich or Dirlwich "are near a place called the Wiche, and are situate on the river Elfe. Three salt-springs exist in Upper Dyrte wich (anciently so called) on the Cheshire side; and two in Lower Dyrte-wich, which are in the township of Iscoyd, in Flintshire . . . Salt is not now made in any of these works, . . . having been discontinued for some years" (Ormerod's *Cheshire*, Helsby's ed., ii. 664).

¹ For Wolvesacre, which is in the township of Iscoyd, see the notes on Wigland and Iscoyd. There was once a moated house or hall there (*ex inf.* Rev. M. H. Lee, of Hanmer).

² Iscoyd, the only one of the twenty-five townships in the parish of Malpas which is situated in the county of Flint, all the rest being in Cheshire. On 5 March, 1710, Sir Orlando Bridgeman of Ridley, Bart., grandson of the Lord Keeper, sold all his "messuages, cottages, lands, wastes, rents, &c., in Iscoyd" (which would, no doubt, include Wolvesacre) to Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., and Mr. John Jennens. The daughter, or niece, of the latter married William Hanmer, Esq., of Fens, who built the present hall at Iscoyd c. 1725; this passed with his daughter to Mr. (afterwards Lord) Curzon, and was then sold to the Congreves, and by them to the Godsals, the Hammers retaining the manorial rights (*ex inf.* Rev. M. H. Lee of Hanmer).

³ Tybroughton, a township in the parish of Hanmer, and county of Flint.

⁴ Orton, Overton, or Overton-Madoc, a parish near Bangor. It derives its name of Madoc from Madoc ap Meredith, Prince of Lower Powys, and Lord of Overton, who is said to have erected a castle there. The village is situated on the banks of the Dee near the bridge where the road from Chester to Shrewsbury crosses the river (Lewis's *Topographical Dict. of Wales*, vol. ii.)

fflynt being in the whole 7^{lb} 6^s 3^d as he conceives the same having falne to him since these troubles

Com. Lanc.

He is seised of an estate in taylor in reversion in expectancy after y^e death of his father of a Tenem^t in Ashton¹ in y^e said County of Lanc. in lease for 3 lives at y^e rent of 53^s 4^d out of w^{ch} there issues for ever a Rent of 43^s so the cleare rent thereof is 10^s 4^d

Reprises

The said Manno^r or L^{pp} of Brombrough is charged wth a p^{petuall} fee farme Rent to the Deane & Chapter of Chester of 21^{lb} 15^s 5^d

The s^d Rectory of Plemstall together wth other lands by Indenture bearing date the 30th Day of October 16^o Caroli were conveyed over for 99 yeres for securing the debt of 4344^{lb} to pticular p^{sons} therein menc^{oned}, wherein Tho: Kynaston m^{chant} was bound wth him p^{te} of w^{ch} debt is paid by the sale of the said other lands and there remaynes due of the said debt To M^r Robt Bateman² 300^{lb} To M^r freeman 400^{lb} To M^r David Edwards 300^{lb} At M^r Wilkinsons³ 200^{lb} Dr Goad 300^{lb} M^{rs} Kynaston widdow 50. ffor w^{ch} the said Tho: Kynaston still standeth engaged 1550^{lb}

Interest for the same behind 4 yeaes 480^{lb}

The said p^{misses} are likewise charged wth a rent of 100 m^{ks} per ann^y granted to ffrancis Hackett heretofore wife to Dove Bridgeman⁴ deceased, w^{ch} ffrancis is lately deceased but there is arreare & payable to D^r Hackett her husband levyable uppon the p^{misses} by distresse the sum^e of 266^{lb} 13^r 4^d

ffor his Personall estate

Sir William Brereton, Rich: Egerton and Arth. Allbrough are bound to him in a bond of 1000^{lb} for paym^t of 85^{lb} per

¹ Ashton, probably Ashton-in-Makerfield, the largest township in the old parish of Winwick.

² Called "Mr. Bateman town clerk of London" in small Memorandum Book.

³ Called "Mr. Goodwin at Mr. Wilkinson's shop" in small Memorandum Book

⁴ The Rev. Dove Bridgeman, younger brother of Sir Orlando Bridgeman; he married Frances Bennet of Chester, eldest daughter of Mr. William Bennet of London, and died 17 Sept., 1637. His widow was re-married to Dr. John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

ann' to him during an old life whereof there is unpaid the sum'e of

510^{lb}

Item there is due to him from John Griffith & Robt Griffith of Brimbo 180^{lb} payable in September next

Item from John Howell since deceased the su'me of 133^{lb} but this was in trust for Orphans y^e children of M^{rs} Haugh growing due upon sale of some of their fathers lands And for w^{ch} 133^{lb} he hath given bond to the said M^{rs} Haugh.

There is also due fro' Andrew Ratcliffe for arrere of rent

160^{lb}

There are also about 300^{lb} in other debts due to him w^{ch} he cannot particularly remember for want of his papers a greate parte whereof is desperate

Item he owes besides the debts above menc'oned by him due To M^{rs} Wright widdow 400^{lb} To Anne Bridgeman widdow¹ 300^{lb} To M^r Rich: Bridgeman of Amsterdam² or to M^r Masters for him 500^{lb} To M^r Dorre 150^{lb} To M^r Walker 60^{lb} To M^r Cottle 100^{lb} To Dorothy fford 100^{lb} To the Lady Ayloff 100^{lb}

To the s^d M^{rs} Haugh the 133^{lb} above menc'oned in case the same be not p^d by the s^d Jo: Howell This is a true particuler of my estate for w^{ch} I desire to compound accord- ing to the Articles of Oxford being comprised wthin those Articles and to have the benefitt thereof

18 Nov. 1646

ORL. BRIDGEMAN.

J. L.

No. 6. *Report of Sub-committee upon Sir Orlando Bridge- man's Petition for Composition, 21 Nov. 1646.*

[G. 192, pp. 431—433.]

Orlando Bridgeman of Chester

His delinquency that he hath bin a member of the hon^{ble} howse of Com'ons in this present Parliam^{te} and did repaire to

¹ Anne, daughter of Sir Hugh Chamberlayne, knight, and third wife of Edward Bridgeman, Esq., of Warrington, Sir Orlando's uncle, a staunch cavalier, who died in October, 1645, while he was being conveyed as a prisoner to London. His widdow was re-married to Capt. John Edgeworth of Cranallagh Castle, co. Longford, and died in Dublin in 1685.

² Richard Bridgeman, a merchant in Amsterdam, was the youngest of Sir Orlando's brothers; he was apprenticed in London to a Mr. Robert Masters in 1637 (Bishop Bridgeman's Private Ledger). He was the ancestor of the Bridgemans of Combs in Suffolk.

and reside at Oxford and other places held against the Parliam^{te} and beinge in Oxford he did sit in the Assembly there, and was therein at the tyme of the Surrender, and to have the benefitt of those Articles, as by Sr Thomas ffairfax Certificate of the 24th of June 1646.

He had neither taken the negative oath nor covenant, but prayes to be exempted upon the said Articles and vote of the howse of Com'ons pursuant.

He compounds upon a perticular delivered in under his hand, by which he doth submit to such ffine &c. and by which it doth appeare

That he is seized in fee to him and his heirs in possession of and in five messuages or ten'ts called Parke Eyton lyinge and beinge in the County of Denbigh, and of a messuage and demeasne in Halgh, and Tonge in the County of Lancaster being together of the yeerely value before theis troubles 145^{lb}

That he is seized of a like estate in old rents there of the yeerely value before theis troubles 7^{lb} 2^s 9^d

That he is seized of an estate taile in expectancy after the death of his ffather by conveyance made the 30th of September 7^o Caroli and is likewise possessed of the same for a tearme of 21 yeers from the 9th No'ber 16^o Caroli if his father shall soe longe live which together are to be valued as an estate taile in possession, and of and in the demeasne of Ladyhall, and of the Manno^r and Lo^{pp} of Greate Leuer and ffarnworth with Leighs Ten'te and the milles there of the yeerely value before theis troubles 250^{lb} now as he alledgeth not worth 160^{lb} p' ann'

That he is seized of a like estate taile in possession of a Colepitt in ffarnworth in the county of Lancaster of the yeerely value before theis troubles 66^{lb} 13^s 4^d

He alledgeth this Coalepitt is nowe in a manner totally destroyed and will be exhausted within two or three yeeres

That he is seized of a like estate of and in certaine old rents in Leuer Anderton and ffarnworth worth before theis troubles 32^{lb} 2^s 10^d

That he is seized of a like estate of and in the third part of the lo^{pp} of Bolton lyinge and beinge in the County of Lancaster, beinge most Candle and racke rents and but 33

acres of Lands of the yeerely value before theis troubles
22^{lb} 16^s 9^d

That he is seized in fee to him and his heirs in possession of and in the Manno^r and lordshipp of Brombrough of the yeerely value before theis troubles 140^{lb} And now as he alledgeth not worth to be sett 100^{lb}

That he is seized of a like estate in fee in certaine cheif rents racke and cottage rents there yeerely worth before theis troubles 10^{lb} 10^s 6^d

That he is seized of a like estate in old rents there yeerely worth before theis troubles 12^{lb} 10^s 9^d

That he is seized of a like estate in fee simple of and in the Rectory or Parsonage impropriate of Plemstall worth before theis troubles 140^{lb} p' ann'

That he is seized of a like estate of and in divers old rents issueinge out of severall Lands and Ten'ts lyinge in or neere Wigland in the parish of Malpas in the said Countye yeerely worth before theis troubles 15^{lb} 13^s 6^d

That he is seized of a like estate of and in the Moyetye of the Salt Wiches in Wigland worth before theis troubles 150^{lb} his said moyetye 75^{lb} But as he alledgeth, the same haue bin in tyme of theis troubles totally destroyed by Souldiers, and though lately sett up againe are much decayed, and the whole now sett upon the racke for 100^{lb} per annu'

That he is seized of a like estate in fee simple to him and his heirs in possession of and in the moyetye of a messuage and Ten'ts called Woluesacre lyinge and beinge in the Countye of flint which yield him 20^s rent in possession and is in lease for three lives to the Lady Brereton, and was worth before theis troubles if out of lease 20^{lb} p' ann'

That he is seized of a like estate of and in certaine old rents issueinge out of senerall Lands and Ten'ts lyinge and being in Iscoyd, Tybroughton, Orton, and elsewhere in the said Countye of flint, beinge in the whole of the yeerely value of 7^{lb} 6^s 3^d

That he is seized of an estate in tail in reuerc'on in expectancye after the death of his father of a Ten'te in Ashton in the said Countye of Lancaster in Lease for three lives under the yeerely value of 53^s 4^d, out of which a rent of

43^s is for ever issueinge, soe that the cleere rent to be compounded for is onely 10^s 4^d

There is due and oweinge unto him in debts 1283^{lb} the perticular persons and som'es of money menc'oned in his perticular

That he is endebted to seuerall persons menc'oned in his perticular the debts beinge alsoe specified amountinge unto the some of 1720^{lb}

And out of which estate of his he prayes to be allowed

21^{lb} 15^s 5^d a fee farme rent paid for euer out of his Manno^r of Brambrough to the Deane and Chapter of Chester as by Affidavit

1550^{lb} the remainder of 4344^{lb} for which the said Rectory of Plemstall stands chardged as by deed dated the 30th of October 16 Caroli doth appeare, and oath made that the same is still oweinge, and the Conveyance in force, and interest due for 4 yeeres amountinge vnto 480^{lb}

266^{lb} 13^s 4^d soe much chardgable vpon the said Impropriation beinge arrears due upon the same of a rent chardge a hundred markes p' ann' formerly graunted vnto one ffrances Hackett heeretofore wife vnto vnto [*sic*] Dove Bridgman deceased, which ffrances is alsoe lately dead, and this money left in arreare payable to Docto^r Hackett her husband, and leavyable vpon the premisses by distresse, as by Affidavit

D. WATKINS

21 No'bris 1646
JEROM ALEXANDER

1^o 10 [*i.e.* Dec.]
Fyne 2246^{lb} 07^s 2^d

No. 7. *Deposition of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, 21 Nov., 1646.*
[G. 192, p. 461.]

Orlando Bridgeman k^t maketh oath That there is issueing out of the Manno^r or Lo'pp and lands in Brombrough in the County of Chester the yerely rent of 21^{lb} 15^s 5^d or thereabouts w^{ch} was constantly payd before these troubles to the Deane and Chapter of Chester. He likewise maketh oath that there is due uppon bonds in w^{ch} he and Thomas Kynaston of London stand bound in principall moneyes besides interest to M^r David Edwards 300^{lb} To M^r Robert Bateman 300^{lb} M^r ffreeman 400^{lb} At M^r Wilkinsons 200^{lb}

M^{rs} Kynaston 50^{lb} He is also bound for the paym^t of 300^{lb} principall money lent by D^r Goad for w^{ch} to his best remembrance the said Thomas Kynaston is bound wth him. There is likewise due of the Anuitie or Rentchardge graunted to ffrauncis Hackett by deed 233^{lb} 6^s 8^d at least as he verely beleeveth.

Orlando Bridgeman

Jurat 21^o Novemb: 1646

ROBT: AYLETT

No. 8. *Extract from Minutes of Committee for Compounding as to fine imposed upon Sir Orlando Bridgeman, 1 Dec., 1646.*

[G. 3, p. 309.]

1^o Decembr. 1646

M^r Jenner

S^r Da. Watkins

M^r Moyer

M^r Darley

M^r Hill

M^r Shute

S^r Anth. Irby

M^r Alexander

M^r Wareing

.....

Orlando Bridgeman of the Cittie of Chester Esq. 2246^{lb} 7^s 2^d
At a 10th

But if he settle the Impropric'on of Plenistall whereof he standes seized to him and his heires, to the Minister of Plenistall and his successors for ever, Then the ffine to be 586^{lb} 5^s 9^d 1

No. 9. *Petition of Sir Orlando Bridgeman for abatement of fine, 5 Dec., 1646.*

[G. 192, p. 449.]

To the hono^{ble} the Committee sitting for Composic'ons at Goldsmiths Hall

The humble petition of Orlando Bridgeman 2

Sheweth

That whereas 2240^{lb} was by this hono^{ble} Com'itte uppon Tuseday last imposed uppon yo^r petic'on^r for his

¹ This entry records the proceedings of the Committee which sat on 1 Dec., 1646, but the latter part at any rate of the entry must have been made subsequently to 17 Dec., 1646 (see *post*, No. 12.)

² See note *ante*, p. 24.

Composic'on and the same appoynted to be paid presently. He humblie craves that you will please to take into considerac'on. That his estate is encu'bred wth a lease for 99 yeares made before these troubles for the securing of 1800^{lb} debts by him due in this City and for y^e interest thereof in all amounting to 2296^{lb} 13^s 4^d for w^{ch} lease there is noe abatem^t made in y^e said fine. And likewise that in the said sum'e imposed upon him his old rents are cast upp at 6 yeares purchase, w^{ch} are one wth another not worth above 10 tymes y^e rent. And by the com'on custome of those parts where his lands lye not above 6 or 7 yeares purchase at y^e most is given by any ancient Ten^{ant} for a lease for 3 lives of his tenem^t. In both w^{ch} p'ticulars the rents in those parts doe much differ fro' old rents in other places.

That his estate having beene long out of his hands he is not enabled (though he hath wth all diligence endeavoured it) p'sently to rayse moneyes to any considerable proportion for the paym^t of his said fine. And therefore humblie prayes that you wilbe pleased to afford him some longer tyme such as in yo^r wisdom you shall think fitt wherein he may by sale or mortgage of lands rayse the same unles this ho^{ble} Com'ittee shall think fitt towards his fine to accept of your Petic'on^{rs} Improppriation. And that yo^u will likewise make an abatem^t in his fine for y^e causes aforesaid

And he shall pray &c.

ORL. BRIDGEMAN.

5 Decemb: 1646

Referred to the sub-com'ittee to state the businesse that allowances may be made according as is desired.

JOHN ASHE.

[In margin these figures]

181 - 12 - 0

78 - 09 - 5

260 - 1 - 5

2246 - 7 - 2

1986 - 5 - 9

260 - 1 - 5

No. 10. *Petition of George Pressicke concerning Bromborough Hall leased to him by the Sequestrators, 9 Dec., 1646.*

[G. 111, p. 627.]

[In margin] The humble petic'on of George Pressicke
To the ho^{ble} the Comittee sitting in Goldsmiths Hall London
for Delinquents Estates

Humbly sheweth that yo^r pet^r tooke for one year ending the second of february 1646 [*i.e.*, 1646-7] of Thomas Crosse and Thomas Broston and others the sequestrators of the Hundred of Wirra in Cheshire p^te of the Hall of Brombero wth some land thereto adioyneing lately belonging to John Bridgeman sometyme B^p of Chester a knowne Malignant and according to his agreem^t hath duely paid the Rent reserved uppon yo^r pet^r for the vse of the p[']liam^t Now soe it is that S^r Orlando Bridgeman son to the foresaid John Bridgeman as yo^r pet^r is informed is admitted among other Delinquents to compound for the said Estate of Brombero whereof the said John Bridgeman the ffather haveing notice doth disturbe the possession of yo^r pet^r and diverse others of the Tennants of the said Lo^p settled in the said land by authority from the p[']liamen^t as aforesaid threatning that if yo^r pet^r will not imediately give up the possession of his holding before the expirac'on of yo^r pet^r said Tearme that his son the said S^r Orlando will cawse y^r pet^r to spend more money concerning the p[']misses then yo^r pet^r is aware of wth other menaceing and unbeeseeing words not befitting a p[']son of his quality and Condicton. The p[']misses considered that yo^u wilbe pleased before the said Estate be admitted to be compounded for such course may be take[n] for quieting yo^r pet^{rs} possession in the p[']misses dureing his said Tearme as to this ho^{ble} Comittee shalbe thought fit. And the rather for that yo^r pet^r for his affecc'on to the p[']liam^t hath suffered in his whole Estate as well in this Kingdome as in Ireland being actually employed in there service this three yeare and a halfe past And yo^r pet^r shall pray.

Wee heereby certify the contents of the above
petic'on to be true this ixth of Decem'. 1646.

THOMAS CROSSE

THO: KIRKES

THO: BROSSERY

Sequestrators; who alsoe certifie y^t wee have tendered the Oath of the 5 of Aprill 1645 unto the sd John Bridgeman late Bp of Chester severall times since he came from y^e enemies q'rtrs & he hath refused to take it.

No. 11. Report of Sub-committee on Sir Orlando Bridgeman's Petition for abatement of fine, 15 Dec., 1646.

[G. 192, p. 429.]

In the case of Orlando Bridgman of Chester by yo^r order of the 5th of December 1646, for to examine the demaunds of his petic'on that therevpon allowances may be made accordinge as is desired Nowe upon perusall of the former proceedings it doth appeare.

That there is incerted in his perticuler that he hath compounded for 78^{lb} 9^s 5^d old rents of that Nature as they are of in those Countyes, not of halfe the value of old rents in the West, for which he was set in his ffine after the rate of six yeers purchase, for which in other Cases of like nature you vsually set but fiue yeers purchase, soe that in this he is to be abated 78^{lb} 9^s 5^d of his ffine.

There is likewise two several som'es of 1550^{lb} and 266^{lb} 13^s 4^d makeinge in all 1816^{lb} 13^s 4^d legally chardged vpon his Rectory of Plenistall, as by seuerall deeds thereof p'fected and other good profe made of the contynuanee of the said chardges nowe upon the Land, for which if to allowe him as to others in like Cases, he is to be abated in his fine 181^{lb} 12^s.

All theis abatem^{ts} makeinge 260^{lb} 1^s 5^d His ffine set was 2246^{lb} 7^s 2^d out of which to abate this Som'e, his ffine will then remaine to be 1986^{lb} 5^s 9^d.

He tenders his impropriac'on of Plemistall to convey it over to the vse of the Church, for the better increase of the maintenance of the minister there, in which parish are fiue Townships, and very many Inhabitants, and but small meanes at p'sent; of which he is seized as of an estate in ffee to him and his heirs. and will vndertake to cleere it from all Incumbrances for which if you shall allowe him as to others, from whom you purchase like estates, it will amount vnto

1400^{lb} which to be taken out of his ffine, will leave him yet to pay in money 586^{lb} 5^s 9^d All which is left unto considerac'on

D. WATKINS.

14 Decembris 1640

JEROM ALEXANDER

The fine upo' this review the impropriation being settled accordingly & of that value, for w^{ch} the gent^e. men of that County are to be consulted with that see the settlement may be effectuell it leaves the ffine 586^{lb} 5^s 9^d

No. 12. *Extracts from Minutes of Committee for Compounding as to abatement of fine, 17 Dec., 1646.*

[G. 3, p. 331.]

17^o: Decembr: 1646

M ^r Ashe	S ^r David Watkins	M ^r Shute
S ^r Antho: Irby	M ^r Bateman	M ^r Wareing
M ^r Darley	M ^r Thompson	M ^r Oldfeild

.

Whereas Orlando Bridgman Esq^r was formerly ffined 2246^{lb} for his Delinquency, and that it doth appeare upon a Reveiwe that his old rents were overvallued and p^{te} of the Estate likewise charged with 1816^{lb} debt. It is therefore Ordered that abatem^t be made proporc'onally according to the returne of the Sub Com'ittee And that if he shall settle the Rectory of Plenishall of the value of 140^{lb} p^r Ann^r as the gent. of the County of Chester shall advise and this Com'ittee approve for the maintenance of Ministers for ever, There shalbe deducc'on in Leiwe of such settlem^t 1400^{lb}: which will reduce the said former ffine to 586^{lb} 5^s 9^d.

No. 13. *Extract from Book of Deeds for Augmentations of Ministers' Livings as to settlement of Plemstall Rectory by deed dated 3 March, 1646-7.*

[G. 35, p. 9.]

S^r Orlando Brydgman of the Citty of Chester by Deed dated 3^o Martij 1646 hath settled the Rectory of Plemstall of

the value of 140^{lb} per Annu' vpon S^r William Brereton and others in Trust for the Ministers of such places as the gent. for that county shall advise and as the said Committee of Goldsmithes Hall shall approve of for ever

Considerac'on 1400^{lb}

Cov^t seized in fee and free from Incumbrances

Cov^t of the value

Cov^t to make further Assurance

*No. 14. Examined Copy of Deed of Settlement of Plemstall
Rectory for the augmentation of Ministers' Livings,
dated 3 March, 1646-7.*

[G. 147, pp. 479-485.]

This Indenture made the third day of March in the two and twentieth yeare of the Raigne of o^r Sovereigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God of England Scotland ffrance and Ireland Kinge Defendo^r of the faith &c. Betweene S^r Orlando Brydman of the Cittie of Chester Knight al's Orlando Bridgman Esq^r on the one parte S^r William Brereton Barr^t George Booth William Edwards and John Ratcliffe Esq^{rs} members of the House of Comons now sittinge in Parliament at Westminster on the other parte; Witnesseth that the said Orlando Bridgman as well for & in considerac'on of the sume of ffowerteene hundred pounds of lawfull money of England vnto him in hand well & truelie paid by the handes of the Treasurers att Goldsmithes Hall appointed for the receauinge of Money raised vpon ffynes for Composic' on wth delinquents and by the said S^r William Brerton George Booth William Edwards and John Rattcliffe the receipt whereof hee the said Orlando Bridgman doth acknowledge and himselfe well and truelie satisfied Contented and payed and thereof and of every parte thereof doth acquitt exonerate and discharge them the said Treasurers and the said S^r William Brereton George Booth William Edwards and John Rattcliffe theyre heyres Executors administrato^{rs} and Assignes by theise presents as alsoe for divers other good causes and reasonable considerac'ons him the said Orlando Bridgman in that behalfe moueinge; Hath graunted bargained sold assigned and sett over and by

theise presents doth fully absolutely and cleerly graunte bargain sell assigne and sett over vnto the said S^r William Brereton George Booth William Edwards and John Rattclife theyre heyres and assignes for ever All that the Rectory and Parsonadge of Plemstall al's Pleymonstall in the county of Chester with its rights members and appurteynances whatsoever and all and singuler houses buildings barnes gardens gleebe landes tenem^{ts} tythes as well greate as small oblations obventions profitf com'odites and hereditaments whatsoever to the said Rectory or Parsonage belonginge or apperteyninge and alsoe all deeds evidences and wrytings touchinge and concerninge the same premises onely and true Coppies of all such deeds Evidences and writings w^{ch} Concerne the same Joyntly with any manno^{rs} lands tenem^{ts} and hereditaments To haue and to hold the said Rectory and Parsonadge tythes and all and singuler other the p'misses wth theyre and every of theyre appurtenances vnto them the said S^r William Brereton George Booth William Edwards and John Ratcliffe theyre heyres and assignes for ever upon Trust and Confidence nevertheles in them the said S^r William Brereton George Booth William Edwards and John Rattcliffe theyre heyres and assignes and to the Intent and purpose onely that they the said S^r William Brereton George Booth William Edwards and John Ratcliffe their heyres and Assignes and the surviv^r of them shall and will from tyme to tyme and att all tymes hereafter p'mitt and suffer the Minister or Ministers of such place and places as the gentlemen for the said Countie of Chester shall advise or¹ the Com'ittee for Compossic'ons sittinge at Gouldsmithes Hall shall approue of to have receaue and take the rents Issues and profitts of all and singuler the said Rectory tythes and premises wth theyre and every of theyre appurtenances for his and theyre better increase and augmentac'on of Livehood for ever wthout rendringe or giveinge any Accompte for the same And the said Orlando Bridgman for himselfe his heyres Executo^{rs} and administrato^{rs} and for every of them doth Covenant promise graunt and agree to and wth the said S^r William Brereton George Booth William Edwards and John Ratcliffe theyre heyres and Assignes that hee the

¹ cf. No. 12, Minutes of Order, where the word is "and."

said Orlando Brydman now is and standeth lawfully seized of and in the said Rectory and p'misses and every parte thereof wth thappurtenances of a perfect absolute and indefeazable estate in ffee simple and that hee hath good right full power and lawfull authority to graunt bargain sell assigne and sett over the same p'mises and every parte thereof, vnto the said S^r William Brereton George Booth William Edwards and John Rattcliffe theyre heyres & assignes for ever accordinge to the true intent & meaninge of these presents and that the p'misseees and every parte thereof now are and soe for ever after shall bee and remayne vnto the said S^r William Brereton George Booth William Edwards and John Rattcliffe theyre heyres and Assignes acquitted freed and discharged or otherwise well & sufficiently saved and kept harmeles by the said Orlando Bridgman his heyres Executo^{rs} and administrato^{rs} of and from all former and other bargaines sales leases estates dowers Statutes recognizances Judgem^{ts} Executions fines issues amerciamentes rents arrerages of rents tythes troubles charges and Incumbrances whatsoever had made done suffered or Comited or to bee had made done suffered or com'ited by the said Orlando Bridgman or by any other person or persons whatsoever by or wth his knowledge meanes Act Consent privity or procurement And the said Orlando Bridgman for himselfe his heyres Executo^{rs} and administrato^{rs} and for every of them doeth further Covenant promise graunt and agree to and wth the said S^r William Brereton George Booth William Edwards and John Rattcliffe theyre heires and assignes that the said Rectory and p'misses now are and for the greater parte of twelue yeares last past have byn communibus annis of the cleere yearly value of one hundred and fourty poundes aboue all rents charges and reprizes And furthermore that hee the said Orlando Bridgman and his heires and all and every other person and persons wth now haue or any tyme hereafter shall haue any right title claime interest or demaunde of in or to the p'misseees or any parte or parcell of the same shall and will from tyme to tyme and at all tymes hereafter duringe the space of seaven yeares now next ensuinge vpon reasonable request in that behalfe to be made by the said S^r William Brereton George Booth William Edwards and

John Rattcliffe theyre heires or assignes doe make acknowledge Execute and suffer or cause to be made done acknowledged executed and suffered all & every such further and other Acte and Actes thinge and things devise and devises in the Lawe whatsoever for the further more better and p'fecte assuringe sure makinge & Conveyinge of the p'misseees and every parte and parcell thereof vnto the said S^r William Brereton George Booth William Edwards and John Rattcliffe theyre heyres and Assignes for ever in such Manner and forme as before is declared As shall bee by the said S^r William Brereton George Booth William Edwards and John Rattcliffe theire heyres or Assignes reasonably devised advised or required, In wittness whereof the said parties to these p'sent Indentures Interchangably haue sett their handes and seales the day and yeare first aboue written Annoq' D'ni 1646

Ex^d p' Edw. Rich

Recogn' coram me Edwino

Rich Ar. in Cancell. magno

25^o die Maij 1646

Sealed and delivered in
the presence of

Edwin Rich

Edward Rich

Thomas Kemble

John Cheuely

Indors Claus Cancellar Infrascript
domini R^s primo die Junij Anno
infrascript

Brydgman Ar.

p' Edwardu' Cantrell

et

Brereton Barr. & al

23^o Junij 1652

This is a true coppie exa'i'ed by vs

Henry Cockson

Tho: Robinson

No. 15. *Letter from the Sequestrators to the Committee for Compounding, enclosing List of sequestrated estates in hundred of Wirrall, co. Chester, 13 March, 1646-7.*

[G. 246, No. 37.]

Right Ho^{ble}

According to yo^r order Comanding us to deliver in a particular List of the Names of Delinquents & the values of

their Estates since sequestred & w^t they weare worth before the warr Accordingly wee have Indeavored our selves to doe, but in regard much of the Estates of Delinquents we have to doe wth lay nere Chester a garison of the Enemies wee could while Chester stood soe at Enmity make Little or Nothing of them as alsoe the Incursions of y^e Enemie als Qrtrings of our owne Soldiers distroyed much of the Sequestred Estates in better Safety few being either wary or tender of w^t was Called y^e Publiques, But our best Endeavors being Imp'ved we humbly p'sent this List here-inclosed to yo^r veiw and remaine

Yo^r most humble Servants

13 March 1646

Thomas Crosse
Tho: Kirkes
Richard Johnson

[Endorsed]

ffor the Right Ho^{ble} Committee of Lords & Comons
for Compounding wth Delinquents at Gouldsmiths hall
p'sent in London

No. 16. List of sequestered estates in Wirrall hundred, co. Chester, certified by the Sequestrators (enclosed in preceding letter).

[G. 246, No. 37 1.]

A list of all particular Estates of Delinquents & Papists sequestered in the hundred of Wirrall in the County of Chester together wth the value they have beene sett for since the sequestrac'on was laid upon them & what they weare worth before the warr

S^r Will: Brereton came into this hundred of Wirrall wth this Parlam^t forses in Oct: 1644 & Settled A garison att Hooton & another at Puddington being one anenst another on either side the Contry five miles from Chester either of them & the Sequestrators were chosen & settled at the Later end of Nov. following, Immediately after the Delinquents & Papists lands were leased, But such as lay nere Chester the Enemies garison and all the sequestred Estates betweene The Parlam^{ts} & the Enemies garison had little made of them

by reason of the strength of the enem' & their often Sallying
out & plundering the Contry

.....
Orlando Bridgman Delinquent

his Demesne at Brombrough the grasseing &
meadowing in the yeare 1645 Eaten upp by troops
qtrd in the Towne

Lett the yeare 1646 to George Pressick & M^r Hunt
ffor ffifty pounds

Estimated in times of peace at—150 - 00 - 00 p' Annu

.....
Thomas Crosse
Tho: Kirkes
Richard Johnson

[Endorsed]

Certificate of the Sequestred Estats in Wirrall
hundred in Cheshire

No. 17. *Examined Copy of letter dated 2 April, 1647, from
Cheshire Committee to Sequestrators, requiring the
enforcement of an Order of the Committee of
Plundered Ministers dated 19 Aug., 1646. for
increase of maintenance of the Minister of Plemstall.*

[G 147, p. 469.]

Chester 2 Aprilis 1647

fforasmuch as an order is graunted dated August the 19th
1646 from the Comittee of Plundred Ministers that the yearely
sume of ffifty Pownds should be paid out of the proffitts of
the Rtory of Plemstall and added to the sume of Twenty
Pownds p' Annu' to and for encrease of the Maintenance of
such Minister as being approved of should officiate the cure,
And forasmuch as Mr. George Cottingham hath served that
cure almost foure yeares, and hath the approbac'on of the
p'ishioners under their hands petic'oning for his Continuance
amongst them And also hath the testimony of seu'all
Ministers that he is a diligent and profitable Preacher of
Gods word and of good lyfe and conversation, Wee do
therefore require the sequestrators of the Premisses And all
such as shall receive the proffitts to add the sum'e of ffifty

Powndes unto the above named sum'e of Twenty And to pay the same unto the said Mr. Cottingham from the date of the said Order to the date hereof And so yearely untill further Order

Intr.

Rich. Golborne

Mich. Jones

John Leigh

H. Brooke

Tho: Stanly

Ph. Mainwaring

Rog. Wilbraham

Tho: Croxton

This is a true Copey exa'i'd by me

Henry Cockson

Tho: Robinson

No. 18. List of sequestered estates in the hundred of Broxton, co. Chester, 18 April, 1648.

[G. 247, No. 70.]

A Perticuler of the Names of all such Delinquents and Papists as have Estates within the hundred of Broxton in the County of Chester, and as have been or are Sequestred as foll^s

ffirst the Names of those Delinquents that have Compounded at Goldsmiths hall London are

.....

S^r Orlando *Bridgeman* for his lands the Rectory of Plimstall excepted and not compounded for

.....

The names of such Delinquents whose estates yet remayne sequestred are

James *Earle of Derby*

John *Earle Rivers*

The Rectory of Plimstall belonging to S^r Orlando *Bridgeman*, the Minnister that officiate there, to his xx^{lb} p' ann' standinge wages formerly out of the p'fitts of the sayd Rectory hath feefy pownds additionall meanes out of the same p'fitts by order of the hon^{ble} Com'ittie of plundred Minnisters, the remaynder of the p'fitts thereof is rec' for the vse of the Com'onwealth beinge but smaall

.....

18^o Aprilis 1648That the Peticuler afores^d is true is Testified by vs

Raph. Judson

Tho: Robinson

Randull Palin

No. 19. *Examined Copy of an Order of the Committee of Plundered Ministers, dated 1 Sept., 1648, for increase of the maintenance of the Minister of Minshall out of Plemstall Rectory.*

[G. 147, p. 467.]

At the Committee of Plundered Ministers

Septem 1^o Anno Dom. 1648

By vertue of an Order of both howses of Parliam^t of the Seacond of May 1646 It is ordered y^t the yearely sum'e of fiftie pounds bee allowed and payd out of the surplus of the p'fits of the Improprate Rectory of Plemstall in the County Palatyne of Chester not yet disposed of sequestered from S^r Orlando Bridgeman delinq^t to and for Increase of the mainteynance of M^r Thomas Holford Minister of Minshall in the County Palatyne aforesaid the present mainteynance belongeinge to the seyde Parish beinge worth but twenty pounds a yeare And the sequestrators of the premises are requyred to Allow and pay the same Accordingly at such tymes & seasons of the yeare as the same shall become due & payable

Nath^l Bacon

Seene & approued of by vs whose
hands are under wrytten

Roger Wilbraham

G. Booth

Tho: Stanly

John Leigh

Tho: Croxton

The above are true Copeys Exad
by Henry Cockson
Tho: Robinsone

No. 20. Petition of Inhabitants of Whitegate for allowance for maintenance of their Minister out of Plemstall Rectory, 5 Sept., 1648.

[G. 129, p. 613.]

To the right Hon^{ble} the Com'issioners for Composic'ons with Delinquents sittinge at Goldsmithes Hall.

The humble petic'on of the Inhabitants of the Parish Church of Whitegate in the said County of Chester Sheweth

That yo^r pet^{rs} beinge informed of the pious Inclynac'on of the Parliam^t in giveinge a competent supply for Ministers yo^r pet^{rs} are thereby encouraged humbly to p'sent to yo^r Hon^{ble} considerac'ons.

That Orlando Bridgeman Esq. haveing finished his Compossic'on wth yo^r Hon^{rs} hath settled the Rectory and Parsonage of Plemstall al's Pleymondstall in the said county of Chester of the yearly value of 140^{lb} upon Sr William Brereton Barr^t George Booth William Edwards and John Ratcliffe Esq^{rs} in Trust to bee disposed of as the gent of the county shall advise and this hon^{ble} Com'ittee shall approue there beinge allready allowed to the Minister of Whitegate but 20 nobles per Ann' and the parish very greate

That the Knights of the Sheire takinge notice thereof and beinge desirous some allowance should bee had for the Minister of Whitegate aforesaid.

Yo^r petic'oners therefore humbly pray that yo^r Hon^{rs} will bee pleased as in cases of like nature to give Allowance of ffiftie poundes per Annu' for the maynteynance of the Minister of Whitegate to bee paid out of the Rectory of Plemstall.

And yo pet^{rs} shall eu' pray &c

5 Septe'ber 1648

Ordered that the remainder be setled as it is desired by the petition.

[In margin]

The Petic'on of the Inhabitants

of Whitegate

2206

to speake wth Coll. Edwards

No. 21. *Extract from Minutes of Committee for Compounding containing order for increase of maintenance of the Minister of Nantwich out of Plemstall Rectory, 2 Nov., 1648.*

[G. 5, pp. 19-21.]

Jovis 2^{do} die Novembris: 1648

M ^r John Ashe	M ^r Edw: Ashe	M ^r Venner
M ^r Jenner	S ^r D. Watkins	
M ^r Hoyle	M ^r Moyer	
M Goodwin	M ^r Thomason	

Whereas Orlando Bridgeman of y^e Citty of Chester Esq^r hath by a former order of this Com^{tee} settled 140^{lb} p' Ann' viz^t 50^{lb} p' Ann' vpon y^e Church of Whitegate & y^e residue on such places as this Com^{tee} shall appoynt. It is this day ordered y^t 50^{lb} p' Ann' p'te of y^e 140^{lb} p' Ann' (allready settled) bee allowed to y^e Church of Namptwich for increase of mayntenance to y^e Ministry there w^{ch} said allowance (together wth y^e Arrears from y^e date of y^e sayd settlement) is to bee payd from tyme to tyme for y^e benefitt of y^e Ministry in y^e Church of Namptwich as aforesayd

No. 22. *Examined Copy of Certificate of Edward Rich, dated 23 Nov., 1648, as to settlement of Plemstall Rectory and an Order of the Committee for Compounding dated 8 Nov., 1648, for increase of maintenance of the Minister of Nantwich.*

[G. 147, pp. 473—477.]

Whereas by an order of the right honorable the Committee for Compoundinge wth delinquents sittinge att Gouldsmithes Hall dated the seaventeene day of December 1646 Yt is amongst other thinges therein containd ordered that Orlando Bridgman Esq^r should settle the Rectory of Plemstall of the value of one hundred and fourty pounnds p' Annu' as the gentlemen of the Countie of Chester should advise And the said Com^{ittee} approue for the Maintenance of Ministers for ever In pursuance of w^{ch} said order the said Orlando Bridgman Knight al's Orlando Bridgman Esq^r by his Indenture bearinge date the third day of March in the

tow and twentieth yeare of the Raigne of our Soverainge Lord the Kinges Maiestie that now is made betweene him the said Orlando Bridgman on the one parte S^r William Brereton barronett George Booth William Edwards and John Rattcliffe Esq^{rs} on the other parte for the Considerac'on therein Expressed did graunte bargaine sell assigne & sett over vnto the saide S^r William Brereton And other the trusties before named their heires and assignes for ever All that the Rectory and parsonage of Plemstall al's Pleymondstall in the County of Chester wth its rights Members and appurtenances whatsoever And all and singuler houses buildings barnes gardens Glebe Landes tenem^{ts} tythes as well greate as smale oblations obventions profitts Commodities or hereditaments whatsoever to the said Rectory or Parsonadge belonging or appertaininge and alsoe all deeds evidences and writings touchinge and concerninge the same p'misses onely and true coppies of all such deeds evidences and writings which concerne the same joyntly wth any other Manno^{rs} Lands tenem^{ts} and hereditaments to haue and to hold the said Rectory and Parsonadge tythes and all and singuler other the p'misses wth their and every of their appurtenances to the said S^r William Brereton & other the said trustees their heires and assignes for ever vpon trust & confidence Nevertheles In them the said trusties their heyres and assignes And to the intent and purpose onelie that the said S^r William Brereton and other the saide trustees their heyres and assignes and the survivor of them shall and will from tyme to tyme and att all tymes hereafter p'mitt & suffer the Minister or Ministers of such place and places as the gentlemen of the said Countie of Chester shall advise or the said Committee for Compositions shall approue of, to have, receave and take the rents yssues and profitts of all & singuler the said Rectory tythes and and p'misses wth their and every of their appurtenances for his and their better Increase and augmentac'on of Lyvlihood for ever wthout rendringe or givinge any Accompte of the same And whereas by an other order dated the eight day of November Instant made by the said Commissioners for Compoundinge wth delinquents Yt is amongst other things therein likewise contayned ordered that fiftie pownds p' Annu' parte of the one hundred and fourtie pownds soe

settled as aforesaid shalbe allowed to the Church of Namptwich for the Maintenance of the Minister there, togeather with the arrayes thereof from the date of the settlement, now to the end yt may appeare how and in what manner the said fiftie pownds p' Annu' is to [be] raised and paid, and that the Minister of Namptwich aforesaid for the tyme beinge may have and Inioy the same togeather with theire heyres thereof for the good and benifitt of himselfe and the comfort and satisfaction of the Inhabitants there accordinge to the pious intent of the Parliament, I have sent downe a true Coppie of the said Conveiance, orders and securitie for the same to be kept in some Convenient place for the Maintenance of the right and title of the Minister thereunto And desire the Contents thereof may be published to the said parissoners, letting them further to vnderstand that the originall Conveiances & assurances concerninge the same doe by order of the saide Committee remaine in my custodie Att my Chamber In Lincolnes Innes where I shalbe ready to give satisfaction to the parissoners or such others as are therein concerned touchinge the same. Given vnder my hand the three and Twentieth day of Nouember Anno Regni D'ni n'ri Caroli nunc R^{es} Anglie etc. vicessimo quarto Annoq' D'ni 1648.

I have now alsoe power if any question doe arrise touchinge the settlement aforesaid to sue att the charge of the parliament all such as shall doe any thinge to disturbance thereof

p' me Edward Rich

Edward Rich

23^o Junij 1652

This is a true Coppie exa'i'ed by vs

Henry Cockson

Tho: Robinson.

No. 23. *Extract from Minutes of Committee for Compounding as to non-payment of money ordered to be paid to Minister of Nantwich, 17 April, 1649.*

[G. 5, p. 86; cf. G. 6, p. 15.]

Martis 17^o April 1649

S^r Arthur Hazilrig

M^r Clement

M^r Venner

M^r Jo: AsheS^r D. WatkinsM^r ffenwickM^r Moyer

Upon a complaynt of Captⁿ Venner That y^e Com^{tee} of Sequestrac^ons of y^e County of Chester will not pay y^e 50^{lb} p^r Ann^y p^rte of an Improprⁱac^on bought of S^r Orlando Bridgeman & settled vpon y^e Minister of Namptwich It is ordered that a letter bee written to y^e Com^{tee} to require them to pay y^e 50^{lb} p^r Ann^y as is directed by y^e Com^{tee}

No. 24. Examined Copy of an Order of the Committee for Compounding to the Committee and Sequestrators for the hundred of Broxton, co. Chester, dated 17 April, 1649, as to compliance with their previous Order for increase of maintenance of the Minister of Nantwich.

[G. 147, p. 471.]

By the Com^{rs} for Compounding wth delinq^{ts}
Goldsmith hall, London, April 17^o 1649.

Whereas by former Order of this Com^{it}tee you were required to pay fifty poundes p^r Ann^y for the Maintenance of the Ministry in Namptwich out of the Rectory of Plemstall in your County, settled by S^r Orlando Bridgman for the Maintenance of the Ministry for ever in such places as the Com^{it}tee should appoint; Now forasmuch as we are informed that yo^u refuse to make payment of what was due the last halfe yeare, whereby the Minister is deprived of the benefitt of the said settlement It is therefore ordered, and yo^u are hereby required forthwth to make payment of the said halfe yeares Rent unto the said Minister of Namptwich or such as are Intrusted for the receaveinge of the same, accordinge to o^r said former Order or else speedily to shew cause to this Com^{it}tee of your refusall; And hereef yo^u are not to fayle

To the Com^{it}tee and Sequestrato^{rs}
for the hundred of Broxton &
Wirrall in the County of Chester

Vera Copia Examin^t p^r
Henry Cockson
Tho: Robinson

William Monson
John Ashe
Austin Skinner
John Edwards
Richard ffenner
David Wattkins
John Done
A. Garland

No. 25. *Letter from the Committee for Compounding to the Committee and Sequestrators for Cheshire as to the enforcement of their previous order, 29 May, 1649.*

[G. 248, No. 24.]

By the Com^{rs} for Compounding &c.

Goldsmiths hall, London, vicesimo nono Maij 1649
Gent

In answer to yo^{rs} of the 16th of May instant you may hereby receive satisfacc'on That by the authority of Parliam^t This Com'itt^{ee} have power to dispose of Impropric'ons w^{ch} are to be compounded for to such places, where they are satisfyed there is most need & the worst p'vision And that the Comittee of plundered Ministers are not authorized to make any graunt of the same longer than the sequestrac'on is contynued & the estate uncompounded for And you may further understand that the Com'tee is satisfyed that S^r Orlando Bridgman hath valued the Rectory of Plemstall at noe more then what he hath form'ly lett it for, nor otherwise then it hath byne allwaies vallued, And therefore we doe hereby order you to dispose of the same according to our form' direcc'ons and that the arrerages & proffitts be paid to those places & p'sons to w^{ch} they have byne settled according to the order of this Com'ittee proporcionably as the said proffitts will reach to satisfy them. The carefull observance whereof is desired & expected by

Yo^r very loveing freinds

To the Com'ittee & Sequestrato^{rs}
for the county of Chester &
all others whom yt may
conc'ne

William Monson
Peter Wentworth
John Ashe

Jo. Leech

Tho. Waite
D. Watkins

No. 26. *Letter from the Committee for Compounding to the Committee &c. for Cheshire, 20 May, 1652.*

[G. 16, p. 425.]

20 Maij 1652

Gent

Upon y^e Composic'on of Orlando Bridgman of Chester Esq^r who was to settle one hundred forty pounds p'

ann for Augmentac'ons wee desire you will enquire and examine how the same hath been paid to what persons and places and by what order and that you cause the orders to be produced and send vs vp coppies thereof wth all possible speed wee are.

Yor affectionate ffreinds

S.M.

W.M.

E.W.

R.M.

To the Com^{rs} &c Chester

No. 27. Letter from the Committee &c. for Cheshire to the Committee for Compounding, explaining what had been done under the various orders for augmentation of Ministers' Livings out of Plimstall Rectory, 1 July, 1652.

[G. 147, p. 487.]

[Endorsed]

ffor the hon^{ble} the Com^{ie} for Compoundinge &c. at
Haberdashers hall London these p'sent
ffor y^e speciall securitie of y^e State

May it please your^r ho^{rs}

Your Letter of the 20th of May 1652 concerning Orlando Bridgeman Esq^r who upon his Composition was to settle 140^{lb} p' Ann' for Augmentations wee rec^d the 11th of June last and in observeance thereof have made search and enquiry into the premises, and doe fynd that the said Orlando Bridgeman by deede conveyed ouer the Rectory of Plimstall in this County vnto Sr W^m Brereton and others then members of Parliam^t by appoyntm^t of the late Com^{tie} for Compoundinge &c. to bee for euer Employed for Augmentation of such ministers meanes as the gentlemen of this county should aduyse and the Com^{ie} afores^d should approoue of a Copey of which sayd deede wee haue herewith sent you. Wee also fynd there was graunted two orders from the Com^{ittee} of Plundered Ministers thone for Allowance of 50^{li} to bee added to 20^{lb} p' Ann' for the Minister of Plimstall, and 50^{lb} p' Ann' for the Minister of Minshall: vpon both which

orders & the deputy L^{ts} of this County their Orders or Approbations of the sayd Ministers at Plimstall and Minshall, the former Com^{te} in Broxton hundred payd what they could rayse of the sayd Rectory of Plimstall vnto y^e said two Ministers, for it seemes the sayd Rectory would not reach to soe much as M^r Bridgeman gaue in the same to bee worth, the Copeys of which sayd orders for the sayd two Ministers wee haue herewith sent you. We lykewyse fynd that the Com^{te} for Compoundinge afores^d graunted two orders thone for 50^{lb} p' Ann' for the Minister at Namptwich, and thother for 50^{lb} p' Ann' for the Minister at Whytegate, the Copey of the order for the Minister of Namptwich together with a Copey of a deede Attested by M^r Rich of Lincolnes Inne for confirmation of 50^{lb} p' Ann' to y^e sayd Minister wee have also herewith sent you. And for the Minister of Whytegate afores^d hee beinge a caueleere and disaffected to the Parliamt the parishioners there only shewed his order from the Com^{te} for Compoundinge and tooke it againe with them and neuer after (that wee can fynd) did prosecute the same further And wee fynd that the former Ccm'ittie in Broxton hundred, fyndinge it difficult for them out of soe small a value as the sayd Rectory extended to satisfy thother three Ministers 170^{lb} p' Ann' & heareinge that the sayd M^r Bridgeman had farmed the same left their hands of it, And since wee fynd that his Agent hath only payd the sayd Ministers at Plimstall and Namptwich w^t hath heen raysed out of the same ouer leyes & taxes & w^t other charges Issues out of it. Wee haue not more herein to certify saue that the sayd Ministers at Plimstall and Namptwich haue subscrybed the engagem^t, we leue all the premises to your considerations and remayne

Your ho^{rs} most humble servants

Henry Cockson

Tho: Robinson

William Barrett

Knutsford

1^o Julij 1652

[In the margin]

To take care y^t y^e whole funds
purchased bee p^d according to order

No. 28. *Copy of Letter from the Committee for Compounding to the Committee &c. for Cheshire, 8 August 1652.*
[G. 30, fo. 95.]

Gent.

In yo^{rs} of y^e 12th of May last 1652 yⁿ recite a former sent by yⁿ concerning Arthur Davenport & Zachary Taylor against [whom] there are informations of Delinquency But wee are of opinion that they are discharged by y^e Act of pardon In regard y^e seizure depended vpon a Judgem^t to bee given & y^t no Judgement was given in y^e case before y^e sayd Act. Wee have likewise rec^d yo^{rs} of y^e first of July last 1652 w^{ch} was in answer to o^{rs} concerning y^e Rectories purchased by y^e late Com^{ttee} for compounding of M^r Bridgeman Wee desire you would take care y^t [what] was settled by him bee disposed of according to such orders as have bin made herein by

Yo^{rs} &c.

8^o August: 52

[In margin]

sent 10^o Aug. 1651 [qu. 1652]

No. 29. *Copy of Resolution of Parliament as to Rules for Compositions, 9 April, 1649.*
[G. 6, No. 1.]

Die Lune 9 April 1648.

M^r James Ash Reports from the Com^{ittee} touching Divers further Rules touching Composic^{ions}

.

Resolved &c.

That those who shall compound att a sixth, shall pay one sixth part of all their Chattells and p^{ersonall} Estate, and all Estates of Inheritance, whether in ffee simple or ffee tayle, and for all other Estates, settled on y^e Compounder for life with Remainder to his yssues in tayle, Soe as the s^d Estates were settled by y^e Compounder Since the yeare 1641 or for Estates which were made with clauses of Revocac^{ion} that may be defeated and divested by the Compounders, shall pay three yeares full value of the saide Estates

.

Hen. Scobell

Clic, Parliamenti

- No. 30. *Order of Commissioners for advance of money &c. upon information as to leases held by Sir Orlando Bridgeman, for which he had not compounded, 24 July, 1650.*

[G. 192, p. 451.]

Die Mercurij 24^{to} Julij 1650

By the Comission^{rs} for advance of Money &c.

The Com^{rs} beinge informed that S^r Orlando Bridgman hath not compounded for certaine lands held by Lease from the late ArchB^{pp} of Canterbury of the yearely value of three hundred pounds or thereabouts Doe order that M^r Leech doe certifye whether the sayd S^r Orlando hath compounded for any lands held by lease from the sayd ArchB^{pp} and for what lands and what is the yearely value of them.

Ex^d Dan. Cox Reg^r

- No. 31. *Information given to Commissioners for advance of money &c. that Sir Orlando Bridgeman had not compounded for certain leases held from late Archbishop of Canterbury, 8 Aug., 1650.*

[G. 192, p. 447.]

August the 8th 1650.

Informac'on given to the Com^{rs} for advance of Money &c. that S^r Orlando Bridgman hath not compounded for certaine Lands held by lease from the late ArchBishopp of Canterbury of y^e yearely value of three hundred pounds or thereabouts

Ex^d Dan : Cox Reg^r

- No. 32. *Copy of Resolutions of Parliament concerning Rules for Compositions, 2 Oct., 1650.*

[G. 253, No. 1.]

Die Mercurii, 2^o Octobr. 1650.

Resolves of Parliament, Concerning Rates for Composition of Delinquents.

Resolved, That all such Delinquents, whose Compositions have been set, as shall within the respective times before mentioned discover to the said Commissioners any part

of their Estate, which at the time of their Composition was under-valued or concealed, & ought to have been Compounded for (shal in such case where no Information is depending or Judgement given) be admitted to Compound for such part of his or their estate so under-valued or concealed as aforesaid, according to
 [half a line here worn away and illegible] Compound, so as they pay in their whole moneys before the Four and twentieth day of November next ensuing; And that all such Delinquents against whom any Information is depending or Judgement given, or who shall be discovered by Information of any other person then themselves within the times before limited, shall be admitted to Compound at the Rates and Proportions following; viz. Every person who hath formerly Compounded at a Tenth part of their Estates, shall Compound at a full Sixth part of what is so undervalued or omitted; Every person who hath Compounded formerly at a Sixth part, shall pay one full Third part; And all such who formerly did Compound at a Third, shall pay one full Moyety of what is concealed or under-valued respectively, according to the present Rules for Compositions; so as the said persons do pay the whole Fines to be imposed upon such omissions or under-valuations before the said Four and twentieth of November

.

Hen : Scobell, Cleric. Parliamenti

No. 33. *Extract from Minutes of Committee for Compounding as to order given to the Commissioners for Kent on payment of additional fine by Sir Orlando Bridgeman, 2 [qu. 22] Nov., 1650.*¹

[G. 12, p. 4.]

[In margin] Sr Orlando Bridgma' secundo Novembr. 1650.

Whereas Sr Orlando Bridgman of y^e Citty of Chest. k^t hath according to y^e Votes of Parlm^t of y^e 2^d of October last

¹ This entry is made at the bottom of the page under entries of the proceedings of the Committee which sat on 4 Nov., 1650. It is evidently a subsequent addition made by a different hand, and the date in the margin is obviously a mistake for 22 Nov., 1650.

bin admitted to Compound for a Lease for the Tearme of 11 yeares to come of y^e Rectoryes imp'priate of Ash & Walmore & a p'cell of Ground called Petfeild in y^e County of Kent at y^e yearly value of 250^{lb} w^{ch} was informed to bee omitted in his former composic'on, & hath fully paid y^e fine imposed on hym according to Order Theise are therefore to order & require all Commissn^{rs} for Sequestrac'ons & other officers whatsoever whome the same may concerne, y^t they forbearc to molest or trouble the said Orlando Bridgman or his Assignes but to p'mitt & suffer hym or y^m, to receyue & enjoy the p'fitts of y^e said Rectorys & Ground duringe y^e Tearme aforesaid. And hereof &c.

To ye Commissioners &c. for Kent &c.

No. 34. Petition of Sir Orlando Bridgeman for Composition for leases omitted from his former Composition, 6 Nov., 1650.

[G. 192, p. 446.]

To the hono^{ble} the Com'issioners for Compositions

The humble petition of Orlando Bridgeman k^t

Sheweth

That Sir Mathew Menes who held the Rectoryes of Ash and Walmer in the County of Kent and a parcell of ground there called Petfeild being about 19 acres of the Archbishoprick of Canterbury by severall leases made 13 Car. for 21 yeares about Easter Terme 16 Car. was convicted of manslaughter.

That yo^r Pe^r as steward by Patent for his life of the liberty of the Archbishoprick being interested in all forfeitures within that liberty 20th of June 16 Car. did procure severall new leases to be made of the premisses by the then Archb^{pp} for 21 yeares unto Adam Torlesse who shortly after assigned them to yo^r Pe^r and S^r Mathew Menes having obteyned his pardon and restitution from the late King severall suites were com'enced & prosecuted betwixt S^r Mathew & y^r pe^r touching the interest in the premisses and S^r Mathew before the late troubles procured an Iniunction out of the Chancery for possession uppon his old leases w^{ch} Iniunction was never dissolved and notwithstanding y^r Pe^{rs} indeavours to the contrary by vertue of those leases he enjoyed the premisses for many yeares and untill his death w^{ch} was in Anno 1648

and his said leases are returned upon the Surveys of the possessions of the Archb^prick and allowed.

That y^r Pet^r being out of possession and his title litigious hath lately compounded wth Edward Leuthorp gent. (being in possession of the premisses under S^r Mathew Menes his estate & title) for 500^{lb}.

That the premisses are worth at most but 300^{lb} p' annu' and y^r Pet^r's interest if good in law doth carry but 2 yeares profitts after the time limited for the expiration of S^r Mathew Menes leases.

Y^r Pet^r compounded for his Delinquency in 1646 uppon the Articles of Oxford but S^r Mathew Menes being in possession he did not then compound for the premisses. But humbly desires hee may now be admitted to compound for the said leases assigned to y^r Pet^r as aforesaid.

And he shall pray &c.

ORL. BRIDGEMAN.

6 Novemb: 1650

Referred to M^r Reading to
state y^e case & to examine
what p^rceedings have bin at
Hab'dashers Hall in y^e case.

No. 35. Extract from Minutes of Committee for Compounding referring Sir Orlando Bridgeman's last petition to Mr. Reading for report, 6 Nov., 1650.

[G. 192, p. 446; cf. G. 10, p. 203.]

By the Commissioners for compoundinge &c.
sexto Novembr 1650

Upon the peti^con of Orlando Bridgman kn^t (hereunto annexed) It is ordered that it bee referred to M^r Readinge to p^ruse & examine the matter of the said peti^con and whatt proceedings have beene at Haberdash^rs hall in this case.

JO. LEECH

No. 36. Deposition of Edward Leventhorp, 19 Nov., 1650.

[G. 192, p. 441.]

Edward Leventhorp Esq^r maketh oath That S^r Mathew Mennes having obteyned his Pardon for a Manslaughter

by letters Patents dated the last day of October in the sixteenth yeare of the late King did continue in possession of the Rectories of Ash and Walmer and a parcell of ground called Petfeild from that time till his death which was upon the last day of May 1648 by vertue of leases made by the late Archbishop of Canterbury the 8th day of March in the thirteenth yeare of the sayd late King

E. LEUENTHORP Juratus 19^o Novemb: 1650

Tho: Benet

No. 37. Deposition of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, 19 Nov., 1650.
[G. 192, p. 439].

Sir Orlando Bridgeman k^t maketh oath that by Indenture bearing date the 28th day of June 1648 hee did convey his interest in the Rectories of Ash and Walmer and a parcell of ground called Petfeild unto Edward Leventhorp Esq^r for the consideration of 500^{lb} therein alledged and that the same Indenture was made about the time of the date thereof and that the Counterpart thereof produced by this deponent bearing the same date is a true Counterpart thereof as this deponent verily beleiveth, and hee further deposeth that hee had no more then 500^{lb} for his whole estate in the premisses And that he did not nor doth not esteeme it to bee of any greater value in regard the leases formerly made to S^r Mathew Mennes would expire by effluxion of time the 8th of March 1658 or thereabouts and the leases by w^{ch} this deponent claymed were to expire the 20th of June 1661 whereby he conceiveth hee was to enjoy no certainty but two yeares profits after 8 yeares

ORL. BRIDGEMAN

Juratus 19^o Novemb: 1650

Tho: Benet

No. 38. Report of John Reading on Sir Orlando Bridgeman's Petition, 20 Nov., 1650.

[G. 192, p. 435.]

According to yo^r Order of the 6th November 1650 upon the peti^con of S^r Orlando Bridgman desiring to add to his former composi^con, according to the Resolves of the 2^d October 1650 wherein I am directed to state the Case

and to examine what proceedings have beene in the
Case att Haberdashers hall I finde

That William late Archbishop of Canterbury by severall
leases beareing date the 8th March 1637 did demise unto
S^r Mathew Mennes kn^t the Rectories impropriate of Ash and
Walmore and a parcell of ground called Petfeild in the
County of Kent, from the date of the said Leases for 21
yeares.

That the 15th April 1640 The said S^r Mathew Mennes was
convicted of Manslaughter.

That the petitioner being Steward of the Liberties of the
said late Archbishop, and thereby interessd in the forfeitures
in the Archbishops liberties, procured from the said late
Archbishop severall leases of the said Rectories and pre-
misses unto Adam Torless Esq., beareing date the 20th of
June 1640 for the tearme of 21 yeares from the date of the
said Leases which leases the said Adam Torless by his
Indenture dated 15th December 1640 assigned ouer to the
petic'oner for the whole tearme.

And I finde that the said S^r Mathew Mennes the 31st
October 1640 obtained his pardon and Restitution from the
Late King. That suits were com'enced betweene the
petic'oner and the said S^r Mathew Mennes concerning the
premisses and an iniunction graunted in Chancery in Trinity
tearme 1641 for quietting S^r Mathew Mennes his possession
therein.

And it is deposed by Edward Leventhorpe Esq. that the
said S^r Mathew Mennes continued in possession of the said
premisses dureing his life. And that hee died the Last of
May 1648. After whose decease Edward Leventhorp Esq
tooke Letters of Administrac'on of the goods of the said
S^r Mathew, and entred upon the said Rectories and premisses.
And I finde that the Surveyors of the Bishops lands the
first of July 1647 certified the said Leases to S^r Mathew
Mennes upon their Surveyes to bee in being And that there-
upon the petic'oner being out of possession, and his title
litigious, did compound with the said Edward Leventhorp,
then in possession, and by his Indenture bearing date the
28th June 1648 in considerac'on of 500^{lb} therein alleaged to
be paid did graunt bargainne sell assigne and sett over unto

the said Edward Leventhorp, the said Rectories and premisses, and all his estate right title interest tearme claime and demaund therein. As by the said Indenture and the Counterpart thereof now produced and deposed by the petitioner to bee made about the day of the date thereof.

And it is deposed by the petitioner, That hee had noe more then the said 500^{lb} for his whole estate in the premisses And that hee did not esteeme it to be of any greater vallew, in regard the said Leases to the said Sr Mathew Mennes would expire by effluxion of tyme the 8 March 1658. And the petitioners Lease where [*sic*] to expire the 20th of June 1661, wherby hee conceaued hee was to enioy in certainty but two yeares profitts after 8 yeares. And it appeareth by the petic'on, That the said Rectories and premisses are of the yearly vallew of 300^{lb}.

And soe the petitioner desireth to compound for his interest in the premisses according to the Resolues of the 2^d October 1650.

But I finde the 8th of August 1650 informac'on was given to the Com'issioners for advance, that the peticoner hath not compounded for certaine Lands held by Lease from the Late Archbishop of Canterbury of the yearly value of 300^{lb} or thereabouts, And it is deposed by [*name left blank*] That hee hath severall tymes left warning at the house of the said Mr Leventhorpe to appeare here to answere to that charge.

20 Nov. 1650

JO. READING

He Compounds for
11 yeares to come of
250^{lb} p' Ann'.¹

ffine is 250^{lb} at $\frac{1}{8}$ 1650. 21 No'b'
S.M.

*No. 39. Extracts from Minutes of Committee for Compounding
as to additional fine, 21 Nov., 1650.*

[*G. 12, p. 27.*]

Jovis 21 Novembr: 1650

Mr Moyer

Mr Winslow

Mr Squib

Mr Russell

Mr Moore

Mr Berners

¹ This seems to be a mistake: the yearly value was £300, the fine £250, See the last paragraph of the Report, and *cf.* No. 39 *post*.

64 SEQUESTRATION PAPERS OF SIR ORLANDO BRIDGEMAN.

Sr Orlando Bridgeman kn^t vpon an Addiconall Particuler,
haueing formerly compounded vpon Oxford Articles
A lease for a 11 years 300^{lb} 00^s 00^d
250^{lb} 00^s 00^d being a debt of 1500^{lb}

Fine 250^{lb}

[In margin]
confirmed

No. 40. Memorandum pasted at back of Sir Orlando Bridgeman's Deposition of 21 Nov., 1646 (ante, No. 7), shewing payment in full of both original and additional fines.

[G. 192, p. 462.]

Orlando Bridgeman

n^o 1011

Intrat^s

Rep: 21 Dec. 49

ffine — 586^{lb} 5^s 9^d

To settle 140^{lb} p' Annu' for ever

paid 18^o 10^{bris} 1646. 586^{lb} 5^s 9^d
in full

p^d 22^o Nov: 1650 250^{lb} in full
of his additionall ffine.

[We are indepted to Mr. W. H. Hughes, of Shrewsbury, for his kindness in photographing the picture, from which the portrait of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, at the beginning of this paper, has been reproduced].

SHREWSBURY GILD MERCHANT AND OTHER ROLLS OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

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

THE packet, numbered 52 in the Calendar of the Shrewsbury Borough Records, and there stated to contain four rolls of the 12th year of Edward II. (1318-19), is thus described by the Rev. W. D. Macray in his Report on the Municipal Records of Shrewsbury:—"19-22. Edw. II. Four rolls of his twelfth year, 1319, at the f. of St. Jo. Bapt., of which two are 'de forinsecis.' The 'Nomina Theynesmen' occur again here." (Historical MSS. Commission, Fifteenth Report, Appendix, Part x., page 8). This is not quite accurate, for to one of them is added on the dorse a short roll of 1344-5, some sixteen years later. In the transcription which I have made, this is not separated from its companion and placed last in order, as then it would have followed one to which it has no affinity—the roll of delinquents and deceased persons. In fact, there are five rolls in this packet with separate and distinct headings, which are now arranged in the following order:—

- 1 Rotulus de forinsecis, 12th Edw. II. 1318-19. 124 names.
- 2 Rotulus de Gilda mercatorum, same date. 234 names.
- 3 Rotulus de forinsecis 18th Edw. III., 1344-5. 52 names.
- 4 Rotulus de Gilda mercatorum 12th Edw. II. (1318-9), a very long roll. 314 names.

5 Rotulus de Gilda mercatorum, same date. 89 names (a roll of delinquents). This last roll differs from the preceding in several respects, though all but a few names are the same as there found. It is in a different handwriting; there is great difference in the spelling, especially of the place-names, and corrections have been made in it. It is plainly a roll of

delinquents or persons in arrears. Many of them, however, are marked off as dead (*mortuus*), and others are not assessable as being life members of the Gild. It serves to decide many indistinct words in the long roll (No. 4), from which it was abstracted. Out of the 314 names contained, nothing was to be had from some 90 persons, who are returned as either worth nothing, deceased, or free for life. Roll 2 is a very valuable one, as it gives not merely single names as heretofore, but family connexions, fathers and sons. Different individuals are coupled together as brothers; in one instance five: a circumstance which must be of very great help in tracing out the descent of some of our early citizens.

The trades mentioned are the usual ones, but several designations are peculiar and inexplicable. Enrolment for life in the Gild is now first encountered, and also enrolment by special grace at the instance of the king or one of his nobles, and *magnatis* in the body of the document is in one instance corrected to *regis* in the margin.

In fact, the rolls now transcribed will be found to throw some light upon an obscure period of our municipal history. The Gild Merchant assumes a more important position, admitting *outlanders* (*forincecos*) to trade privileges only on certain conditions, and in case of failure to comply with such conditions, depriving them without any scruple.

Lists of Baptismal Names, Trades, Occupations, and Places are added with references (except in the case of the first-named), to the lines in which they occur, which are numbered consecutively for this purpose. The documents are in excellent condition, very few words have faded, a corner, however, has been torn off one of them, and a few names are thus irretrievably lost. The principal difficulty arises from some interlineations in the long roll, which are unusually abbreviated, and withal badly written. No attempt has been made either to copy or to explain single letters, marks, or signs found in the margin of No. 4 (the long roll). Such an attempt would have been fruitless and unsatisfactory, as most probably they are merely arbitrary marks, referring to successful or unsuccessful applications for payment of arrears, or to some matter which necessitated the erasure of the name from the roll.

At the end of the last roll, the roll of delinquents, there is the heading of another roll: a Gild Roll, which is dated 1303-4, but the heading only is given, no names follow. As this is 15 years earlier than four of the rolls of this packet, it requires explanation, which can be only conjectured, viz., that parchment being scarce, the scribe commenced to copy some early roll on the blank space at the end, and desisted on lighting upon some larger membrane. This conjecture is the more plausible, as there can be no doubt that some of our rolls are copies either from rough notes or from other documents. This very last roll is an abbreviated copy of the preceding, the result of dictation, for the spelling is phonetic and the place-names are not given in full.

§ ROTULUS de florincecis qui primo et secundo sederunt ad nonam assisam in Burgo Salopie. primus dies sessionis fuit dies dominica in festo. nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ Anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi duodecimo (1318-19).

1	Robertus de Leycestr' Spicer	ij ^o
1a	Adam de Prestone marchal	ij ^o
2	Thomas de Coltone carpentarius	ij ^o
3	Rogerus filius Walteri de la Clyue	ij ^o
4	Ricardus de Kel filius suus soluit finem patris sui	
5	Willelmus filius Willelmi de Stokpate (? Stokporte)	ij ^o
6	Michel Le Tayllar	ij ^o
7	Willelmus de mortones michel parmenter sub Wila	ij ^o
8	Adam de Walcot'	ij ^o
9	Rogerus Maldessone de ministerley	ij ^o
10	Willelmus liken piscator	ij ^o
11	Rogerus de merydone	ij ^o
12	Radulph de Lond' (? London)	ij ^o
13	Rogerus de yagedone	ij ^o
14	Willelmus de Uptone	ij ^o
15	Johannes filius Rogeri Basesone	ij ^o
16	Thomas filius Henrici de la Clyue	ij ^o
17	Philippus Dugel	ij ^o
18	Rogerus de Hawemon	ij ^o
19	Ricardus de Upton' ffaber	ij ^o
20	Willelmus Le smyd de Mudle	ij ^o

21	Walterus filius Henrici de Cliue	ij ^o
22	Willelmus de Goldene de Conedouer	ij ^o
23	Dominus Waterel	ij ^o
24	Johannes de Actone Spicer	ij ^o
25	Henricus filius thome Serfs de Lye	ij ^o
26	Willelmus de Hotalis	ij ^o
27	Philippus filius Johannis carnifex de Eyton'	ij ^o
28	Henricus de Etone carpentarius	ij ^o
29	Johannes de Mele pistor	ij ^o
30	Henricus de Lydley	ij ^o
31	Philippus de Benthale	ij ^o
32	Rotbertus de Grimesby piscator	ij ^o
33	Henricus Le munks pistor	ij ^o
34	Henricus de Suttone pistor	ij ^o
35	Johannes Dun ffaber	ij ^o
36	Alanus de le Were	ij ^o
37	Walterus de Wenlok	ij ^o
38	Polkynus de Ellesmere	ij ^o
39	Hugo de Wygan	ij ^o
40	Willelmus Le tauerner	ij ^o
41	Ricardus de pres Carnifex	ij ^o
42	Johannes Le Waleys. cognatus D. vaghan	ij ^o
43	Rondulph de Sheltone	ij ^o
44	Alanus filius Alani le fforster de Wemme	ij ^o
45	Rogerus de Bourton Diaconus	ij ^o
46	Johannes Le Wayte pistor	ij ^o
47	Ricardus Tristrem harper	ij ^o
48	Johannes filius Willelmi de Welinton	ij ^o
49	Rogerus de Staneweye carnifex	ij ^o
50	Robertus de Pres tanner	ij ^o
51	Hugo Wilchar Capellanus	ij ^o
52	Galfridus de Notingham mercer	ij ^o
53	Willelmus filius W. Petri le potter	ij ^o
54	Willelmus Portmon de Cantelop	ij ^o
55	Willelmus Doyl de Poliley	ij ^o
56	Willelmus de Croulesmere	ij ^o
57	Morganus Justice de Conedoure	ij ^o
58	Thomas Bron	ij ^o
59	Willelmus de Weston iuxta Rub'm Castrum	ij ^o
60	Walterus filius Madoci de Sutton	ij ^o

61	Rogerus de Wythiford	ij ^o
62	Galfridus Wybtes de Beystan	ij ^o
63	Thomas Hody	ij ^o
64	Radulph de Dene pistor	ij ^o
65	Johannes Schyne piscator	ij ^o
66	Madinus Le Waleys pistor	ij ^o
67	Dauid del Whyttchurche mercer	ij ^o
68	Willelmus Las pistor	ij ^o
69	Dauid Le Leche	ij ^o
70	Rogerus de Hothales pistor	ij ^o
71	Adam de Bykedone	ij ^o
72	Ricardus de Ellesmere	ij ^o
73	Thomas de Kynton	ij ^o
74	Thomas et Rogerus filii Rogeri de Cawes soluerunt finem patris eorum	ij ^o
75	Rogerus de Smethecotes	ij ^o
76	Robertus de Edestanston, mercer.	ij ^o
77	Adam Le Taillur	ij ^o
78	Radulph de Cobbeley	ij ^o
79	Johannes de Wygornia	ij ^o
80	Hugo filius Ade Le Coruiser de munks fforyates	ij ^o
81	Johannes de Brokton' Celer	ij ^o
82	Johannes vicarius de Ercalewe et invenitur parochie de Baschirche	ij ^o
83	Philippus Godbe	ij ^o
84	Willelmus filius Hugonis de Adbaston'	ij ^o
85	Willelmus Mainwarings	ij ^o
86	Rogerus Squier Junior de Chatewall	ij ^o
87	Kogerus filius Rogeri Basesone	ij ^o
88	Adam filius Reginaldi de Hattone	ij ^o
89	Johannes Le Masun de Dudlebury	ij ^o
90	Walterus de Glentharn piscator	ij ^o
91	Willelmus de Ellesmere	ij ^o
92	Willelmus de Wyluerstone	ij ^o
93	Willelmus de Suttone	ij ^o
94	Johannes Squier de Chatewall	ij ^o
95	Willelmus de Suttone pistor	ij ^o
96	Adam de Routon	ij ^o
97	Thomas de Harlascotes	ij ^o
98	Edward le mustarder	ij ^o

99	Ricardus de Hultone mercer	ij ^o
100	Thomas de Rossale	ij ^o
101	Thomas filius Thome Bernard	j ^o
102	Willelmus de Hultone tanner	ij ^o
103	Robertus de Kel	ij ^o
104	Ricardus Le Bor pistor	ij ^o
105	Hugo Scaterych	ij ^o
106	Nicholas filius eius et Willelmus filius eiusdem Rogeri	ij ^o
107	Rogerus Bron'	ij ^o
108	Johannes de Osewaldestre tanner	ij ^o
109	Thomas le couper de Neuport	ij ^o
110	Willelmus filius Rogeri le harpere de Wilderdeley	ij ^o
111	Thomas Jonessone del Whytechirche	ij ^o
112	Robertus Caretarius de le grene	ij ^o
113	Petrus filius Nigelli Rags	ij ^o
114	Willelmus Bryd de Dreytone	ij ^o
115	Rogerus de Rossale	ij ^o
116	Ricardus de Slepe pistor	ij ^o
117	Rogerus filius Willelmi de Hadenhal	ij ^o
118	Willelmus Bron de Caldebrokes	ij ^o
119	Reginaldus Le ffox de Norton'	ij ^o
120	Alanus Kaym	ij ^o
121	Johannes le crouther de Rossale	ij ^o
122	Walterus de Thornburi scriptor de fforiate moyne	ij ^o
123	Rogerus ffrent de Grafton	ij ^o
124	Willelmus de Wesenham	ij ^o

ROTULUS de Gilda mercatorum Burgi Salop' ad
nouam Assisam primus dies sessionis fuit dies dominica
In festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ Anno regni
regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi duodecimo

Rotulus de illis qui quatuor denarios sunt pacaturi
Nomina Theynesmen

- 125 Johannes de Lodelowe iij^o Galfridus Rondulfus. iij^o
Johannes Gamel iij^o Nicholas Iue iij^o Thomas
Colle iij^o Alanus Clement iij^o Rogerus filius
Willelmi Pryde iij^o Hugo Le Dunfowe, iij^o Thomas

de Bykedone. ij^o Thomas Vaghan ij^o Willelmus
filius Ricardi Le Parmenter ij^o Reginaldus Perle. ij^o

126	§ Ricardus Sturi	
127	§ Rogerus filius Johannis de Lodelowe	ij ^o
128	§ Thomas filius ejusdem Johannis	j ^o
129	§ Johannes Baldewyn	ij ^o
130	§ Hugo filius Roberti le Dunfowe	ij ^o
131	§ Willelmus filius Ricardi filii Ricardi Pryde	ij ^o
132	§ Johannes filius Hugonis Reyner	ij ^o
133	§ Petrus Gerard	ij ^o
134	§ Willelmus filius Johannis de Lodelowe.	ij ^o
135	§ <i>Steuyus</i> (or Se . . . rus) (see 394)	ij ^o
136	§ Nicholas filius Le spicer	ij ^o
137	§ Thomas filius Johannis Gamel	ij ^o
138	§ Willelmus filius Ricardi Sturi	ij ^o
139	§ Johannes filius ejusdem Ricardi	ij ^o
140	§ Thomas filius ejusdem Ricardi	j ^o
141	§ Johannes filius Johannis de Lodelowe	ij ^o
142	§ Nicholas filius ejusdem Johannis	ij ^o
143	§ Thomas filius ejusdem Johannis	ij ^o
144	§ Thomas filius Thome Colle	ij ^o
145	§ Thomas filius Ricardi filii Roberti Pryde	ij ^o
146	§ Ricardus filius Ricardi Borrey	ij ^o
147	§ Johannes filius Johannis Russel	ij ^o
148	§ Thomas frater eius	ij ^o
149	§ Johannes de Westburi	} fratres.
150	§ Ricardus frater eius	
151	§ Simon Colle	ij ^o
152	§ Thomas filius eius.	} fratres
153	§ Willelmus filius ejusdem.	
154	§ Ricardus Beget	j ^o
155	§ Johannes frater eius Cappllanus (<i>sic</i>)	
156	§ Johannes filius Alani clement	
157	§ Thomas filius eius	ij.
158	§ Willelmus frater ejusdem	ij ^o
159	§ Hugo Andreu	j ^o
160	§ Willelmus filius Galfridi Rondulfs	ij ^o
161	§ Galfridus frater eius	ij ^o
162	§ Johannes filius Nicholai Iue	j ^o
163	§ Thomas frater eius	ij ^o

164	§Willelmus filius Thome de Bykedon	ij ^o
165	§Thomas frater eius	ij ^o
166	§Johannes frater eorundem	j ^o
167	§Adam filius eiusdem Thomæ	ij ^o
168	§Johannes filius Rogeri filii Laurentii	ij ^o
169	§Hugo filius eius	j ^o
170	§Thomas filius Rogeri filii Laurentii	ij ^o
171	§Adam de Bykedon	ij ^o
172	§Thomas filius eiusdem Ade	j ^o
173	§Reginaldus filius Hugonis le Dunfowe	j ^o
174	§Thomas filius eiusdem Hugonis	j ^o
175	§Hugo filius eiusdem Hugonis	j ^o
176	§Johannes filius eiusdem Hugonis	j ^o
177	§Willelmus filius eiusdem Hugonis	j ^o
178	§Thomas Lombard.	j ^o
179	§Johannes filius eius	j ^o
180	§Thomas filius eius	j ^o
181	§Willelmus filius eiusdem Thome	j ^o
182	§Willelmus filius Johannis Pryde	j ^o
183	§Thomas filius Simonis de Leybourne	j ^o
184	§Johannes filius Johannis Borrey	j ^o
185	§Johannes filius Johannis Gamel	j ^o
186	§Thomas filius Thome Gamel	j ^o
187	§Thomas filius Thome Vaghan	j ^o
188	§Willelmus filius Willelmi Le parmonter	j ^o
189	§Jacobus filius eiusdem	j ^o
190	§Hugo filius Johannis Iue	j ^o
191	§Ricardus filius Willelmi de Besseford	j ^o
192	§Rogerus fr. filius eiusdem frater Willelmi	j ^o
193	§Hugo filius Rogeri de fforde	j ^o
194	§Thomas filius eiusdem	j ^o
195	§Willelmus filius eiusdem	j ^o
196	§Thomas filius Willelmi de Bykedon	j ^o
197	§Willelmus filius eiusdem	j ^o
198	§Ricardus filius eiusdem Willelmi	j ^o
199	§Rogerus filius eiusdem Willelmi	j ^o
200	§Willelmus filius Rondulphi de Shelton	j ^o
201	§Rogerus filius eiusdem	j ^o
202	§Thomas filius Roberti de Rel (see 103)	j ^o
203	§Philippus de Poliley	ij ^o

} fratres

} fratres.

} fratres

} fratres

} fratres

} fratres.

} fratres.

204	§Willelmus et Ricardus filii eiusdem	j ^o
205	§Rogerus filius Edwardi le mustarder	
206	§Rogerus de Smethecote	
207	§Philippus de Smethecote filius eiusdem	} fratres. j ^o
208	§Rogerus filius eiusdem Rogeri	
209	§Willelmus filius eiusdem Rogeri	
210	§Thomas filius eiusdem Rogeri	ij ^o
211	§Ricardus filius Thurstani de Pychford	ij ^o
212	§Hugo filius eiusdem	ij ^o
213	§Willelmus filius Ricardi filii Thurstani de Pychford	
214	§Ricardus filius eiusdem	} fratres
215	§Johannes filius eiusdem	
216	§Rogerus Gron' de Stenton	ij
217	§Hugo Bron'	} fratres °
218	§Johannes Bron'	
219	§Willelmus Bron'	
220	§Robertus de Leycestrie	ij ^o
221	§Johannes filius eiusdem	} fratres
222	§Robertus filius eiusdem	
223	§Hugo filius eiusdem j ^o	j ^o
224	§Willelmus Le tauerner	ij ^o
225	§Johannes filius eiusdem	} fratres
226	§Rogerus filius eiusdem	
227	§Reginaldus filius eiusdem	
228	§Thomas Bron' de Burleton	ij ^o
229	§Hugo filius eiusdem	} fratres
230	§Rogerus filius eiusdem	
231	§Ricardus filius eiusdem	
232	§Johannis filius eiusdem	j ^o
233	§Johannes Kech j ^o . filius Adami Kech.	
234	§Rogerus filius Ricardi de Leton	ij ^o
235	§Ricardus de Leton frater eiusdem	} fratres
236	§Reginaldus frater eius.	
237	§Willelmus frater eiusdem	j ^o
238	§Willelmus de Wesenam	ij ^o
239	§Johannes filius eius.	ij ^o
240	§Johannes Le Squier	} j ^o
241	§Willelmus ffrater eiusdem	
242	§Johannes filius Ricardi Le Barber sub Wyla	j ^o
243	§Rogerus filius Alani l'ryde	ij ^o

244	§Thomas filius eiusdem Rogeri	}ffratres	j ^o
245	§Willelmus filius eiusdem Rogeri		
246	§Johannes filius eiusdem		
247	§Hugo filius eiusdem		
248	§Ricardus filius Galfridi de Cantr'		ij ^o
249	§Allexander ffrater eiusdem Ricardi		ij ^o
250	§Symon filius Willelmi le carpentarius de Ballia		ij ^o
251	§Ricardus filius Willelmi de Otley		ij ^o
252	§Willelmus filius Johannis Geffrey		ij ^o
253	§Walterus Geffrey nunc finiuit ut pater inter forinceces nomine filiorum suorum		
254	§Thomas filius eius.	}fratres	j ^o
255	§Johannes filius eiusdem		
256	§Willelmus filius eiusdem		
257	§Rogerus filius eiusdem		
258	§Hugo filius Johannis filii Iuonis		j ^o
259	§Nicholas filius Thome filii Agge		ij ^o
260	§Robertus filius eius		j ^o
261	§Johannes filius Rondulfi Bord	}fratres	j ^o
262	§Ricardus filius eiusdem		
263	§Willelmus filius eiusdem		
264	§Rogerus filius	} (Piece of the Membrane torn off).	
265	§Steph		
266	§Ricardus filius Rogeri filii Willelmi Pryde	}fratres	ij ^o
267	§Rogerus filius eiusdem.		
268	§Willelmus frater eius.		
269	§Thomas frater eius.		
270	§Johannis frater eius.		
271	§Nicholas frater eius.		
272	§Hugo frater eius et Walterus frater		
273	§Allexander frater eiusdem Hugonis		
274	§Willelmus filius Bogonis de Lodelowe	}ffratres	
275	§Johannes filius eiusdem Johannis		
276	§Bogo filius eiusdem Bogonis		
277	§Thomas filius eiusdem Bogonis	}ffratres	
278	§Willelmus filius Reginaldi Perle		
279	§Thomas filius eiusdem Reginaldi		
280	§Reginaldus filius eiusdem Reginaldi		
281	§Thomas filius Thome Vaghan senior		j ^o
282	§Thomas filius eiusdem Thome junior		

283	§Alibi <i>Willelmus filius Johannis de Lodelawe</i> (erased)	
	senioris	ij ^o
284	§Johannis filius eiusdem Willelmi	j ^o
285	§Johannes filius Hugonis Reyner	iiij ^o
286	§Hugo filius eiusdem	j ^o
287	§Rogerus filius eiusdem Johannis	j ^o
288	§Johannes filius Johannis Le Blake	j ^o
289	§Rogerus michel	ij ^o
290	§Johannes Le tipper de fforiate	iiij ^o
291	§Johannis filius eius	ij ^o
292	§Thomas de Colton Junior	j ^o
293	§Adam filius Adami de Stretton	ij ^o
294	§Reginaldus Granegos	iiij ^o
295	§Rogerus Le ffisher de Colnham	j ^o
296	§Thomas filius eiusdem	j ^o
297	§Thomas Louesone	ij ^o
298	§Ricardus Mile	ij ^o
299	§Johannes filius Ade del <i>Sych</i> '	j ^o
300	§Willelmus filius Ricardi Le Kent	j ^o
301	§Ricardus filius Willelmi Le Coks	ij ^o
302	§Alanus filius Willelmi Hagerwas	ij ^o
303	§Rogerus filius Roberti Le Smyd de fforiate	j ^o
304	§Nicholas Le Mastr'	iiij ^o
305	§Henricus filius Henrici meylor de fforiate	j ^o
306	§Thomas filius Johannis Le sadeler	j ^o
307	§Alanus filius Rogeri Comyngs	j ^o
308	§Henricus de Harley	} ffratres
309	§Johannes de Harley	
310	§Galfridus de Harley	
311	§Johannes Da sutor	ij ^o
311a	§Willelmus Male capellanus	iiij ^o
312	§Laurentius Perket	ij ^o
313	§Ricardus le marchal	} ffratres
314	§Laurentius le marchall	
315	§Willelmus filius Johannis Geffrey	ij ^o
316	§Johannes filius Willelmi de Lakes	ij ^o
317	§Ricardus filius Kicardi Russel	ij ^o
318	§Ricardus filius Hugonis Sherm'	ij ^o
319	§Johannes le glouer filius Hugonis le carter de fforiate	ij ^o
320	§Reginaldus de Grafton	ij ^o

321	§Johannes filius eiusdem Reginaldi	j ^o
322	§Henricus filius Henricus Syke de Shelton	
323	§Thomas frater eius	ij ^o
324	§Willelmus filius Willelmi ffabri de Colnham	
325	§Thomas filius Rogeri le marchal de Overton	
326	§Alanus filius Hugonis de Kinlet	j ^o
327	§Johannes filius Ricardi de Rouweston	ij ^o
328	§Hugo frater eius	ij ^o
329	§Ricardus filius Willelmi filii Petri	ij ^o
330	§Hugo Crowe Nicholas frater eius	ij ^o
331	§Ricardus de Besseford Rogerus frater eius	j ^o
332	§Alanus mauwe (or Dauwe)	ij ^o
333	§Thomas de Otley	j ^o
334	§Thomas Lumbard Johannes filius eius	
335	§Thomas frater eiusdem Johannis	j ^o
336	§Willelmus frater eorundem	j ^o
337	§Willelmus de Chatewall	j ^o
338	§Johannes Mondrem	ij ^o
339	§Thomas Willeson filius Willelmi Russel	ij ^o
340	§Ricardus filius eius.	j ^o
341	§Nicholas le carpenter tonsor	ij ^o
342	§Thomas filius Willelmi Glunt	j ^o
343	§Thomas Smith	
344	§Ricardus filius Daudid de Colnham	ij ^o
345	§Johannes Poune (or Peunce)	
346	§Thomas Johannes et Rogerus filii Petri greyhe	
347	§Willelmus del Coten Cissor	ij ^o
348	§Nicholas filius Thome Charyte et Willelmus frater eius.	ij ^o
349	§Ricardus filius Ricardi de Wemme mercer	ij ^o
350	§Ricardus Le Capeler	ij ^o
351	§Henricus de Prestecote	ij ^o
352	§Willelmus filius Thome Enge	j ^o
353	§Johannes filius Warini de la tour . . . ham (<i>membrane torn</i>)	
354	§et Willelmus fratres eius	j ^o
355	§Adam Edwin Thomas fratres eius.	
356	§Willelmus Kebb	j ^o
357	§Willelmus filius Willelmi minthe (or minche)	j ^o

(IN DORSO OF PRECEDING ROLL B.)

ROTULUS de fforincecis de gilda mercatorum libertatis villæ Salop' ad nonam assisam : Primus dies sessionis die mercurii in festo sanctorum Petri et Pauli Anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu Octavo Decimo (1344-1345)

358	quietus Willelmus de Rodene Cissor finiuit	xl.s.
359 q ^s	Johannes Champyon finiuit	lx.s.
360 q ^s	Johannes le Bellezettere et Simon filius eius. finiuit	lx.s.
361 q ^s	Thomas de mutton' fin ^t	lx.s.
362 q ^s	Johannes de Whichecote fin ^t	lx.s.
263 q ^s	Willelmus le Hornere fin ^t	iiij.℥
264 q ^s	Johannes Radestard fin ^t	xl.s.
265 q ^s	Ricardus de Radebourne fin ^t	xl.s.
366 q ^s	Nicholaus de Blakeweye fin ^t	lx.s.
367 q ^s	Willelmus de Blakewey fin ^t	xl.s.
368 q ^s	Thomas de Stone et Rogerus filius eius. fin ^t	xl.s.
369 q ^s	Willelmus le Goldsmith de Offeleye fin ^t	xl.s.
370 q ^s	Robertus de Prestbury fin ^t et Johannes filius eius. fin ^t	xl.s.
371 q ^s	Walterus de ffelton fin ^t	xl.s.
372 q ^s	Henricus de mutton' fin ^t	xl.s.
373	Philippus le Glouere fin ^t	C.s.
374	Adam de Rodene filius Rogeri de Lynches Johannes et Willelmus filii eies fin ^t	Lx.s.
375	Simon filius Roberti de Chestershire de Wenlok fin ^t	xl.s.
376	Johannes de Betton Cissor	xl.s.
377	Gilbertus Sans filius Thome de Chesewar- dyn fin ^t	xl.s.
378	Rogerus Prykeproud fin ^t	xl.s.
379	Philippus de Rodene fin ^t	xl.s.
380	Ricardus de Wythiford clericus fin ^t	iiij. marcas
381	Willelmus le Whyte de Etenesdon' fin ^t	xl.s.
382	Willelmus de Caderne de Edestanston' fin ^t	xl.s.
383	Rogerus filius Thome Russel de la Clyue sans' fin ^t	xl.s.
384	Ricardus de Hastone Johannes filius eius fin ^t	lx.s.
385	Johannes de Sheynton (<i>mortuus est</i>) nun- cius Comitis Arundell	

386	receptus ad terminum vite pro xl.s.	
387	Benedictus le Bray fin ^t	xl.s.
388	Willelmus de Bromleye fin ^t	xl.s.
389	Thomas Pymot fin ^t	xl.s.
390	Johannes de Wirleye fin ^t	lx.s.
391	Adam Camperith fin ^t	xl.s.
392	Matilda Hord et Ricardus filius Willelmi Hord molendinarii fin ^t	xl.s.
393	Hamond de Wonlok' pistor fin ^t	xl.s.
394	Willelmus filius Henrici Steuenes de Lode- lowe ypotecarius fin ^t	xl.s.
395	Adam de Neusom draper de comitatu Lan- castrie	fin ^t xl.s.
396	Johannis de Ouerton	fin ^t xl.s.
397	Henricus de Aston' et Johannes filius eius	fin ^t xl.s.
398	Rogerus de Sonsawe Draper	fin ^t xl.s.
399	Amya de la Grene	fin ^t xl.s.
400	Robertus filius Rogeri de Thornes	fin ^t xl.s.
401	Willelmus filius Roberti de Chestershire de Wenlok mercer	fin ^t xl.s.
402	Thomas de Eyton piscator	fin ^t xl.s.
403	Ricardus filius Andree de mere de Willen- hale <i>receptus</i> ad terminum vite pro	xl.s.
404	Willelmus de Wottenhul	fin ^t xl.s.
405	Willelmus Hardyng	fin ^t xl.s.
406	Ricardus filius Johannis filii Ade de Asteleye et Thomas filius eius	fin ^t lx.s.
407	Willelmus Tableter	fin ^t xl.s.
408	Ricardus de Polyleye	fin ^t xl.s.
409	Johannes Redy de Marchomleye	fin ^t xl.s.
410	Johannes Sauage de Brewode Episcopi	fin ^t xl.s.

§ ROTULUS de forinceis de Gilda mercatorum Libertatis
ville Salopiensis ad nonam assisam. primus dies sessionis
die dominica. In festo nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste
Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi duodecimo
(1318-1319) Isti subscripti qui primo finiuerunt.

411 Thomas Le fforemon finiuit j^o (primo) x.s. ad ij.
gildas. pacauit totum et sic quietus.

- 412 Willelmns filius Ricardi de Wyggeleye de Lode-
lowe primo finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas . . . quietus j^o
- 413 Willelmus filius Ricardi Le Clerke de Hawemon
merc' primo finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas
. . . . quietus.
- 414 Willelmus de Pollesworth. tanner. primo finiuit
iiij. marcas ad ij. gildas quietus est. j^o
- 415 Willelmus filius Ricardi de Sydeweye de Comitatu
Stafford. Cissor finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas
quietus j^o
- 416 Rogerus Webb de Bromlowe primo finiuit dim'
marc' ad ij. gildas pacauit et sic quietus j^o
- 417 (*debet*) Willelmus de Burmyncham Coruier finiuit
primo dim' marc' ad iij. gildas. Iterum pacauit
xxvij.d.
- 418 (*debet*) Ricardus de Actone Scherere primo finiuit
dim' marc' ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic
quietus j^o
- 419 Willelmus de Burleton' pistor primo finiuit x.s. ad
ij. gildas. pacauit totum et sic quietus j^o
- 420 Johannes de Linley. mercator primo finiuit C.s.
ad ij. gildas. pacauit totum et sic quietus j^o
- 421 Robertus de Strangeshull de Comitatu Stafford
primo finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas.
- 422 Robertus de Uptone appotecarius primo finiuit ad
ij. gildas j. marc' pacauit et sic quietus j^o
- 423 Willelmus filius Roberti de Pulrebeche pictor
primo finiuit ad ij. gildas j. marc' pacauit et
pacauit marc' j^o
- 424 Johannes de Lentwarthyn primo finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas mortuus est et non venit.
- 425 *q' est.* Nicholas le Blount de Swindon de comitatu
Stafford. Cissor, primo finiuit x.s. ad duas gildas
pacauit totum et sic quietus est j^o
- 426 Willelmus Husel Cissor primo finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas (*erased*) mortuus j^o
- 427 Willelmus filius Henrici le turner subter Lye
vnder brokhurst primo finiuit dim' marc' ad
duas gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus j^o
- 428 Thomas Vrbel primo finiuit dim' marc' ad ij gildas j^o

- 429 Willelmus de Vpton filius Johannis Le fferur
primo finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas Henricus
filius eius pacauit finem et non irrotulatus quia
infra (*etatem*) j^o
- 430 Johannes filius Henrici de Polileg pistor primo
finiuit dim' marc' pacauit totum et sic quietus j^o
- 431 Willelmus Austin de Ellesmere j^o finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas (*erased*) *mortuus* j^o
- 432 Johannes filius Ricardi Bras de Coten super
Tyrne j^o finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas pacauit
totum et sic quietus j^o
- 433 *mem'* Elias de Hadley j^o finiuit j. marc' ad ij. gildas
de sub hâc forisfactura quot deferet literas
litera domini sui patris quod Liber est. usque
festum natiuitatis Domini. Anno proximo
sequente et alioquin amittet libertatem
patris et super hoc venit et tulit literam
domini sui et patris finem et sic quietus j^o
- 434 Johannes filius Martini Vicarius beati Petri
Abbathe j^o j. marc' ad ij. gildas pacauit totum
et sic quietus j^o
- 435 Robertus filius Roberti le Porter de trilleks
seruiens Petri gerard dim' marc' ad ij. gildas
. . . . quietus est j^o
- 436 Adam (*erased*) de Oken de Comitatu Stafford
marchal finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas quietus est j^o
- 437 Robertus de Prestone mercer sub Brokhurst finiuit
dim' marc' ad ij. gildas pac' tot' et sic quietus j^o
- 438 Willelmus de Kel mercer finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas
pacauit totum et sic quietus j^o
- 439 Adam de ffilgraue de Stretford finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas j^o
- 440 Willelmus de Solleye j^o finiuit dim' marc' ad ij.
gildas j^o
- 441 Nicholas del Parkes j^o finiuit iiij. marcas ad ij.
gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus j^o
- 442 Ricardus de Franketon j^o finiuit dim' marc' ad ij
gildas (*all erased*) non venit . . . it' j^o
- 443 Thomas le Brouster de Lye Bottwode j^o finiuit xl.s.
ad ij. gildas. pacauit totum et sic quietus j^o

- 444 Johannes filius Philippi de Penytton j^o finiuit xx.s.
 ad ij. gildas j^o
 445 Willelmus filius Willelmi Russel de Eyton j^o finiuit
 j. marc' ad ij. gildas (*all erased*) non venit j^o
 446 Thomas de Boxstude, potter de Colham finiuit j.
 marc' ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus j^o
 447 Robertus de Weston finiuit iiij^{or} marcas ad ij. gildas
 pacauit totum et sic quietus j^o
 448 Willelmus de Wonbourne seruieus Willelmi de
 Weston j^o dim' marc' ad ij. gildas et pac' tot' j^o
 449 Henricus Colet de Astley j finiuit x.s. ad duas
 gildas. pacauit totum et sic quietus j^o
 450 Willelmus et Hugo filii Ricardi de Biriton finiut
 xx.s. ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus j^o
 451 Reginaldus filius Willelmi de Caluerhale Tinctor
 finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus j^o
 452 Walterus Boterel de Biriton j^o finiuit x.s. ad duas
 gildas pro termino vite pac' tot' et quietus j^o
 453 Johannes filius (*erased*) Johannis de Biritone j^o
 finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas *mortuus est* j^o
 454 Ricardus le Barbur, j^o finiuit j. marcam ad ij. gildas j^o
 455 Johannes filius Johannis de Merydone j^o finiuit j
 marcam ad ij. gildas pac' (*erased*) tot' et sic qui' j^o
 456 Ricardus Stirks de Pichford j^o finiuit xx(s.) ad ij.
 gildas j^o
 457 Rogerus de Gesnokes, j^o finiuit dim' marc' ad ij.
 gildas pro termino vite pac' tot' et sic quietus j^o
 458 Magister Walterus de Ibernica cocus de Upton
 subter Hawemon. j^o fin' j. marc' ad ij. gild' pac'
 tot' j^o
 459 Thomas Conyng et Simon filii Roberti de la Cliue
 sutor j^o fin' xx.s. ad ij. gild' pac' tot' et sic quieti j^o
 460 Philippus de moeleward de meneton'. j^o finiuit j.
 marc' ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus j^o
 461 Raymond Duraunt de Couyntre j^o finiuit x.s. ad ij.
 gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus j^o
 462 Rogerus Horye de Wolstanstone j^o finiuit j. marc'
 ad ij. gildas j^o
 463 Willelmus de Wrocwarthyn pistor finiuit xvj.s. ad
 ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus j^o

- 464 Rondulph de Bykedon. j^o finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas
pro termino vite. pac' tot' et sic quietus j^o
- 465 Willelmus filius Henrici de Poliley. j^o finiuit x.s. ad
ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus j^o
- 466 Radulph de Walcott j^o finiuit dim' marc' ad ij.
gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus j^o
- 467 Johannes Bakun mercenarius j^o finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus j^o
- 468 Thomas de *Fra*' seruiens Willelmi de Wildehop' j^o
x.s. ad ij. gildas pac' tot' j^o
- 469 Ricardus Bungy del Arlascote j^o finiuit j. marc' ad
ij. gildas. *mortuus est (name erased)* j^o
- 470 Robertus Le Stoer, mercer j^o finiuit dim' marc' ad
ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus j^o
- 471 Johannes Le Latener de Couyntrie j^o finiuit dim'
marc' ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus j^o
- 472 Thomas Bungy de la Cliue tannator finiuit x.s. ad
ij. gildas pacauit quietus j^o
- 473 Nicholas Le sadeler de Norhampton'. j^o finiuit dim'
marc' ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic qu' j^o
- 474 Water fesaunt de Pope piscator dictus Wayne-
payn finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gild' pac' tot' et
s'. qu'. j^o
- 475 Johannes filius Hugonis Burnel de Wroccestre
moyner j^o fin' dim' marc' ad ij. gild' pac' tot'
et sic. qui' j^o
- 476 Willelmus de Prestone iuxta Moneford j^o finiuit
dim' marc' ad ij. gildas pac' tot' et sic quietus j^o
- 477 Johannes filius Petri Le barker carnifex quondam
seruiens Ricardi Beg' j^o finiuit dim' mar' ad ij.
gildas. pacauit totum quietus j^o
- 478 Rogerus Manderas Scherer j^o finiuit xx.s. ad ij.
gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus j^o
- 479 Willelmus filius Willelmi Attewode de Upton' j^o
finiuit xx s. ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic
quietus j^o
- 480 Adam filius Johannis de Norton iuxta Wroccestre
finiuit dim' mar' ad ij. gildas j^o
- 481 Rogerus de Webbeley clericus j^o finiuit dim' mar'
ad ij. gildas soluit totum et est quietus j^o

- 482 Rogerus Burgulnager de comitatu Stafford' j^o finiuit
 dim' mar' ad ij. gildas (all erased) *mortuus est* j^o
- 483 Ricardus frater Roberti de Weston j^o finiuit ij.
 marcas ad ij. gildas pacauit et sic quietus j^o
- 484 Johannes de Chesterschire manens in Wenloke
 clericus. j^o finiuit j. marcam ad ij. gildas. pac' t'
 et sic quietus j^o
- 485 Willelmus de Lemenestre cordewaner j^o finiuit
 dim' mar' ad ij. gildas j^o
- 486 Hamond de Colnham sutor. j^o finiuit dim' mar' ad
 ij. gildas. pac' et sic quietus j^o
- 487 Willelmus Le Webbe j^o finiuit xx.s. ad ij. gildas
 pacauit totum et sic quietus j^o
- 488 Reginaldus. *in the* Wychynes de Lilleshull j^o finiuit
 dim' mar' ad ij. gildas pac' t. et sic quietus j^o
- 489 Thomas de Dreyton gener Nicholai Bonel j^o finiuit
 dim' mar' ad ij. gildas. pac: t. et sic quietus j^o
- 490 Rogerus de Lyes de Comitatu Stafford. j^o finiuit
 dimidiam marcam ad ij. gildas.
- 491 Thomas filius Willelmi Ryrid de Alkynton' j^o finiuit
 x.s. ad ij. gildas ad terminum vite p' t' et s. q^s j^o
- 492 Adam Matheussone de Munke foriate' j^o finiuit
 dim' mar' ad ij. gildas. pac' t. et sic quietus j^o
- 493 Willelmus de Derlaston Cissor j^o finiuit dim' mar'
 ad ij. gildas j^o
- 494 Willelmus de Grenley sutor. j^o finiuit dim' mar'
 ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus
- 495 Jacobus de Ercalewe de Neuport mercer j^o finiuit
 dim' mar' ad ij. gildas. pac' t' et sic quietus. j^o
- 496 Thomas filius Willelmi filii Roberti de le Cliue j^o
 finiuit j. mar' ad ij. gildas. pac' t' et sic quietus. j^o
- 497 Johannes de Linley tannator j^o finiuit dim' mar' ad
 ij. gildas. pac' t' et sic quietus j^o
- 498 Robertus de Hutokessader tannator j^o finiuit dim'
 mar' ad ij. gildas j^o
- 499 Gilbertus Le Disserus de foriate j^o finiuit dim'
 mar' ad ij. gildas j^o
- 500 Willelmus Knotte (*erased*) seruiens Thome de
 Bykedon j^o finiuit dim' mar' ad iij. gildas
mortuus j^o

- 501 Henricus de Sparchford de Lodelawe clericus j^o
finiuit j. mar' ad ij. g' pac' t' et sic quietus j^o
- 502 Nicholas de Berwyke (*manueysin*) iuxta Atingham
j^o finiuit ij. marcas ad ij. gildas
- 503 Rogerus filius Rogeri de la Were. j^o finiuit xx.s. ad
ij. gildas pac' t' et quietus est. j^o
- 504 Johannes de Londerchorp. dictus procurator de
Smethecote j^o finiuit xx.s. ad ij. gildas j^o
- 505 Allexander de Denecastre. mercer j^o finiuit xx.s.
ad ij. gildas. et venit J. filius eius. et pacauit
finem. Quietus j^o
- 506 Allexander le marchal del Wych'. j^o finiuit dim'
mac' ad ij. gildas. j^o
- 507 Johannes de Kyderminister. j^o finiuit j. marcam ad
ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus. j^o
- 508 Henricus Kaym. j^o finiuit dim' mar' ad ij. gildas
pacauit totum et est quietus j^o
- 509 Willelmus filius Willelmi de Goldene clericus j^o
finiuit dim' mar' ad ij. gildas. pac' t. et sic quietus j^o
- 510 Hugo de Hennecote tannator j^o finiuit j. mar.' ad
ij. gildas. pacauit totum et sic quietus j^o
- 511 Reginaldus filius Reginaldi de Rossale j^o finiuit
xx.s. ad ij. gildas. pacauit totum et sic quietus j^o
- 512 Johannes de Blakwelle de comitatu Hereford j^o
finiuit dim' mar' ad ij. gildas j^o
- 513 Ricardus de Presthop j^o finiuit j. marcam ad ij.
gildas. pacauit totum et sic quietus est j^o
- 514 Rondulph Hord j^o finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas
pac' totum pro se et herede suo
- 515 Robertus Waring de Shelton j^o finiuit xvj.s. ad ij.
gildas pac' pro se et herede et sic quietus
- 516 Willelmus le Chalener filius Rogeri de le mere j^o
finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas.
- 517 Willelmus filius Henrici *Voil* j^o finiuit x.s. (*erased*)
ad ij. gildas *mortuus est.*
- 518 Johannes filius Rogeri Attacros de Crisseche carni-
fex j^o fin' dim' marc' ad ij. gildas pac' t. et quietus.
- 519 Willelmus Whytuelke (or Whytuebbe) carnifex j^o
finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas. pac' t. et sic
quietus.

- 520 Henricus filius Galfridi le Sadeler j^o finiuit x.s. ad
ij gildas
- 521 Adam de Yorton cissor j^o finiuit dim' marc' ad ij
gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus.
- 522 Willelmus filius Johannis de Linley j^o finiuit dim'
marc' ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus.
- 523 Rogerus Chasegrey Glouer j. finiuit dim' marc' ad
ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus.
- 524 Thomas Coluox seruiens Thome Vaghan j^o finiuit
dim' marc' ad ij. gildas.
- 525 Nicholas ffouks medicus lond' j^o finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas (*all erased*) mortuus.
- 526 Adam de Derlastone receptus est gratis ad instan-
siam domini Regis ad terminum vite sue
- 527 Adam de Walssehe molendinarius j^o finiuit x.s. ad
ij. gildas.
- 528 Richard Rychardessone dame AnneySsone de
Wenlok' j^o finiuit xx.s. ad ij. g. pac' t. et sic quietus.
- 529 Ricardus de Beurtone de comitatu Cestrie j^o finiuit
x.s. ad ij. gildas pac' t' et sic quietus.
- 530 Thomas de Stafford seruiens Thome Vaghan j^o
finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas pac' t. et sic
quietus.
- 531 Rogerus filius Ricardi Le Tippere de Cherynton j^o
finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas pac' t' et sic
quietus
- 532 Willelmus filius Willelmi de Munkeforyate j^o finiuit
j. marc' ad ij. gildas.
- 533 Rogerus Crumpe de Crisseche finiuit dim marc' ad
ij. gildas.
- 534 Thomas filius Ricardi de Cherynton finiuit viij.s.
ad ij. gildas pac' t' et sic quietus.
- 535 Johannes de Sutton pistor j^o finiuit viij.s. ad duas
gildas pac' t' et sic quietus
- 536 Willelmus Blessedbody piscator j^o finiuit j. marc'
ad duas gildas pac' totum.
- 537 Ricardus Wysdom moyner primo finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas pac' totum et sic quietus.
- 538 Thomas de Burghton' j^o finiuit dim' marc' ad ij.
gildas pac' totum et sic quietus.

- 539 Willelmus filius Ricardi Le meleward de Brugge
parmentarius finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas.
- 540 Willelmus filius Willelmi Leg' de Wemme j^o finiuit
dim' marc' ad ij. gildas pac' totum et sic quietus.
- 541 Thomas Le Dauber sutor finiuit dim' marc' ad ij.
gildas.
- 542 Ricardus Hamund de Colnham finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas pac' totum et sic quietus.
- 543 Henricus filius Willelmi Le Hayward de Halhton
finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas pac' t' et sic
quietus j^o
- 544 Ricardus de Hoghtone gener Walteri de Burghton
finiuit dim' marc' pro tempore vite sue pacauit j^o
- 545 Ricardus de Wodecote seruiens Johannis Gamel
finiuit dim' marc' pacauit totum et sic quietus. j^o
- 546 Ricardus de Burletone tonsor j^o finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus. j^o
- 547 Johannes P h Le Dauber de Stretford super
Auone finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas p' t. et s.
quietus. j^o
- 548 Ricardus Geges de Egebaldenham j^o finiuit xx.s.
ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus j^o
- 549 Willelmus de Brome mercer j^o finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas j^o
- 550 Willelmus Burnel de Wroccestr'. j^o finiuit j.
marcam ad ij gildas (*all erased*) j^o
- 551 Robertus filius Hugonis de la Halle de Adbaston
finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas. p' t' et s' quietus j^o
- 552 Adam filius Thome Le Bole de munkesforyate j^o
finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas j^o
- 553 Adam filius Johannis le seriant de Rugge j^o finiuit
dim' marc' ad ij. gildas. pacauit totum et quietus.
- 554 Stephanus filius Thome Buney de la Cliue hopere
j^o finiuit viij.s. ad ij. gildas. pac' t' et sic quietus.
- 555 Johannes de Stretford. tanwerus j^o finiuit viij.s. ad
ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus.
- 556 Johannes filius Petri Madokkessone de Osewalstre
finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas pac' t' et sic quietus.
- 557 Rogerus cocus de Aldrescotes finiuit ij. marcas ad
ij. gildas. pac' t' et sic quietus.

- 558 [*Mortuus*] Johannes de Lyngen j^o finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas (*erased*) *mortuus est*.
- 559 Ricardus Prodom de collam finiuit j. marc'
ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus
est.
- 560 Walterus filius Gilberti de Bettone finiuit xx.s. ad
ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus.
- 561 Willelmus filius Johannis de Merydon finiuit x.s.
ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus.
- 562 Willelmus de Lyneye finiuit dim' marc' ad ij.
gildas (*erased*) *mortuus est*.
- 463 Nicholas de Kyderminister. finiuit viij.s. ad ij.
gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus.
- 564 Henricus de Bromley de comitatu Stafford finiuit
xx.s. ad ij. gildas. Quietus.
- 565 Radulph de Astley finiuit j. marcam ad ij. gildas
et venit Johannes filius eius et pacauit finem
patris et sic quietus.
- 566 Ricardus cocus de Ercalewe finiuit xx.s. pacauit
totum et sic quietus
- 567 Ricardus Marculfs de Ouerton finiuit xx.s. ad ij.
gildas pro termino vite
- 568 Robertus de Hufston' filius Hugonis Leuwe finiuit
x.s. ad ij. gildas pac' t' et sic quietus.
- 569 Thomas filius Willelmi clerici de Preston iuxta le
Wer' finiuit viij.s. ad ij. gildas.
- 570 Thomas filius Johannis Huse de Balderton primo
finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas.
- 571 Radulph del Brokes de Hagwemon pacauit x.s. ad
terminum vite sue pac' t' et sic quietus.
- 572 *Ad instan-* } Willelmus Corbet Trumpeter receptus
ciam Domini } est infra libertatem ad terminum vite
Regis } sue ad instanciam magnatis
- 573 Gilbertus de Campedene finiuit dim' marc' ad
terminum vite sue ad ij. gildas pacauit totum
ita quod heredes sui libertatem non gaudebunt
pacauit totum et sic quietus
- 574 Rogerus le Someter de Longeley finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas pac'. pro termino vite sue ita quod
heredes Libertatem non gaudebunt,

- 575 Ricardus filius Walteri de Strangebetton j^o finiuit
xx.s. ad ij. gildas pac' t' et sic quietus.
- 576 Willelmus de Stanley tanerner finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus.
- 577 Rogerus filius Gilberti de Betton j^o finiuit x.s. ad
ij. gildas. ad habendam libertatem pro termino
vite sue pacauit et quietus.
- 578 Rogerus Trothard de la Pole j^o finiuit xx.s. ad ij. gildas
- 579 Ricardus filius Henrici de Twyford finiuit dim'
marc' ad ij. gildas Thomas filius venit et pacauit
finem et sic quietus.
- 580 Reginaldus Partrych de Poliley finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas Rogerus filius eius pacauit finem et
Quietus.
- 581 Johannes et Thomas filii Thome de Biritone
venerunt et pacauerunt finem Henrici de
Markley aui eorum et de gratia speciali ad
libertatem Gilde recepti sunt. xl.d.

(In dorso).

- 582 Johannes Maddokessone de Osewaldestre finiuit. j.
marc' ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus. j^o
- 583 Johannes de Hattone cappellanus finiuit dim'
marc' ad totam vitam suam. j^o
- 584 Johannes filius Walteri de Wythyntone finiuit
dim' marc' ap ij. gildas
- 585 Willelmus de Colleshull clericus finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas. pacauit totum. et sic quietus.
- 586 Reginaldus Picage de Hereford finiuit xx.s. ad ij.
gildas
- 587 Rogerus de Derlastone tonsor. finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic Quietus.
- 588 Hugo Le Chalener de Lodelowe finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij gildas, pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 589 Willelmus Le Colt de Burleton finiuit j. marc'
pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 590 Johannes de Wenlok' pistor finiuit dim' marc' ad
ij. gildas. (*erased*)
- 591 Johannes de Bettone manens in Poliley finiuit x.s.
ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus.

- 592 Robertus Lenge de Ellesmere finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas.
- 593 Thomas filius Gilberti de Bettone finiuit j. marc'
ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 594 Willelmus de Hodenet filius Ade le hayward
finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic
quietus.
- 595 Rogerus et Thomas filii Willelmi Bliskyn de
Prestone iuxta Monefordesbrugge finiuit primo.
j. marc' ad ij. gildas. pacauit totum et sic quieti
- 596 Rogerus filius Willelmi Terny de Rossale gener J.
Le Kent cappellanus fin' j. marc' ad ij. gild' j.
- 597 Henricus filius Walteri piscatoris finiuit j. marc' ad ij.
gildas pacauit totum et sic Quietus.
- 598 Willelmus Waker de Astley cocus finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas.
- 596 Rogerus Le Oter de Colnham finiuit dim' marc' ad ij.
gildas. pacauit et sic quietus.
- 600 *nichil.* Johannes de Couyntre tannator finiuit dim'
marc' ad ij. gildas.
- 601 Johannes Le Botemon Carectarius finiuit dim' marc'
ad ij. gildas pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 602 Willelmus de Patyntone mercer j^o finiuit dim' marc' ad
ij. gildas pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 603 *nichil.* Ricardus filius Hugonis Dodesone de Ellesmere
finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas (*crassed*)
- 604 Ricardus filius Rogeri de Burleton molendinarius fin'
dim' marc' ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 605 Radulph de Welinton faber finiuit dim' marc' ad ij.
gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 606 Ricardus filius Henrici de le Were finiuit dim' marc' ad
ij. gildas.
- 607 Johannes de Stafford Scriptor finiuit dim' marc' ad ij.
gildas.
- 608 Thomas de Charyness rector de Mudle finiuit j. marc'
ad ij. gildas. pac' et sic quietus.
- 609 Johannes de Wemme piscator finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas
pac' tot' et sic quietus est.
- 610 Thomas Passelowe Le Salter del Whytechirche finiuit
dim' marc' ad ij. gildas.

- 611 Nicholas de Sardone tannator finiuit dim' marc' ad ij.
gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 612 Willelmus Pope vicarius Sancti Alhmundi finiuit et
Johannes de Alvestiæs et fin' x.s. ad ij. gildas.
- 613 Ricardus de Wodehall finiuit dim' marc' pacauit
totum et sic quietus (*words illegible*)
- 614 Henricus Colle del Cauks tannator fin' viij.s. ad ij.
gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 615 Thomas filius Johannis Was de Castro Episcopi finiuit
dim' marc' ad ij. gildas.
- 616 Johannes frater eiusdem Thome finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas.
pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 617 *nichil* Ricardus Le apportarius del Neuport finiuit dim'
marc' ad ij. gildas. (*erased*)
- 618 Johannes de Halhton carpentarius fin' j. marc' ad ij.
gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 619 Thomas Le Barker de Wemme finiuit ad ij. gildas j.
marcam.
- 620 Johannes filius Rogeri le messenger de fforiate finiuit
viij.s. ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 621 Rogerus de Lemenstre tanner finiuit viij.s. ad ij. gildas
pacauit totum et sic quietus
- 622 Rogerus seruiens Willelmi de Westone finiuit j. marc'
ad ij. gildas. Joh' filius eius pac' finem patris sui et
quietus.
- 623 Robertus le Barber de Kanbury finiuit dim' marc' ad
ij. gildas
- 624 Willelmus filius Hen. de mandechepinges de Nomp-
wych primo finiuit ad ij. gildas pacauit dim' marc'
quietus
- 625 Willelmus de Esthope seruiens Walteri le Scryueyn'
finiuit dim marc' ad ij. gildas.
- 626 Robertus Le Tauerner finiuit xx.s. ad ij. gildas venit et
pacauit xv.s. debet v.s.
- 627 Ricardus Dun filius Walteri Dun molendinarius finiuit
ij. marc' ad ij. gildas pac' tot' et sic quietus
- 628 Hugo de Lycheffeld tannator finiuit ij. marc' ad ij.
gildas. pacauit totum et sic quietus
- 629 Johannes filius Hugonis le moleward de Poliley finiuit
ad ij. gildas ij. marc' pac' tot' et sic quietus

- 630 Henricus de Rouster tannator finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas. pacauit totum et sic quietus.
 631 Johannes Le ffremon de Chiltone finiuit j. marc' ad ij. gildas
 632 Ricardus de Stretton filius Ricardi Russel finiuit dim marc' ad ij. gildas.
 633 Willelmus de Pulrebeche *tailleur* seruiens Willelmi *Godoy* fin' dim' marc' ad ij. gildas pac' tot' et sic quietus.
 634 Simundus de Lycheffelde tanner finiuit dim marc' ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus.
 635 Robertus de Whytemore receptus est ex gratia special et quietus.
 636 Willelmus filius Rogeri de Hawemon finiuit dim' marc ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus
 637 Thomas de Peppelowe finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas.
 638 Rogerus de Whytemor tannator finiuit viij.s. ad ij. gildas pac' tot' et sic quietus.
 639 Ricardus de Broktone Carpentarius finiuit dim' marc ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus.
 640 Alanus Da sutor finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas
 641 Hugo filius Nicholai de Eyton seruiens Hugonis le Dunfowe finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas.
 642 Thomas Le piper del Whytechirche finiuit dim' marc ad ij. gildas.
 643 Willelmus de Lye subter Brokhurst finiuit dim' marc ad ij. gildas et receptus ad terminum vite venit et pacauit totum et sic quietus.
 644 Radulph de Ellesmere Armiger finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas (*crased*) *mortuus*.
 645 Johannes de Teukesburi finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus.
 646 Ricardus le Blake mercer de Ellesmere finiuit j. marc' ad ij. gildas pac' tot' pro termino vite sue.
 647 Thomas de le monede finiuit j. marc' ad ij. gildas.
 648 Thomas Le Chapmon de Pulesdon. finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas pac' tot' et sic quietus.
 649 *mortuus* Robertus Le Colt del Neuport finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas.
 650 Walterus de Wenlok' gener Nicholai Jue finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus.

- 651 Thomas de Kenewyks Cissor finiuit j. marc' ad ij gildas
- 652 Walterus filius Johannis Geffrey finiuit iiij.lb. ad ij. gildas pro se et liberis suis. pac' et sic quietus.
- 653 Ricardus de Hakestan et Jacobus frater eius finiuit xx.s. ad ij. gildas
- 654 Rogerus arthur finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas. Ricardus filius eius venit et pacauit finem patris sui et sic quietus ad terminum vite.
- 655 Thomas de Wixhull finiuit ij. marcas ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus est.
- 656 Willelmus de Hopton de Burleton finiuit viij.s. ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus.
- 657 Johannes Cronks de Brugge Junior finiuit iiij.lb. ad ij. gildas pacauit et sic quietus.
- 658 Nicholaus de Staunton finiuit j. marcam ad ij. gildas.
- 659 Johannes Pate de fforyate finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic' quietus.
- 660 Rogerus de Smethecotes de Egebaldenham finiuit j. marc' ad ij. gildas. pro termino vite patris ipsius
- 661 Willelmus filius Ade de Salop' del neuport finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas.
- 662 Hugo filius Johannis de Brome de Poliley finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas. pacauit totum et sic quietus.
- 663 Robertus le Leuere del Neuport x.s. ad ij. gildas.
- 664 *mortuus* Johannes de Wonbourne Vicarius de Ellesmere finiuit xx.s. ad ij. gildas. (*partly erased*)
- 665 *mortuus* Thomas Geffrey finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas.
- 666 Willelmus filius Johannis de Biritton finiuit lx.s. ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 667 Ricardus de le Nomitwych carpentarius finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas.
- 668 Nicholas filius Ricardi de Salop' del Neuport finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas.
- 669 Alanus filius Alani de Rossale et Stephanus filius finiuit xxvj.s. viij.d. ad ij. gildas et pac. ij. marcas. pro medietate. pac' totum et sic quietus.
- 670 Ricardus de Meleford de la Pole j^o finiuit j. marc' ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus.

- 671 Ricardus de Dalyley Boulger finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas.
- 672 Adam Le Hopere de la Pole finiuit ij. marcas ad ij. gildas pac' tot' et quietus est pro termino vite.
- 673 Ricardus filius Ricardi de Franketon finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas.
- 674 Daud Benpesone de la pole finiuit dim' marc' ij. gildas.
- 675 Ricardus de Wemme de la pole finiuit xx.s. ad ij. gildas.
- 676 Rogerus Heryngs de Atyngham finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 677 Willelmus Burnel de Wroccestre finiuit j. marc' ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus.
- 678 Henricus Mol de Atyngham finiuit viij.s. ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus.
- 679 Henricus de Wesstley gener Johannis de Poliley finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus
- 680 Geffrey filius Stephani de Beystan finiuit viij.s. ad ij. gildas pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 681 Willelmus Le Cocus de Alberburi finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas.
- 682 Thomas de Hatton manens in Lutle Wythiford fin' x.s. ad ij. gildas pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 683 Rogerus de Aston juxta Ossewaldestre finiuit dimidiam marcam.
- 684 *mortuus* Ricardus de Hadenale clericus finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas. (*partly erased*)
- 685 *quietus* Adam Le Chapmon de Ellesmere finiuit xij.s. ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 686 Robertus de Crisseche finiuit l. marcam ad ij. gildas.
- 687 *q— est s . . .* Johannes filius Thome de le lee dominus
quia infra de Biriton finiuit dim' marc' ad ij.
etatem gildas quietus. pro termino vite sue et
uxoris sue eiusdem Johannis.
- 688 Johannes filius Reyneri de lee finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas pro se et liberis suis pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 689 Johannes filius Ricardi de la Sale finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus est.
- 690 Petrus de Grenhull. de Ellesmere finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas

- 691 Thomas filius Thome Prykeprout j de Wenlok' finiuit viij.s. ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 692 *quietus* Johannes Bardulf' de Ossewaldestre finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas pacauit totum
- 693 Alanus margeryesson the prestes de ffrankeuill finiuit dim' marc' j.d. ad iij. gildas
- 694 Dominus Rogerus Trumwine receptus est gratis et finis condonatur
- 695 *quietus est* Ricardus de le Beche finiuit viij.s. ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus.
- 696 *quietus est* Willelmus filius Ade de Chestre de Birton finiuit dim' ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus.
- 697 Ricardus Helbesone de Harlascote finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus
- 698 Gregorius de Uptone finit viij.s. ad ij. gildas
- 699 Johannes filius Walteri de Thornbury finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas.
- 700 Ricardus Croket finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas
- 701 Godefrydus de Harlascote finiuit viij.s. ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus.
- 702 Willelmus ffallythewulle *moyner* finiuit viij.s. ad ij. gildas.
- 703 Walterus de Preston gobald clericus finiuit ij. marc' ad ij. gildas pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 704 Robertus de Aldemare finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 705 Willelmus de Lanton *moyner* finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 706 *mortuus* Thomas Gamel *moyner (erased)* de Chyreburi finiuit vj.s. viij.d. ad ij. gildas
- 707 Willelmus Heued de Hawemon finiuit j. marc' ad ij. gildas pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 708 Rogerus filius Hugonis de Pontesburi j^o finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas. p' t' et s. quietus.
- 709 Willelmus filius Ricardi de Upton finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas
- 710 Willelmus Moryce de Poliley finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas. pac' tot' et sic quietus
- 711 Stephanus Le parchemener finiuit viij.s. ad ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus.

- 712 Johannes Le Aumblere filius Roberti de Northwode
finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas.
- 713 Ricardus filius Johannis de Lilleshull j. finiuit dim'
marc' ad ij. gildas pac' tot' et sic quietus.
- 714 *Philippus* le marchal del knokyn finiuit s. ad
ij. gildas pacauit totum et sic quietus.
- 715 Walterus de Aldemare finiuit j° x.s. ad ij. gildas pac'
t' et sic quietus sub hac peona quod ferit literam de
libertate alioquin amittet
- 716 Johannes Corbet de Prestone finiuit x.s. ad ij. gildas
- 717 *mortuus* Rogerus de Wythecote Cissor finiuit dim'
marc' ad ij. gildas.
- 718 Willelmus le Roper' finiuit dim' marc' ad ij. gildas
Rogerus filius eius Cissor pac' finem et quietus,
- 719 Robertus de ffrance de Ercalewe j° finiuit j. marc' ad
ij. gildas
- 720 Yarforth at ythel de Maysbrokes j° finiuit x.s. ad ij.
gildas
- 721 Thomas filius Rogeri ffrent j° finiuit dim' marc' ad iij.
gildas
- 722 Rogerus Cissor de Sonsawe finiuit dim' marc' ad ij.
gildas
- 723 Willius le Baxter de Hagwemon de comitatu Waruiks
finiuit dim' marc' ad ij' gildas.

(APPARENTLY A ROLL OF DELINQUENTS).

ROTULUS de Gilda mercatorum libertatis Ville Salop'
anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi duodecimo.
(A.D. 1318—1319).

- 724 Robertus de Strangeleshul nichil soluit et Johannes
filius Philippi de Penytton. non soluit.
- 725 Willelmus filius Willelmi Russel de Eyton non venit
nec soluit.
- 726 Rogerus de Gesenokes pro termino vite. mortuus est.
- 727 Rondulph de Bikedon et pro termino vite. mortuus est.
- 728 Adam filius Johannis de Norton iuxta Wrokcestre
nichil soluit.
- 729 Rogerus de Lye de comitatu Stafford'. nichil soluit.

- 730 Thomas filius Willelmi Reriht de Alkynton pro termino vite.
- 731 Willelmus de Derlaston nichil soluit.
- 732 Robertus de huttokesader tannator pacauit
- 733 Gilbertus le Disshere de fforieta. nichil.
- 734 *Johannes* filius Petri mauueysin iuxta Atyncham. nichil.
- 735 Johannes de Londerthorp dictus procurator de Smethecote. nichil.
- 736 Alexander le marchal de Wych'. nichil.
- 737 Johannes de blagewell de comitatu Herford'. nichil.
- 738 Rondulph Hord pacauit totum pro se et herede suo.
- 739 Willelmus le chalener de mere. nichil.
- 740 Henricus filius Galfridi le sadeler. nichil.
- 741 Thomas Colfox. nichil.
- 742 Adam le Walsh molendinarius. nichil.
- 743 Willelmus filius Willelmi de mongeforiete. nichil
- 744 Rogerus Cromp de Crisseghes. nichil.
- 745 Willelmus filius Ricardi molendinarius de Brugges. nichil
- 746 Thomas le Daubere sutor. nichil.
- 747 Ricardus de Hoghton. pro termino vite.
- 748 Willelmus de Brome. mercer. nichil
- 749 Adam filius Thome le Bole de mongeforiete. nichil
- 750 Ricardus markulf de Ouerton. nichil.
- 751 Thomas filius Willelmi de Preston iuxta le Were. nichil. et mortuus est.
- 752 Thomas filius Johannis Huse de Balderton. nichil.
- 753 Rondulph de le Broks de Haugmon. pro termino vite. (or Brede)
- 754 Gilbertus de Camipedene. pro termino vite.
- 755 Rogerus le Somter de Longleye. pro termino vite.
- 756 Rogerus filius Gilberti de Betton. pro termino vite.
- 757 Rogerus Trothard de Pola. nichil.
- 758 Ricardus filius Henrici de Twyford. Thomas filius eius. venit et pacauit finem.
- 759 Willelmus de la Sale. nichil.
- 760 Ricardus le chapmon de Polileye. nichil.
- 761 Willelmus Robyns de Rossale. nichil.
- 762 Johannes filius Ricardi de Wemme de la Pole. nichil.
- 762a Thomas de nouo castello sutor pro termino vite.

- 762*b* Johannes Weng . . . (*de*) Welnok'. nichil
 762*c* Ricardus le tailur de Ludelschrawardyn. nichil
 762*d* Rogerus Collynges de castro episcopi. nichil
 762*e* Thomas le paynter. nichil
 763 Thomas de Ayleston de Herford. nichil.
 764 Willelmus de Hugh Lye. nichil
 765 yeuan le Harper. nichil
 766 Robertus Lenge de Ellesmere. nichil.
 767 Hugo Bliskyn et Ricardus frater eius non sunt in
 Rotulo nec quieti.
 768 Rogerus filius Willelmi terny de Rossal. nichil
 769 Willelmus Waker. nichil.
 770 Johannes de Couyntre tannator. nichil.
 771 Ricardus filius Hugonis Dodesone de Ellesmere.
 nichil.
 772 Ricardus filius Henrici de le Were. nichil
 773 Johannes de Stafford. scriptor. nichil.
 774 Thomas filius Johannis Gras de Castro episcopi.
 nichil.
 775 Ricardus le porter de Neuport. nichil.
 776 Thomas le Barker de Wemme. nichil.
 777 Willelmus filius Hon de mandechepynges. nichil
 778 Willelmus de Esthope (*long erasure*) nichil.
 779 Johannes le Fremon de Chilton'. nichil
 780 Ricardus de Stretton filius Ricardi Russel. nichil.
 781 Thomas de Peppelowe. nichil
 782 Aleyn Da sutor, nichil
 783 Hugo filius Nicholai de Eyton. nichil
 784 Thomas le Baker de Whytechirch. nichil
 785 Willelmus de Lye subter Brokhurst pro termino vite
 786 Ricardus le blake mercer de Ellesmere. pro termino
 vite
 787 Thomas de le munede. nichil.
 788 Henricus de Kenewyks cissor. nichil
 789 Ricardus de Hakestan et Jacobus frater eius. nichil.
 790 Rogerus Archur finiuit Ricardus filius eius venit et
 pacauit (finem) patris sui et Ricardus mercer ad
 terminum vite.
 791 Walterus de Strencham piscator. nichil.
 792 Robertus Lentw(arthyn) [or Lemenstre] nichil.

(*In dorso but a continuation.*)

- 793 Nicholaus de Stanton. nichil.
 794 Rogerus de Smethecote de Egebaldenham pro termino vite.
 795 Willelmus filius Ade de Salop. de Neuport. nichil
 796 Robertus le Leure de Neuport. nichil.
 797 Ricardus de le *Nomewych* Carpentarius. nichil
 798 Nicholaus filius Ricardi de Salop' del Neuport. nichil.
 799 Adam le hoper de la pole. pro termino vite.
 800 Ricardus filius Ricardi de ffranketon. nichil.
 801 Ricardus de Wemme de la Pole. nichil.
 802 Willelmus le Coks de Alburbury. nichil.
 803 Rogerus de Haston iuxta Osewaldestre. nichil.
 804 Robertus de Crissegge. nichil.
 805 Johannes filius Thome de Lee pro termino vite.
 806 Petrus de Greneshul' de Ellesmere. nichil.
 807 Willelmus filius Ricardi de Upton' nichil.
 808 Johannes le Aumblere filius Roberti de Northwod. nichil.
 809 Johannes Corbet de Preston. nichil.
 810 Robertus de Fraunce de Erkalewe. nichil.
 811 Yerward ab Ithel de Maisbroke. nichil
 812 Thomas filius Rogeri ffriend. nichil.

Rotulus Gilde Salop' anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis
 Henrici xxxij^o (1303-4).

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TOWNSHIP OF SHELVOCK.

By R. LLOYD KENYON.

THE particulars already given about this township¹ require supplementing from the Court Rolls of the Manor of Ruyton and other materials which had not been examined when the previous article was written; in particular I can now fill up the gap in its history which was then left between 1325 and 1476, and can show how it came into the possession of the Thornes family. The name first occurs in its grant in 1175 by John le Strange I. to William fitz Walter, where it is spelt Shelfhoc. It is spelt Sselvak and Schelfac in the two deeds of about 1270, and is, no doubt, a Saxon name, probably signifying the oak (ac) on a shelf or hill. As it was a berewick of the Saxon Manor of Wikey, there must have been buildings and a farm here in Saxon times.

We have seen that in 1270 the Lord of Shelvock held a Manorial Court to which the township of Shotatton was subject, and there is evidence of this right being claimed and exercised by the Lord of Shelvock in later times. On the other hand, there is no indication that anyone at Wikey ever claimed manorial rights after the grant of "Shelvock and its appurtenances" to William fitz Walter in 1175. We conclude therefore that this grant conveyed to him the manorial rights of the whole Domesday Manor of Wikey, and that Shelvock had between the compilation of *Domesday* book and 1175 supplanted Wikey as the head of that manor; but from 1175 the fitz Walters held it not immediately from the fitz Alans but from the le Stranges, as a dependency of their Manor of Ruyton. We shall see hereafter that Felton was held in exactly the same way, and that as long as the le Stranges held Ruyton they recognised the separate though subordinate existence of the Manor of Felton. No doubt in the same way they recognised that of Shelvock Manor.

¹ Published in *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1894.

The le Stranges sold Ruyton, with its rights over Shelvock and Felton, to the Earl of Arundel about 1301; but in 1323 "John Lord of Shelvock" witnessed a deed dated at Atton (i.e., Shotatton), by which Richard de Caldecott conveyed to Roger his son a messuage and 6 acres of land in that township. This was probably an assertion of the right of the Lord of Shelvock to suzerainty over Shotatton, and to a right to confirm gifts of land there.

He also granted to Samuel Ford of "Soutacton" a house and land in the town and fields of "Sontracton" at 6d. per an. rent for all services.¹

But it was just at this time, in 1322, that the Earl of Arundel set up a claim to be the patron of Felton Church, evidently on the ground that the Manor of Felton had ceased to exist, and had been merged in that of Ruyton. No doubt he claimed, that the same was the case with Shelvock, and in the Ruyton Court Rolls there is no trace of the existence of a Manor of Shelvock, or that Shelvock or Shotatton were not on exactly the same footing as any of the other townships in Ruyton Manor. They were regularly represented like the others at every Court Leet.

In the first existing Roll, that of 1333, the representatives of Shelvock present the death of a tenant there, named William fitz William, intestate, and his goods valued at 2s. 4d. They would be taken possession of on behalf of the Lord of the Manor of Ruyton until somebody could prove a right to them.

In 28 Edw. III. (1354), William le Yonge was Steward of the Manor of Ruyton, and on 20 Nov. in the next year, Richard, Earl of Arundel, granted to him and Alice his wife "license to grant in our Court of Ruyton to Mestre Richard de Longenore Parson of Nesse & to Sir William de Wolverton parson of Felton all the lands which they hold in our Lordship of Ruton in the vills of Shelvak Atton & Erdeston to the intent that the said grantor may regrant them to the said William & Alice in tail."² This was a settlement on the

¹ "Deeds and Writings relating to Shelvock," in MS. book from Sir Thos. Phillipps's Library, now in Shrewsbury Free Library.

² Blakeway MSS., in Bodleian, Shropshire Parochial Notices; and 2nd Vol. of MS. extracts from deeds, from Sir T. Phillipps's sale, in Shrewsbury Free Library.

descendants of William and Alice Yonge of their lands in those three townships.

In 31 Edw. III., Geoffrey, son of John Loyt of Kynardeston, took relief of half the vill of Shelvock, and paid 2s. 8d. In the same year we find the townsmen of Shelvock asserting an immemorial right of pasturing their cattle on the Wigmarsh Common. In 6 Richard II., they presented Roger le Pott for rescuing a distress from Madoc ap Eynio, who was probably the bailiff and poundkeeper. But it was very seldom that they presented anything, and probably there were never more than a very few inhabitants of the township. Next year one Ath of Shelvock was fined 4d. for not coming to hear the verdict between him and John Hodenet in an action of trespass.

John le Yonge succeeded his father William, and was living at the execution of the Earl of Arundel in 1397, when he was returned as holding "Shelfake & Wyke by service of a quarter of a Knights fee of the Honour of the Earl of Arundel."¹ These were, therefore, still held together; but they seem to have been separated soon afterwards, for there is nothing to show that any later Lord of Shelvock was owner or had rights over Wikey. We shall see that Shotatton also was separated, and did not go to John but to Eleanor, probably his sister, on the death of William. A Thomas le Younge, who was Steward of Ruyton Manor in 1426, may have been a son of John and owner of Shelvock; but John's daughter and eventual heiress, Cecilia, married Robert Thornes, son of Roger de la Thornes who resided on his estate at Thornes, in the parish of Shenstone, in the County of Stafford.² This Robert Thornes was admitted on the Foreigners Roll of the Guild Merchant of Shrewsbury, 18 Edw. III., AD. 1344, was Bailiff of Shrewsbury 1363-4, and M.P. for Shrewsbury 1357, 1361, and 1365. He must therefore have been, at least, as old as his father-in-law, and have been a good deal over 70 in 1397, when the

¹ Herald's *Visitation*, Thornes family; Eyton xi., 8.

² Herald's *Visitation*, and Thornes's pedigree in the Morris MSS. in possession of E. C. Peele, Esqre. These concur in making Robert Thornes the elder the husband of John Yonge's daughter. The probabilities of age would make Robert Thornes the younger the more likely husband for her, and very unlikely to be her son.

latter was still owner of Shelfake and Wyke. Robert's son Robert is described as of Thornes and of Shrewsbury, and was bailiff of Shrewsbury 1388, 1398, 1402, 1409, and M.P. for Shrewsbury 1382. Either this Robert or his son Thomas probably succeeded John or Thomas Yonge as owner of Shelvock, in right of the marriage with Cecilia Yonge. Thomas, like his father, was of Thornes and of Shrewsbury, was bailiff 1432, 1436, 1440, and M.P. 1435. He had two sons,¹ of whom the eldest, Robert, seems to have succeeded to Shelvock and the other property in Ruyton, while the younger, Roger, succeeded to Thornes. Robert's son Robert succeeded his father, and married Ellen, widow of Roger Seresby; but in 1473, he released all his interest in his lands in Shelvock, Shotatton, Eardiston, and Shrewsbury, to his first cousin, Thomas Thornes, son of the last named Roger Thornes. Robert was still living in 1491, when he was charged with aiding and abetting wild Humphrey Kynaston in a murder at Stretton.²

Thomas Thornes was therefore from 1473 of Thornes, Shrewsbury, and Shelvock. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Roger Corbet of Moreton Corbet. He built a mansion at Thornes, but let it to Richard de le Rudding or Reddings. He was Bailiff of Shrewsbury 1476, 1481, 1485, 1489. By a deed of 7 Feb., 1 Richard III. (1484), he let all his lands in Erdeston to John Brown of Culmington for 101 years, at 16s. rent for all rents except chief rents, but subject to an obligation to appear twice a year at the Court at Shelvock. He was to have timber for building and repairs from the Lordship of Shelvock.³ This is the first intimation since the deed of 1270 of any Court being held at Shelvock, and it would look as if the Court had been disused since the Earls of Arundel had been immediate Lords of Ruyton, and the Thornes family wanted to revive it. On 1 March, 1486-7, Thomas and Mary Thornes were admitted of the Guild of

¹ Morris's MSS.—The following particulars as to the Thornes family are almost entirely from this source.

² *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1899, p. 21.

³ Sir T. Phillipps's MS. in Shrewsbury Free Library, "Deeds and writings relating to Shelvock."

St. Winifred, Salop, which was attached to Shrewsbury Abbey¹ but possessed a Master and property of its own.

Roger Thornes (the "wise Thornes"), son of Thomas, was of Thornes, of Thornes' Place in Raven Street, Shrewsbury, and of Shelvock. In 1507 he sold Thornes to Robert Joliffe. He was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1510. He married Anne,² daughter of Sir Roger Kynaston. A lease of land in Shotatton granted by him in 1526 reserves suit of Court to the Manor of Shelvock.

John Thornes, son of Roger, was, no doubt, the owner of the property in 1545, for his son Geoffrey, who succeeded him, is described in that year as of Weston in Middle and of Startlewood. The Inquisition on the death of Geoffrey describes John Thornes as having died seised of the "Manor of Shelvock and Shotatton."³

Geoffrey dying in 1552 was succeeded by his son Nicholas. In a suit instituted in 1636 by Lord Craven against the then owner of Shelvock for refusing to do suit at the Ruyton Court Baron, one of the witnesses called was Ann, daughter of Nicholas Thornes, then aged 80, who said that she remembered two Manor Courts being held at Shelvock in her father's time on the green there, under a great ash tree, that one John Vaughan of Wilcot was Steward, that her father, and afterwards her brother, was reputed Lord of the Manor, and that Shotatton was a member of the manor, and that certain freeholders of Shotatton appeared at the Courts which she remembered. Also that her father had all waifs and strays from Shelvock and Shotatton. Several other persons gave similar evidence.

An extract was also produced from the Rolls of a Court held for the Manor of Shelvock in 1561-2, signed by John Griffin as steward, to the effect that one Thomas Griffith of Wikey, a freeholder, was fined for non-appearance, that Richard Brown, Thomas Dyos, Richard Payne, Nicholas Heyward, Thomas Griffith, Edward Dyos, — Hanmer,

¹ Owen and Blakeway ii., 532.

² So called in Morris's MS., which omits John Thornes, and makes Geoffrey the son instead of grandson of Roger. The *Heralds' Visitation* of 1623 gives the lady's name as Jane, and inserts John in the pedigree. That of 1663 differs a little.—*Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1899.

³ Sir Thos. Phillipps's MS., quoted above. All particulars about the suit of 1636 are from this source,

William Bolt, and — Rogers, all inhabitants of Acton, were fined for not making their fence about the winter corn field at Atton, and Thomas Payne and Richard Browne for not fencing another field. This, however, is the only Court Roll or extract from a Court Roll of the supposed Manor of Shelvock which was ever produced. All Nicholas's leases seem to have contained a clause reserving suit at the Court of Shelvock; and this is the case even in a lease granted by him of some land in Great Ness. As this could not possibly belong to any Manor of Shelvock, the reservation casts discredit on those in the Shotatton leases, and suggests that all alike were of artificial and modern origin. The Inquisition on the death of Nicholas Thornes states that he held the Manor of "Shelvock and Shotatton and Edeton" of George Yonge, Esq., as of the Manor of Ruyton, by fealty only for all services claims and demands.

Richard Thornes succeeded his father Nicholas in 1592, and according to the witnesses in the suit he also had the waifs and strays, and received quit rents from some of the Shotatton freeholders, but there was no evidence that he ever held a Court. He must have been a minor when his father died, for he did not get livery of his lands till 1597 and 1598. In or soon after 1600 he bought or obtained mortgages of Ruyton Manor and Sir George Yonge's estates, but reconveyed them to Sir George's mother in 1607, having never taken possession, for the Courts during this time were held in Sir George's name.

The township of Shelvock appeared and elected a Constable in Sir George's Court at Ruyton on 27 May, 1606; and on 27 Oct., Richard Thornes, Esquire (armiger), was himself presented by the representatives of Atton, for unlawfully keeping to his separate use a certain waste of the Lord of the Manor, called the Poole Marsh, "which waste William Payne says upon his oath he has known to be a Lord's waste before it was incroached and inclosed; and he says it lies within the aforesaid manor and as he believes within the township of Shelvock." The meadow next to the "Pikes," No. 77 on the Tithe Map, retained the name of Poole Marsh in the early part of the 19th century. It is in the township of Eardeston, but adjoins that of Shelvock.

At the great Court of 17 April, 1607, the township of Shelvock put in no appearance; it was, therefore, three times solemnly called, and was then fined 20d. for its default and contempt of Court.

Francis Thornes seems to have been only four years old at his father's death in 1610. The above mentioned suit by Lord Craven was brought against him in Hilary term, 12 Car. 1., 1636. In his answer, he admitted being subject to the Ruyton Court Leet, and that Shotatton was one of the eleven towns, and that as a member of the Manor of Shelvock, it was held of Ruyton, but he claimed that he and his ancestors had time out of mind held the Manor of Shelvock in free socage by fealty only for all service, that Shotatton had always been a member of it, and that he was entitled to chief rents, and to waifs and strays, and to the soil of the waste grounds in Shotatton, and that "Anley Heath is part of the Manor of Shelvock." A Commission was issued out of the Court of Wards and Liveries to examine witnesses, and among those examined were John Myers, aged 100, and Robert Conroy, aged 102, who spoke to chief rents being paid, and waifs and strays brought from Shotatton to Shelvock; and one of them "had been told that defendant's ancestors had held Courts there." Several of the Court Rolls are endorsed as having been presented to this Commission, and perhaps it is to this that they owe their preservation. There are frequently marks on the margin drawing attention to entries about Shelvock or Shotatton. The Commissioners were—Owen Edwards, Roger Payne, Samuel Bowdler, Thomas Bromhall. No judgement appears to have been ever given in the suit.

Francis Thornes's Will was dated 19 Jan., 1676. He died 2 July, 1678, and the Will was proved in the Manor Court of Ruyton 1 Aug., 1678.

Thomas Thornes, his son, survived him less than two months, dying 26 Aug., 1678. Thomas' second wife, Catherine Lady Littleton, is in the Morris MS. said to have been daughter of Maurice Price of Trefeglwys, Co. Montgomery. Anne, his third wife, was daughter of Samuel Powell of Stanage Park, Co. Radnor, Esq. Both she and her second husband George Bold were alive in 1710. After Thomas

Thornes' death there was a dispute about the property between his widow and his sisters. In 1680, Sir Vincent Corbet, who had married one of the sisters, submitted the evidence taken in the above mentioned suit to counsel, Edward Lutwych, who advised that there was sufficient evidence to prove Shelvock to be a manor and Shotatton a member of it, but that Sir Vincent's title to the Shotatton property was so doubtful that he had better not bring any action. Nothing seems to have been heard of the manor after this, but the inhabitants of Shelvock were solemnly called at the Ruyton Courts of William III.'s reign, of which the Rolls exist, never appeared, and were fined sums varying from 1s. to 6s. 8d., which were probably never paid. The subsequent devolution of the property is given in the previous chapter on Shelvock.

In 1684, Jane Kyffin of Sanford, widow, late wife of Richard Phillip of Meverley deceased, owned lands in Shelvock and in several places in Wales, which she leased for her own life to Alice Lloyd *alias* Thornes of Atton, and Alice sublet them for the whole term to Anne, daughter of Nicholas Thornes, deceased, in consideration of £10 paid by Anne and by Margaret, widow of the said Nicholas Thornes.¹

In 1687, one Roger Thornes of Cae Howell died, who owned two houses in Shotatton. He was great grandson of Nicholas Thornes of Meverley, who was a younger son of John Thornes of Shelvock. Roger, the eldest son of Roger Thornes, lived at Shotatton, but the property was left by the father to his younger son Thomas. Thomas was succeeded by his son Edward, who married Elizabeth Bill of Felton in 1711, and was succeeded by his son Edward. The latter's son Edward was baptised at Ruyton, 1735, and married at Shrewsbury, 1760, and lived at Coleham; and both his sons lived in Shrewsbury.²

The rate book, together with the survey of 1784, shows that from 1780, when Robert Maddock's lease expired, to at least as late as 1809, Roger Ireland was tenant of the whole township of Shelvock, except a small field of about an acre

¹ Rev. J. Newling's Genealogical Collections, deposited in Shrewsbury Free Library.

² Morris's MS. See note to History of Shelvock, *ante*.

which was not let (B. 44 on the Tithe Map herewith, adjoining "Park House").

"Dr. Darwin describes a very fine old gateway at Shelvock, the ancient seat of the Thornes. It was of bastard Grecian of James I's days, with two turrets, and surrounded by beautiful groves of beech and chesnut, with a clear rushy pool. The whole is now destroyed by the present Mr. Owen of Woodhouse."¹ This refers to Mr. Wm. Mostyn Owen, who succeeded to the property in 1795, and exchanged it for property at Haughton about 1832.

The following story is told² and fully believed in the neighbourhood. A farmer named John Morris was tenant of Shelvock. His eldest son Edward, who lived with him, seduced a servant girl in the house, named Sarah, who had to leave in consequence, and went to her home in the neighbourhood, where Edward often visited her. They made an appointment to meet at Shelvock one night. Early that night, the father dreamed that he saw Edward at a certain place near the house digging a grave. He woke and told his wife, who laughed it off; but the dream was repeated three times, the father got up soon after midnight, went to the place, and there saw his son digging. He called, and the son fled. The father found that the hole was plainly a grave, and waited there till the girl arrived. He showed her what Edward had been doing, took her to the house, and sent for the parents. Edward did not return home for some time. John Morris was tenant of Shelvock in 1851.

About 1832, the whole township except the one acre field above mentioned, was conveyed by Mr. Mostyn Owen to the Tedsmore estate, to which it still belongs, and in 1840, the great tithes, which belong to the same estate, were merged. The one acre field belonged in 1840 to Mr. John Humphreys of Hanley, and still belongs to his representatives. The small tithes of the township, which belonged to the Vicar, were commuted for £16.

The only noticeable field names in the township are the Stannery, B 18 on the Tithe Map, and the Cunnery, B 20.

¹ Blakeway MS. in Bodleian. The reference to Darwin's works is not given.

² By Jas. Cooper and others,

Vol. II., 3rd Series.

They are mentioned by the names of the Stanneley and the Connery in the conveyance of 1707. The former contains the Shelvock Stone Quarry, and, no doubt, takes its name from the good building stone there, which has been used for a good deal of building on the Tedsmore property, as well as for Bicton and other Churches. Connery may, perhaps, mean a rabbit warren. The same name occurs at Ruyton and elsewhere.

TOWNSHIP OF WIKEY.

By R. LLOYD KENYON.

WE have seen that the original form of this name is Wiche, which means a station, and that in Saxon times Wikey was the head of an important manor; but that this manor had decayed a good deal by the time that *Domesday* Book was compiled, that between that time and 1175 its headship had passed from Wikey to Shelvock, and that about 1155, the manor was made subject to that of Ruyton. Since that time no claim to manorial rights has been connected with Wikey. It seems to have been included in the grant of Shelvock and its appurtenances to William fitz Walter in 1175, and to have passed with Shelvock to John le Yonge, who held them both in 1397; but we have seen that John's father, William, had in 1354 entailed his lands in Shelvock, Shotatton and Eardiston, but not those in Wikey, and as there is nothing later than 1397 which shows any connection between Shelvock and Wikey, we presume that Wikey was sold by the Yongses not very long after 1397. No one has owned the whole township since that time.

A fishery or weir belonging to the Manor of Wikey is mentioned in *Domesday*, and in 31 Edward III., Agnes of Wikey showed in the Ruyton Court a deed entitling her to this fishery. She must have been a child if she is the person mentioned in 37 Edw. III., when the Lord of the manor "granted to Reginald of Wikey and his heirs the marriage of Agnes, daughter of Thomas Jenkyns, for a fine of 20s;" and the same Agnes "relieved her hereditaments according to the portion held by military service which amounted to 13a." A settlement of land in Wikey by Jenkyn ap Griffith in 6 Edw. III. is set out in the history of Ruyton Manor. Thomas Jenkyns would very likely be his son.

The fishery seems to have passed afterwards into the hands of Shrewsbury Abbey, which owned the land on the other side of the Perry, for at the Country Manor Court of 18 Oct. 2 Hen. VI., the jury presented that "Thomas Abbot of the Monastery of St. Peter at Salop unlawfully and injuriously caused the stank of the stream of Wikeswere to be raised so high, beyond the ancient measure of the said stank, that a certain common pasture called Baggesmore is submerged, so that diverse animals of poor tenants kept daily and at all times of the year on and about the said pasture to the number of 200 were submerged, to the great loss and injury of all the said tenants; and answer is made on the Lord's part that the stank should be altered to what it ought to be, and a time is fixed under a penalty." On the 10th Aug. following the stank was still too high, and the Abbot was fined 2s.

The fishery is not specifically mentioned among the possessions of the Abbey at the dissolution; and perhaps was never of much value. The weir existed till it was removed partly under the Baggymoor Drainage Act of 1777, and wholly under that of 1861. It was replaced by a wooden bridge, and in July, 1799, Mr. Rowland Hunt made a presentment to Quarter Sessions that this wooden bridge was out of repair, and should be repaired by the parishes of Baschurch and Ruyton. An iron bridge was substituted in 1887 by the Commissioners under the Act of 1861, by whom the bridge is now maintained.

The meadows on both sides of this bridge are still called the Weir Meadows. A public house, supported on piles in the river, stood near the weir at the end of the 18th century, but it became a public nuisance, and was bought and pulled down by Mr. Hunt of Boreatton.¹ It was, perhaps, the house called in the survey of 1784 the "Old Weir House," said to be owned by the "Proprietors of Wikey."

Another public house stood in the township till the middle of the 19th century, called the Boot, at Wigmarsh, where the road from Haughton joins that from Eardiston.

There seems at one time to have been a mill near the

¹ Ellesmere Ruridecanal Parish Paper for March, 1876.

village of Wikey, for the fields A 164 and 170 on the Tithe Map are called "Mill dam" fields in the tithe award, and a stream quite strong enough to turn a mill-wheel flows by them, and by the "fishpool" field just below them, A 141, adjoining the grounds of Wikey House. Between these fields, on the same stream, is the "Linseed Yard," A 160, and immediately above the Mill dam fields are "Hallowell" fields, A 165, 166, where, however, there are no visible traces of a sacred or other well. A 102 and A 163 are called "Maes Tarrw," which is Welsh for Bull field. This is one of very few Welsh field names in the manor. The fields must have been one formerly, though the road from Wikey to Wigmarsh, which now divides them, must always have crossed it. A 172 and 193 go by the curious name of Mahoustones.

In 29 Edw. III., Madoc ap Ievan relieved 10 acres of land in Wikey.

In 31 Edw. III. the townsmen of Wiken, Teddesmere and Shelvak, were charged in the Manor Court with having taken possession of the Lord's pasture of Wiggemarshe without warrant. They answered that they and their ancestors in the manor have had common pasturage there as of right from time beyond memory. "Wig" is a very common beginning for Saxon names, both of persons and places. In 27 Eliz. the Wikey people presented William Straunge for driving his horse on to the Lord's waste in the township called Wygmarshe, and he was fined 6d.

In 39 Edw. III. the representatives of Wikey complained that the Vicar of Baschurch had obstructed a stream to the injury of the tenants. The stream would, no doubt, be the Perry, which divides Wikey from the parish of Baschurch.

In 18 Richard II. John Jacson settled some land in Wikey on William Wiki, Chaplain, during his own life, with remainder to the heirs of the body of John Jacson and Isabel his wife. William Wikey, no doubt, came from this township. He was the Chaplain of Felton, of whose irregular life we hear elsewhere.

In 1 Hen. V. we get an instance of a heriot being paid to the Earl from Wikey, on the death of John Bron, of 17d. He may have been an ancestor of the Thomas and Richard

Browne who paid 12d. in 1 Hen. VIII. for relief of the lands and tenements which were Richard Browne's, in the vill of Wike.

In 5 Hen. V. a Lord's cross put up in Wikey by Philip Wikey was broken by Edward of Erdeston and his servants, and Edward was fined 6d. for it.

In 5 Hen. VI. the townsmen of Erdeston presented that the tenants of Wikey had improperly inclosed the common road leading from Shelvocke to Wikey.

On 18 Nov., 6 Hen. VII., Richard Hugyn did fealty on relieving land which had been his father's, in Wike and Atton.

In 23 Eliz. Roger Edge was fined 12d. for not putting up a sufficient gate at the field called "Whytfield fyeld;" and in 26 Eliz. several persons were presented by this township and fined for unlawfully driving cattle on to the Whytefield, and several others for doing so on to the common called the Burowe in the said township. In 4 James I. Margery Bede was fined for not putting a proper gate at the cornfield of the township.

In 28 Eliz. John Phelips granted to Thomas his son and his heirs a messuage and barn, and some lands in Wykey, and Thomas paid relief and did fealty, and was admitted as tenant.

At the beginning of James I.'s reign the freeholders of the township were William Shelvocke, Richard Phillips, Thomas Richards, and John Phillips, yeomen. Hemp and flax were then commonly grown in Wikey, for on 27 Oct., 1606, six persons were presented for watering it in the Perry. In the tithe commutation award A 160 is Linseed Yard and A 161 Rye Leasowe. In the survey of 1784 there is still a Thomas Richards owning 90 acres in Wikey.

In 1699, Jonathan Trustan of Shrewsbury died. He held a free (i.e., freehold) messuage and separate parcels of land belonging to it in Wykey, therefore the Lord had his best animal for a heriot, and his heir had to pay 4s. 1d. for relief of the land.

In 1699 a Richard Basnett is named on the Court Rolls as Afferer, and in 1702 Peter Basnett was foreman of the Jury. They were, no doubt, of Wikey, for Blakeway¹

¹ MS. in Bodleian.

mentions the following inscription in Ruyton Church, which is not there now:—

“Peter Basnet, elder son of Peter Basnet of Wikey.

As his body lies in the silent grave,

It is a portion that we all shall receive.

Ob. Nov. 1749, æt. 59.”

In 1784 Mrs. Basnett and Mr. Richard Basnett owned between them about 370 acres in Wikey, besides property in Eardiston.

In the early part of the 19th century the Ruyton wakes used to be held at Wykey, and attracted crowds of people, some coming from as far as Shrewsbury. They were held always on a Sunday, the 5th July, or the Sunday next after it. The publicans deposited barrels of beer in the pound and in a cartshed opposite, and fights, in which the farmers took a large part, were among the attractions. An eye witness still living remembers one of the principal farmers of the neighbourhood, as he was driving away, saying “Damme I have not had a fight yet,” and turning back to have one. Wikey got such a reputation that there was a saying “a Wikey burial is better than a Baschurch wake.” The scandal is said to have been stopped through Mrs. Basnett, who saw a Wykey wake soon after her marriage, and told her husband she hoped she should never see another. She died within the year, and her husband took steps to prevent there being another wake at Wikey. He died in Sept., 1880, aged 76, and the property is now held by Mr. E. Broughall, who married his daughter.

At the Quarter Sessions of Oct., 1718, the Supervisors of the township of Wike complained that notwithstanding six days' work done to the highways of the township according to the Statute, yet they are out of repair. The Quarter Sessions accordingly ordered a rate to be levied for repairing them. A Statute of 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, c. 8, had required all occupiers to give four days' work on the roads under the direction of two elected surveyors; and the number of days required was raised to six by 5 Eliz., c. 13. Quarter Sessions were enabled to make a rate to supplement this work by 3 and 4 William and Mary, c. 12.

The tithes of the township were commuted in 1840, when Messrs. W. B. Oswell, R. B. Oswell, and T. B. Oswell,

owned the great tithes on their own lands, and Mr. J. Basnett owned those on the rest of the township. Those on Mr. Basnett's own land were merged, and the rest were commuted at £73 10s, and the small tithes, belonging to the Vicar, at £70 8s.

Some of the field names in the township have already been mentioned. The meadows between Wikey village and Hen Parks, A 52 to 56, are called Bran Moor, which may mean crow or black moor in Welsh, and may be derived from the black peaty nature of the soil. Between them and the Perry are the "Birth" fields, A 38 and the meadows between A 36 and A 46 inclusive. The name suggests the British fortification, called the Berth at Baschurch; but there is no trace of any entrenchment here. There is, however, in the middle of the fields, a raised roughly circular platform of gravelly soil, which may possibly have been artificially deposited here, and would have been habitable when the ground all round was covered with water, and may therefore have been the Burf or Buarth,¹ enclosure, which gave its name to the fields. The railway line now goes through these fields, just touching the platform. Next to the Birth fields, towards Wikey, comes Kinsel Meadow, A 47, 119, 121, and Burser, A 120. Beyond these, on both sides of the road to Ruyton, is Nilwood, A 214, 215, 216, 221; and A 223 is the "Hanging Stones," which adjoins the Weir meadows. On the other side of the township, towards Eardiston, A 72, 77, 78, 82, 93, are called Beuwins; and in the detached piece of the township in Shelvock, nos. 184, 185, 186, are called Criftins.

TOWNSHIP OF SHOTATTON.

By R. LLOYD KENYON.

WE know nothing of this township before its incorporation in the Manor of the Eleven Towns, but the deed of 1333 about its tithes, quoted under Ruyton Church, calls it a "new vill," and gives reason to suppose that this new vill had been built on land formerly in Ness Parish. The "vill" must have been nearly 200 years old, as it formed one of the eleven towns united about 1155; but in like manner we find Ruyton Park referred to in 1379 as the "new park," though we have a record of its enlargement in 1195. But the "new vill," though not positively new in 1333, was probably new in comparison with its neighbours, and may have sprung into existence when the development of Ruyton began by the building of the Castle. It is first mentioned in the deed of 1270 quoted under Shelvock, where it is named Ssetatton, and spoken of as being subject to a Manor Court at Shelvock.¹

John le Strange IV., 1259—1275, granted to Philip Lord of Shelvock, the heath lying between the King's highway and the town of Acton, with liberty to assart and plough it. This would be Anley Heath, now called Hanley, which seems to have belonged to the owners of Shelvock ever since;² but he gave the Heath Mill, which was on the Weirbrook and just within the township of Shotatton, to Haughmond Abbey, with its fishery and appurtenances, and with timber to repair the same out of his wood of Radenhall (Rednal), and with a place near the mill convenient for winnowing. One moiety of the profits of the Mill was to go to the Canons themselves; with the other they were to provide two candles to burn, one at the head and the other at the foot of the tomb of his wife. He also gave to the Canons the stank of the higher vivary, to be raised and repaired for their use and advantage,

¹ See under Shelvock Township.

² See under Shelvock.

with earth taken on either side thereof; and he undertook that neither he nor his heirs should raise the stank of the Vivary near the King's high road towards Oswestry, nor should construct any Mill there, so as to injure the Heath Mill. Witnesses, Sir John de la Lee, Sir Thomas Boterell, Richard de Dreyton, Hugh fitz Philip, Philip de Schelfac, and many others.

The provision for the tomb of Johanna le Strange was prospective, for she survived her husband.¹ The Heath Mill was on the Weirbrook, adjoining Anley Heath, from which, no doubt, it got its name. It stood near where the Pradoc Laundry now stands, and a part of the bank opposite has been hollowed out for the mill pool, and contains a boulder traditionally said to have marked the height to which the pool had to be raised to work the mill. The low meadow land on the other side of the brook, No. 132 on the Tithe Map herewith, containing nearly 5 acres, is called "part of Mill Pool" in the tithe award. A marshy place, a little higher up the brook, No. 73 on the Tithe Map of Eardiston, long since planted with poplar and other trees, was known early in the 19th century as the Stew, and was, no doubt, the "Higher Vivary," or fishpond mentioned in the above grant. The grant was confirmed by John le Strange V., 13 Dec., 1297.²

He having about 1301 sold his rights in the manor to Edward, Earl of Arundel, the Earl by deed dated at London on Sunday, June 30th, 1325, released to the Abbey "all right in the vivary nearest our Manor of Ruyton, which the monks have of the gift of Sir John le Strange, Lord of Knockin, before our purchase of the said Manor of Ruyton, which vivary the parson of Ruyton formerly held."³ The expression "nearest our Manor of Ruyton" may be an allusion to the continued existence of the Manor of Shelvock as distinct from that of Ruyton, but if so, it is the only admission of such existence by any Earl of Arundel which has been produced. The Earl was just beginning to assert that the Manor of Felton was extinguished. Next year, the

¹ Eyton x., 278.

² Eyton x., 373.

³ Eyton x., 116, and Blakeway MSS., Shropshire Parochial Notices.

Earl was beheaded, and the Earl of March having got possession of his estates, "On the complaint of the Lord Abbot of Haghmon, the Lord Earl of March being at Clonne on the feast of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the same 3rd year [8 Dec., 1329], directed his steward, William de la Hulle, by word of mouth diligently to enquire into the right claimed by the Abbot to the Pool called the Hethpole, in the Manor of Ruyton, near Acton" [Shotatton]. The result of this command was an inquest by jury, which found the Abbot's right to the same, but that Edmund, late Earl of Arundel, voluntarily at some time took it into his hand and demised it at farm [on lease] to one John, Rector of Ruyton, for his life; but that afterwards the Earl and Rector perceiving that they occupied the same unjustly, the former about 2 years before his death restored it to the Abbey. On this verdict being given, the Seneschal, on behalf of the Earl of March, surrendered the Vivary to the Abbey.¹

A few years after this the peasantry of Eardiston took a dislike either to the Abbey or to the Mill pool, for six of them, by name John son of David, John serviens,² William de Pusselowe, Richard son of William, Jevan Pilli, and William the Haywarde,³ "with force and arms, against the peace of the King and that of the Lord Richard Earl of Arundel, came by night" and broke the stank of the said pool. Of this trespass the Abbot Nicholas complained at the Court of Ruyton holden on Friday after the feast of Ascension, 12 Edw. III., before the Steward Nicholas de Barton, and laid his damage at £100. The defendants denied his statements, but the jury found them guilty, and assessed the damage at £5.⁴ The occurrence was very likely caused by popular indignation at the appropriation by the Abbey of the tithes of the parish, which had just taken place.

¹ Court Roll of Ruyton Manor, 30 Jan., 1329, copied from Blakeway's MSS. in Bodleian; Shropshire Parochial Notices. The Court Roll of this year is not to be found now.

² This may mean a man at arms, or some civil under-officer. — Eyton's *Glossary*.

³ The Heyward was the keeper of cattle in a common field, who prevented trespass on the common ground. He was sometimes employed by the Commoners, sometimes by the Lord of the Manor. *Promptorium Parvulorum*, notes in Camden Society's edition.

⁴ Blakeway MSS.

On 13 Sept., 1432, the Abbey let the Heath Mill to Roger Adecot for 60 years, at 14s. a year. Half the fish and the eels were reserved for the Abbey, and two full grown swans were always to be kept on the mill pool, half of whose cygnets were to belong to the Abbey.¹ This lease must have been surrendered, for on 1 Aug., 1468, a new one was granted for 61 years to Richard Irlonde of Oswestry, Gentleman, at a rent of 10s. for 41 years, and of 13s. for 20 years. This lease would expire only a short time before the surrender of the Abbey to the King in 1539. The accounts of its property in Ruyton which passed into the King's hands do not mention the Heath Mill. The local tradition is that the monks were in the habit of coming there to fish, to catch swans, and to feast; that the Mill was washed away by a flood, and several of the monks' silver cups washed away with it; and it is further said that some such cups were found in cleaning out the brook in the 18th century.² A cottage close to the Mill is said to have been floored by the Mill stones down to 20 or 30 years ago. We have seen in the history of Shelvock that after the dissolution of the Abbey the Heath Mill passed to the Thornes family, and remained part of the Shelvock property until it was sold with that property to Mr Mostyn Owen of Woodhouse about 1774.

The Mill and Mill pool were still in existence in 1784, when the survey describes them as in Shotatton township, in which township the Mill was always rated. The Mill pool occupied 1a 2r. 2p., and was let with the Mill, a garden, and 4 acres of land, by Mr. Mostyn Owen to John Nicholas, and was rated at £5 19s. 8d. down to 1790, but this was reduced to £1 in 1792.³ Perhaps it was at this time that it ceased to be worked as a Mill. There are no traces now of any buildings on the Shotatton side of the brook.

The lane which leads from the road between Ruyton and Shotatton villages to that between Ruyton and Shelvock,

¹ The lease is set out in full in *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1879, p. 210.

² The late Vicar, Rev. F. P. Wilkinson, said there were three cups lost, and that he had often heard the story, but never could trace it to any source. The late Mr. John Dovaston of The Nursery was told by his mother about them, and that they had been found. She was born in 1781, and lived at the Weirbrook the greater part of her life. She is also the authority for the present poplar plantation having been called the Stew.

³ Ruyton Churchwardens' Account.

and which forms the boundary between the townships of Old Ruyton and Shotatton, is still called the Abbot's Road. It skirted the boundary fence of Ruyton Park, and would be the Abbot's nearest way from Ruyton to his Mill on the Heath.

In the Ruyton Court Roll of the day before Palm Sunday, 50 Edw. III., 1376, there is an entry that Reginald of *Settatton* had granted to the Earl half a virgate of land with three houses built on it, in the vill of *Seatton*, by deed dated at *Atton* on the Sunday before the feast of St. Michael, 49 Edw. III. The property was granted back to Reginald for his life, and the same year Reginald "went out of the Lord's protection," probably because the transaction had made him a copyhold tenant of the Lord, and therefore entitled him to the protection without paying specially for it. The prefix to the name of the place was, perhaps, not well settled. It is almost invariably called simply *Atton* on the Court Rolls, meaning, no doubt, *Acton* or *Oak-town*; but a prefix was required to distinguish it from the neighbouring *Atton*, so this was called *Sett*, perhaps *South*, *Atton*, as that got called *Bore-atton*. In the same year, William Bealshawe, who was the Lord's agent, procured for himself a lease of land in *Atton* for 20 years. In 2 Richard II., Reginald of Eardeston brought an action in the Manor Court against Reginald of *Atton* for unlawful detention of some deeds, and there were several suits in the Court this year by *Atton* tenants. In the 6th year (1382), John Knebbe and Mary his wife took from the Lord that noke of land which William, son of Roger, held in *Atton*; but in the 13th year (A.D. 1389), Alora le Yonge relieves the whole vill of *Atton*, which she holds by military service, namely a fourth part of one knights fee, and "gives nothing to the Lord for relief, because the said vill is in the Lord's hands." We have seen under Shelvock that in 1355 William le Yonge entailed lands in Shelvock, *Atton* and *Erdeston*, and had been succeeded in 1397 by his son John in Shelvock and Wykey. It would now seem that between 1382 and 1389, William le Yonge had bought out all other owners of *Atton*, and become himself the sole tenant under the Earl, and had then died, leaving *Atton* to his daughter Eleanor, and Shelvock and

Wykey to his son John; Eleanor being a minor, the Lord took the management of her property, and she came of age about 1389, and got the property restored to her. But it is difficult to see why the entailed property at Atton did not descend to the same person as the entailed property at Shelvock. The Lord always made a profit out of his custody of the lands of his wards, and therefore they paid nothing by way of relief when they came of age. The township paid the same knight service as the two townships of Shelvock and Wikey, though it was not nearly as large.

After this we find few events at Atton recorded on the Court Rolls, though the townsmen appeared regularly in the Courts. In 4 Hen. IV. a footpath was obstructed there, and in 11 Hen. IV. the tenants of Ruyton were fined 6d. for having broken the Lord's cross (i.e. boundary mark) on the field belonging to Atton township, and depastured their cattle there, and trodden down the growing corn to the great loss of the Atton people. In 5 Hen. V. William Heinkyns proceeded against Reginald Bron for unjust distraint, in having taken a horse of his at Atton, though he owed him nothing. But the jury found that the distraint had been rightly levied for 4d. due to Lord Arundell for the pasturage of land at "Satteaton," which the said William held from Roger Thornes.

In 6 Hen. VII. several affrays at Atton were presented. In 22 Hen. VII. "Roger Thornes gives 6d. to the Lord to have his defence, so that neither Jenkin Wolf nor anyone else should unlawfully intermeddle with one tenement in Acton," lately held by Maude wife of Maddoc; but "Jenkyn came and defended himself for Gogovargh in right of his wife, and for the building of the same, according to the custom of the Manor." Gogovargh was evidently the name of the house in dispute, and perhaps had been built by Jenkin. The question seems to have been between the rights of the two women. The decision is not recorded. Roger Thornes was the "wise Thornes," who owned Shelvock but lived in Shrewsbury, and evidently wanted to put on record his title to the house. We have seen that the Thornes owned property at Atton as early as Henry V.'s reign. They very likely acquired it as they did Shelvock, through their relationship with the Yonges; but they did not continue to be sole

owners of Atton, for in 1 Hen. VIII. John Payne relieved the lands of William Payne in Yerston and Atton.

In 11 Hen. VIII. Roger Thornes let a messuage and "half Farundel" of land in Shotatton for 101 years to one Alldis, at 6s. rent, with suit of Court to the Manor of Shelvock.¹

In 28 Eliz. David Hanmer, tenant of a messuage and lands in this township, died, and a heriot of his best animal became due to the Lord. His son David was his heir.

In 1605 the freeholders of the township were Nicholas Browne and Roger Shringley, yeomen.

In 10 Will. III. the township was fined 5s. because the pound was out of repair; the offence was continued, but next year the fine was only 2s. 6d. The pound would probably be on the road from Ruyton. The field No. 50 is called Pinfold Bank in the Tithe Award, and probably originally No. 49 was part of it, and contained the pinfold or pound.

On 6 Oct. 22 Eliz. (1578) several persons were fined from 4d. to 2s. each for driving cattle into the common field of Atton township called the Parcke field; and in 26 Eliz. two persons were fined 2s. each for tying a cow in the field called the Hill field. Next year the Atton people presented Thomas Gruff of Wikey for treading down a waste of the Lord's at Atton with his sheep, and he also was fined 2s. No. 135 is called Hodge Park in the Tithe Award; but the common field was probably the whole of that part of the township which adjoins Coton and Ness; Nos. 1 to 5, 7, 8, 24, 25, 26, 32, 33, are all called Common Field in the Award, 9 is Common Moss, 22 and 23 are Little Heath, and 11, 12, 20, and 46 are Cranmoor (perhaps meaning Cranberry moor). The whole of these and some of the adjoining fields was probably land held in common by the township, and partly cultivated partly left waste. Cranberries grew till very recently, and probably grow now, on all the undrained mosses in the neighbourhood.

Other field names are, 61 Holly Well field; 66, 67, 68, 79a, & 80, Tusley; 81 Worthens; 82 & 86 Lynch; 113 and 114 Warpow.

¹ Sir T. Phillipp's MS. quoted above.

When the survey of 1784 was made, Francis Lloyd, Esq., of Leaton Knolls, owned the greater part of the township, as his descendants do still; but Mr. W. M. Owen, of Woodhouse, owned Hanley and all that belongs to the Tedsmore property, as well as the whole of Shelvock, and his tenant of the whole, except a few cottages, was Mr. Roger Ireland. There was no house on the Hanley farm. Roger Ireland held the whole till 1802, when he was succeeded at Hanley by Edward Gittins, and as Hanley Hall is now first mentioned in the rate book it was probably newly built in 1802. Gittins was succeeded there in 1805 by William Humphreys, and he by Joseph Humphreys, who held it when the tithe was commuted in 1838. At that time the trustees of the Tedsmore estate owned 240a. or. 16p. in the township, and the whole of the rest belonged to Mr. J. A. Lloyd of Leaton Knolls. Joseph Humphreys was succeeded in the Hanley farm by his son John Humphreys, who had a lease of it for his life, and died there in 1900, having accumulated property to the value of £136,000. He left no children.

It has been already explained under Ruyton Church that by a very old arrangement $\frac{2}{3}$ of the tithes of this township belonged to Great Ness Parish, and $\frac{1}{3}$ to Ruyton, and that the great tithes had been appropriated respectively by Shrewsbury and Haughmond Abbeys. They had passed to the Crown on the dissolution of the Abbeys, and been sold. Consequently when the tithes were commuted, the $\frac{2}{3}$ formerly in the hands of Shrewsbury Abbey belonged to the Countess of Bridgewater, and were commuted at £93; the Haughmond Abbey $\frac{1}{3}$ had been acquired by the landowners, each owning $\frac{1}{3}$ of the great tithes on their own lands; the Leaton Knolls $\frac{1}{3}$ was commuted at £33 10, and the Tedsmore $\frac{1}{3}$ at £13 13. Thus a trifle more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rent-charge was assigned to the landowners, probably because they had had less expense in collecting their tithes than a stranger had. The small tithes were commuted at £46 7s. of which exactly $\frac{2}{3}$ or £30 18s. were assigned to the Vicar of Ness, and $\frac{1}{3}$, or £15 9s. to the Vicar of Ruyton.

TOWNSHIP OF EARDISTON.

By R. LLOYD KENYON.

WE have seen that this was in all probability one of the three berewicks of the Saxon Manor of Wikey, so that there must have been a farmstead and buildings here in Saxon times. The name is Saxon, and probably means Ede's or Eard's ton, Eadred and Eanred, sometimes written Eared, being common Saxon names. It is first mentioned in the Assize Roll of 1203, quoted above in the history of the Manor, where the name is spelled Edeston. The action set forth on this Roll was brought by Hugh le Strange against Osbert Purcel and Hugh fitz Walter for 40 acres of land in Edeston. Purcel must have resided in the neighbourhood, as he witnessed several deeds about this time¹; fitz Walter was no doubt related to the William fitz Walter, to whom Hugh le Strange had given Shelvock. There is nothing to show who obtained the 40 acres,

In the Court Rolls of 6 Edw. III. the township is called Herdeston and Erdeston, and the latter is its usual name in subsequent rolls; but it is sometimes spelt Yerdeston or Yerston, and used to be invariably pronounced Yarson by the inhabitants, until education and sign posts taught them to spell it and pronounce it Erdeston, as they now generally do.

In 6 Edw. III., Thomas son of Eign ap Meyler of Wyk relieved land here which had been held by Alicia his mother by military service and by deed. The jury found he was of full age and the nearest heir, so he did fealty, and was ordered to produce the deed at the next Court to show how he held the land.

In 29 Edw. III., and again the next year, the collector of the tithes of Erdeston gave a bond with sureties to pay

¹ Eyton x, 134, xi, 4, 210, 220,
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£4 for them to the Abbot of Haghmond, and it was entered on the Court Roll.

In 31. Edw. III., John son of Nicholas relieved one noke of land and part of another, which had been his father's, and paid 18^d. The same year the township was called upon by the Lord to prove its right to turn cattle, &c., upon the Lord's waste, and did so by producing a deed of grant, which was allowed. The waste referred to was probably the Wigmarsh, where Wikey, Teddesmere, and Shelvock also claimed right of pasture this year, but by immemorial custom, not by deed. In 6 Richard II., the towns men of Erdeston presented that those of Wikey had obstructed the road leading from Erdeston to Wikey and to the common pasture of the said tenants of Erdeston, to their injury. As four townships claimed common on the same waste, there was, no doubt, much temptation to obstruct each other's access to it.

In 5 Hen. V., Edward of Erdeston and his servants broke the Lord's cross placed by Philip Wikey in the township of Wikey, and were fined 6d. for it; and in 5 Hen. VI. the tenants of Erdeston complained that those of Wikey had improperly obstructed the public roan from Shelvocke to Wikey. Both of these disputes were very likely connected with the rivalry about the Wigmarsh common. In 26 Eliz. the Erdeston people presented Edward Payne for obstructing the common road leading from their township towards the Wygmarshe.

Another pasture ground seems to have belonged to the township, exclusively of other townships, for in 17 Rich. II. its townsmen complained that Madoc Hatmond of Felton, and Thomas of Hopton had broken the Lord's cross put by the said vill on its separate pasture ground. It was very likely along the bank of the Weirbrook. As late as 1847 a 3 acre field on the road from Hellbridge to Weirbrook, no. 76 on the tithe map, now part of the Pradoc "near meadow," was called "town meadow," though it was then arable. It was separated by another small field from the "Stew" or Upper Vivary of the Heath Mill, now the Poplar Plantation, no. 74.

The township had also, like other townships, arable land. In 14 Hen. IV. the Lord complained of Ralph Abbot

of Haghmond and his convent for that "on Friday before the nativity of St. John Baptist in the 12th year of the King at the field of the vill of Eardiston with force and arms against the peace of the King and of Thomas Earl of Arundel he took carried off and obtained goods of the value of 15s of the goods and chattels late of Richard Twiford and Eleanor his wife but then in the hands of the s^d. Earl for various causes relating to his Lordship, contrary to the will of the said Eleanor and without the license of the Earl's servants." The Abbey answered that they took the goods as heriot on the death of Richard Twiford, who died their tenant in the Vill of Twiford. This looks as if the field was in the neighbourhood of Twyford and Felton.

In 5 Hen. VI., John Payne and John Thomas, both of Erdeston, were fined 6d. each for that contrary to an order made by common consent of their neighbours each of them had in autumn time tied a mare and sucking foal in the autumn fields of the township to the damage of their neighbours and destruction of the corn and grass there. On 2 Oct., 26 Eliz., a number of persons were fined for keeping cattle in the cornfield of the township, and on 1 April, 27 Eliz., Christopher Wright was fined 6d. for not making his hedge sufficient in the corn field called the mill field, and on 17 April, 28 Eliz., John Rogers was fined for not making his hedge sufficient round the corn field called the Kale field. The Mill field suggests the neighbourhood of the Heath Mill, which was very near the boundary of Felton Township.

In 38 Edw. III., William Joneson surrendered a tenement in Edeston to the use of William Hancokesone and Anne his wife. Hancokeswere fishery, which we have seen mentioned in 31 Edw. III. had, no doubt, been kept by this family and took its name from them, but there is nothing to show where it was. In 50 Edw. III., John fitz John of Wykey and John Brown of Yerdeston executed a joint bond for £26 to the Abbot of Haghmond. Probably they were the collectors or farmers of his tithes. In 13 Richard II., John Brown of Erdeston and Alice his wife executed two deeds of settlement of land in Erdeston. Alice was daughter of Thomas son of William Hancox, and inherited land in Erdeston from her father, and in 17 Richard II., John Brown

paid 12d. to the Lord to have an enquiry as to who had possession of a certain deed which he claimed in right of his wife. It was produced for his examination at the next Court. It was in the possession of William Vachan.

In 2 Rich. II. there was a trial as to right to documents between Reginald of Erdeston and Reginald of Atton. In 6 Rich. II., Richard son of William son of Hugh paid 2s. 6d. for relief of land in Erdeston. At the Court of 1 Oct., 13 Richard II. (1389) there were a great many presentments from Erdeston for trespass, assault, drawing blood, as well as for breaking assize, &c. This turbulence, which occurred also in several other townships, may have been connected with the fact that in the spring of this same year the party of the Earl of Arundel had been suddenly disgraced and turned out of power by the King. In 17 Rich. II., David of the Orchard and several others broke the assize by brewing ale; and Thomas Michell by bringing ale from Salop.

In 4 Hen. IV., Agnes daughter of William of Wotton paid 2s. 6d. for relief of a virgate of land which her father held by military service in Erdeston; and William Ryan broke the ancient boundary marks between his land and that of William Payne.

In 2 Hen. VI. (1434) John of Wikey gave the Lord 6d. to have an inquiry ex officio to determine whether he had hereditary rights in a parcel of pasture called Midelmerche in the field of Erdesdon. This may be the field no. 173 on the Tithe Map, on the road from Wigmarsh to Haughton, which at the beginning of the 19th century still bore the name of Middle Marsh.

In 6 Hen. VII. (1491) William Roger, John Davies, and John Thomkyn gave the Lord 6d. to have his defence that no one should cut down any trees or hedges within the closes of Newe Marle and Boole Stokkyng, under a penalty of 20d. The field in which Pradoe Church now stands, no. 95, is called Stickings, and a meadow not far off, in which is a pool which has probably been a marl pit (no. 107 on the Tithe Map), is called the Marl pit field. These may perhaps correspond with Newe Marle and Boole Stokkyng.

In 1 Hen. VIII. (1509), William Kylvart relieved lands which were Thomas Kylvart's in Erston; and John Payne

relieved the lands of William Payne in Yerston and Atton. The Payne family seem to have held land in Eardiston at least from the reign of Henry IV. to that of George II. We have heard of William Payne there in 1402, and John Payne in 1426; John Payne succeeded William Payne there in 1509; Edward Payne is mentioned in 1583; Richard and Edward Payne, yeomen, were freeholders in Yerston in 1605, the only other two being Richard Williams and William Mountefield¹; and others of the Payne family from 1637 to 1729 are mentioned in the account of Ruyton Church.

In 23 Eliz. "the inhabitants of the township of Yeardeston" were fined 2s. "pro defectu metarum Anglice vocat' buttes" within the said township, i.e., for not properly maintaining butts for archery, as they were required to do by the Act of 33 Hen. VIII., c. 9.

In 27 Eliz. (1585) John Byll, who held a messuage and lands in Erdeston, died, leaving a daughter Anna his heir. She paid relief and took possession of the land, and a heriot became due to the Lord, but the jury did not know by what rent and services the land was held.

In 28 Eliz., Johanna Phelips, a tenant, died, and a heriot of her best animal became due to the Lady. Marjery, Anne, and Aliona Phelips, her sisters, were her heirs, and of full age.

On 27 Oct., 4 Jas. I., the representatives of Eardeston presented seven persons for severally putting hemp and flax in running water in the township. This must have been in the Weirbrook, which was then dammed by the Heath Mill, and must have been much bigger than it is now. Three of the four persons who made the presentment were among the seven presented, Richard Williams, Thomas Sydes, and John Dyke. Thomas Sydes was also presented for keeping his horse in the cornfield of the township, and further for having let a close called the Crosspoole Leasowe and his portion of a close called the Foxholes to a certain Adam Mytton, gentleman, for a term of four years without the

¹ "Book of the Freeholders of the County," in book of extracts in Shrewsbury Free Library from Sir T. Phillips' sale. It is undated, but mentions John Gough of Tedsmere, who died in 1606, and Sir George Yonge who was knighted in March, 1603-4.

Lord's leave, being lands which he holds by Court Roll of the Manor. A copyhold tenant cannot ordinarily let his land for a longer term than a year without the Lord's consent. The Crosspoole Leasowe was no doubt nos. 34 and 36 on the tithe map, which are called the Crosses Pool fields in the conveyance of them to the Hon. T. Kenyon in 1813, with no. 17 called Crashes Pool in the tithe award, and no doubt the intervening field, no. 32, which is there called by the name of its then owner, Bentley's field. A pool in the wood adjoining these fields is still called the Crashes Pool, no doubt a corruption of Crosses Pool. The name may be derived from the boundary crosses so often alluded to in the Court Rolls of the Manor. The name Foxholes is still retained by the field no. 21, the pool no. 28, and the wood between them, in which latter a "Foxhole" is still often used.

At the next Court the township was fined 6d. for allowing its common pound to be out of repair. This was at 128 on the tithe map, and was only pulled down a few years ago. It is marked on the 25 inch ordnance map.

Between Oct. 1700 and May 1701 Richard Williams died. He held separate free messuages and separate parcels of land belonging to them in Eardeston at two separate annual rents, and by his death his two best animals became due to the Lord as heriots. His only daughter Jane was his heiress, and had to pay relief to the Lord.

In April, 1779, Eleanor Parkes of Eardeston was convicted "on view" by Baldwyn Leighton, Esq., of keeping out by force the Rev. David Pritchard from a tenement of which he was the freeholder. She was fined £10, and committed to Shrewsbury Gaol till she should pay it.¹

Adjoining the Foxholes are some fields and a cottage, no. 15 on the Tithe Map, called Cwms or Combs. Both mean a hollow or dingle, one in Welsh, the other in Saxon. These fields are on rising ground, commanding a good view; but the name may very likely be derived from an ancient clearance or hollow made here in the surrounding wood.

¹ Quarter Sessions Roll.

Beyond them are the Crosses Pool fields, and beyond those no. 37a on the Tithe Map is called Silver Pit, and no. 93 Leech Pool field, from a pool just the other side of the road which contains Leeches. It is also called Morthing or Marthin Pool.

Nos. 94, 118, and 119 are called Griggan, no doubt from the Grig or ling and heather which once covered them. In 120, at the back of the Eardiston farm houses, was a hemp yard. No. 165 is the Vron field, probably from the Welsh bron or vron, the slope of a hill, which aptly describes its position on Tedsmore bank. At the lower corner of it the little bit, No. 156, measuring 1r. 5p., goes by the name of the "forty acres;" and just beyond it, at the bottom of the bank, No. 166 is called Sytch. The *Shropshire Word-book* gives "Sitch" as meaning a swamp or boggy place. Further on at the end of the bank, Nos. 167, 168, and 169 are the Hough fields. Hough means thigh, and a fancied resemblance in shape may possibly account for the name.

All about the Wigmarsh was, no doubt, a swamp. The fields on both sides the road from Wigmarsh to Henbarns are the "Marshes" fields, and those between Wigmarsh and the "Bridges" pool belonging to the township at Eardiston, are the "Bridge" fields, Nos. 151, 152, 153, 154, along which runs the bridge or passage road from Eardiston to the common land of the Wigmarsh. One of the marshes, No. 183, is the "brick kiln marsh," at the bottom end of which, no doubt, bricks have been made. Small deposits of clay occur in many places in the neighbourhood. The house at the Wigmarsh, now called the Trap, was the Barley Mow Public House in 1847, and there was a malthouse at the Lane End, which has within the last few years been converted into a blacksmith's shop. The field at the back of "Yew tree Cottage," 145, now divided into three, was in 1847 called "the tims yard."

Coming from Wigmarsh towards the Weirbrook, Nos. 136 and 137, at the back of Eardiston House, are called Castle field, but there is no appearance or likelihood of there ever having been a fortification here. Perhaps the name should be Carsell, like a field in Rednal township, but what the meaning of this is I cannot say. 135, which adjoins

them, is "Church way meadow." There is a public footpath over it, which is the shortest way from Eardiston to Ruyton Church.

By the side of the road leading from Lane End to Ellbridge is a quarry, from which much of the stone for building Pradoc Church was got; and close to it are the remains of an engine house, and old shafts of a copper mine. The whole are now enclosed and planted. Searches were made here in 1827, and again in 1837, but the Company which had the license was wound up in 1843-4. Another Company took a lease in 1862, erected some buildings and machinery, and raised some undoubtedly rich ore, but was wound up in 1866. The place was enclosed and planted in 1882. Shortly before this a cow fell from the top of the quarry, a distance of 50 or 60 feet, into the pool at the bottom, and walked out unhurt. The first Company also sank a shaft to search for copper in the Vron field, but it was filled up again in 1854. It is marked by a mound, on which a clump of trees has lately been planted. Ellbridge is where the roads from Shelvock and from Shotatton cross the Weirbrook into Eardiston township. Probably the original name was Hell Bridge, and indicated that the brook, dammed by the weirs below, made a marsh there, over which the passage was an unpleasant one.

During the first sixty years or more of the 19th century a School was maintained by the Hon. Mrs. T. Kenyon in a room attached to one of the cottages in the Weirbrook Lane, and was taught by Mrs. Dovaston and her daughter Mrs. Stant, but it was given up when education was made compulsory and the standard of teaching was raised. The room has ever since been used as a Sunday School, and at one time a Working Men's Club was held there.

The following were the landowners, and the amount of their property in the township in 1784:—Mr. Richard Basnett, 107a. 3r. 2p.; Rev. David Prichard, 178a. 1r. 27p.; Mr. John Edwards, 138a. 2r. (he had lately bought this from Lord Craven, but was "of Yardeston, gentleman" in 1772, when he served on an inquisition about the diversion of a road at Rednal); Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, 6a. or. 30p.; Robert Lloyd, Esq., and Burn, 121a. 2r. 27p.; Lord Craven,

16a. 3r. 34p.; Mr. Arthur Edwards, 41a. or. 19p.; Mr. Thomas Phipps, 31a. 3r. 33p.; Mr. George Withers, 22a. 3r. 19p.; Mr. Lathrop, 3a. 2r. 30p.; Mr. Peter Bentley, 5a. or. 10p.; Mrs. Atcherley, 9a. 2r. 2p.; and Thomas Richards, William Pain, Joseph Pugh, and William Edwards, each owned a cottage, with land amounting in all to 3a. 1r. 16p.

In 1847, when the tithes were commuted, the list was as follows:—Rev. George Bentley, 5a. 3r. 18p.; Mary Crowder, 1a. 2r. 30p.; Edward Downes, 10a. 3r. 8p.; George Withers Edwards, 28a. 1r. 14p.; Hon. T. Kenyon, 450a. 1r. 38p.; William Menlove, 44a. or. 26p.; Thomas Basnett Oswald, 155a. 2r. 17p.; Thomas Wilkinson, 6a. 2r. 13p.; and a pool and waste of 1a. or. 25p. belonging to the proprietors of the township. Of the properties mentioned in 1784, the greater part of Mr. Prichard's, half of Mrs. Atcherley's, and the whole of Mr. John Edwards's, Messrs. Lloyd and Burn's, Lord Craven's, and Mr. Phipps's had been bought by Mr. Kenyon; Mr. Basnett's and part of Mr. Pritchard's had passed to Mr. Oswald; T. Wilkinson's and P. Bentley's to their descendants; Mr. Withers' and Mr. Lathrop's to Mr. G. W. Edwards. Mary Crowder owned three cottages, and Mr. Menlove owned Mr. Arthur Edwards' and part of Mrs. Atcherley's.

Since 1847 there has not been nearly so much change, but the properties belonging to Mr. Bentley, Mr. Downes, and Mr. Wilkinson, and about half of Mr. Menlove's, have been added to the Pradoe property, and Mary Crowder's and the rest of Mr. Menlove's to that of Tedsmore.

In 1784 there were 19 houses in the township; in 1847 there were 31; now, 1901, there are the same number.

The great tithes of the township belonged at the commutation to the Hon. T. Kenyon, and the small tithes to the Vicar, and were commuted respectively for £120 and £61.

The only record of the building of Pradoe is contained in the following notes in a common place book kept by Mr. John Dovaston of The Nursery, West Felton, in the possession of the present Mr. Dovaston:—

"In the year 1795 Thomas Cureton of Hordley then a tenant there to John Kynaston of Hardwick Esq. bought the

estate called the Prado near Erdiston being about 130 acres of land with the present new house and buildings, from the trustees of the Rev. Mr. Prichard (who built that house to his ruin) for £4300. I drew the plan of the buildings there for Mr. Prichard." "Roger Sides of Erdiston possessed a landed estate there which descended to his grandson John Sides, who sold the same to Mr. Prichard of Prado, and is now part of the Prado estate, which was sold by Prichard to Mr. Cureton."

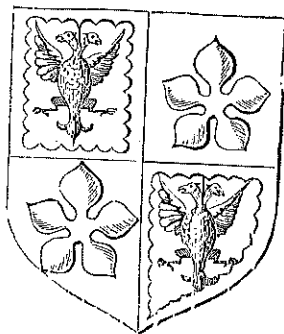
We have seen that in 1607 Thomas Sydes owned the Foxholes and Cressage Pool, so no doubt it was from him that Roger and John Sides inherited the estate which the latter sold to Mr. Prichard. The assessments of Church rates show that in 1774 and the next few years there were several persons of the name of Sides occupying land in Ruyton, Shotatton and Haughton, but none in Eardiston, and neither Roger nor John Sides is mentioned. The Rev. David Prichard occurs as an occupier in Eardiston from 1777 to 1794 inclusive, and the survey of 1784 showed that he owned six houses there, of which four were cottages, and the other two were occupied, with farms attached, by himself and his tenant R. Maddocks respectively. Both of these would seem by the map, which is in very bad preservation, to have been where Pradoc now stands. They were rated, apart from the land, at £1 10s. each; the two principal houses in the parish, Ruyton Hall and Shelvock, being rated respectively at £5, including 2 acres of land, and at £9 with 18 acres. Land was rated at from 4s. to 9s. per acre. Mr. Prichard occupied 40 acres, Mr. Maddocks held from him 133½. An assessment made 12 April, 1795, enters the former holding as the late Rev. Mr. Prichard's; on 17 April, 1797, Mr. Shuckburgh's name is substituted for Mr. Maddocks, and on 9 April, 1798, the entry is "Prado. Mr. Shuckburgh," and the rateable value is £51 19s. for his whole holding. It would seem, therefore, that the house was scarcely finished when Mr. Cureton bought it in 1795 on Mr. Prichard's death, as Mr. Maddocks was still occupying part of the site; and that it was first occupied as a single house, in or about 1797, when it bore its present name. Part of the offices may have belonged to the older house. Mr. Maddocks continued

after this to rent the two-thirds of the Hanley tithes, which belonged to the Vicar of Great Ness. He was, no doubt, the same who held Shelvock and Hanley farms till his lease expired in 1780. On 9 April, 1799, Mr. Bill was the occupier of Pradoc, but on 28 Jan., 1800, he had been succeeded by Mr. Peter Hughes, who occupied it till the beginning of 1803. Mr. Thomas Cureton, who had bought it in 1795, was succeeded by his son John, who sold it as from Lady-Day, 1803, to the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, who came to live there immediately after his marriage on 21 April, 1803, with Miss Louisa Charlotte Lloyd of Aston; but a private Act of Parliament, 44 Geo. III., had to be obtained to carry out the sale, and the final legal conveyance was not made till 25 March, 1807. A full and interesting account of Mr. Kenyon's life is given in *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* for 1879, p. 141. He was Chairman of Quarter Sessions 1830 to 1850, High Steward of Oswestry 1822 to 1836, &c.; but is now chiefly remembered for the coach and four which he used to drive two or three days a week for many years from Pradoc to Shrewsbury. He died 4 Nov., 1851, leaving the property to his widow, who built Pradoc Church, and died 11 April, 1869.

John Robert Kenyon, D.C.L., Q.C., her eldest surviving son, succeeded her. He was a Fellow of All Souls College, Judge of the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and Vinerian Professor of Law in the University of Oxford; Deputy-Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Shropshire 1855 to 1871, and Chairman 1871 to 1880; Recorder of Oswestry 1842 to 1880. He married in 1846 Mary Eliza, daughter of Edward Hawkins, F.R.S., who was for many years Keeper of the Antiquities at the British Museum, and of whose life there is an account in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Mr. Kenyon died 17 April, 1880, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert Lloyd Kenyon, the present owner.

The meaning of the name Pradoc is doubtful. There is no evidence of its having been in use before 1795. In the first survey of the Pradoc estate, made early in the 19th century, the field now called the Paddock, No. 39 on the Tithe Map, is called "Little Prado." The best known "Prado" is the ornamental pleasure ground of the city of Madrid. A treaty

made in 1739 between England and Spain, named after this Prado, was popular enough in England for cheap medals to be struck in its honour and offered for sale among the general public; and it is possible that Mr. Prichard may have planted and laid out as ornamental ground the land between his house and the pool in the "Little Prado," and have called it the Prado after the Prado of Madrid, and that the house may afterwards have taken its name from this.



THE CAPTURE OF LORD THOMAS GREY IN SHROPSHIRE.

By WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

THE capture of Lord Thomas Grey by Richard Mytton, Bailiff of Shrewsbury, in the year 1554, was an event which associated Shropshire with the current history of the nation at a critical era, and any fresh facts relating to that event must have a special claim on the attention of Salopians.

Owen and Blakeway have narrated in their *History of Shrewsbury* all that was known to them, but as there has been found among the Shrewsbury Borough Records a small document, which, having escaped their attention, throws some little additional light on the part which Richard Mytton played in that event, it will be well to recall to mind the circumstances attending the capture. The document is a rough draft of a letter addressed to the Lords of the Privy Council, in which Mytton explains the difficulty with which he was confronted in regard to the safe conveyance of his prisoner to London.

The reader will remember that Queen Mary had been on the throne little more than three months before she made public her secret Treaty with the King of Spain to marry his son Philip, which so shocked English feeling that a widely

spread spirit of discontent was aroused throughout the kingdom among her Protestant subjects. The predominant ideas which gave rise to this discontent were first, that the Reformation inaugurated by her father, and continued by her late brother, would be at once arrested, and secondly, that the country would immediately come under the domination of a foreign prince—the latter prospect being as distasteful as the former to the great majority of the people. The Queen becoming aware of the wide-spread alarm deemed it necessary to command the Lord President and Council of Wales, and the Bishops of Exeter and Salisbury, to suppress the false and seditious rumours prevalent touching Philip's design in visiting England.¹ Before this could be effectually done Sir Thomas Wyatt with a large military force, variously estimated in number, marched towards London, and called on the country to join him. The Duke of Suffolk (whom the Queen had recently pardoned for having attempted to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne) and his two brothers John and Thomas Grey, with Sir James Crofts, joined in Wyatt's ill advised adventure. The Queen wrote to Sir Edward Hastings and Sir Thomas Cornwallis to see Wyatt and explain to him the motives of her marriage, offering to appoint persons to confer with him.² Wyatt, nevertheless, remained stedfast to his purpose, and it was not till he found the gates of the city of London closed in his face, and the people disinclined to join him, that he abandoned his rash enterprise. He surrendered himself February 8th, and was committed to the Tower and executed on Tower Hill April 11th. The simultaneous movements attempted by Sir James Crofts, the Duke of Suffolk, and his two brothers in other parts of the country showed the wide extent of the insurrectionary combination, but as the greater attempt by Wyatt had been ineffectual, the smaller ones were easily suppressed.³ The Duke of Suffolk and his brother John fled into Warwickshire and hid in a cottage of one Underwood, a game-keeper on the duke's estate at Astley Cooper: and it is said that they sought refuge in a hollow tree; but Underwood for fear of

¹ Cal. St. Pap., Mary, Jany. 22, 1554.

² *Ibid.*

³ Sharon Turner, iii. 432.

detection, or to gain a reward, betrayed them.¹ In less than a fortnight after their flight they found themselves in the Tower. They were condemned as traitors, the Duke was beheaded, but Lord John was pardoned. Lord Thomas Grey, "a nobleman of venturous spirit and towering ambition," fled into Shropshire, with the view of reaching Wales, and so avoiding pursuit. Instructions had been issued "to stay the passages" here as elsewhere. A minute stands on the Assembly Book of the Borough of Shrewsbury as follows:—
 "Temp. Richard Mytton and Richard Dawes, ball'. Feb. 24, 1553-4. At a meeting of the whole Council, They be agreed That the Queenes watch shalbe kept in man' ensuyng untill further order therin be taken, videl't: that four House Holders in harnes of ev'y ward shall watche ev'y night, and too ev'y Daye, & to begyn before sevyne & watch untill fyve, and that they shall watch in the ffranches aft' the nomber as they have before tyme used."

A local chronicler writes (1553-4):—"This yeaere the Lord Thomas brother to the Ducke of Suffolke was tacken at Osestrie in Wales by Master Rychard Myttoon of Shrosbury beinge then baylyff w^{ch} fell owt at leangthe to the sayde Mr. Myttoons greate hynderance."²

We learn from Strype³ that "The Lord Thomas Grey, the other brother of the Duke of Suffolk, was taken about this time (7 Feb.), going towards Wales, and was coming up." And again we read:—"The 21st day (Feb.), the Lord Thomas Grey, the Duke of Suffolk's other brother, and Sir James Croft, were brought on horseback to the Tower."⁴ These extracts give us all the information that is known regarding the fugitive's capture.

We now give the letter we have already mentioned, with the abbreviations extended and the spelling modernised:—

"Right honourable and my right good Lords my Duties humbly remembered, whereas yesterday last being the 10th [margin of paper torn], it pleased the same your Lordships

¹ Lingard.

² *Taylor's MS*, in Shrewsbury School Library.

³ *Memorials*, vol. iii., pt. ii., p. 140.

⁴ *Ibid*, p. 145.

to grant unto me the conduction of the Lord Thomas Gray (there remaining in ward) unto the Queen's Majestie, and to that purpose I promised to be with your Lordships the 14th of this month with the number of [blank] horsemen; these may be to signify unto you that the substance of my tenants of horsemen inhabit in My'oneth [Merioneth], being 40 miles hence distant, and therefore the same remembering, and conferring with myself and my friends here immediately upon my repair home: I cannot nor am able in so short a time to bring forth well furnished for the purpose such number of horsemen as I promised to your Lordships, which, before I conferred with my friends, I thought I should have been able to [have] accomplished. And so without the aid of your Lordships to help me with the number of 40 or 50 horsemen to the journey, and to assist me, I cannot according to your Lordships' expectation conduct the said Lord Thomas. Nevertheless such number of horsemen that in so short a time I may be able to furnish I, God willing, will wait on your Lordships the said 14th day of this month, unless I be otherwise by your Lordships advised by the bearer my servant, as knoweth God who eternally [?] preserve your Lordships with increase of honour: from Salop &c."

"Your Lordships humbly at
command." [No signature.]

This letter was written on the 11th of February, and as Lord Grey was sent to the Tower on the 21st of that month Richard Mytton was seven days later in arriving with his prisoner. "On the 28th [of April] the Lord Thomas Grey, the Duke of Suffolk's brother, a valiant and brave gentleman, lost his life, being beheaded on Tower-Hill between nine and ten of the clock, and buried at Alhallows Barking in Tower-street."

The vague statement made by our local chronicler that the capture of Lord Grey "fell owt at lengthe to the sayde Mr. Mytton's great hynderance," possibly had some connection with the delay mentioned above. Owen and Blakeway, however, conjecture that the allusion is to some probable loss of a reversionary interest in the disposal after death of Sir Edward Grey's property, he being a kinsman of Lord

Thomas Grey, and the father of Mytton's first wife. But of this we have no evidence. There is another question of much more interest which does not appear to have occurred to our historians, namely, how it came about that Richard Mytton, a Bailiff of Shrewsbury, could have captured Lord Grey at Oswestry, seeing that his jurisdiction in that office extended only to the limits of the town and Liberties of Shrewsbury? In the ordinary course of judicial procedure the task of arresting a fugitive from justice would appertain to the Sheriff of the county. Herein is the probable solution of the question. The Sheriff of the county at the time was Sir Adam Mytton, uncle of Richard the Bailiff, whom he commissioned to perform the duty.

Richard Mytton was the son of William Mytton of Shrewsbury, by his wife Cecilia, daughter of Henry Delves of Doddington, co. Chester. William Mytton was the last of the family who occupied the old mansion of the Charltons in Shrewsbury, which stood where the Theatre now stands. He owned the extensive and mountainous estate of Dinas Mawddwy, Merionethshire, which he had inherited from his father, Thomas Mytton, who had obtained it by marriage with Eleinor, daughter of Sir John de Burgh. Richard Mytton, our Shrewsbury Bailiff, was born in the reign of Henry VII., and lived in the reign of five monarchs, dying at the advanced age of 99 years, in 1591. He served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1541, and again in 1560. He was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1542, when he obtained for the town a new Charter, and "handsomely declined the wages to which he was entitled [according to the usage of the time],¹ for attending to his duty in parliament, and thus enabled the Corporation to pursue the necessary steps for the success of their suit," a suit then pending.¹ In consequence of this and other generous acts he was chosen by the town no less than six times to serve the office of Bailiff, an evident proof of his popularity in his native town, where he was known as the "Gentle Master Mytton." He was twice married: first to Agnes, daughter of Sir Edward Grey of Enville, co. Stafford,

¹ He does not appear in Owen and Blakeway's list of Burgesses to Parliament, but I assume he was the man mentioned in the Borough Accounts for that year, as quoted by those authors, i., p. 337.

Knt., a union promoted by his mother during his minority, for securing which a curious contract existed amongst the Mytton muniments. By this wife Richard Mytton had a large family. In a pedigree drawn up by the late George Morris he appears to have had eight sons and five daughters, but in an old MS. Pedigree in the possession of Colonel C. J. Cotes he is credited with no less than eighteen children. His second wife was Elianor, daughter of George Harborne, Esq., Recorder of Shrewsbury, by whom he had one son and two daughters. She survived her husband, dying in 1602, aged 90 years. Of her, Taylor's MS. records:—"The 30th day of January A^o 1602 beinge soondaye dep'ted this lyfe the worthy M^{rs} Elnor Myttoon, late wyfe of M^r Rychard Myttoon esquire—she was buried the Thursdaye followinge verey solumely, being of the full adge of 90 yeaes. she was of greate birthe, and verey good to the poore; vertious & godly. She woldd dayly pray most devoutly, 3 whole howres before noon and 3 whole howres in the afternoone, & never stoore [sturred] but those tymes uppon her knees. the God of Peace, no doubt. hath res'd [received] hir to His m'cy." Amen."¹

The curious contract mentioned above is in substance as follows:—In an Indenture made 29th September, 9th Henry VIII. (1517), Dame Cecilia Mytton, daughter of Henry Delves, of Doddington, co. Chester, and widow (at the above date) of William Mytton, covenants with Sir Edward Grey, Knt., that her son and heir, Richard Mytton "should marry, and by the grace of God, take to wife" Anne Grey, daughter of Sir Edward, before the Feast of Purification of Our Lady next coming if the two young people mutually consent: in which case Dame Cecilia agrees to grant to Sir Edward Grey Lands and Tenements to the yearly value of £30, in fee simple or in fee tail, before the marriage, to the intent that Anne then being his wife, may be endowed of the same, if it happen that Richard should die before the age of 21 years, or before he had made his jointure to Anne his wife. It was also covenanted between the two parties to the deed that if Anne died before the consumation of the marriage

¹ Taylor's MS., in Shrewsbury School Library

then Dame Cecilia grants to Sir Edward Grey that her son Richard shall marry another daughter of Sir Edward, or else pay the said money to Sir Edward, which she reserved for the marriage. And also Richard grants to Sir Edward that he will make an estate of land of the yearly value of £20 to the use of Anne for the term of her life, when he attains the age of 21. Sir Edward binds himself and his heirs to pay the Dame Cecilia or her assigns £200, that is, £100 at the time of making this agreement, of which £100 Dame Cecilia acknowledges the receipt, and Sir Edward and his heirs are acquitted and discharged; and another 100 marks to be paid at Michaelmas next following; and 50 marks at the Feast of St. Michael next after, in full content of the £200, of which last payment, Dame Cecilia consents to allow to Sir Edward £15, the which she has received beforehand: and furthermore Sir Edward covenants with Dame Cecilia that he shall buy all clothes, and keep the marriage at his own cost.

Dugdale thus describes Mytton's monument as being in St. Chad's Church in his time:—

Heere lyeth the Body of Richard Mitton Esq. who first married Anne the daughter of Sr Edward Grey Knight and afterwards married Elianora the daughter of George Harebroone Esq. Learned in the Lawes and lived 99 years and dyed 26 die Novembr, Anno 1591.

At the four corners are these arms:—

First coat, Quarterly of eight.

Party per pale A. and G. an eagle displayed within a border engrailed Or.—*Mytton*.

S. 3 towers, 2 and 1. A.—*Tour*.

B. 3 preedes A. in pale.—*Pride*.

B. a chevron erm between 3 fleurs de lys A.—*Burgh*.

O. a lion rampant G. within a border engrailed S.—*Mowddwy*.

Or. a raven proper.—*Corbet*.

G. a bend between 6 pears erect O, stalked and leaved.—*Clopton*.

150 CAPTURE OF LORD THOMAS GREY IN SHROPSHIRE.

Quarterly per fesse indented G. and O. in the first quarter a lion passant gardant A.—*Beysin*.

Second coat. The paternal coat of Mytton, as above.

Third coat. The eight quarterings as above, empaling A.

3 bars B.—*Grey*.

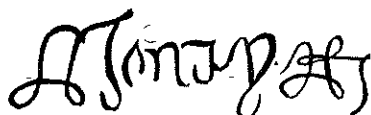
The fourth coat was torn away.

ON WEARING THE BONNET IN THE ROYAL PRESENCE.

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

THE following License by King Henry VIII., to John Forster of Wellington, to wear his bonnet in the king's presence, dated 22 November, 1520, is preserved amongst the muniments at Willey, and has been carefully copied, and is now for the first time printed in full, by the kind permission of Lord Forester, who is eleventh in direct lineal descent from the grantee.

John Forster of Watling-street, the grantee of the privilege, was the elder son of John Forster, by his second wife, Isabel, daughter of Richard Lyster, Esq., of Rowton. He came up to London as a young man, and was made a freeman of the company of patten makers. In some capacity, he became attached to the Court of King Henry VIII., probably as one of the yeomen of the guard. He afterwards resided at Easthope in Shropshire. He married Joice, daughter of Philip Upton of Upton Magna and Oteley (son of Richard Upton, by his wife Eleanor, sister and heiress of William Oteley of Oteley), and had issue by her nine sons. He is believed to have died, at an advanced age, on 13 March, 1590-91. The Inquisition post mortem, taken after his death, is dated in 33 Elizabeth, and shows that he died seised of a considerable estate in Wellington and the neighbourhood. He was succeeded by his grandson Francis Forster (the eldest son of his third son William Forster, who had died 4 May, 1590), who was then aged 19 years and upwards. (See the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, III., 160—162, for further particulars of the grantee).

 [The King's Sign Manual.]

Henry by the grace of god king of England and of ffraunce and Lord of Irland To almaner our officers ministres and subgiettes as well of spirituall prehemynence and dignitie as of temporall auctoritie these our letters hering or seing greting fforasmoche as we bee credibly enformed that our trusty and Welbiloued John fforster of Wellington in our Countie of Salop gentilman for certain diseases and infirmities which he hath in his hed cannot conveniently without his greate daungier and ieobardy bee discovered of the same Wherupon we in consideracion therof have by these presentes licenced hym from hensforth to use and were his bonet on his said hed at all tymes and in all places as well in our presence as eliswhere at his libertie Wherfor we woll and comaunde you and every of you to permitte and suffie hym soo to doo Without any your lett chalenge or interupcon to the contrary As ye tendr our pleasure Geuen under our Signet at our Manor of Grenewiche the xxiith day of November The xijth yere of our Reigne.

[The Seal is missing, but was probably a wafer seal, about an inch in diameter, with the arms of France and England quarterly.]

A similar License in almost identical words was given on 4th March, 6 Henry VIII. 1514-15), to Richard Wrottesley, Esq. (ancestor of Lord Wrottesley), and is printed, together with a facsimile, in General Wrottesley's *History of the Family of Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, co. Stafford*, page 254. The formal parts are as follows :—"For asmoche as we bee credibly enformed that o^r trusty and welbilovved Richard Wrottesley squier for certain diseases and infirmities which he hath in his hed cannot conveniently w^out his grete daunger been discov^ed of the same, Wherupon we in consideracon therof have by these p^rsents licenced hym to use and were his bonet on his hed from hensforth in al places and at al seasons aswel in o^r p^rsence as elliswhere at his libertie."

Another license in nearly the same words was granted to Walter Copinger (of Buxhall), 24 October, 4 Henry VIII. (1512), and is printed in full in *Notes and Queries*, 8 Series, vii. 338. This seems to be the earliest in date of these grants by Henry VIII.

Reference is also made in the same volume of *Notes and Queries*, pages 148, 338, and 391, to several other licenses to wear a bonnet in the King's presence, viz.:—to Richard Gwent, prolocutor of Convocation, Archdeacon of London, and Dean of Arches, on 9 July, 1540; to Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth, Esq., in 1528; to Christopher Brown, of Toilethorp, Rutland (he was sheriff of Rutland in 7 Henry VII.); to Richard Verney of co. Warwick (probably the knight who was sheriff of Warwickshire in 1529, and ancestor of Lord Willoughby de Broke), in 1516; and to two of King Henry VIII.'s chaplains. The Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, is also said to have had this privilege, but by what authority does not appear. Sir John Skuish (or Skewes), lawyer and chronicler, who died in 1544, had a similar grant in 1514. (*Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, lii. 359).

These grants are all couched in very similar words, and there are many interesting points connected with them. They mostly seem to have been granted by King Henry VIII., and because of some diseases or infirmities which the grantees had in the head. Were these grants hereditary, as has been commonly assumed to be the case? What was the "bonnet" which the grantee was permitted to wear in the royal presence? And what was this disease in the head, so prevalent in the first half of the sixteenth century?

It has been commonly assumed that the permission to wear the bonnet in the royal presence was hereditary, and descended to the eldest son and his eldest son *in perpetuum*. Even General Lord Forester (the third peer) is credited with saying that should he survive Queen Victoria, he should exercise his privilege, and wear his hat in the royal presence. But it seems to me perfectly clear that this privilege was not, as it has often been claimed to be, an hereditary privilege, but a strictly personal one, confined to the grantees of the privilege. It did not entitle their descendants to wear a hat in the presence of the Sovereign. And the wording of the

grants would seem to restrict the privilege to the reign of Henry VIII. only, as the king's "heirs and successors" are not named in these licenses.

I have come across one apparent exception to the ordinary form of license. Sir John Pakington, Serjeant-at-law, who died in 1560, is stated to have had on 5 April, 20 Henry VIII. (1529), a license to wear his hat "in the king's presence, and in the presence of his successors, or of any person whatsoever, and not to be uncovered on any occasion or cause whatsoever, against his will and good liking." (*Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, xliii. 88). This license, as also a license exempting Pakington from the obligation of knighthood on becoming a King's Serjeant, is referred to in the State Papers temp. Henry VIII., vol. iv., 3 (No. 5510. 5); but without seeing the original it is impossible to say whether it is really different from the ordinary form of license. The reference to the original document in the Public Record Office seems to be "Patent 20 Henry VIII., pars 2, mem. 24," also "S.B." [*qu.* Signet Bills.], should any one interested care to pursue the subject further. In a footnote to the pedigree of Pakington printed in Nash's *Worcestershire*, i. 352, the reference is given as "Patent 28 Henry VIII." and there is no mention of the king's successors.

The "bonnet" which the grantees were permitted to wear in the king's presence was not, as has been commonly supposed, a hat, but rather a closely fitting scull cap, such as aged gentlemen frequently wear now-a-days, as a security against colds in the head. It seems to me probable that there is no such thing as a license to wear the *hat* in the royal presence.

As to the disease or infirmity in the head, General Wrottesley has suggested to me that "the disease in the head in the 16th century would be some form of mange. The microscope shews that mange is a parasite which feeds on the hair, and, before the invention of mercury as a therapeutic agent, it could not be suppressed." Ringworm has also been suggested as a probable disease.

It might be added that many of these documents are preserved in the Public Record Office, amongst the Privy Seal Writs, but they have not yet been arranged or calendared, though they are in chronological order, and are therefore rather difficult to find.

Lord Kingsale claims the hereditary privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence, which he affirms was granted to Sir John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, by King John. Mr. Round, in his *Peerage Studies*, has carefully investigated this claim, and states that "it is certain, from the testimony of Giraldus, that John de Courci left no heir;" and that the alleged privilege of remaining covered in the royal presence is a later addition to the late legend of his wondrous deeds. No instance is shown of this so called "right" being exercised before the days of William III., when Almericus, Lord Kingsale is said to have appeared before that monarch covered. Gerald, 24th Lord Kingsale, was presented to George I. on 27 June, 1720, and then asserted the ancient right of his family of being covered in his Majesty's presence. (Salmon's *Chronological Historian*, edition 1722, and Burke's *Peerage*). In 1762, George Montagu wrote to Horace Walpole of the new Lord Kingsale, that "Our peers need not fear him assuming his privilege of being covered, for, till the king gives him a pension he cannot buy the offensive hat."¹ This nobleman was a distant cousin of his predecessor, and is said to have been bred a carpenter. The Rev. Richard de Courcy, Vicar of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, from 1774 to 1803, belonged to this family, which is one of great antiquity, though I have not yet succeeded in ascertaining his exact place in the pedigree.

It does not appear why these licenses were mostly granted by Henry VIII., or when they ceased; but probably soon after that monarch's death. Sir John Harington, writing in the reign of Elizabeth, refers to the custom and says, "Yt hath been a favor (though not now common) to geve a pardon of the cap, viz. to stand covered." (Harington's *Nugæ Antiquæ*, ii. 15, quoted in *Notes and Queries*, 9 Ser., viii. 452).

The following is the license to Walter Copinger, already referred to, at present the earliest known license of the kind, only put in modern English spelling:—

HENRY R. [*The King's Sign Manual.*]

Henry by the grace of God king of England and ffrance
and lord of Ireland, To all manner our own subjects, as well

¹ Historical MSS. Commission, 8th Report, Appendix 2, 115 a.

of the spiritual pre-eminence and dignity as of the temporal authority, these our letters hearing and seeing, and to every of them greeting. Whereas we be credibly informed that our trusty and well-beloved subject Walter Copinger is so diseased in his head that without his great danger he cannot be conveniently discovered of the same. In consideration whereof we have by these presents licensed him to use and wear his bonnet upon his said head, as well in our presence as elsewhere at his liberty. Wherefore we will and command you and every of you to permit and suffer him so to do, without any your challenge disturbance or interruption to the contrary, as you and every of you tender our pleasure. Given under our Signet at our Manor of Greenwich the xxivth day of October in the ivth year of our reign. [1512.]

The conclusion we have arrived at is as follows. The license to wear the bonnet in the king's presence was a strictly personal privilege, and not an hereditary one. It was limited to the life of the monarch who granted it. The "bonnet" permitted to be worn was not a hat, in the ordinary sense of the word, but a sort of closely fitting scull-cap. And it was because of some disease in the head, apparently incurable in the sixteenth century, that the license was given to certain persons connected with the King's Court. It would be very rash of any descendant of a grantee to presume to appear before the king covered at the present day, on the strength of a license granted to an ancestor.

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.]

I

LOCAL COINS AND TOKENS LATELY ACQUIRED BY
THE SHREWSBURY MUSEUM.

The following local coins, all of them struck in Shrewsbury, have been bought during the last few months from Messrs Spink and Co., and Mr. Lincoln, and added to the collection. All except the crown piece of Charles I are silver pennies. With the exception of a very few silver halfpence, the currency consisted exclusively of silver pennies during the whole Saxon and Norman period. Some were struck at Shrewsbury in nearly every reign from that of Æthelstan to that of Henry III, but until this year the Museum only possessed two specimens. It is to be hoped that local patriotism will soon fill up some of the many gaps which still remain. The types are numbered as in Hawkins' *Silver Coins of England* 3rd edition.

Æthelstan, type 7, moneyers Eofermund & Frotger.

Æthelred the Unready, type 3, moneyer Wunsige;

Type 8, moneyers Wunsige, Ælfheh, Brungar, Vnswac.

Edward the Confessor, type 6, moneyers Ælfget, Eornwi.

Type 9, moneyers Ælfric, Godwine, Wulmier.

Type 13, moneyer Ægelric. Type 19, moneyer . . . wig.

William I or II, type 9, moneyer Segrin.

Stephen, type 3, moneyer Rodbert.

Charles I, Crown, dated 1642. On the reverse of this coin is an abbreviation of a declaration made by the King at Wellington, 19th Sept., 1642, that he meant to preserve "the Protestant Religion, the known laws of the land, and the just privileges and freedom of Parliament."

The first coins struck during the Civil War out of London were those which were struck in Shrewsbury and issued on 21 Oct., 1642, when a silver 20^s piece was issued to each Colonel, a 10^s or 5^s piece to each inferior officer, and a half crown to each private

soldier. This may be one of the 5^s pieces issued on that day. A print of the scene of making the declaration is in the Shrewsbury County Club.

The following tokens issued by Shropshire tradesmen to supply the want of small change in the beginning of Charles II's reign, have been lately presented to the Museum. The Shrewsbury tokens are all copper halfpence, except (8), which is a brass farthing. The Oswestry one is a brass Penny.

1. Constantine Overton. Cordwainers' arms. 3 rams heads.
Rev. In Salop, 1663. His Half Penny.
2. Tho. Meyricke Vintners' arms, 3 tons.
Rev. In Salopp, 1663. His Half Penny.
3. John Millington. A pair of scales, M above, I & M on each side, a wheatsheaf between the scales, and on each side of the M above.
Rev. Of Shrewsbury, 1664. His Halfpenny.
4. William Harrison. His Half Penny.
Rev. Of Salope, 1666. Shield bearing a chevron between 3 square objects, said to be the Stationers Arms.
5. William Thomas, Mercer. Mercer's Arms, a Queen's bust.
Rev. Of Salop, 1666. His Half Penny.
6. John Brigdell, 1667. 3 birds, said to be the Chandlers' Arms.
Rev. In Sallop, Chandler. His Half Penny.
7. A duplicate of the last.
8. Benjamin Hinde. Arms of Shrewsbury.
Rev. In Salop. B. H.
9. Richard Edwards. A woolpack.
Rev. Of Oswalstrey, 1668. His Penny.

All the above are published in Boyne's Trade Tokens, and the Shrewsbury ones are engraved in Owen and Blakeway.

R. L. L. KENYON.

II.

UNIDENTIFIED PLACES IN DOMESDAY.

There are a number of Place-names in the Shropshire Domesday which are very difficult, to say the least, to identify at the present day, in fact, the wonder is that there are no more. These names are now submitted after diligent extensive research. The Ordnance maps have been scrutinized for each and all of them. They may have been overlooked by the surveyors, either as being too insignificant, or as having been superseded by modern appellation. Eyton himself has in a few cases, not mentioned below, slightly misread the ancient record and somewhat perplexed his

readers, ex. gr., instead of Ioclehuile (Yockleton) he has given *Locelehuile*; instead of Iartune (Yarton or Yorton) he has *Lartune*; instead of Routone (Rowton) he has *Routune*; while for Iagedone (Yagdon near Leaton) he gives no identification whatever. It would be very presumptuous to charge him with neglect, for his labours are beyond praise. Domesday Book is not easy to read, and many letters are much alike. I now submit the Domesday names, with the hidage, Domesday hundred, and all the other clues that are available, and, for facility of reference, in alphabetical order.

BENEHALE.	7 hides.	Witintreu hundred	Township or vill. de- pendant upon Mont- gomery.
BOLEBEC.	$\frac{1}{2}$ hide.	Stottesden hundred.	Saxon tenant Stennulf.
BUCHEHALE.	$\frac{1}{4}$ hide.	Patintun. (not Bucknell).	Saxon tenant Elmer.
CHENELTONE.	1 hide.	Bascherche.	
CHINBALDESCOTE	5 hides.	Lenteurde.	belonged to St. Mary of Bromfield.
CLEV.	1 hide.	Lenteurde.	somewhere near Lud- low.
EDRETEHOPE.	$2\frac{1}{4}$ hides.	Lenteurde.	somewhere near Lud- low.
FECH & LEL.	each $\frac{1}{4}$ hide.	Condetret.	in or near Mawley, but names lost.
GOSEFORD. (see <i>Trans.</i> , Vol. i., p. 181).	3 hides.	Witintreu.	dependent upon Mont- gomery.
HIBRIHTESELLE.	$\frac{1}{4}$ hide.	Lenteurde.	somewhere near Lud- low.
LEGE.	1 hide.	Lenteurde.	no clue whatever.
NEWETONE.	$\frac{1}{2}$ hide.	Mersete.	somewhere near Os- westry.
PETELIE.	$\frac{1}{4}$ hide.	Patintun.	belonged to St. Mil- burg of Wenlock.
POLE.	$\frac{1}{2}$ hide.	Ruesseb.	probably near Con- diston.
STAURCOTE.	1 hide.	Witintreu.	dependent upon Mont- gomery.
SUDTELCH.	$\frac{1}{2}$ hide.	Bascherche.	(possibly in Base- cherche detached & in the SE of Salop).
TUMBELAWE.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hides.	Lenteurde.	near Ludlow or Leint wardine.

TUNESTAN. moiety of Recordin. close to Poynton.
 1½ hides
 WLFERESFORDE. 2 hides. Mersete. (? Worsfield).

Any identifications or helps thereto will be gratefully received.

C. H. DRINKWATER.

III.

FEES FOR KNIGHTHOOD IN 1642.

The Ottley Papers preserved at Pitchford Hall, Salop, contain the following list of Fees paid by Sir Francis Ottley on the occasion of his receiving the honour of Knighthood from Charles I, when the King visited Shrewsbury in 1642. Never having previously seen such a document, and being much interested in it, I send it for *Miscellanea*. It is necessary to bear in mind the difference in the value of money between the date of this creation and our own time, in order to realize the largeness of the sum paid. By the kindness of a friend I am able to give the Fees paid for the same honour in 1896.

S^r Francis Ottly fees due to his ma^t Seruants for the saide
 of Pitchford in Knighthoude maide att the Courtt at Shrowsbury
 Com Salop the 21th 7ber 1642.

		£	s.	d.
Knight.				
To the Earle Marshall		3	6	8
To the gentt ushers dayly wayters	...	5	0	0
To the gentt ushers of the previe Chamber	...	5	0	0
To the Harraids at Armes	...	6	0	0
To the gentt ushers of wayters	...	4	0	0
To the Sewer of the Chamber	...	2	0	0
To the Knight Harbinger	...	3	6	8
To the Sargentt Porter	...	1	0	0
To the King's Barber	...	1	0	0
To the Roabes	...	4	0	0
To the Warderoabe	...	2	5	4
To the yeoman ushers	...	1	0	0
To the gromes and pages	...	1	10	0
To the pages of the bedchamber	...	4	0	0
To the ffootmen	...	2	0	0
To the porters att the gate	...	1	0	0
To the 2 gentt of the seller and buttery	...	1	12	10
To the yeoman of the Month	...	1	16	0
To the Sargentt Trompeter	...	1	0	0
To the Trompeters	...	2	0	0
To the Drome Maior	...	0	13	4
To the Survaire of the wayes	...	0	10	0

MISCELLANEA.

161

To the Coachmen	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
To the Jestur	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
						£	s.	d.
					...	60	0	0

Som is ...

Peter Newton.

Rec^d. all these Seuerall Sums
above written due to his Mats
Seruants wch amount to the
sum of Threescore pounds
I say rec^d p me Joseph Walker

Groome of his Ma^{ty}s Chamber
in Ordenary

FEEES FOR KNIGHTHOOD IN 1896.

The Earl Marshal	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
Heralds of England	...	...	...	...	3	9	0
Heralds of Scotland, chiefly paid to the Ex- chequer by Act of Parliament	...	...	...	...	9	8	3
Lyon of Scotland	do.	do.	...	...	5	14	0
Heritable Usher of Scotland	...	...	...	...	2	7	6
Keeper of the Council Chamber	...	...	...	...	3	3	4
Receiver	...	...	...	...	0	19	0
					1	7	1
					£26	8	2

These are the only Fees payable on knighthood at the present time, and they are paid both in cases where the honour is privately conferred by the Sovereign, or granted under Letters Patent. The Patent Fees have been lessened or done away with recently. But the Herald's Fees, which are by very ancient grants, and in the case of the Scotch Herald's by Act of Parliament, remain in all cases of Knighthood without exception. It is curious that in the case of an English Knighthood, such large fees are payable to the Scotch Herald's. My thanks are due to Colonel J. C. Cotes for his permission to print Sir Francis Ottley's Fees.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

IV.

RECOVERY OF A LONG LOST SHREWSBURY MS.

Owen and Blakeway in their *History of Shrewsbury*, p. 250, re produced the autographs of John Lord Strange, of Knockin, and Prince Edward, Duke of York, and remark :—"The above are extracted from a curious MS. in possession of T. F. Dukes, Esq. appearing, from the hand writing, to have belonged to the late Godolphin Edwards, Esq., a diligent transcriber of ancient Salopian documents." This MS., it will be satisfactory to know, has recently

been identified as that purchased in London by the late Alfred Cock, Esq., Q.C., and presented by him to the Shrewsbury Free Library sometime ago, where it now rests as a memento of his interest in the welfare of that institution.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

V.

CASTLE TUMP, NEAR TENBURY.

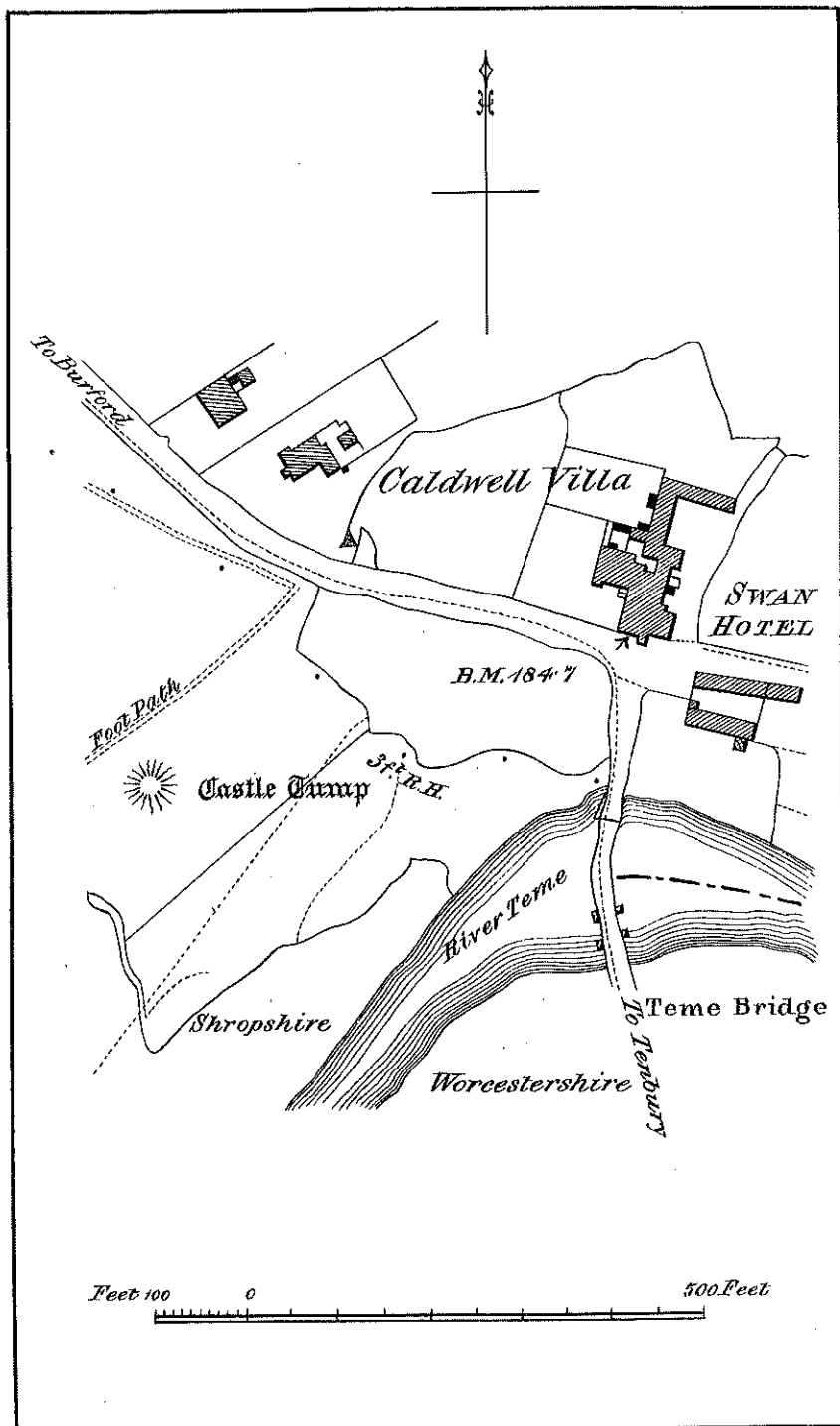
On the north side of Tenbury, and within the Shropshire boundary, at the angle formed by the high road from Burford and the river Teme, in a meadow, stands the remarkable mound of earth, named on the one inch Ordnance Map, CASTLE TUMP. It has a base nearly 100 feet in diameter, and is about 15 feet in height, and has two fine oak trees growing on it. The accompanying sketches made from photographs taken by Mr. Herbert R. H. Southam, convey an excellent idea of its appearance. That it is of great antiquity needs hardly to be stated, and an interesting problem arises as to its original purpose. It seems to have escaped the notice of the late Mr. Hartshorne in his *Salopia Antiqua*, nor can we find any reference to it by any of our Shropshire antiquaries, whose works have come under our notice. Mr. Oliver Baker in his *Ludlow Town and Neighbourhood*, p. 189, says:—"At the end of the bridge opposite to the town (Tenbury), is a large tumulus, with three very fine oaks growing upon it. It was the custom in early times to place such tumuli at fords to mark their position." From this it appears that since he wrote, fourteen years ago, one of the trees has disappeared. This mound bears a great similarity to other tumuli in the county, which are regarded as burial mounds, such as that at Fitz, the one near the church at Stapleton, and those on the Oldfield, near Ludlow, few of which have been explored. But after a careful survey of the position of the one under consideration, and taking into account its traditional name—CASTLE TUMP, we are of opinion that it is much more likely to have been a defensive work of the nature of a *Moated Mound* erected for the purpose of guarding the ford of the river Teme, near where the bridge to Tenbury now stands. If we consult a map of the district we perceive at once that a great number of roads, both from north and south converge at this point, as though in early times here was the only ford or bridge across the Teme for miles distant. One of the more conspicuous of these roads runs southward from the Clee Hill, and after crossing the river at Tenbury, divides into two, one running south-west, the other running south-east. This important passage over a river of considerable size, must have been a great trade route, as well as a valuable strategic point in disturbed times. The *Moated Mounds*

To this interesting account (written by two Shropshire antiquarians—well competent to give a valuable opinion on the subject—I should add that a tradition exists that the river Teme formerly flowed on the Northern side of the Castle Tump, and indications of its course still exist; this is further corroborated by the fact that the Castle Tump is in *Worcestershire*, and that in this particular instance the Teme does not now form the boundary between Shropshire and Worcestershire. Our antiquarians do not appear to have been aware of the near proximity of the ford at Bur—ford, the name of which in Saxon means the “town ford”; and was doubtless the ancient crossing place for the locality.

A group of trees seems to have been planted long long ago on the Castle Tump; now only two remain. Fifty years ago there were four; three stood on the Tump until the violent gale on March 24th, 1895, destroyed another, of which I made a sketch at the time.

It is worthy of note that the Tump now stands in the Castle field, and is overlooked by the Tudor public-house called the “Rose and Crown,” and that the adjoining field is called the “Dam Meadow.”

I should not omit to state that the Castle Tump is one of the places which claims to be the burial-place of Caractacus.” *1884 Baldwin's Chron.*
March 25th, 1902. *Ad. J. R. B. C.* F.C.B.C.





CASTLE TUMP NEAR TENBURY.

From Photographs taken by H.R.H. Southam.

referred to above, have been well described by G. T. Clark in the *Archæological Journal* (xxxix., p. 159), as consisting of an oval or circular space inclosed by a deep ditch, strengthened by a strong palisade. Within the inclosure was a high mound, on which was erected a tower of timber, and divided from the inner court by a second ditch. When such works as these became disused the wooden parts decayed, while the mounds and ditches remained. The CASTLE TUMP, we are disposed to think, was of this character, and although the ditches have been filled up, there can be observed certain irregularities in the ground suggestive of their former existence.

We were requested by the Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society to visit this mound and report our opinion, which we now do with all respect. We are indebted to the Salop County Surveyor for kindly furnishing us with the tracing from the Ordnance Survey showing the position of the mound.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

HERBERT R. H. SOUTHAM.

VI.

SOME RECENTLY DISCOVERED REMAINS ON THE SITE OF URICONIUM.

Having been informed in the month of October last by Mr. Augustus H. Ashdown, agent of the Rt. Hon. Lord Barnard, that a trench was being cut through the field in which stand the exposed remains of the Roman city of Uriconium, for the purpose of laying a one inch iron pipe for conveying water, three members of the Council of our Society, and Mr. W. Beacall, paid a visit to the place on October 26, with the view of examining the sub-soil and noting any discovery that may have been made in the course of the work, and reporting on the same.

It will be seen by the plan accompanying this report that the trench commenced at A, near the south-west corner of the space including the former excavations, running in a south-easterly direction to H, there crossing the boundary of the city, as laid down by previous explorers. The trench varied in depth according to the undulations of the ground, from 3 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft., being just wide enough for a man to work in. Commencing our inspection at A, we found in the soil thrown out a large quantity of fragments of red tiles, lime, bones of animals, Roman British pottery, a few pieces of Upchurch pottery, and one small piece of Samian ware, having on it the figure of a dog running at full speed, of the greyhound type, beautifully executed. The sides of the trench consisted of such *débris* as result from destroyed buildings, and domestic utensils of various kinds. At B a concrete wall

2 ft. 6 in. thick was cut through, the upper surface of which was not more than a foot below the level of the land. It was excessively hard, and gave the workmen much trouble to make the trench through it. At C was exposed the angle about 60° of a concrete floor space 14 in. thick resting on a wall. The trench here was 3 ft. 8 in. deep, and the top of the floor 1 ft. 8 in. below the level of the ground. Near to this, at D, where the trench was 4 ft. deep, there was another wall cut through about 7 in. below the surface of the land. At E and F two parallel walls, distant from each other 19 ft. 6 in., were cut through, the walls 18 in. thick, and 2 ft. below the surface of the land. These walls, as suggested by Mr. St. John Hope, were the boundaries of a public street of the city. Beyond this point the soil contained scarcely a trace of *débris*, showing that it was never used for building on. At H, where the trench (4 feet deep) crossed the site of the boundary of the city, there was nothing to be seen except virgin soil—no indications of masonry of any kind, and if any defensive work was erected here it could only have been a mound of earth strengthened by a strong palisade, and perhaps a ditch.

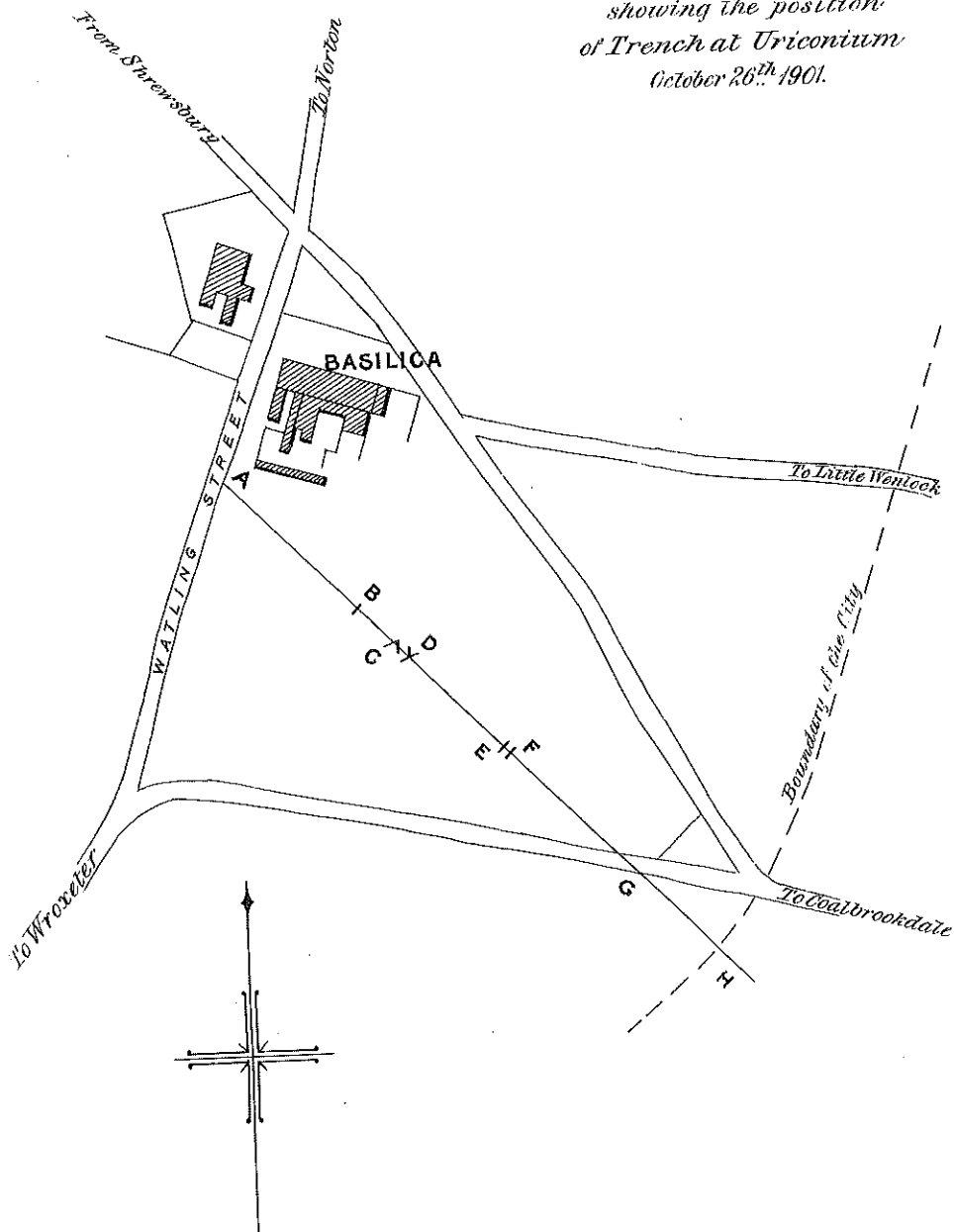
Although the result of our inspection of this narrow trench may appear trivial in the eyes of some, it cannot be doubted or questioned that the portions of masonry, &c., revealed are highly suggestive of the archaeological richness of the ground traversed by the trench from A to F. Had it been possible to follow up and trace the lines of exposed masonry, discoveries of much greater importance might have been made.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Ashdown for his kindness in giving us intimation of the work being in progress, and permission to visit it. We are also obliged to Mr. S. G. Jones for making an enlargement of the plan showing the position of the walls, &c., exposed by the opening of the trench.

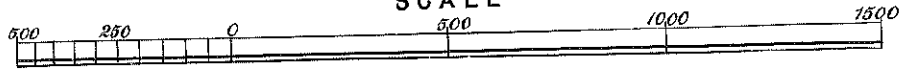
E. CALVERT,
HERBERT H. R. SOUTHAM,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
WILLIAM BEACALL.

PLAN

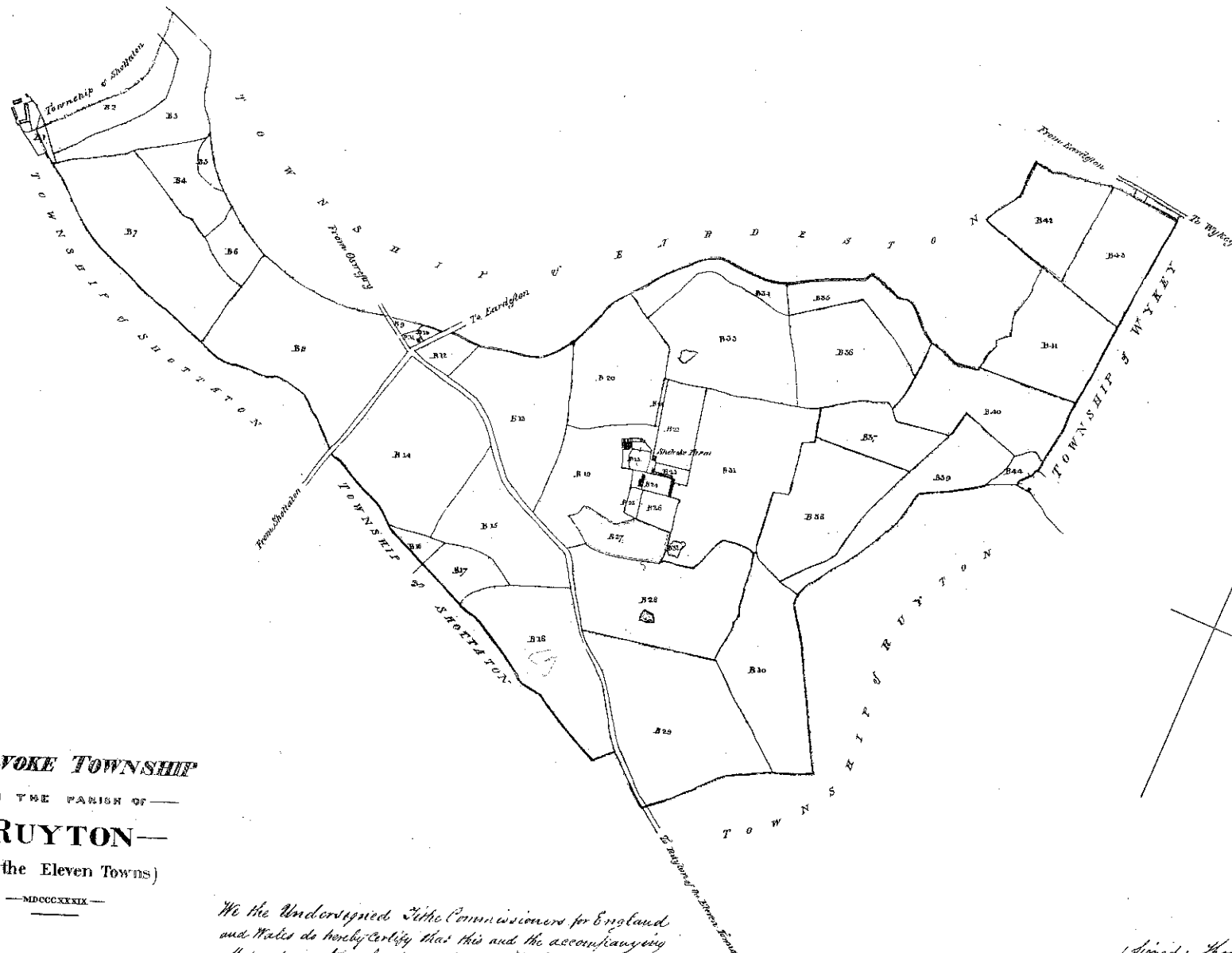
showing the position
of Trench at Uriconium
October 26th 1901.



SCALE







SHELVOKE TOWNSHIP

— IN THE PARISH OF —

— RUYTON —

(of the Eleven Towns)

— MDCCCXXXIX —

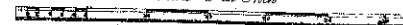
We the Undersigned Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales do hereby certify that this and the accompanying Map representing the Townships of Shelvoke and Wilby together form a Copy of a Map or Plan prepared by the Appointments of the Poor Law Commissioners in lieu of Tithes in the Townships of Shelvoke and Wilby in the Parish of Ruyton of the Eleven Towns of the County of Salop.

As Witness our Hands

Signed / W^m Blamire
J. H. Butler

(Signed) Thos. Sudworth
Agent Tithe Comr

Scale 6 Miles to an Inch



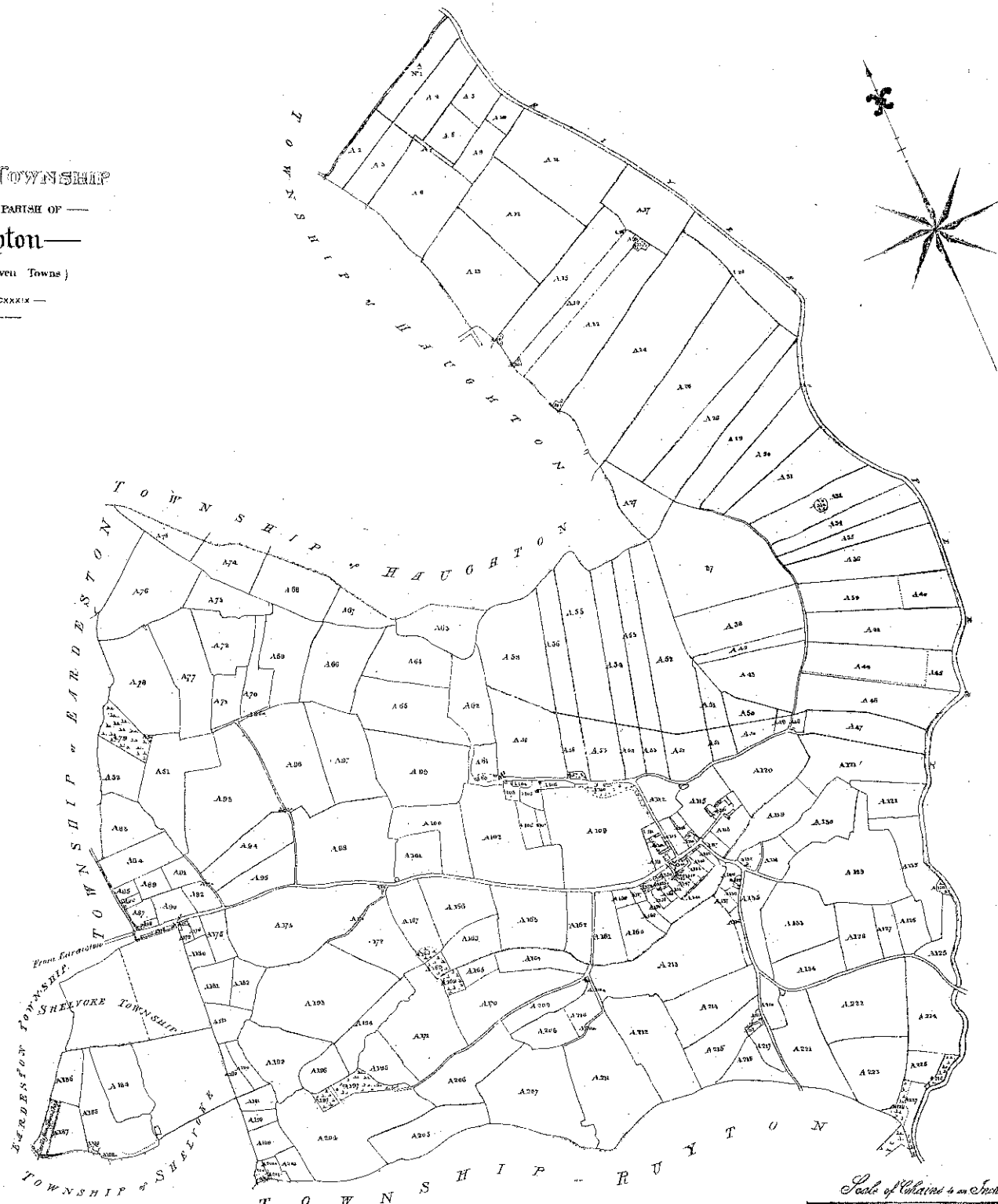
WIKEY TOWNSHIP

— IN THE PARISH OF —

Rypton

(of the Eleven Towns)

— MDCCLXXXIX —



PLAN
OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF
SHOTATTON,
COUNTY OF
SALOP.
1839.



(Signed) Robt. H. Davies Esq. Ch. R. S.

Surveyor General

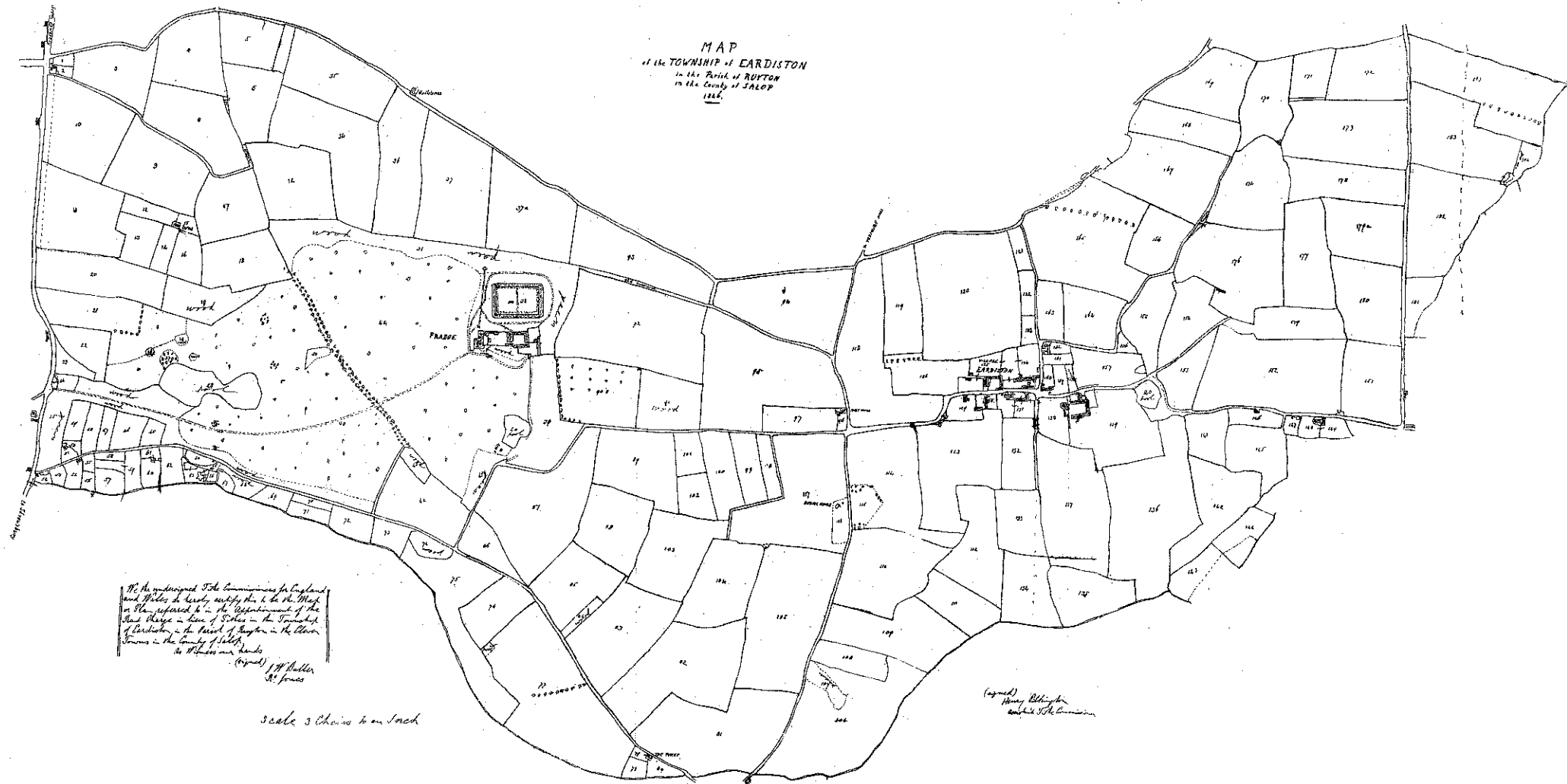
Scale 6 Chains to an Inch.

We the undersigned John & Co. Commissioners for England and Wales do hereby certify this to be the Map or plan referred to in the Apportionment of the Rent Charge in Case of Tithes in the Township of Shotatton in the Parish of Rayton in the County of Salop.

As witness our hands (Signed) J. H. Blomere

J. H. Blomere

MAP
of the TOWNSHIP of EARDISTON
in the Parish of RUTON
in the County of SALOP
1826.



We the undersigned To the Commissioners for England
and Wales do hereby certify that the Map
is the registered &c. the Representative of the
Land Charge in the Parish of Ruton in the Township
of Eardiston in the County of Salop in the County
of Salop in the County of Salop
do hereby certify
(Signed) J. H. Fuller
S. J. Jones

Scale 3 Chains to an Inch

(Signed) Henry Ellington
Surveyor to the Commission