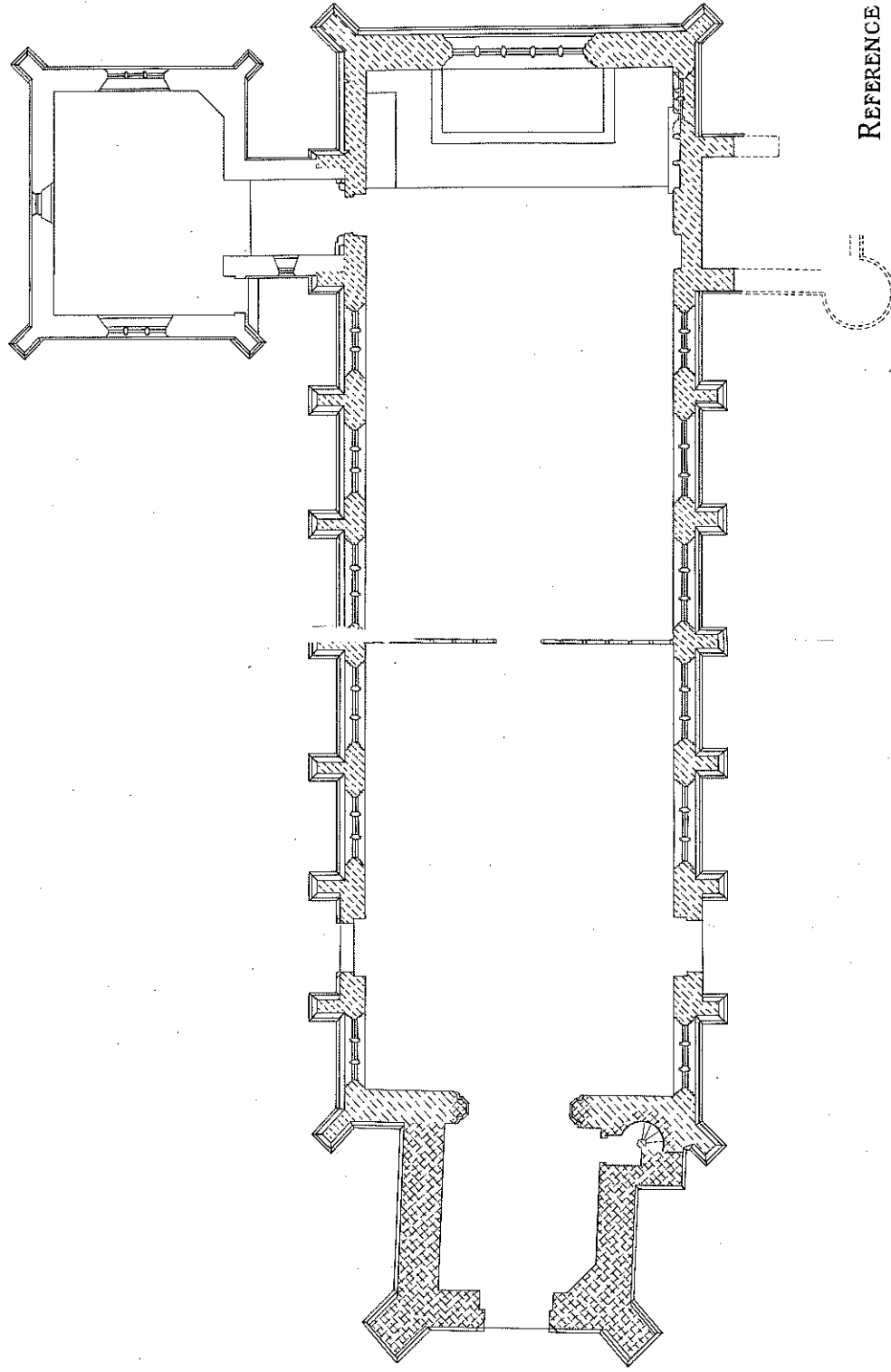


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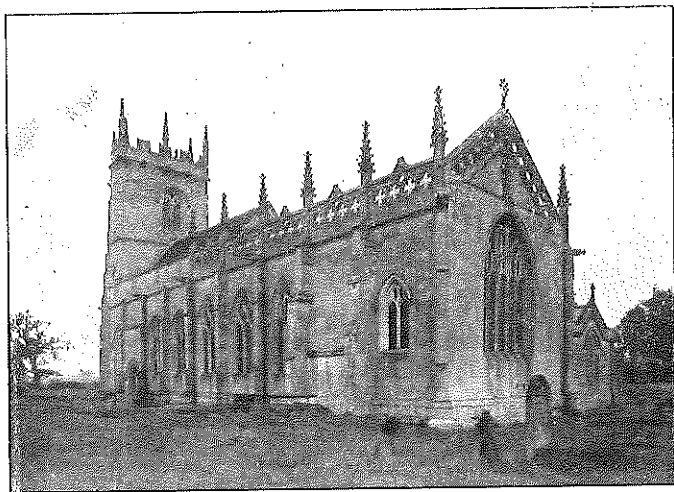
W. Arthur Webb, A.R.D.A.

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HENRY IV.
From his Tomb at Canterbury Cathedral.
BLOCK KINDLY LENT BY G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

FIVE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

By J. H. WYLIE, M.A., D.LITT.,

AUTHOR OF "HISTORY OF ENGLAND UNDER HENRY IV."

WHEN I was asked to write a word or two of preface to the Part of the *Transactions* which will commemorate the 500th Anniversary of the Battle of Shrewsbury, I naturally begged to be allowed to remain a student of the special information that can alone be supplied by local experts rather than appear as a guide to others on a matter of which I have only been able to glean some scraps of information from documents and books. But, of course, I was overpersuaded when I received an assurance that the local side would be well represented, and that all who were interested in the battle were being placed under contribution to do their best for the commemoration volume. As a matter of fact, my own account was written more than 20 years ago, before I had personally visited the ground, and if it has escaped the usual congeries of absurdities from which such efforts suffer, the fact is due to my avoidance of detailed particulars in the meagre skeleton that has to do duty for a battle sketch, if the imagination is to be curbed, and the story confined to items which are capable of strict proof.

A certain limited experience of mediæval evidence has long ago convinced me that of all subjects of human interest the battle-piece—that most striking of incidents to the mediæval mind—is precisely the one that fares worst in regard to accuracy in mediæval treatment. How it began is known, and how it ended is known, and there we have to rest content; but if we want to know particulars of time, place, tactics, strategy, position, numbers, or other such indispensable accessories, we generally find ourselves altogether at sea. The persons who were there did not write, while those who wrote were not there, and even if they had been, would probably not have been able to observe

or understand what they saw, while much that would be of the utmost interest to us was to them an atmosphere so familiar that it did not occur to them that it was worth recording at all.

An early French chronicler has called our battle "an engagement unequalled in history,"¹ but it will be well at the outset to accept the fact that Shewsbury was not a world-event. No modern writer has included it in his selection of typical or decisive battles, and no contemporary has treated it as a foil to show up the achievements of some redoubtable master of the art of war, for the so-called Elmham, who wrote the bombastic fustian about Prince Hal, was neither Elmham nor contemporary. We are thus spared the introduction of heroes of Homeric size which are bound to dwindle at the first prick of the higher criticism, and it is fortunate that such first-hand information as we have, is usually sober and rational. If it does not give us all we want, what it does give us, we do not feel inclined to throw away.

I do not propose to tell over again the well-known story that may be found in every English history of how the Percies helped Bolingbroke to usurp the throne, and then themselves tried the part of kingmakers, of Hotspur's quarrel with the King over his Scottish prisoners, and of the final trial of strength which ended in his death at Shrewsbury; of how the Earl of Northumberland was pressing for help to hold his ground in the vast section of Southern Scotland, just granted to him by the King; how the King was heading for Teviotdale with his midland levies to assist, or possibly to arrest, his "Mathathias," when Hotspur broke down from the north with his Cheshire archers to surround and crush Prince Hal, who had just returned to Shrewsbury from a raid into North Wales; how the King smartly changed his course at Lichfield and raced westward to save his son; of the treason of the Earl of Worcester, the desperate position of the Prince within the town, and the swift arrival of the King, who forced the rebels into instant flight before a junction could be made with Glendower.

¹ Ce fut là besongne non pareille qu' on ait vy en histoire. —Waurin, ii., 62.

Of the details of the fight, our knowledge is very thin, but we have fortunately a competent account of some of its incidents in the chronicle known as the "Annals of Richard II. and Henry IV.," which was written by a Benedictine in the great Abbey at St. Albans, where current information on passing events was readily received and regularly recorded. A good translation of this account was published by Dr. Calvert in the Society's *Transactions* in 1898 (2nd Series, vol. x., p. 298).

The leading facts which this writer records are the story of Hotspur's foreboding at finding himself at Berwick,¹ the hindrance to the King's attack afforded by the pease with which the battle-field was planted,² the fruitless intervention of Abbot Prestbury from Shrewsbury, the panic and flight of the King's vanguard before the first volleys of the Cheshire archers, the King's peril, the Prince's rally and his wounded face,³ the death of Hotspur by a random arrow, the capture of the Earls of Worcester and Douglas, the exposure of Hotspur's body and the episode of the knight who was stripped and stabbed by his own servant under a hedge at nightfall. All these dramatic incidents make up a stirring literary presentation of the battle, but as regards the tactics and manœuvres of the day they leave us almost wholly in the dark. Nor is there any help in this direction to be found in other contemporary accounts, for Walsingham gives merely a shortened reproduction of the above, Harding, though he was personally present, has left no detailed particulars, and the Scotchmen, Wyntoun and Bower, are equally blank. The Frenchman, Jean de Waurin, who had his information from those who had talked with eyewitnesses of the fight, is more detailed in his description, except in one regard. With him the archers dismount and fight on foot,⁴ but when he tells us that "the leaders of the vanguards struck spurs in their horses and smote each other with lances

¹ "In Berwike," he said "then am I
All begylit swykfully."—Wyntoun, iii. 91.

² Also in Otterbourne, 241.

³ Also in *Eulogium*, iii., 398.

⁴ Descendirent a pie.—Waurin, ii. 63.

lowered,"¹ he raises in our minds a horrid doubt as to whether the men-of-arms really dismounted after all, in spite of the most cherished beliefs of modern writers who have treated of mediæval warfare.

Fifty years after the battle was fought we come upon a curious reminiscence of it, which really seems to contain a detailed basis of fact, such as appears in no previous description. It occurs in a novel written by a Frenchman named Jean de Beuil, for the purpose of instructing young beginners in the art of war, and may be freely translated as follows:—

"There was once a battle at Cherausbry in England between the King and a knight named Sir Thomas (*sic*) de Percy, and at that battle two very large forces met, and Sir Thomas de Percy broke the battle of the King of England and put it to flight, and then his men all went in pursuit except about 500, who stayed with him and his banners. Now the King of England was not altogether broken up, but still had fully 2,000 men staying with him, and when he saw Sir Thomas de Percy so thinly accompanied he marched straight at him, defeated him and killed him. So whenever you find yourself in an engagement and you have some men broken up, you should always keep a good number of men together, and don't let all your men pursue, for evil has often come of it."²

Just where Beuil got his particulars from, cannot now be ascertained, but as he had had a long practical acquaintance with warfare, and had been prominent in those fighting

¹ Ferirent chevaux des esporons et les lances baissiés s'entreferirent les ungz es autres.—Waurin, ii. 69.

Otterbourne 243 lends probability to the same view by distinguishing the "milites et scutiferi" from the "*pedites* vallecti."

² Il y eust une bataille en Angleterre a Cherausbry qui fut du Roy contre ung cheualier nommé messire Thomas de Percy et assemblèrent à ceste bataille deux bien grandes puissances et tellement que messire Thomas de Percy rompiست la bataille du Roy d' Angleterre et la myst en fuite et ses gens allerent tous à la chace sauf environ cinq cens hommes qui demouraient avecques lui et avecques ses bannières. Et quant le roy d' Angleterre qui n' estoit pas du tout rompu et lui estoit bien demouré encores deux mille hommes vit messire de Percy si petitement accompagné il marcha droit à lui et le desconfist et mist à mort et par ce le roy d' Angleterre gaigna la bataille qu' il avoit perdue. Et pour ce quant vous trouverez en une besongne et vous aurez rompu gens, il vous est de besoing de tenir tousjours un bon nombre de gens ensemble et que tous vos gens ne chassent pas car a plusieurs gens il en est pris mal.

Beuil, *Le Jouvencel*, ii. 61.

years, which ended in our being finally driven out of France, he was certainly in the way of procuring information from Englishmen and others who remembered the battle of Shrewsbury. At any rate, we take kindly to him at once, when we find that he calls us "Cherausbry," and almost fancy that he may have possibly lived for a bit on Pride Hill. It is certainly remarkable that the one tradition that he found still remaining about the battle was the break and *pursuit* of the King's forces at the beginning, and if this is so, we have additional evidence that the battle was not one solid shock, but a series of scattered incidents still typified in the many local names by which the field soon came to be known, and emphasised by an official statement that the dead were buried in different places, as much as three miles asunder.

The battle happened just at a time when a great fundamental change was taking place in military methods all over Europe, and ought to have yielded us some crumbs of evidence as to the operation of the change. Some sixty years before, the great triumph of the despised foot-soldier over the armed horseman at Crécy had startled Europe into a serious reconsideration of its tactics, and ten years later at Poitiers, the Frenchmen imitated the English method of dismounting, but they gave themselves away by choosing unsuitable ground, and took nothing by their motion. A year before the battle of Shrewsbury the Scottish knights were swept away by the English archers at Homildon, but here was the first stand-up fight between Englishmen and Englishmen, both trained alike in the new dismounted methods, and the military historian would give much to know what really did occur. Judging from what took place twelve years afterwards at Agincourt, we might assume that the men-of-arms (all of whom, whether knights or squires, were mounted) followed the new method of dismounting before the fight, and forming into a close phalanx when arrayed for battle, leaving their horses in the charge of grooms or varlets in the rear ready to be used for pursuit or flight as the first hand-to-hand struggle should decide. But Agincourt was won by the death-dealing volleys of the nimble English archers, to whom the French had nothing to

oppose, whereas, at Shrewsbury, both sides were English-armed and English-trained, and no one has told us how the battle was really won.

It is just at this point that temptation assails us to indulge in historical romancing. For myself, I have given up the task of guessing in such matters as a waste of valuable time, but that is no reason why others should do the same, provided that in exercising their ingenuity they keep it clearly before us that their conclusions are to be regarded as speculations only, and nothing more. For instance, I remember to have seen a picture of the battle-field of Shrewsbury, in which a steep, not to say precipitous, hill rises sheer in the background, with a group of haycocks piled peacefully below. There was nothing to indicate whether or not the scene was *après nature*, and it was only after personally visiting the spot that I realised that nothing could bring that landscape into conformity with present realities except an assumption of Titanic action, or the lapse of æons of geologic time. It may, of course, have been meant for Haughmond Hill, where I have understood that the enquiring stranger is still told that Earl Douglas' horse stumbled, and left his rider to utter an expletive and stamp his footprint on the ground, but I doubt whether the dweller on Haughmond Hill really bothers himself about the story at all, or perhaps he is too honest to retail it, being chastened with a fear of exposure in the *Transactions*. Now, this picture would do no harm if the author would append a note explaining that the view was an imaginary one, and we ought to be provided with similar cautions in studying the fanciful productions of ingenious minds who supply us with pictorial representations showing the position of the respective armies at any given moment in the battle-shock.

But then comes the disturbing question—Where really was the battle-field? Haytleyfield, Husseyfield, Bullfield, Harlscot, Berwick,¹ are scattered names, and it has been too

¹ Into feild of Berwick then
All assemblyt thir Ynglis men
That yyst nocht this yong Percy
Bot trowit that land was Schrewisbure.

often assumed that all the shot and thrust took place in the neighbourhood of the mounds and pools which now surround the church. I am well aware that these mysterious mounds and pools are charged with highly explosive matter, but I quite hope that the Society will now bring its best knowledge to bear on this question. For myself, I am too worn down mentally, and too far from the spot bodily, to venture again into the dispute, though many years ago I expressed an opinion that the pools were modern clay-pits, and the mounds, so far as they are rectangular, really marked the boundaries of the consecrated ground within which a large number of the dead were buried. But I know that others believe that they represent the foundations of the College, or that they were thrown up by Hotspur as a portion of his plan of campaign, or that he found them already in existence there and made them play an essential part in the manœuvring of the day. However, let us hope that this question will be practically tackled as one outcome of this commemoration, and if I may be allowed, I should suggest the following as a few of the many problems still awaiting solution in connection with the battle:—

(a) Where were the College buildings exactly situated? Their whereabouts has been so entirely obliterated as to make some people doubt whether they ever existed.

(b) What has become of the armour that has been found from time to time in excavating near the church? At the interesting exhibition of local curios which was held at Shrewsbury in 1898, I remember to have heard the opinion expressed by a very competent expert that none of the supposed 15th century pieces that were there collected could really make out a satisfactory claim to be genuine.

(c) Where is *Album Monasterium*, in which the body of Hotspur was first buried? Whitchurch looks tempting and obvious, but it seems too far from the field to give a satisfactory solution. A recent writer indeed supposes that the corpse was buried "in a family chapel at Whitchurch,"¹ but the existence of a Percy Chapel at Whitchurch has yet to be proved.

¹ Brenan, *History of the Percies*, i. 82.

(d) Why were so many of the lower clergy found fighting on the side of the Percies, though the bishops had all accepted the Lancastrian usurpation? The parson of Prees and the parsons of Rostherne, Pulford, Dodleston, and Davenham (all in Cheshire) were present in the fight as well as many other clerks whose benefices have not been identified. These particulars appear in connection with the imposition of subsequent penalties, and they are only a local prelude to the clerical rising under Archbishop Scrope two years later; but it is not clear why the humbler clergy should have been stirred to take part in a quarrel with which they had essentially nothing to do, except perhaps as part of an innate aversion to usurpers in the abstract.

(e) Who was the knight whose name is given as "Dominus B. Gousile,"¹ who was foully stabbed by a retainer when lying amongst the wounded when the fight was done?

(f) Who was the squire to the Duchess of Norfolk who supplied the particulars which appear in the *Annales*? The Duchess herself was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, who was beheaded in 1397, and widow of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who died in exile in 1400. She afterwards married (during the reign of Henry IV.) Gerard Ufflete, probably a Yorkshireman from North Ferriby, near Hull, and she herself died on July 8th, 1425.

(g) When and how did the legend arise about Glendower perching in the Shelton Oak? I suppose it is too much to ask when it will die, for the most recent writer on the subject has again blamed Glendower for "making no attempt to turn the tide with his legions on the opposite bank," forgetting apparently that Glendower was more than 100 miles away in Carmarthenshire at the time, while it does not add to our knowledge to suggest that Hotspur might "*perhaps* have seen his hosts drawn up across the neighbouring river."²

It may be well also here to emphasize again the fact that the remains found in the Leybourne tomb in St. Mary's Church are not those of the Earl of Worcester, as was once

¹ In Otterbourne 244 he is called Nicolas Gausell or Robert Gonsill, and is stated to have been just knighted on the field.

² Brennan, i. 81.

suggested.¹ There really never was any solid foundation for this theory, which was based merely on the fact that the remains in question were minus the head, and the suggestion was made that they might perhaps be those of the Earl of Worcester, possibly put by his friends into another man's grave to save them from the indignities that had been offered to the corpse of Hotspur. But I suspect that this speculation was only a timid surrender to local sentiment which had been taught to regard the cross-legged knight in chain mail as a figure of Hotspur himself, and Shrewsbury did not like to be defrauded altogether of its celebrities. Unfortunately the old mistake has quite recently turned up again,² yet the document published by Mr. Fletcher in the *Transactions* (Ser. II., Vol. x., p. 230) should have made it quite clear that the Earl of Worcester's body was buried in the Abbey, and not in St. Mary's Church at all.

I fear that this rambling paper will be found to contain little that is new or informing, and I can fancy that there are some who may be wondering why the recurrence of the battle-day should be celebrated at all. It certainly established no noble or national principle in the past, and cannot hope to awaken feelings of pride or patriotism among the English of to-day. It settled nothing but a dynastic dispute, King Henry won and his family were the gainers, but had he lost, the country would have taken on three masters in place of one, and the civil war would have been upon us even sooner than it was. A recent American writer regards it as "a real death-blow struck at feudalism"³ imagining that King Henry here defeated "the combined force of the great nobility," and that "feudalism never lifted its head in England to more than hiss defiantly after Henry IV." There may be some bottom of truth perhaps in this, but the cause must be sought elsewhere, and not in the battle of Shrewsbury. It may, of course, be argued that if Henry had lost at Shrewsbury there would have been no Agincourt, no Joan, no renovated France, no loss of Guienne, no Tudors and so forth, but these are only speculations and not likely

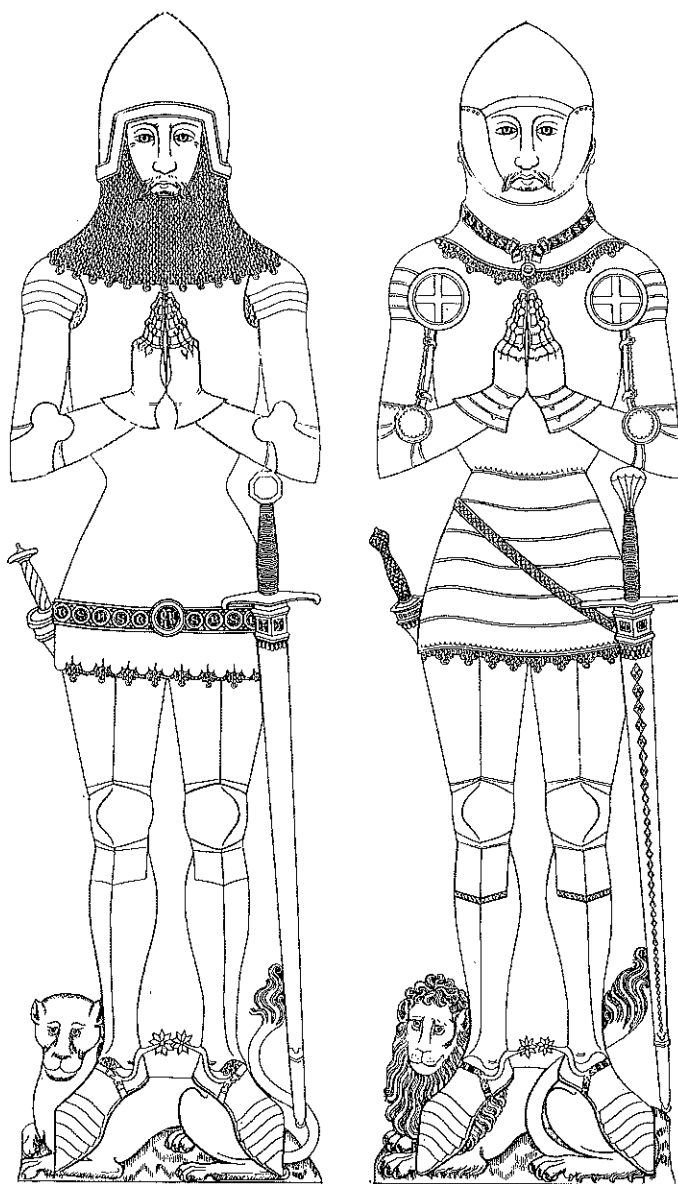
¹ Owen and Blakeway, i. 197.

² Brennan, i. 82.

³ *English History in Shakespeare's Plays*.—B. E. Warner, p. 96.

to convince any one who may doubt the wisdom of this present celebration of our local event.

But, fortunately, we do not require to be partisans or enthusiasts for the triumph of either side to make us welcome this commemoration volume. The battle-field of Shrewsbury is only one of many battle-fields that lie scattered over England, of which just enough is known to make researchers thirst for more, and if other local societies will imitate the excellent example of the Shropshire, we, outside learners, will not mind how soon the anniversaries come round, which tend to lighten up the darkness of the past, and give us material for moving one step further forward in the direction of historical truth and accuracy.



✧ BRASS OF ✧

Sir Robert Swynborne + 1391, and Sir Thomas Swynborne + 1412,
at Little Horkesley, Essex.

ARMS AND CLOTHING OF THE FORCES AT THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

BY VISCOUNT DILLON,
PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

THE Mayor has suggested to me that it might be of interest to some, on this occasion, to consider what were the arms and what kind of armour was in use at the battle of Shrewsbury. The first thought that occurs to one is, who of the great men of that day were present on either side, and have we any memorials of them in stone, brass or glass? It is hardly likely that we shall find memorials of those who were slain on the defeated side, and even such memorials of the victorious party can only give us an idea of the individuals so commemorated. Uniformity in equipment existed neither for the leaders nor for the simple soldiers. The rich were able to give expression to their own ideas of the best means of combining defence and offence, and the commonalty probably displayed the varied uniformity, if one may say so, of the poor. Rags and tatters are very cosmopolitan, and only vary in point of date, being the remains of former cast-off fashions. Of the appearance of the richer class of combattants of this date we have an excellent piece of evidence in the brass at Little Horkesley, Essex, of Sir Robert Swynborne, who died 1391, and his son Sir Thomas, who died 1412. In this brass we see the many and important changes which seem to have taken place at the turn of the century. It is probable that armour such as is seen in both figures was worn at Shrewsbury, for then, as now, there were old-fashioned people and others who adopted the newest style of dress, civil or military. To begin with the head-pieces and taking the two knights together, the scull piece of the bassinet does not differ, but whereas the father has his neck and lower part of the face protected by

the chain mail camail, the son has placed over this a plate protection, increasing the defensive power of the camail, but somewhat lessening the comfort to the wearer. The head now can move about as much as an egg in an egg cup, but not as pleasantly as with the chain mail. The son has protected the arm-pits by pendant plates, called by some *môtos* or *palettes*, and his gauntlets are articulated at the cuffs, giving greater ease than the old bell-mouthed pattern.

The surcoat worn by the elder figure, and no doubt ornamented with his coat armour has disappeared, and the pair of plates or cuirass is seen with the tonlet or skirt of narrow lames or hoops of medal. The rich military belt, to which the sword and dagger were suspended, and which itself was maintained in position by some unseen and at present not known arrangement, the *cingulum*, I say, has vanished and the sword hangs from a narrow and only slightly ornamented belt, reaching diagonally from the right hip to the locket of the sword sheath, at the lower edge of the tonlet. As before, the lower part of a skirt or fald of chain mail appears below the tonlet. In both cases the fald probably had its invected margin rendered more ornate by brass lings of chain mail. The leg armour remains the same except for larger additional plates just below the knee caps, and now there is a small skirt of chain mail apparent below the plates. Similar instances are seen in pictures in the National Gallery, &c.

The arms have not changed much, but the somewhat square pommel of the sword is now pear shaped. The dagger hilts also have somewhat changed in shape, and the later dagger was, probably, supported by a strap or cord to one of the horizontal lames of the tonlet. Altogether the changes were in a useful direction, and were slight compared with others which had preceded them.

As I said before, the military costume was not uniform at any date, there were overlappings of fashions, and there were sometimes strange survivals of by-gone styles, but I have taken the Swynborne brass as an example of armour before and after the battle.

Prince Henry, no doubt, wore handsome armour, and, as according to Shakespeare, there were six persons dressed like

the King himself, we may imagine that the sight was a brilliant one. The Douglas perhaps wore the plaid in its earlier form, long before it was cut in two to make a kilt as well as a plaid.

The soldiers of 1403 were, probably, clad much as those who shared in the glories of Agincourt, and we may take the description of their appearance from a foreigner's pen. Strangers are much more apt to describe us, than we, who take so many matters as common and unworthy of record. Now Jean le Fevre Seigneur de Saint Remy was with the English forces on St. Crispin's Day, 1415, and he, speaking of the archers, says:—"They were for the most part without armour in their jackets, '*leurs chausses avallées*,' and bearing axes and mauls at their girdles or else long swords, some quite bare foot and some wearing *huvettes* or hoods of cuir bouilly (that is moulded leather), and some had head-pieces of ozier on which was a cross of iron." From this we see that the English soldiers were not in very good case, some, perhaps, had lost their shoes in the long and hasty march, others, perhaps, had none. The untrussed *chausses* were, of course, for their greater ease in movement, just as a man now-a-days would undo his braces before exerting himself. Some 150 years later we hear how Henry Dudley, the brother of Queen Elizabeth's favourite Leicester, "was slain with the shot of a great piece as he stooped on the wall (at the assault of St. Quentin) and stayed to rip his hose on the knee thereby to have been more apt to the assault" (Grafton).

It is clear that the English soldier of the early fifteenth century did not wear much armour, perhaps a metal cap, the remains of the spoils of the French wars of Edward III., or some rough and rude head-piece, the work of the village blacksmith. As to his weapons, the bow was probably home-made, for we do not find in 1403 notices of large importations of bow staves such as occur constantly in the time of Henry VIII., who purchased them by the thousand from Venice and the north of Europe. The arrows, too, would be English. The mauls of lead were common weapons among the northern nations of Europe, and would be very useful for many purposes. The common hedging bill

mounted on a staff, with perhaps an added spike or two, was a splendid weapon, but too cumbrous for the archer, who with his bow, arrows and sword had enough to carry if he was to move quickly. Swords would not be of the fine continental class of weapons, but like most of the arms, the local smith's production, and made of English iron, which in those days we had not learnt to bring to the perfection of modern times. Birmingham was in those early days famous for its knives, and no doubt, every man had one for his daily needs. The Welshmen are mentioned by the chroniclers as having large knives, and besides the above weapons, the soldiers of both armies probably carried small bucklers. In John Rous's Chronicle of the Earl of Warwick, and finely illustrated by the author, we see a picture of the Battle of Shrewsbury, but as Rous wrote in 1580, it must have been a fancy picture. In it the archers carry small bucklers slung on their sword hilts, and this detail is probably as correct for 1403 as for 80 years later. On the whole it appears that the soldier of 1403 wore little or no armour, and his weapons were few and simple. Artists as a rule are too fond of loading the ordinary soldier with beautifully made armour and portions of it, and even the illuminators of the chroniclers erred in this respect. But it is necessary to remember that the fine Froissarts we see in London and Paris were all executed some 70 or 80 years after the Shrewsbury fight, and must be valued accordingly. There is no armour extant of 1403.

As to whether artillery was used at the Battle, I think it is very doubtful, and considering the sudden nature of the rising, it is improbable that the King had any cannon present; certainly his enemy had none.

Here shewes howe at the batell of Shrewesbury between Kyng
 Henr' the iijth & Sr. Henr' Percy, Erle Richard there beyng
 on the Kynges party full notably & manly behaved hym self
 to his great lawde & worship In which batell was slayne the
 said Sr. Henr' Percy and many other wt. hym And on the
 kynges party there was slayne in the kynges cote armor chef
 of other the Erle of Stafford Erle Richardes Auntes son wt.
 many other in greet nombre on whoes sowles god have m'cy
 Amen.



THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

From Cottonian MS., Julius E. IV. Art. 6, fo. 4.

(Rous' Life of the Earl of Warwick)

BLOCK KINDLY LENT BY G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

SOME ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

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

IN the *Transactions*, Second Series, vol. x., pages 227 to 250, and vol. xii., pages 39 to 44, are printed a number of original documents, chiefly extracted from the Patent Rolls and Close Rolls in the Public Record Office, relative to matters connected with the Battle of Shrewsbury. The following documents are in continuation of these, and are also extracted from the Close Rolls and Patent Rolls by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher. A few of them are translations of the Latin originals, but most are merely abstracts.

The first document is an order to the authorities of York, dated 3rd November, 1403, to deliver up Hotspur's head, which had been placed above the gate of that city shortly after the battle, to his widow Elizabeth Percy for the purpose of burial. The authorities of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, London, Bristol and Chester were also ordered, on the same date, to deliver up to the widow Hotspur's quarters, which had been placed above the gates of these places.

The next document is a precept, dated 22nd November, 1403, to the Sheriff of Northumberland, offering the King's pardon to all adherents of the Percies who would tender their submission before the feast of the Epiphany [Jan. 6th] next ensuing.

From the remaining documents, which are chiefly grants to the King's friends of the forfeited estates of the rebels, and pardons to many who took the part of the Percies, we can ascertain the names of some who took part in the conflict on either side. It is evident that the men of Cheshire were largely implicated in the rebellion; as on the 3rd of November, 1403, they received a pardon, on the supplication of the Prince of Wales and on paying a fine of 300 marks. The citizens of Chester likewise had to pay a fine of 300 marks, and to find ships and victuals for conveying soldiers to the Castle of Beaumaris. Amongst the Cheshire adherents of the Percies, these are named as receiving pardon

on the 3rd of November :—Sir John de Pulle, Sir William Stanley and his son William, Sir Peter de Dutton, Sir Laurence Fyton, Thomas son of John Aleyn, John de Lytherland, Richard de Bromley, and James de Pulle. Other rebels named are :—Thomas de Beston, John Morys, John Russale (slain), John Kynaston, Sir John Calveley, and Sir John Massy of Tatton. Thomas Strickland, Ralph Dutton, Roger Assent and others are named as fighting for the King, Richard Horkesley, *alias* Hamkyn (or Rankyn), is expressly named as coming to the field of battle with the Percies, and, on seeing the King's banners unfurled, crossing over to the King's side and fighting for him : for this he received the King's pardon, as also did the Keeper of the Marshalsea prison for letting Horkesley escape out of his custody.

The grant to John Acton, on 5th February, 1403-4, of £10 per annum for serving the office of Constable of the Castle of Salop, affords some insight as to the manner in which the Castle was then held for the King, and gives the names of two Constables,—Thomas Hynkeley, who died in office, and John Acton, who was appointed on 1st August, 1402, and was Constable of the Castle when Henry IV. was staying there on the eve of the Battle of Shrewsbury.

The castles of Alnwick and Warkworth, as also that of Berwick upon Tweed, which had belonged to the Percies, were in December, 1403, handed over to the custody of Thomas Nevill, Lord Furnivall, Hotspur's kinsman who had buried his body at Whitchurch immediately after the battle.

Close Roll, 5 Henry IV. pars 1.

Concerning the
delivery of the
head and quarters
of Percy.

The King to the mayor and sheriffs of the City of York greeting. Whereas of our special grace we have granted to our kinswoman Elizabeth, who was the wife of Henry de Percy, Chivaler, deceased, the head and the quarters of the same Henry to be buried. We command you that you deliver the aforesaid head, placed by our command above the gate of the aforesaid City, to the same Elizabeth to be buried according to our grant above said. Witness the King at Cirencester the third day of November. By writ of privy seal. (mem. 28).

The King to the mayor and sheriffs of the Town of New Castle upon Tyne greeting. Whereas (*as above as far as*) we command, (*and then on to*) to the same Elizabeth a certain quarter of the same Henry above the gate &c. (*as above*). By the same writ.

Like briefs are directed to the underwritten for the other quarters of the same Henry Percy under the same date, namely,

To the Mayor and Sheriffs of London.

To the Mayor, Sheriffs and Bailiffs of the town of Bristol.

To the Mayor and Bailiffs of the Town of Chester.

(mem. 28).

Concerning a proclamation to be made. } The King to the Sheriff of Northumberland greeting. We order and firmly enjoin you that immediately, on sight of these presents, you cause public proclamation to be made in every place in your bailiwick where it shall seem expedient, that as well all & singular persons who lately made insurrection against us & his allegiance with Thomas de Percy late Earl of Worcester and Henry de Percy the son and other traitors, or by assent counsel or abettal stood by the same Henry Thomas & Henry, and on that account withdrew, as also all those who hold or occupy, or cause to be held & occupied by others, any of our castles or those of any other persons soever, in the aforesaid County or elsewhere within our kingdom of England or in the Marches of Scotland to the same county adjacent, with power and might, contrary and in opposition to our commands made under our great seal and sufficiently notified to them, that they follow our presence to the end for our grace in that behalf to be obtained before the feast of the Epiphany of our Lord next to come without any further delay or excuse, And that we of our special grace will cause to be given to each of them who is willing to follow us before the feast aforesaid a full pardon for all manner of treasons insurrections felonies rebellions misprisions and other transgressions & misdeeds whatsoever by them in this behalf perpetrated. Cause it also to be proclaimed that we shall cause to be punished all those who are culpable of these evil deeds or any of them, and who are unwilling to submit to our grace on this behalf, and are not willing to sue for our pardon after

this manner before the feast aforesaid, according to their deserts and as of right and according to the law and custom of our realm of England. Witness the King at Westminster the 22nd day of November. By the King himself.

(mem. 28 dorso).

The King commands Henry de Percy, son of Thomas de Percy chivaler, to deliver immediately to our beloved and faithful Thomas Nevill lord of Furnyvall, the Castles of Alnewyk and Werkworth now held and occupied by you and yours. Witness the King at Westminster the 6th day of December. By the King himself and his Council.

(mem. 27).

The King commands William Clyfford chivaler to deliver the Castle of Berwick upon Tweed to Thomas Nevill, lord Furnyvall. Witness the King as above. (mem. 27).

Patent Roll, 5 Henry IV.

Grant to our beloved Margaret, widow of Thomas de Beston, of an annual rent of £20 per annum for her life, for the support of herself and her children, out of the estate of the said Thomas, who was lately riding armed in the company of Henry de Percy le filz who treacherously made insurrection against us; all the lands of the same Thomas in com. Cicestre [*sic*] being worth £40 per annum, and his goods and chattels worth £20, and are forfeited to us. Witness the King at Hereford the 12th day of September.

(mem. 29).

Grant to our beloved esquire Walter Beauchamp of £20, which Henry Percy deceased owed from the ferm of the manor of Bardewell in com. Essex, being in the hands of the farmer of the said manor, and which by reason of the rebellion of the said Henry are forfeited to us. Witness the King at Westminster the 1st day of October. (mem. 2.)

Grant to our beloved esquire Ralph Dutton, in recompense of the great labours which he has sustained in our service in our presence and in all our progresses since our arrival in England, of all the lands and rents, &c., which Thomas Beston had within the county of Chester, forfeited to us by reason of the said Thomas as a rebel being armed against us and our allegiance in the train of Henry Percy, for life, to

the value of £45 per annum, he paying to Margaret widow of the said Thomas £20 out of the said lands &c. during her life. Witness the King at Hereford the 4th day of October.
(mem. 26).

Grant to Roger Assent, in recompense of the horses and harness which he lost at the battle of Shrewsbury, of a certain horse which belonged to John Morys lately messenger of Thomas Percy late Earl of Worcester, together with all the goods & chattels of the same John forfeited to us, inasmuch as the said John now adheres to Owyn Gleyndowrdy our rebel and stays with him, which horse is in the custody of John Russell of Parva Ilford in co. Essex and is worth two marks, and the said goods & chattels are worth five marks. Witness the King at Hereford the 3rd day of October.
(mem. 35).

The King &c. Know ye that on the supplication of our very dear son Henry Prince of Wales & Earl of Chester, and also for a fine of 300 marks which our lieges of co. Chester (the Mayor & Commonalty of Chester excepted) have granted to us, to be paid within 3 years after Christmas next, at the feasts of the Nativity of St. John Baptist and St. Martin in hyeme, by equal portions, we have pardoned all and singular our lieges of the same county for all manner of treasons insurrections rebellions & felonies, by them done & perpetrated against us & their allegiance, with Henry Percy the son now deceased, & other our rebels by the assent of the same Henry Percy before these times. And we have granted & remitted to all our lieges all forfeitures of goods & chattels. And that the heirs executors & administrators of all the goods of those persons that are deceased in the said county, who assented to the treachery & rebellion, shall have the lands & tenements, goods & chattels &c. Witness the King at Cirencester the 3rd day of November. By the King himself.
(mem. 14).

The King pardons his lieges of the City of Chester, the Mayor & Commonalty of the said city having granted him 300 marks, and they are to find sufficient shipment for men to go in our ready service for the present rescue [?] of the Castle of Beaumareys, & victuals for such shipment. Witness the King as above.
(mem. 14.)

The King pardons John de Pulle of co. Chester, knight, for all treasons insurrections rebellions and felonies, against us & his allegiance by him done & perpetrated, with Henry Percy le filz now deceased, & other our rebels by the assent of the same Henry. Witness the King as above.

The following have like letters of the King's pardon under the same date, namely:—

William Stanley of Cheshire, Knight.

Peter de Dutton of Cheshire, Knight.

Laurence Fyton of Cheshire, Knight.

James de Pulle of Cheshire.

William de Stanley, son of William de Stanley, Knight, of Cheshire.

Thomas son of John Aleyn of the City of Chester.

John de Lytherland of Cheshire.

Richard de Bromley of Cheshire. (mem. 14.)

Pardon to Peter de Dutton of co. Chester, chivaler, for assenting to the rebellion &c. of Henry Percy le filz deceased and our other rebels, and to have his goods & chattels, &c., forfeited to us, for his life. Witness the King at Cirencester the 3rd day of November. (mem. 27.)

Grant to our beloved liege William Beauchamp of Powyk chivaler, of the sum of £17, in which he was bound to Thomas Percy late Earl of Worcester, forfeited to us by reason of the rebellion of the said Earl. Witness the King at Cirencester the 3rd day of November. By the King himself. (mem. 20.)

Grant to Nicholas Hauberk chivaler of all the manors &c. of which John Kynaston & Albinus de Enderby were enfeofed for Henry Percy chivaler & Ralph Percy chivaler in cos. Lincoln & Chester, which belonged to Mary widow of John Ros de Hamlake and Matilda lestrange lately the wife of the s^d Nicholas Hauberk chivaler, during the minority of Richard Corbet son & heir of John Corbet of Legherton of Caws. Witness the King at Cirencester the 4th day of November. (mem. 20.)

Grant to John Ask of the office of chief steward of all the lordships lands & tenements of Henry Earl of Northumberland. Witness the King at Cirencester the 4th day of November. By the King himself. (mem. 20.)

Grant to our beloved esquire Thomas Strickland, for his good & laudable service and especially at the war which lately was imminent near our town of Salop, of £38, in the hands of the Collectors of fifteenths & tenths granted to King Richard at the parliament held at Salop in the 21st year of his reign. In witness &c. Witness the King at Westminster the 9th day of November. (mem. 33).

The King &c. Inasmuch as our liege Richard Horkesley alias Richard Hamkyn was in company of the Earl of Worcester & Henry Percy & other rebels, in arms against us in battle, in a certain field near our town of Shrewsbury, and seeing our banners floating deserted the said Earl Henry & our other rebels, and came over to us against our said rebels, to their ultimate defeat, bravely fighting on our side, We do pardon him, &c. Witness the King at Westminster the 24th day of November. (mem. 3.)

Grant to our beloved Esquire Roger Acton of all the lands & tenements rents & services which belonged to John Russale esq. in cos. Salop & York, forfeited to us, inasmuch as the same John against us & our faithful lieges fought with Henry Percy traitor & was killed in the battle of Husifeld. To hold for his life, to the value of £40 per annum, he to pay £20 to our treasury during his life. In witness &c. Witness the King at Westminster the 26th of November. By the King himself. (mem. 20).

Pardon to the beloved men of our Borough of Cirencester, for resisting the malice of those who as traitors & rebels stood against us. Witness the King at Westminster the 3rd day of December. (mem. 21).

Grant to our beloved Esquire William Brauncepath, of the manor of Rodeston in co. Northampton, forfeited to us by reason of the treachery & rebellion of Thomas Percy late Earl of Worcester, worth £20. per annum, as the said late Earl held the same manor. Witness the King at Westminster the 4th day of December. (mem. 21).

Pardon to our beloved esquire William Fymbarowe, marshal of our Bench, for the escape of Richard Horkesley otherwise called Richard Rankyn, lately in the custody of the said William in the Marshalsea prison of our Bench, who

escaped from the same, as it is said. Witness the King at Westminster the 4th day of December. (mem. 2.)

Grant to our very dear son John of all the manors land tenements advowsons, &c., which belonged to Henry de Percy deceased, & are forfeited to us, to the value of £100 per annum. Witness the King at Westminster the 18th day of December. (mem. 13.)

Grant to our beloved esquire Robert Babthorp of four "Stodmares" which lately belonged to Thomas Percy late Earl of Worcester, forfeited to us by reason of his treason, which Stodmares are in the custody of the said Robert, to hold of our gift in recompense of his service. Witness the King at Westminster the 21st day of January. By writ of privy seal. (mem. 4.)

Grant to Thomas Corbet & John Ryder of 40 marks, which Henry Sauage of Eynesham owes to John Kynaston a rebel, & forfeited to us by reason of the said John Kynaston's insurrection made lately against us. Witness the King at Westminster the 28th day of January. (mem. 2.)

Pardon to William de Atherton of 40 marks due from him & others to John Massy of Tatton chivaler, who was lately in the battle at Salop against us, due to him under Statute Merchant & forfeited to us. Witness the King at Westminster the 5th day of February. (mem. 4.)

The King &c. Know ye that on the 1st day of August in the 3rd year of our reign, we granted to John Acton esq. the office of Constable of our Castle of Salop, vacant by the death of Thomas Hynkeley the last Constable, as in our Letters Patent is expressed, but the same do not expressly state that the said John is to receive £10 yearly for his office of Constable. We do grant him £10 per annum, to be paid half-yearly out of the revenues of the county of Salop, by the hands of the Sheriff. Witness the King at Westminster the 5th day of February. (mem. 2.)

Grant to John Calveley & John Swerston, administrators of the goods of John Calveley chivaler, an outlaw in a foreign country, who died intestate, of his goods to the value of £200, to pay his debts & exonerate & save his soul; his goods having come to our hands by reason of his outlawry, and Richard Vernon chivaler is manucaptor.

Witness the King at Westminster the 11th day of February.
(mem. 3.)

In the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, vol. X., pages 236-7, is a document extracted from the Patent Roll of 4 Henry IV., which states that Hotspur, when he came to Cheshire, stayed at the house of Petronilla, the widow of John Clerke, and mother of John Kyngesley. From a pedigree of Kingesley given in Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*,¹ it would appear that John de Kyngesley, alias Clerke, Esq. (who was the son of Adam de Kyngeslegh, escheator of Cheshire 1361 and 1399), was living at Nantwich temp. Henry IV. His wife Petronilla appears to have been the daughter of Thomas de Swetenham of Swettenham, and to have been seised of half the manor of Kermincham. John and Petronilla had a son John de Kyngesley, who also lived at Nantwich, and was escheator of Cheshire, in which county he owned a very considerable estate. It was in all probability therefore at Nantwich that Hotspur stayed, when he came into Cheshire, since his hosts Petronilla Clerke and her son John Kyngesley were living there. Another John de Kyngesley, Rector of Pulford, came armed to the battle; he died in 1406. Hotspur's natural route from Nantwich to Shrewsbury would be by Whitchurch and Wem. The *Chronique de la Traison*, &c., states that he entered Cheshire on the sixth day of the Ides of July, i.e., July 10th.² The estates of Petronilla and her son were forfeited for their rebellion, but soon restored to them. Petronilla Kyngesley, alias Clerke, died 6 January, 1428-9; her son was living in 1442.

A list of the knights and gentlemen who are stated to have taken part in the Battle may be of interest. It is compiled chiefly from contemporary Chronicles and from the Patent and Close Rolls.

On the KING'S side.—Henry Prince of Wales, Edward Duke of York, Duke of Gloucester [?], Edmund Earl of Rutland, Thomas Fitzalan 11th Earl of Arundel, Earl [? John Holland, Duke] of Exeter, John Beaufort Earl of Somerset, Richard Beauchamp 5th Earl of Warwick, Thomas Neville Lord of Furnival, George Dunbar 11th Earl of Dunbar and March; Sir Walter Blount standard bearer, Sir

¹ Ormerod's *Cheshire*, ii. 50, iii. 78, 440. ² *Transactions*, 2nd Series, X. 247-8.

Nicholas (or John) Burdon of co. Notts, Sir John Clifton of Clifton, Sir Edmund (or John) Cokayne of Ashbourne, Sir Nicholas & Sir Robert Goushill of Hoveringham, Sir Richard Hussey, Sir Nicholas Langford, Sir Robert Malveysin of Malveysin Ridware, Sir John Massey of Puddington, Sir Reginald Mottershead, Sir Hugh Mortimer, Sir Richard Sandford of Sandford, Sir Hugh Shirley of Ettington, Sir Hugh Stanley, and Sir Thomas Wendesley of Wendesley, knights; Roger Assent, Adam de Aynesworth, John de Cotton, Richard de Croke and 2 sons, Ralph Dutton, Adam de Lever and 3 sons, Richard Horkesley, William Stersacre, and Thomas Strickland, esquires.

ON SIR HENRY PERCY'S side.—Thomas Percy Earl of Worcester, Archibald 4th Earl of Douglas; Sir John Calveley of Lea, Sir Hugh Crowe, Sir Arthur Davenport of Calveley, Sir Peter de Dutton, Sir Lawrence Fyton, Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Sir Gilbert Halswell, Sir Jenkyn Hanmer, Sir William Handsacre of Handsacre, Sir Robert de Legh, Sir William de Legh, Sir John Massey of Tatton (and his son Thomas), Sir John Pudsey, Sir John de Pulle (and his son John), Sir William Stanley (and his son William), Sir Richard Venables of Kinderton, Sir Richard Vernon of Shipbrook, and Sir Richard de Wenington, knights; Thomas son of John Aleyn of Chester, Thomas Beston, Geoffrey de Bolde of Blackburn, Adam Bostock, Thomas Bradshawe of Haghe, Richard de Bromley, Henry Bryne, Richard Chalmesley, John Clayne, John Donn of Utkyngton, William Ferroure, Robert Goldsmyth of Chester, Thomas Holford, Thomas Hoggekynson, John Kingsley of Nantwich, Thomas Knayton, John Kynaston seneschal of Ellesmere, Madoc Kynaston of Stokes, Robert Leftewiche, John de Legh of Bothus, John de Lytherland, Hamo de Massey of Rixton, Richard Massey, Richard de Morton, John Morys, David de Nonyley, John Nowell of Shadwell, William Philipp, Robert son of Robert Phillipson, John de Preston, John Russale, Thomas Scalby of Oteringham, Ralph atte See of York, Thomas Sparkes of Chester, and John de Wenington, esquires. The parsons of Davenham (William del Legh), Dodleston (William de Clopton), Handley (John Hawardyn), Hawardyn (Roger Davenport), Pulford (John de Kingsley), and Rosthorpe (Roger de Venables).



✿ SEAL OF OWEN GLYNDWR. ✿

BLOCK KINDLY LENT BY G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

OWEN GLYNDWR AND THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

By J. PARRY-JONES.

Hotspur. O, that Glendower were come!

Vernon. There's more news.
I learned in Worcester as I rode along
He cannot draw his power this fourteen days.

Douglas. That's the worse tidings that I hear of yet.

Worcester. Ay, by my faith, that bears a frosty sound.

Henry IV., Part I., Act IV., Scene II.

An interesting paper might be written on the connection of Owen Glyndwr with the County of Salop and the Marches. His brother-in-law, Sir Jenkin Hanmer of Hanmer, fell in the battle, and many Oswestrians and other inhabitants of the Marches united with his forces, as is evidenced by the records of Oswestry and Welshpool. Glyndwr's residence at Sycharth, near Llangedwyn, was only half a mile from the Shropshire border. Its site will well repay a pilgrimage and will be easy of access when the Tanat Valley Railway is opened. It is situate in one of the loveliest valleys of North Wales, unknown to tourists, between Llangedwyn, the seat of Lady Williams Wynn, and the village of Llansilin, near the foot of the Gyrn, the advance guard of the Berwyn range, whose summit can be seen from Shrewsbury and the Shropshire plain. Oswestry is within a distance of eight miles, and must have been then, as now, its market town, and the figures of Glyndwr, his wife and family must have been familiar both in Shrewsbury and Oswestry. He was "now 44 years of age, a thin, thoughtful looking man, with strongly marked lines on his forehead, in appearance about past middle age, and with a long peaked beard. He was the father of a large family, some of whom were already grown

up. His wife is described by Iolo Goch, the domestic bard of Owen Glyndwr, as

‘The best of wives,
‘Happy am I,’ sings he, ‘in her wine and mead,
Eminent woman of a knightly family,
Honourable, beneficent, noble
Her children come in pairs
A beautiful nest of Chieftains.’

She was an inhabitant of the little corner of Flintshire surrounded by Salop, a daughter of Sir David Hanmer, who had been a judge under Richard II.” (Prof. Tout’s *Owain Glyndwr*).

Sycharth is described in glowing language by Iolo Goch, translated at great length by George Borrow in *Wild Wales*, from which an extract may be given corroborating Glyndwr’s connection with Shrewsbury.*

“There’s none to match it ’neath the sky,
It is a baron’s stately court,
Where bards for sumptuous fare resort,
There dwells the Lord of Powis land,
Who granteth every just demand.

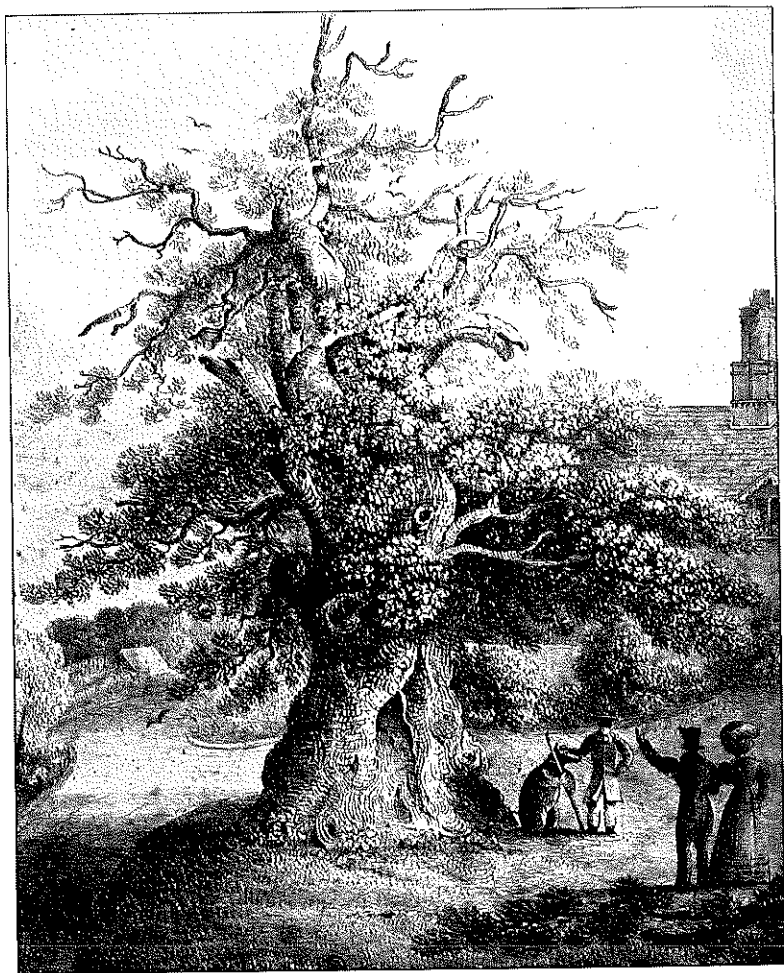
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What luxury doth his hall adorn,
Showing of cost a sovereign scorn,
His ale from Shrewsbury town he brings,
His usquebaugh is drink for kings,
And ne’er shall thirst or hunger rude
In Sycharth venture to intrude.”

Immediately before the battle Prince Henry had made a raid over the border and up the Tanat Valley and had destroyed Sycharth, had then crossed the Berwyn Mountains into the Valley of the Dee, and had burnt Glyndwr’s residence at Glyndyfrdwy. The Mound surrounded by a Moat still remains at Sycharth in evidence of the bard’s veracity.

The fact that Owen Glyndwr, his family and his residence were so intimately connected with Shropshire and the Marches has always, therefore, lent an additional interest to

* One would like to know whether there is any foundation for the tradition that Dante was entertained by Owen Glyndwr at Sycharth in the summer of 1405.—See *Y Gwyddoniadur Cymreig*, vol. v., p. 94.



[H. H. HUGHES, Photo.]

SHELTON OAK.
(From an old print, c. 1825.)

his position towards Hotspur's rebellion and the Battle of Shrewsbury. It will be seen that Shakespeare does not appear to cast any blame upon Glyndwr, but Shropshire tradition has for many years stigmatized Glyndwr's conduct with reference to the Battle in the strongest possible terms. To give but one illustration, Dovaston the Shropshire poet writing in the early part of last century gives vent to his feelings in a Sonnet :—

Tradition says and why not trust Tradition,
 When many a haunt breathes hallowed by her spell,
 From this great Oak, backed by twelve thousand men,
 Wrung at their Country's wrongs and murdered King,
 Glyndwr the wise, the bountiful, the brave,
 Beheld young Percy fall, and conquest crown
 The perjured Bolingbroke. Bright youth, he cried,
 Thy spur is cold, One thoughtless act hath lost
 An Empire's tide ; Mark what the great have said,
 The better part of valour is discretion,
 For safe in prudence every good attends.

And in more sober prose, Pennant in his *Tour in Wales* (ed. 1778) states :—" Glyndwr, who had assembled his forces at Oswestry, had sent off only his first Division amounting to Four thousand men who behaved with spirit in the day of action, in which fell his brother in law Sir Jenkin Hanmer. Glyndwr had the mortification of being obliged to remain all the time inactive at the head of Twelve thousand men at Oswestry. The Welsh historians pass an unjust censure on him for his conduct on this occasion, and blame him for what it seems he could not effect."

In Gough's footnote to his edition of Camden's *Britannia*, vol. ii., p. 417 (dated 1789), appears the earliest reference to the Shelton Oak tradition, as follows :—" About a mile-and-a-half from Shrewsbury, where the Pool Road diverges from that which leads to Oswestry, there stands an ancient decayed oak. There is a tradition that Owen Glendwr ascended this tree to reconnoitre, and finding that the King was in great force, and that the Earl of Northumberland had not joined his son Hotspur, he fell back to Oswestry, and immediately after the battle of Shrewsbury retired precipitately to Wales."

This is repeated in the *Shropshire Gazetteer* of 1824 which adds. "The following are the dimensions of this venerable tree:—

	ft.	in.
" Girth at bottom close to the ground ...	44	3
Ditto 5 feet from the ground	25	1
Ditto 8 feet ditto	27	1
The height of the tree to the top of the entire branch or principal bough	41	6

The tree is much decayed and has a hollow at the bottom sufficient to hold with ease half a dozen persons."

The trunk of this venerable tree is now (1903) invaded by ivy, and appears to be devoid of any trace of vitality.

Rylance in the *Beauties of England and Wales* early last century adds a still more picturesque detail. After stating that Glyndwr's Army remained "inactive at Oswestry during the Battle," he says, "There is a tradition that he himself quitted that place in disguise and hastening to Shrewsbury hid himself in a gigantic Oak which commanded a full view of the field."

Finally in Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury* (1825), vol. i., 192, it is stated:—"In the meanwhile Glendower had advanced as far as Shelton, on the opposite bank of Severn, where he awaited the issue of the contest, determined to proceed or retire according to its event. He is said by the constant tradition of the country to have ascended there the branches of a lofty oak, whose venerable trunk yet remains, for the purpose of viewing the battle; at least of gaining from personal inspection the earliest intelligence of the event."

There is still an additional local tradition, referred to in C. R. B. Barrett's *Battles and Battlefields in England*, 1896, p. 103, where it is said:—"The Welshman giving his version of the matter subsequently stated that he had been delayed by floods, and he deprecated the notion that he had been but lukewarm in the expedition."

Such then are the statements made, none of them earlier than 120 years ago. But when the earlier Chronicles are searched one is surprised to find that all these minute and circumstantial accounts are without the slightest foundation.

One of the most detailed accounts of the Battle is that of Thomas de Walsingham, written 50 years afterwards, about 1450, and there the only reference to Glyndwr is, "they (the Percies) hastened to Salop hoping as they thought for the help of Oweyn Glendwr and Edward de Mortimer and of certain men of Chester and Wales."

Holinshed, to whom Pennant refers as his authority, in his *Chronicles* dated 1586, says:—"They (the Percies) marched towards Shrewsbury upon hope to be aided (as men thought) by Owen Glyndwr and his Welshmen, publishing abroad throughout the Counties on each side that King Richard was alive;" and in the account of the Battle he says:—"The Welshmen which before had been lurking in the woods, mountains and marshes hearing of this Battle came to the aid of the Percies, and refreshed the wearied people with succours." In an *English Chronicle* of the reign of Richard II. and Henry IV., written before 1471 (Camden Society), it is distinctly stated, "Sir Henry Percy and his uncle Sir Thomas Percy gathered a great host in the North Country, and went into Cheshire, and took with them many Cheshire men, and sent to Owen of Glendwr for to come and help him, but Owen was afeared of treason and came not."

I have examined many other early *Chronicles* and can find no trace of the tradition in question. Almost the only early reference to Glyndwr's connection with the Percies is in Leland's *Itinerary* (1538), in which he says, "Owen Glyndower promised Henry Percy to have joyned with him at that Battaile."

In a little known work entitled "Owen Glendower, a Dramatic Biography," published in 1870, the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, the well known "Essayist," who elevates his hero into an "heroic and guileless chieftain," and styles the tradition "A malicious fable current among writers of a low Order," says:—"Fable swelled with a leaven of Border rivalry and as well as from desire to explain disaster, until antiquarians, Ballad writers and local guide writers, prone also to collect or invent old wives' tales, brought to birth the invention of Glyndwr's wilful absence and in its most monstrous form of his surveying the Battle from the Shelton

Oak. This story is as much a manufacture as Shrewsbury Cakes."

It will be seen that there is no contemporary or even early statement corroborating the tradition. There is, moreover, distinct contemporary evidence to its baselessness.

The evidence is fully set forth in *Henry of Monmouth, Memoirs of Henry V.*, by J. Endell Tyler, B.D., London, 1838. Mr. Tyler has taken infinite trouble to quote from the contemporary letters published by Sir H. Ellis, in proof of his statement, and says:—

"It appears to be satisfactorily demonstrable by original documents, interpreted independently of pre-conceived theory, that four days only before King Henry's proclamation against the Percies was issued at Burton upon Trent, 'Owen Glyndwr was in the extreme divisions of Carmarthenshire,' most actively and anxiously engaged in reducing the English Castles which still held out against him, and by no means free from formidable antagonists in the field, being fully occupied at that juncture, and likely to be detained there for some time. It must be remembered that the King published his proclamation as soon as he heard of Hotspur's movements from the North, and that his knowledge of the hostile intentions of the Percies preceded the Battle only by five days."

"When we recollect the nature and extent of the country which lies between Pembrokeshire and Salop, and reflect also on the undisciplined state of 'Owyn's eight thousand and eight score spears,' such as they were, instead of being surprised at his absence from Shrewsbury on the 21st of July, we are driven to believe that his presence there would have savoured more of the marvellous than his most celebrated achievements."

Space will not permit the quotation of the letters in full, but it may be stated that Mr. Tyler gives copies of letters from Richard Kynaston, Archdeacon of Hereford, addressed to the King, dated Hereford, Sunday, July 8th, 1403, just thirteen days before the Battle, entreating succour and giving as his reason a letter which he encloses from John Skydmore from the Castle of Cerreg Cennan:—"On this day he (Owen) is about the Castle of Carmarthen and there thinketh to abide till he may have the town and Castle." Other letters

are given with the account of the subsequent capture of Carmarthen Castle by Glyndwr on 6th July, and stating his presence a few days later at St. Clare, and it is therefore clear that it was physically impossible for Glyndwr to have been present at Shrewsbury. To quote the most recent *Life of Owen Glyndwr* by Mr. A. G. Bradley (1902):—"He had at that time no thought of leaving South Wales, and this was within a few days of the great fight at Shrewsbury, nearly a hundred miles off, which poets and romancists have painted him of all people as cynically regarding from the safe vantage point of a distant Oak tree." The evidence is again summed up by Prof. Tout in his *Owain Glyndwr and his Times* (1889), where he points out that during the early part of July, 1403, "For ten days the obscurity falls from Owain's movements. We know where he slept every night, and what he did every day."

Green sums up the situation admirably in his *History of the English People*: "Glyndwr was still busy with the siege of Carmarthen, and the King by a hasty March flung himself across the road of the Percies as they reached Shrewsbury."

For generations past the life of Owen Glyndwr and the romantic associations connected with his chivalrous career have provided native bards and writers with materials for song and story, and it is not to be wondered at, therefore, that some attempt should be made to account for his absence from the Battle, when the presence of himself and his forces would have probably changed the course of English history for all time. But investigation makes it clear that the romantic traditions referred to have, as has been said, no foundation.

There is no doubt that the rebels had many sympathizers in Oswestry and the Shropshire Marches. It was only four years since Richard II. had held his Parliament first at Shrewsbury, and afterwards at Oswestry, and had granted ample Charters to both towns, and it must have been difficult for the Citizens so soon to transfer their allegiance. It is curious too to recall that while at Oswestry Henry IV. himself had appeared in the character of a dissentient from the commands of the King, and had been severely reprimanded for his conduct. The town of Oswestry was a great

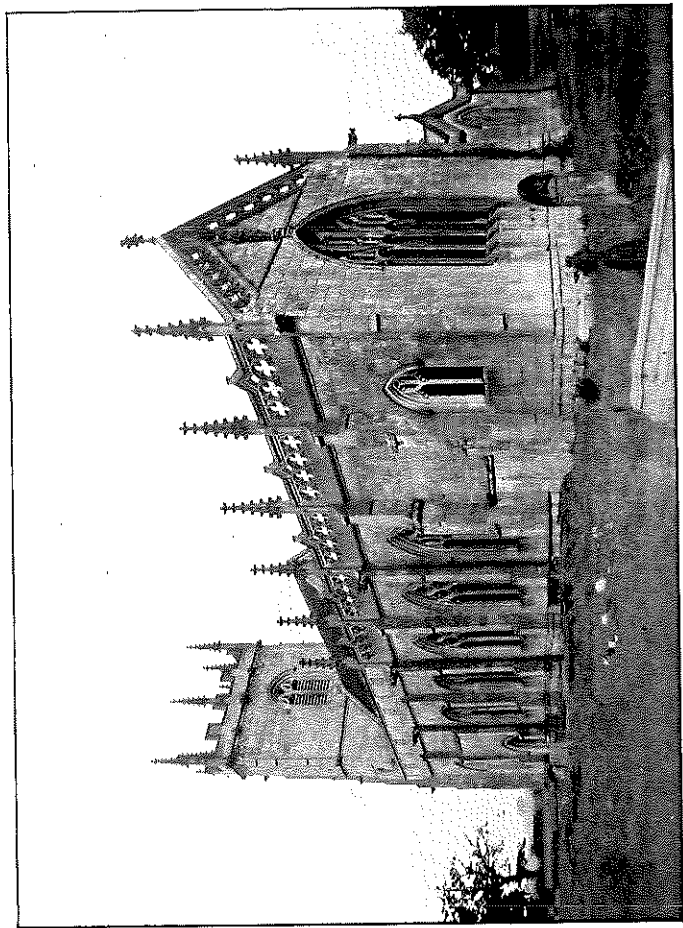
sufferer during the rebellion. Davies, in his *History of Oswestry* (1635), says, "Oswestrie pene tota conflagrata fuit occasione belli populi Wallenses," and then goes on, "And this was when Owen Glendour rebelled as app'th by an Inquisition taken in the first yeare of K. Hen. 4th—the burninge of Oswestry was found and specified in the same Inquisition amongst other Treasons com'tted by y^e s^d Owen." In 1407, Thomas, Earl of Arundel, Lord of Oswestry, granted a Charter and afterwards a Release to the Burgesses of Oswestry in which, after stating that the town had been nearly destroyed by fire "during the Wars of the Welsh People," he releases the Burgesses from payment of one hundred pounds they had borrowed to entertain King Richard, and pardons all those who had held converse with the Welsh Rebels during the late disturbances. It is curious to note that one of the witnesses to this release is David Holbeach, the founder of Oswestry School in 1407, who was Steward of Bromfield and Yale, and member for the County of Salop, and that at the close of Glyndwr's eventful career, to quote from Dr. Rowland Williams, when speaking of Glyndwr's son Meredith:—

"Holbetch, my liege, the Deputy in Yale,
Had with Sir Gilbert of the Talbots' line
Commission to arrange in his behalf."

The wife of David Holbeach is said to have been a relative of Glyndwr, and hence her husband's intercession on his behalf, and it is therefore to Shropshire he owed his death in peaceful security, and that

"Glendower is left in peace,
For though he was a dauntless enemy,
Yet saw I in him sparks of loyalty."

For the accompanying illustration of the Shelton Oak, we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. H. H. Hughes, who has photographed it from an old drawing made by Francis Woodcock about 1825. It was dedicated to William Jones, Esq., of Glendwyr Cottage, the house adjoining the old oak, now known as Shelton Priory.



MARTIN J. HARDING, Photo.

BATTLEFIELD CHURCH—From the South-East.

BATTLEFIELD CHURCH.

BY THE REV. D. H. S. CRANAGE, M.A., F.S.A.,
AUTHOR OF "AN ARCHITECTURAL ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCHES
OF SHROPSHIRE."

AN account of the foundation and constitution of Battlefield College is given elsewhere. The object of this paper is to call attention to the fabric of the church.

A building which was erected in the 15th century cannot have the varied architectural interest which earlier churches usually possess. On the other hand, there is great value, from the architectural standpoint, in a dated example such as the church in question. A glance shews that the building is in the Perpendicular style, but a closer study soon reveals that it was erected at two distinct periods. It should be noted that none of the corners are quite rectangular (see Plan).

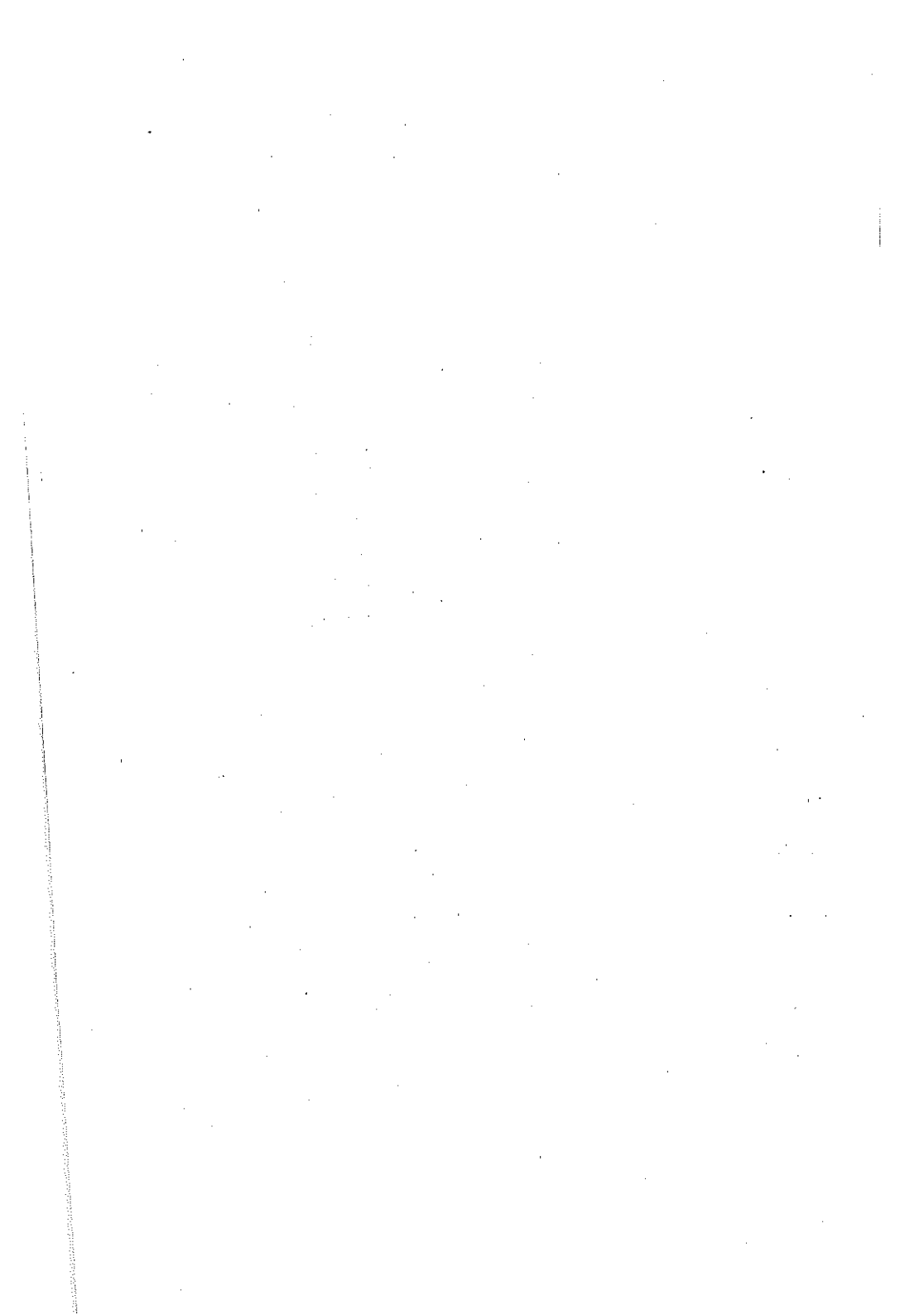
The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, who is the chief authority in all that concerns the records of Battlefield, has pointed out that the real founder of the church and college was not Henry IV. but Roger Ive of Leaton, rector of Fitz in 1399, and of Albright Hussey from 1398 to 1447; he became the first master of the college. The date of the building is almost exactly fixed by documentary evidence. On October 28th, 1406, Richard Hussey, of Albright Hussey, obtained licence from the King to grant two acres of land on the site of the Battle to celebrate divine service daily in a certain chapel there to be newly built. Service was performed there by March 17th, 1408-9. On August 26th of the same year, the receiver of Tutbury was ordered to deliver seven fadders of lead for the roof of the chapel. Before February, 1409-10, Roger Ive surrendered land and building to the King, and shortly afterwards received what may be called the foundation charter of the chapel and college of St. Mary Magdalene at Battlefield with its master and five chaplains. The church then was clearly built in the $3\frac{1}{4}$ years succeeding October 28th, 1406.

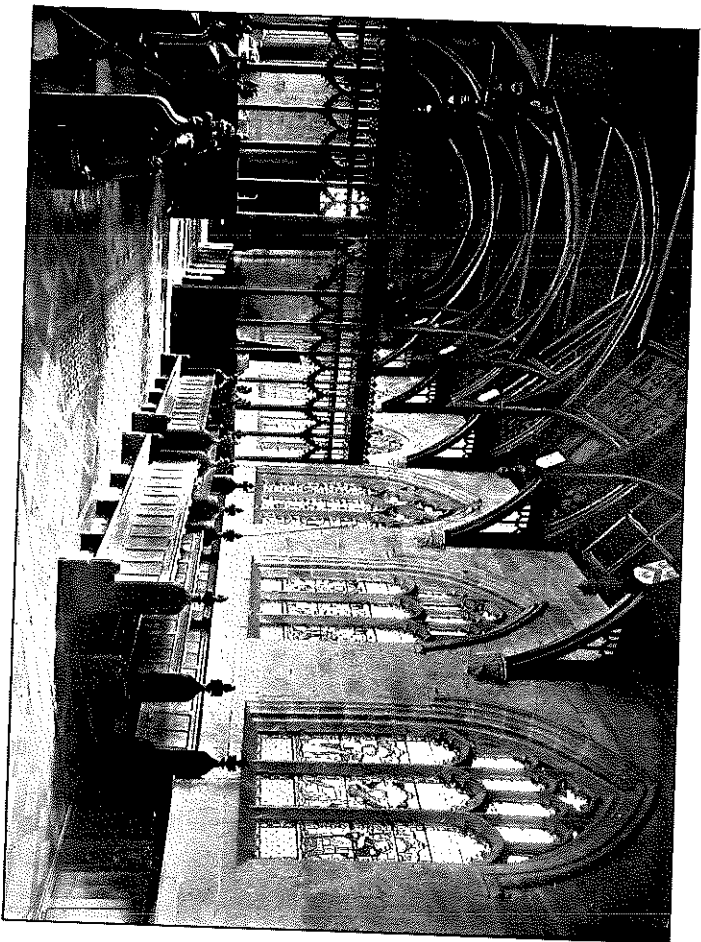
Keeping still to the documentary evidence, we find that there is at first no mention of the tower. Roger Ive's will,

dated October 13th, 1444, speaks of three bells hanging in the belfry, but also gives directions for the building of the belfry. The first tower, therefore, must have been a temporary structure. We do not know exactly when the present tower was begun, perhaps not till some years after Roger Ive's death about the middle of the century. It was completed by Adam Grafton, master of the college, late in the 15th or early in the 16th century.

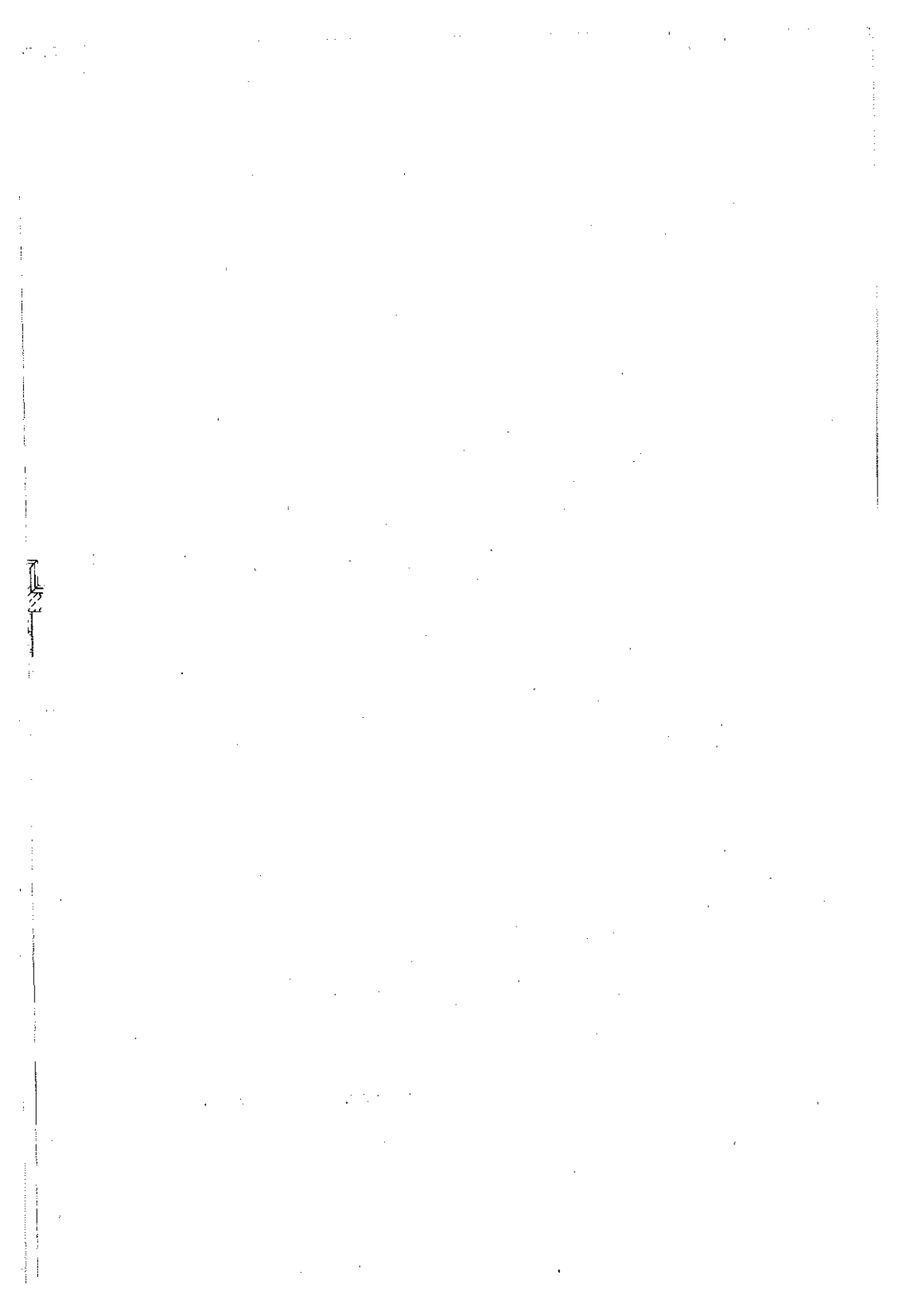
Turning now to the building itself, we must see how far the architectural detail fits in with the documentary evidence. We must first remember, however, that the church has undergone "restoration." Much of the prominent detail in the accompanying general views is modern, and dates from 1861-2, when the church was restored and added to under the direction of Mr. S. Pountney Smith. Mention should be made of the parapets and pinnacles, the hammer-beam roof, the screen and seats. The church had been considerably repaired about 1749, but before 1792 the nave had lost its roof and a brick wall had been built where the screen now stands.

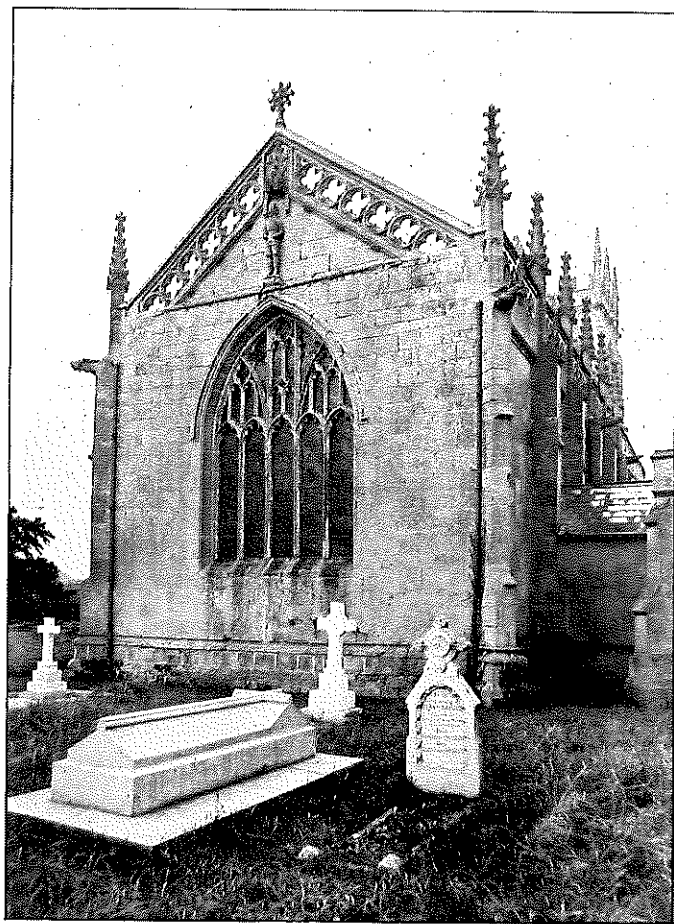
In the original work of the church we should expect to see the pure Perpendicular style illustrated. We are at once struck, however, by the presence of three pronounced Decorated windows, two in the south wall and one in the north wall (see Plates). They have reticulated tracery of the type which was used as much as 100 years before the foundation of the church. This has always been a puzzle to students of Battlefield, and various theories have been suggested to solve it, the most usual being that the windows were brought from Albright Hussey, the mother church of Battlefield, which fell into ruins at some uncertain date. This theory is clearly erroneous, as anyone can see who will examine the surrounding masonry. The windows bond in perfectly with the wall and buttresses on either side of them, and their mouldings (shewn in the accompanying section) are precisely the same as those of the decided Perpendicular windows farther east. It is no uncommon thing to find traces of Decorated feeling as late as 1406-9; there are some at Tong, the fine Shropshire collegiate church, which was founded just after Battlefield. It is true that the windows in question are more decidedly of the earlier style





BATTLEFIELD CHURCH—Interior from the East.
(MARTIN J. HARDING, Photo.)





[MARTIN J. HARDING, Photo.]

BATTLEFIELD CHURCH—East End.

than is usual in the 15th century, but they are not the only remains of it here. The fine east window (see Plate) and one in the north wall display decided traces of Curvilinear forms, and some ogee mouldings, with the convex portions wider than the concave, are quite of the Decorated type.

It will be seen from the above that there is considerable variety in the contemporaneous windows of this church. The tracery has been renewed in the west window on the north and south sides, and in the small east window on the south side (see Plate); the old forms are presumably represented. All the dripstones have the shallow hollow, but some do not display the small bead which is equally characteristic of the Perpendicular style. There are at least three original doorways, one in the south wall and two in the north. The former has a hollow between two ogee mouldings (see Fig.). The latter have the double ogee of the ordinary Perpendicular type, the convex and concave portions being about equal. The buttresses are quite normal, and so is the bell-shaped plinth moulding. The latter, as it appears on the south side, is shewn in the accompanying section: on the north side, the edge under the bell is horizontal. There is a good crowned figure of Henry IV., under a canopy over the east window (see Plate). He wears a jupon, and has a belt over the skirt of taces. His right hand holds a dagger, and there has probably been a sword at the left. The gargoyles are nearly all modern; they are carved with a good deal of spirit. The so-called "arrow marks" on the north-eastern buttress may be, here as elsewhere, the work of a monumental stone-carver.

Most of the old furniture has disappeared, but the piscina and sedilia remain. The former has lost its projecting bowl, but the drain can still be felt; there is an ogee arch over the recess. The sedilia are three in number; they are covered by good bold cinquefoiled arches. The central sedile is the temporary resting place of a remarkable wooden effigy of "Our Lady of Pity" (see Plate),—in other words, a representation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, with the dead Christ in her lap. The effigy is 3ft. 9in. in height, and is hollowed out behind. It may well be older than the church, and is said to have been brought from Albright Hussey.

The tower presents some interesting problems. It harmonizes well with the rest of the church, though, as stated above, it is much later. There are several architectural indications of this fact.

- (1) It is by no means square with the church (see Plan).
- (2) The north wall is built with a straight joint against the west wall of the nave. This is somewhat masked by the presence of two or three bonding stones and by a piece of plinth moulding attached to both walls.
- (3) There is a straight joint on the south side, but its character shows that a tower was probably intended from the start. The diagonal buttress at the west corner of the south nave wall should be carefully observed (see Plan). The wall on the north-west side of this, instead of running due north and south as in the corresponding place mentioned above, bears slightly to the west, and there is a definite straight joint just after it turns west again. There is almost a straight joint where the projecting staircase joins the tower proper. These facts clearly shew that some addition to the church was intended from the start, and that the present staircase and tower may not be absolutely contemporaneous.
- (4) The tower arch does not look quite natural in the west wall of the nave. It is poorly moulded, and is, doubtless, an insertion of the date of the tower.
- (5) The west window of the tower does not fit in at all well with the wall. It is of good Perpendicular design, and was in all probability the original west window of the nave. It is not clear that the doorway has been moved, but it is moulded in the same manner as the original south doorway of the nave (see Fig.).
- (6) The windows (see Plate) are of a decidedly late type.
- (7) The eastern corner buttresses stop at a string-course in a manner quite natural to a period when constructive members often became purely ornamental.

The tower, however, is a dignified erection, and does not betray its late date by a general departure from the best Perpendicular traditions.

The details I have not yet mentioned have several points

of interest. The battlement is moulded vertically as well as horizontally in the characteristic Perpendicular manner. Both battlement and pinnacles have been largely renewed. The gargoyles below have fared better at the hands of time. Beneath these is a good band of quatrefoil panelling. In one place this displays a lion rampant, and there is a similar figure below the little rectangular window on the south side. Attached to the string-course below the large northern window is some much worn stonework, which appears to be two sitting figures. In the band of panelling on the east side is a shield with "**Maister Adam Grafton.**" We have seen that Adam Grafton, master of the college, completed the tower late in the 15th or early in the 16th century.

There are signs that the first floor of the tower was used as a living room, the most obvious being the square-headed fireplace near the south-west corner. This priests' chamber reminds us of the college, which evidently stood on the south side of the church. The site is indicated by the mounds in the field south of the churchyard; the plan would, doubtless, be revealed by excavation. Some of the foundations can be traced of a building near the south-east corner of the church (see Plan), though I am not sure that this was joined to the college. What remains above ground has the appearance of buttresses (see Plate), but a close examination shews that there was a building of three stories connected by a circular staircase in the south-west corner. On the east side is a break in the foundations (see Plan), which seems to indicate the jamb of a doorway. There was a window to the church in the top story and a doorway in the bottom. Both can be seen inside. The latter has a shouldered arch, a form which does not often survive to the 15th century. There is a still later example in the doorway of the tower staircase.

A few words must be said in conclusion about the modern alterations and additions to the church.

On the north side of the chancel is an elaborate Gothic monument to the memory of John Corbet, who died in 1817, and other members of the same family. The large vestry is approached through an old doorway, but the room dates from 1861 and is really a mortuary chapel for the Corbets of Sundorne Castle. Lady Brinckman, who bore the chief cost

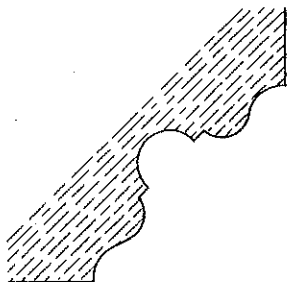
of the restoration, was a member of this family. The glass in the vestry is somewhat fragmentary, and appears to date from the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries. There was some fine old glass in the east window of the church. It suffered considerably in 1749, and the remains were carried away at the last "restoration." Mr. Pountney Smith's drawings of 1853 are in the Free Library at Shrewsbury, and shew us the condition of the church at that time. There were four Doric pillars supporting the chancel roof, erected, no doubt, in the 18th century, about the time the nave roof fell. These were taken away, and almost the whole roof was renewed. It may be questioned whether the architect was well advised in suggesting externally and internally that the church was originally divided into nave and chancel. On the whole, I think it was so, and that the division was where the screen now is, succeeding as it does the 18th century brick wall. The windows west of this are different from the others and at a lower level. It is true that there were not, so far as we know, any parochial rights in Battlefield Church till some time after it was built; but the present chancel would be quite large enough for the small college of chaplains, and the nave would act as a sort of "ante-chapel." All the fittings date from 1861-2 including the reredos and the elaborate font. The shields on the hammer-beams display the arms of knights who fought in the Battle.

The lych-gate on the north side of the churchyard, though containing much old wood brought from Upton Magna church, was constructed in 1861-2.

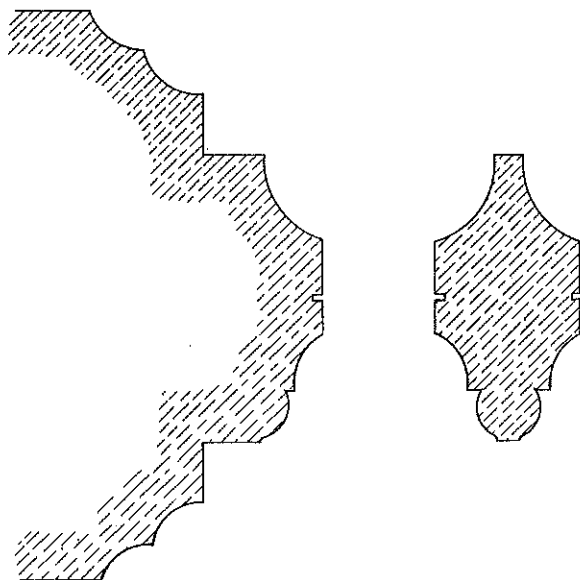
From the above account and illustrations, it will be seen that the church is no unworthy memorial of the Battle fought five centuries ago. It is not a large and imposing building, but there is much dignity in the general appearance, and considerable interest and refinement in some of the details.

I must express my hearty thanks to Mr. Martin J. Harding and Mr. W. A. Webb for their kind assistance. The former has specially taken the photographs for this paper, and the latter has measured and drawn the plan and sections of mouldings. I must also repeat my indebtedness to the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, who has taken a personal interest in what I have written, and has helped me by giving valuable information.

BATTLEFIELD CHURCH.



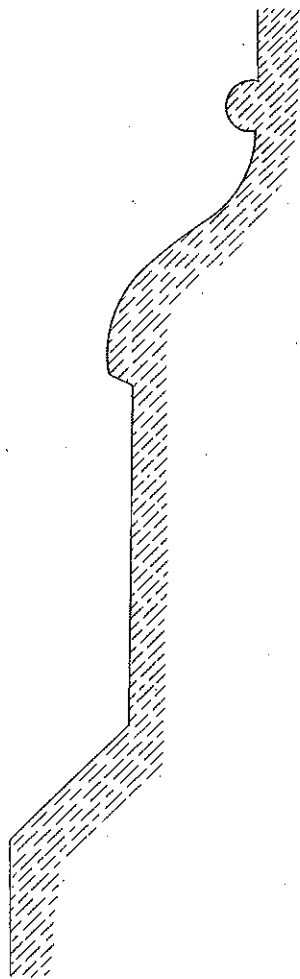
Tower & South Doorways.



Windows.

Scale 1/8

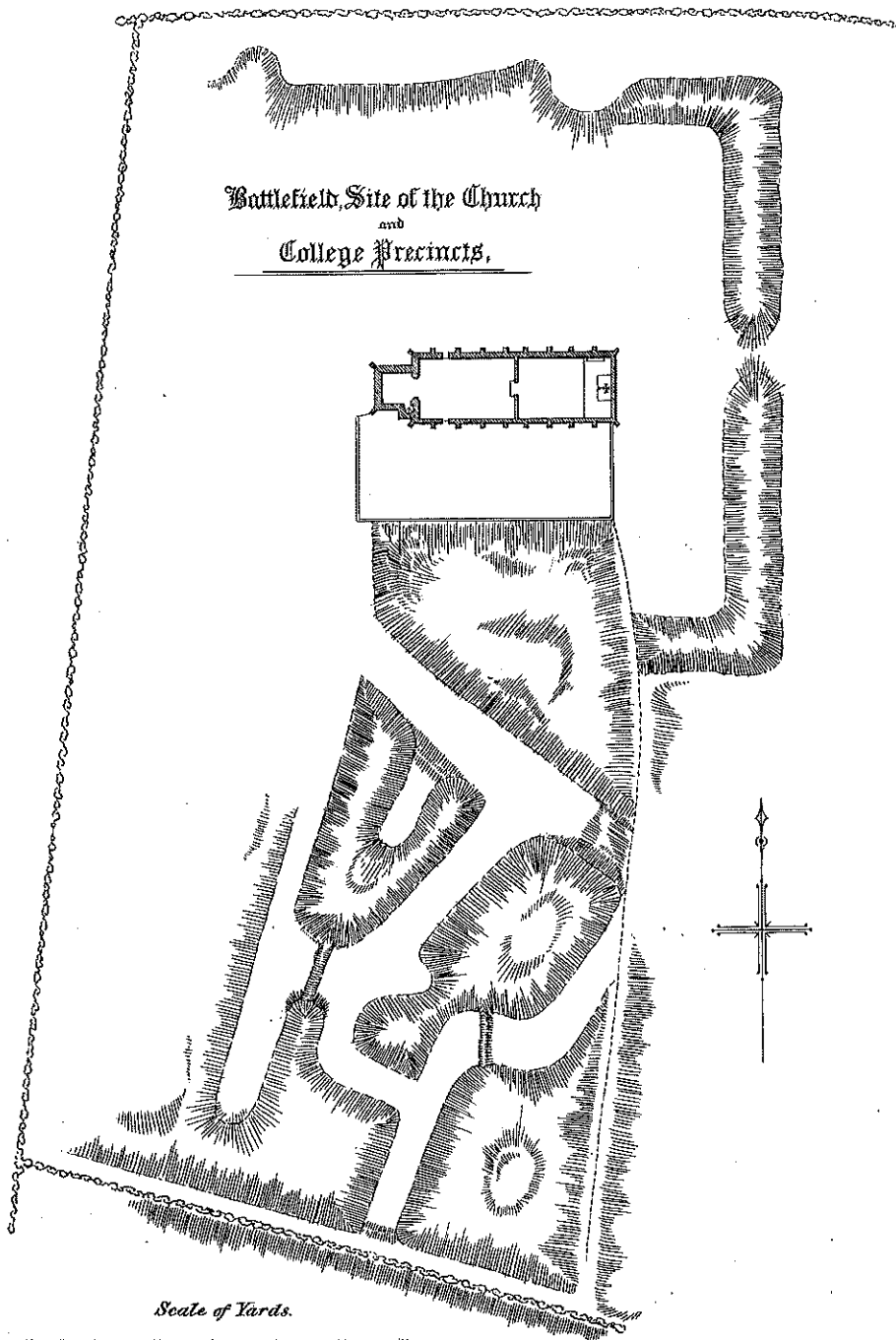
BATTLEFIELD CHURCH.



Plinth Moulding, South Side.

Scale 1/8

Battlefield, Site of the Church
and
College Precincts,



Scale of Yards.

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50

BATTLEFIELD COLLEGE.

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

THE present Paper consists of a series of charters and documents hitherto unpublished, relating to Battlefield College; or the "Chantry of St. Mary Magdalene near Shrewsbury,"—such was its original title,—during the 150 years of its existence. They have been extracted from records preserved in the Public Record Office, the Bishop's Registry at Lichfield, the British Museum and Bodleian Library, and from charters in private hands. For the translation of these documents into English the present writer is responsible, but in every case a reference to the original charter or record is given, so that it can be readily referred to if desired.

To King Henry IV. the erection of Battlefield Church, and the foundation of the College or Chantry established there, have usually been ascribed; but their real founder was Roger Ive (or Yve), of Leaton, a priest, who was rector of Albright Hussey (the parish in which the battle was fought) from 1398 to 1447, on the presentation of Richard Hussey, and of Fitz from 1399 to 1446, on the presentation of the Abbat and Convent of Haghmond. Ive was a member of an old Shrewsbury family of burgesses, whose pedigree is given in the *Transactions*, 3rd Series, vol. I., 22-24. According to this he was son of Reginald Ivon, or Ive, of Leaton, and was seventh in descent from John, son of Ivon, who was living in 1239, and who held the office of Provost of Shrewsbury.

Roger Ive's Institution to the churches of Albright Hussey.
Vol. III., 3rd Series.

and Fitz is thus entered on the Lichfield Episcopal Registers :—

INSTITUTION OF ROGER YVE OF LETON TO THE FREE
CHAPEL OF ABRYHTON HUSEE, 31 DECEMBER 1398,
AND TO THE PARISH CHURCH OF FYTTES, 3 JANUARY
1398-9.

(*Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vols. vii. and viii., fo. 105.*)

Archdeaconry of Salop.

Institution to the free chapel of Adbryzton.	Item, on the last day of the month of December in the year of our Lord abovesaid [1398, at Lichfield], Roger Yve of Leton, priest, was admitted to the free chapel of Abryzton Husee vacant, and was canonically instituted warden of the same, in the same [chapel] with all its rights and appurtenances, on the presentation of Richard Husee of Adbryzton, the true patron of the same Chapel; and the said Roger swore obedience to the said lord, and it was committed to the Archdeacon of Salop or his official to induct him.
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Institution to Fyttes.	Item on the third day of the month of January in the year of our Lord as above, Roger Yve of Leton, priest, was admitted to the parish church of Fyttes vacant by the free resignation of Richard Payn, Clerk, the last rector of the same, by the venerable father in Christ and lord of the lordship John by the grace of God Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and was canonically instituted in the same, with all its rights and appurtenances, on the presentation of the Religious men, the Abbat and convent of the Monastery of Haghmon, the true patrons of the same church; and the same Roger swore obedience, and it was committed to the Archdeacon or his official to induct, &c. [Roger Yve resigned Fitz in 1426; and his successor John Moreton, Canon regular of Haghmond, was admitted to Fyttys, on 26 September, 1426. See <i>Vol. IX., folio 98.</i>]
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More than three years elapsed before any steps were taken
to consecrate the scene of the battle by a religious

foundation. It was not until 28 October, 1406, that Richard Hussey, Esq., obtained the royal license to grant two acres of land in Adbrighton Huse, lying in a field called Hateleyfeld, in which there was a battle between the King and Henry Percy, to Roger Yve and John Gilberd,¹ chaplains, to celebrate divine service daily, in a chapel to be by them built there, for the King and for the souls of those who were slain in the battle and there lie buried. The idea of this foundation must have come from conference between Ive and his patron Hussey, the latter giving the site, whilst Ive raised the necessary money.

The Husseys had been seated at Albright Husse as early as 1165, in which year Walter Hosatus, or de Hose, was holding a knight's fee under the Fitz Alans.² Seventh in descent from him was Richard Hussey, the donor of the site for the Church in 1406, and the grantee of the royal license to alienate his land for such purpose.

LICENSE TO RICHARD HUSE, ESQ. TO ASSIGN TO ROGER
YVE AND JOHN GILBERD, TWO ACRES OF LAND IN
ADBRIGHTON HUSE, IN HAYTELEYFELD WHERE THE
BATTLE WAS FOUGHT. 28 OCTOBER, 8 HENRY IV.
(1406.)

(Patent 8 Henry IV, pars 1, mem. 28.

Also Bodleian Library: *Shropshire Charters*, No. 89.)

Henry by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these present letters shall come greeting. Know ye that of our special grace we have granted and given license for us and our heirs, so far as in us lies, to our beloved Richard Huse esquire that he can give and assign to our beloved Roger Yve chaplain and John Gilberd chaplain, two acres of land with the appurtenances

¹ In a copy of this Charter given in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iv., 217, and also in a lithographed copy of the same penes Mr. H. W. Adnitt, the second grantee is given as "John Miridin." In the Patent Roll and in the Bodleian Charter, the name is clearly "John Gilberd."

² For an account of the Hussey family, see the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, I., 105; *The Visitation of Shropshire*, 1623, Harleian Society, xxviii., 265-8; *Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire*, x., 81.

in Adbrihton Huse in the County of Salop, lying in a certain field called Hayteleyfeld in which there was a battle between us and Henry Percy lately our adversary deceased and his adherents, which are not held of us in capite as it is said. To have and to hold to the same Roger and John and their successors, in pure and perpetual frankalmoign [elemosinam], to celebrate for ever divine service daily in a certain chapel by them there to be newly made, built and constructed, for our safe condition so long as we shall live, and for our soul when we shall have departed from this life, and for the souls of our progenitors, and of those who were slain in the same battle, and there are buried, as also for the souls of all the faithful departed according to the ordinance of the same Roger his heirs or assigns on this behalf to be made. And likewise, by tenor of these presents, we have given special license to the same chaplains, that they can receive and hold to them and their successors, from the aforesaid Richard, the aforesaid land with its appurtenances, to celebrate for ever divine service daily in form aforesaid, as is aforesaid, notwithstanding the statute passed concerning lands and tenements not to be put in mortmain, being unwilling that the aforesaid Richard or his heirs, or the aforesaid chaplains or their successors, by reason of the Statute aforesaid, should thence be hurt molested or damaged by us or our heirs, Justices, Escheators, Sheriffs, or other our Bailiffs or Officers, or those of our heirs. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster the 28th day of October in the 8th year of our reign. By the King himself.

Shortly after this royal license was obtained the Church was built, and the King on 17 March, 1408-9, erected and established the same into a perpetual Chantry of eight Chaplains, of whom one should be the Master. He gave these Chaplains the power of acquiring lands, and especially to appropriate the Advowson of Michaelleskirke, in the county of Lancaster, which was part of his Duchy of Lancaster. This Advowson was the King's first contribution towards the new foundation of Battlefield.

ERECTION OF THE CHAPEL BUILT IN HATELEYFELD INTO
A PERPETUAL CHANTRY OF EIGHT CHAPLAINS, AND
ENDOWMENT OF THE SAME WITH THE ADVOWSON OF
MICHAELSKIRKE. 17 MARCH 10 HENRY IV. (1408-9.)

(*Patent 10 Henry IV., pars 2, mem. 2.*)

For the Master
of the Chantry
of St. Mary
Magdalene
near Salop.

The King to all to whom &c. greeting.
Know ye that since we lately by our letters
patent have granted and given license, for
ourselves and our heirs, so far as in us was,
to our beloved Richard Huse, esquire, that
he might give and assign to our beloved Roger Ive chaplain
and John Gilberd chaplain two acres of land with the
appurtenances in Adbryghton Huse in the County of Salop,
lying in a certain field called Hateleyfeld, in which there was
a battle between us and Henry Percy lately our adversary
deceased and his adherents, which are not held of us in capite
as it is said, to have and to hold to the same Roger and John
and their successors in pure and perpetual frankalmoign, to
celebrate for ever divine service every day in a certain chapel
by them there then newly to be made built and constructed,
for our safe condition whilst we shall be living, and for our
soul when we shall have departed this life, and for the souls
of our progenitors, and of those who were killed in the same
battle and there are buried, also for the souls of all the faith-
ful departed, according to the ordinance of the same Roger
his heirs or assigns in this behalf to be made, notwithstand-
ing the Statute put forth concerning lands and tenements
not to be put in mortmain, as in the aforesaid letters is more
fully contained. Now we hearing that a certain Chapel
stands made erected and constructed in the place aforesaid,
in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, as we have understood,
and desiring as well as in perpetual remembrance of God and
of the marvellous things which he had set forth and shewn to
us and ours in the same place of ours, by marvellously sub-
duing the rivals of our realm, as in many ways we are led to
surmise, by tenor of these presents, we do make found erect
and establish for ever the same Chapel into a certain
perpetual Chantry of eight Chaplains, one of whom shall be
the Master, to celebrate divine service in the same Chapel for

our safety and for the souls aforesaid. And moreover of our more fruitful grace we have willed and granted that the aforesaid Chantry shall stand for ever by itself separate and incorporate, and that the same Master shall be styled Master of the Chantry of St. Mary Magdalene near Salop. And also that the Master and Chaplains of the Chantry aforesaid and their successors shall be persons fit and capable of acquiring taking and receiving lands tenements and other possessions whatsoever to them and their successors for ever. And further we have granted and given license for ourselves and our heirs, so far as in us is, to the aforesaid Master and Chaplains, that they may be able to receive from us the Advowson of the church called Michaelleskirke in the County of Lancaster and diocese of York, which same Advowson is parcel of our inheritance of Lancaster, and which we have willed should be given to the same Master and Chaplains by our letters patent under our seal of our Duchy of Lancaster, and that church to appropriate, and to hold it so appropriated to their own uses, to them and their successors, in aid of their sustentation for ever. Notwithstanding the Statute aforesaid, or that the advowson aforesaid is parcel of our inheritance aforesaid as is admitted or that the church aforesaid is of the foundation of our progenitors Dukes of Lancaster. Nevertheless the Vicarage of the Church aforesaid shall be sufficiently endowed, and a certain competent sum of money shall be annually distributed amongst the poor of the parish of the same church, from the fruits and profits of that church, according to the ordinance of the diocesan of that place and the form of the statute thence enacted. In witness &c. Witness the King at Westminster the 17th day of March. By the King himself.

Two months later, the King accordingly granted to Ive the advowson of the Church of Michaelleskirke, by his Letters Patent under the Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, dated 28 May, 1409; and on the 26 August following, he ordered the Receiver of Tutbury to deliver to Ive seven fadders of lead, to enable him to cover the Church. At this time Ive had two fellow-chaplains associated with him in his work. There were afterwards six chaplains, but the number of

eight contemplated by the charter of 17 March, 1408-9, does not seem ever to have been reached. Their first endowment, Michaellskirke, is better known as St. Michaels-on-Wyre,¹ and they duly held the advowson and tithes until the dissolution of the College. The appropriation of the Vicarage of Michaellskirke was dated at Haytelefeld on the feast of St. Andrew (30 November), 1411.² The two following documents are in Norman-French.

GRANT BY HENRY IV. TO THE MASTER AND CHAPLAINS
OF THE CHANTRY OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE OF THE
ADVOWSON OF MICHAELLSKIRKE CO. LANCASTER.
28 MAY 10 HENRY IV. (1409.)

(*Duchy of Lancaster, Patents 10 Henry IV. folio 139. Div. XI.
No. 16, 2 pars. Original Charter penes Sir Henry
H. Benrose, of Derby.*)

For the Master
and Chaplains
of the Chantry
of St. Marie
Maudeleyn near
Shrouesbury.

Henry &c. To all those who shall see or hear these our letters greeting. Know ye that whereas our dearly beloved in God, Roger Ive of Leeton, Master of the Chantry of St. Marie Maudeleyn near Shrouesbury and the Chaplains of the same Chantry have supplicated us of our good nature, and as we lately willed, that the advowson of the church called Michaellskirke in the County of Lancaster, of the diocese of York, which advowson is parcel of our heritage of Lancaster, may be given to the said Master and Chaplains and their successors in aid of their sustenance for ever, as in our letters patent under our great seal of England and made and shown in our Chancery of our Duchy of Lancaster is contained more fully, and that we desirous for the accomplishment of our said will may grant to the said Master and Chaplains the advowson of the said church, which is parcel of our said heritage. And we desiring the effect of our said will to be performed, do will and grant by these presents to the said Master and Chaplains

¹ See the "History of the Parish of St. Michaels-on-Wyre," by Henry Fishwick, Chetham Society, N.S., vol. xxv., 42, &c.

² The substance of this is given by Fishwick, pages 43-44. See also Bowet's Register, York, fo. 268; Dodsworth MSS., xxviii., fo. 200 b.

the advowson of the said church of Michaeliskirke, to have and to hold to them and to their successors for ever, and to the said Master and Chaplains that they may be able to hold the advowson of the said church of us, and the same church forthwith to appropriate, and the said church so appropriated to hold to their own use, to them and to their said successors Master and Chaplains of the said Chantry for ever. Notwithstanding the Statute concerning lands and tenements put into mortmain, or that the said advowson belongs to our said heritage of Lancaster and to our patronage. Provided that the Vicarage of the said church be sufficiently endowed, and that a competent sum of money be annually distributed amongst the poor parishioners of the same church, out of the profits and revenues of the said church, according to the ordinance of the diocesan of the same place, and according to the form of the Statute thence made, as the law demands. Saving nevertheless to us and to our heirs Dukes of Lancaster the services due and accustomed from the advowson aforesaid. In witness whereof we have made these our letters patent. Given under our great Seal of our County Palatyné of Lancaster at our Palace of Westminster the 28th day of May the tenth year of our reign.

And a duplicate under the seal of the County palatine.

By bill indorsed by Hugh [of] Waterton.

[The great Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster is appended to the original Charter, and is fastened to it by a red and green silk cord.]

WARRANT TO THE RECEIVER OF TUTBURY TO DELIVER
SEVEN FODDERS OF LEAD TO ROGER IAVE, TO COVER
THE NEW CHAPEL OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE IN THE
BATTLEFIELD. 26 AUGUST 10 HENRY IV. (1409).

(Duchy of Lancaster, XI. Div., no. 16; 2 pars Henry IV.

Warrants 10 Henry IV., fo. 153b).

To deliver lead
for the covering
of the chapel in
the field of Salop

Henry &c. To the Receiver of Tuttebury
greeting. We command you that out of our
moneys standing in your hands you cause to
be prepared seven foddres of lead, to make

provision and deliver the same to Roger Iave, Warden and builder of our chapel of Marie Maudeleyn newly erected in the field where the battle of Salop took place, which chapel is ordained for celebrating divine service there by the said Roger and his two companions chaplains, for our progenitors and ancestors, and for the souls of all those who were slain in the same field, and for all Christian souls. Wherefore (deliver) to the said Roger his said seven foddors of lead, that he may cover the said chapel of our gift. And these &c. Given &c. the 26th day of August. By bill &c.

Shortly afterwards, at some date which is not specified and for some reason which does not appear, Roger Ive granted the said two acres of land to Henry IV. his heirs and assigns, Kings of England for ever, and Henry on 7 February, 1409-10, appointed Sir William Walford, Knight, to take possession of the same, and of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene erected upon it, on the King's behalf, and to notify to the King in his Chancery that he had done so.

APPOINTMENT OF SIR WILLIAM WALFORD TO TAKE POSSESSION OF LAND IN HATELEYFELD, IN THE KING'S NAME, GRANTED TO THE KING BY ROGER YVE OF LEETON. 7 FEBRUARY 11 HENRY IV. (1409-10).

(Patent Roll, 11 Henry IV., pars 1, mem. 23 dorso).

The King to his beloved and faithful William Walford, knight, greeting. Know ye that since our beloved Roger Yve of Leeton, Rector of the Chapel of St. John the Baptist of Adbryghton Husee in the county of Salop has given, granted, and by his charter confirmed to us a certain piece of land, with all the edifices built upon it, within the lordship of Adbryghton Husee near Salop, lying in a field which is called Hateleyfeld, in which field there was lately a battle between us and Henry Percy and the rest of our rebels, and by the grace of God we had the victory and triumph, which piece of land is enclosed by a ditch and contains in length and in breadth two acres of land, together with two inlets and outlets, one namely extending in length from Haddenallstone directly upon land of Richard Husee lord of Adbryghton Husee in the County of Salop and the said piece of land, and

containing in breadth twenty royal feet, which piece of land so inclosed by a ditch, containing in it two acres of land with two inlets and outlets, the same Roger lately had of the gift and feoffment of the aforesaid Richard, to have to him and his successors, Rectors of the said Chapel of St. John Baptist, to build and construct upon the same piece of land a certain chapel in honor of St. Mary Magdalene, of which chapel the same Roger is styled Master or Warden of six other chaplains to be elected and nominated by the same Roger, for ever to celebrate divine service daily in the aforesaid chapel, for our safe condition and for the benefactors of the said Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene so long as we shall be living, and for our souls when we shall have departed this life, and for the souls of our progenitors and ancestors of the said Richard and Isolda his wife and their heirs, and for the souls of those who were slain in the said battle and are there buried, and for the souls of all the faithful departed, to have and to hold the said piece of land inclosed by a ditch, containing in itself two acres of land, with two inlets and outlets, to ourselves aforesaid our heirs and assigns, Kings of England, for ever as in the aforesaid Charter is more fully contained. We, trusting fully in your fidelity and circumspection, appoint you to take full seisin and possession of the said piece of land, with all erections built upon it in the aforesaid lordship, also of the said chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, for us and in our name, according to the form of the charter aforesaid, and to notify distinctly and fitly to us in our Chancery under your seal. And therefore we command you that you diligently make haste to do these things about the premises, and carry them out in form aforesaid. In witness &c. Witness the King at Westminster the 7th day of February.

The King accordingly on the 27 May,¹ in the same year, regrants to Ive the two acres of land, with all buildings erected thereon; and then proceeds to found and establish the chapel built there in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, into a perpetual chantry of six chaplains. He grants to him the

¹ The 27th of *March* is sometimes given as the date of this charter, in recitals; but in the original Charter Roll the month is clearly given as May.

advowsons of Michaellskirke, and of Idesale (or Shifnal), and the free royal chapel of St. Michael within the Castle, to which the chapel of St. Juliana is appendent, with leave to appropriate the same. He also grants to Ive freedom from the payment of subsidies and tallages, and leave to hold an annual fair on the feast of St. Mary Magdalene (July 22nd) in each year. The chantry was now amply endowed, and there was sufficient maintenance for the chaplains.

GRANT BY HENRY IV. TO ROGER YVE OF TWO ACRES OF LAND WITH THE BUILDINGS THEREON IN ADBRIGTON-HUSEE IN HATELEYFELD, AND ERECTION OF THE CHAPEL THERE INTO A PERPETUAL CHANTRY; ENDOWMENT OF THE SAME WITH THE ADVOWSONS OF MICHAELS-KIRKE, IDESALE, AND ST. MICHAEL WITHIN THE CASTLE OF SALOP WITH ST. JULIANA; AND GRANT OF FREEDOM FROM TENTHS, &C., AND OF AN ANNUAL FAIR. 27 MAY 11 HENRY IV. (1410.)

(*Charter Roll*, 10 Henry IV., no. 2. Also entered on *Charter Roll*, 11 Henry IV., no. 4. *Patent Roll*, 4 Henry VI., pars 1, mem. 10, per *Inspeximus*. And also see *Roll of Confirmations*, 1 Henry VII., pars 2, no. 8.)

Henry by the grace of God King of England and France and lord of Ireland, to all archbishops, bishops, &c., greeting. Know ye that of our special grace we have given and granted, for us and our heirs, to our beloved Roger Yve of Leetone, rector of the chapel of St. John Baptist of Adbrington-Husee in the county of Salop, a certain piece of land, with all edifices built upon it, within the lordship of Adbrington-Husee near Salop, lying in the field which is called Hateleyfeld, in which field there was lately a battle between us and Henry Percy deceased and our other rebels, and by the grace of God we had victory and triumph; which piece of land is inclosed by a ditch, and contains in length and breadth two acres of land; together with two inlets and outlets, namely, the one extending in length from Haden-alleslone directly upon land of Richard Husee lord of Adbrington-Husee in the county of Salop and the said piece of

land, and containing in breadth 20 royal feet, and the other (extending) in length from Harlascotelone directly upon land of the said Richard, and containing in breadth 20 royal feet; which piece of land so inclosed by a ditch, containing in itself the said two acres of land, with the two inlets and outlets aforesaid, the same Roger lately had by royal license of the gift and feoffment of the aforesaid Richard; to have to the same Roger and his successors, rectors of the said Chapel of St. John Baptist, to build and construct upon the same piece of land a certain Chapel in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, of which Chapel the same Roger is to be called Master or Warden, and his successors Masters or Wardens, for ever: also for five other Chaplains, to be elected and nominated by the said Roger and his successors rectors, for ever to celebrate divine service each day in the Chapel aforesaid, for our safe condition and for the benefactors of the said Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene so long as we shall live, and for our souls when we shall have departed this life, and for the souls of our progenitors and the ancestors of the said Richard and Isolda his wife, and their heirs, and for the souls of those who were slain in the said battle, and there lie buried, and for the souls of all the faithful departed: which piece of land so inclosed by a ditch, containing in itself two acres, with the two inlets and outlets aforesaid, the same Roger gave, granted, and by his Charter confirmed to us: to have and to hold to us our heirs and assigns Kings of England for ever. To have and to hold the said piece of land, so enclosed by a ditch, containing in itself the said two acres of land, with the two inlets and outlets aforesaid, to the aforesaid Roger and his successors, rectors of the said chapel of St. John Baptist, to celebrate for ever divine service for my safe state and for the souls aforesaid.

And further of our fuller grace, we do by tenor of these presents make, found, erect, and establish for ever, a certain Chapel made, built, and constructed in the place aforesaid in honour of St. Mary Magdalene into a certain perpetual Chantry of six Chaplains, of which the said Roger and his successors, rectors of the said Chapel of St. John Baptist are Masters, to celebrate divine service in the said Chantry every day for the state and souls aforesaid. Wishing and granting,

that the aforesaid Chantry shall be for ever annexed and united to the said Chapel of St. John Baptist: and that the same Roger shall be called Master or Warden, and his successors Masters or Wardens of the Chantry of St. Mary Magdalene near Salop. And moreover that the same Richard and his heirs shall be patrons of the said Chantry for ever; and that the same Master or Warden of the Chantry aforesaid, and his successors, shall be persons fit and capable of acquiring, taking and receiving lands, tenements and other possessions whatsoever, to them and to their successors for ever.

And moreover we have granted and given license for ourselves and our heirs, so far as in us lies, to the aforesaid master or warden, that he may be able to receive from us, the advowson of the parish church of Michaels-kirke in the county of Lancaster, and diocese of York, which advowson is parcel of our heritage of Lancaster, which we wish to give and grant, under our seal of our duchy of Lancaster, by our letters patent, to the same master or warden and his successors; also the advowsons of the parish church of St. Andrew of Idesale [Shifnal] and of the free royal chapel of St. Michael within the Castle of Salop, to which the chapel of St. Juliana of Salop is pertinent or appendent; which advowsons are held of us in capite, as it is said, (and) which we intend to give and grant to him; and to appropriate the said church of St. Andrew and chapel of St. Michael, and the same so appropriated they may hold to their own uses, to them and their successors, in aid of their sustentation, for ever; notwithstanding the Statute enacted concerning lands and tenements not being put in mortmain, or that the advowson of the said parish church of Michaelskirke is parcel of our heritage aforesaid, or of the foundation of our progenitors Dukes of Lancaster, or that the said advowsons of the parish church of St. Andrew of Idesale [Shifnal] and of the Chapel of St. Michael of Salop are held of us in capite, as is admitted: Nevertheless the vicarages of the aforesaid churches shall be sufficiently endowed, and a certain competent sum of money shall be annually distributed amongst the poor parishioners of the same churches out of the fruits and profits of those churches, according to the order of the

diocesans of those places, and the form of the statute thence enacted.

We have also granted and given license, for us and our heirs, so far as in us lies, to the same Roger, that he and his successors, masters of the Chantry aforesaid, shall be for ever free from tenths, fifteenths, subsidies, tallages, contributions, quotas, or other impositions whatsoever, from henceforth to be granted to us or our heirs by the clergy or commonalty of our realm of England, as well on account of their spiritual goods, as of their temporal lands, tenements, rents, goods and chattels whatsoever.

And lastly of our abundant grace we have granted, and by this our Charter have confirmed, for ourselves and our heirs, to the same Roger, that he and his successors masters or wardens of the said Chantry shall for ever have a certain fair to be held there every year, namely on the feast of St. Mary Magdalene, unless that fair shall be to the hurt of neighbouring fairs.

Wherefore we will and firmly enjoin, for ourselves and our heirs, that the same Roger, and his successors aforesaid, Masters or Wardens of the said Chantry shall for ever have a certain fair at the said Chantry each year upon the feast of St. Mary Magdalene, to be held with all liberties and free customs pertaining to a fair of this (kind), unless that fair shall be to the damage of neighbouring fairs as is aforesaid, notwithstanding the Statute aforesaid.

These being witnesses: The Venerable Fathers, Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, E. Bishop of Exeter, R. Bishop of London, Thomas Bishop of Durham, Henry Prince of Wales, our dearest first-born son, our cousin Edward Duke of York, Ralph Earl of Westminster, Thomas Earl of Arundel, Thomas Beaufort our Chancellor, Richard Grey of Codenore, Henry la scrop our Treasurer, John Stanley steward of our household, John Prophete keeper of our privy seal and others. Given under our hand at Westminster the 27th day of May in the eleventh year of our reign.

This Charter of 27 May, 1410, was for all practical purposes the foundation Charter of Battlefield College, and it was

repeatedly confirmed by succeeding monarchs. It was confirmed by Henry V. on 7 June, 1414, by Henry VI. on 17 November, 1425, and by Henry VII. on 29 June, 1486; whilst Queen Elizabeth caused a further exemplification of it to be enrolled, 24 October, 1566, at the request of Richard Moreton, junior, and Thomas Jobber, and again on 7 June, 1567, at the request of Thomas Jobber, senior.

Not content with this royal charter, Ive presented a petition to Pope John XXIII., asking for the apostolic confirmation of his new foundation. The Pope, on 30 October, 1410, issued a Bull, and confirmed the grant. The following document, which is extracted from the Lichfield Episcopal Registers, is only a portion of a very much longer document that is enrolled in the Public Record Office (Exch., King's Remembrancer, Memoranda, 13 Henry IV., *comunia de term' S. Mich., rot. 13.*); for Ive took care to have this Bull duly enrolled. The longer document contains, besides the Bull, enrolments of charters of 27 March [*sic*], 11 Henry IV., and 10 June, 12 Henry IV., the latter freeing the college from payment of tenths and fifteenths. There were other Papal Bulls relating to the "new College of Battelfild," as is clear from certain Depositions in a Suit in the Exchequer between Richard Moreton and Thomas Forster, taken 24 May, 1585. It is mentioned in the Rev. Edward Williams's MSS., III., 120, that "Mr. Jobber of Aston hath an original Bull from ye Council of Basil for ye founding this College of Battelfield, and other charters of it." Whether these documents are now in existence, I know not.

This Bull of Pope John XXIII. is the first document in which the foundation is termed a "College,"—"a certain College which was called a perpetual Chantry." In later documents it is often termed a College; and Ive's successors were always admitted to the "College or Chantry of St. Mary Magdalene." In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the question arose whether it was a College, or merely a Chantry, and the Judges in 1584 seem to have decided that it was a Chantry and not a College. (Exchequer Bills and Answers, Elizabeth, 2 pars, Salop, no. 5. Moreton v. Forster.)

BULL OF POPE JOHN XXIII. CONFIRMING THE FOUNDATION
AND ENDOWMENT OF BATTLEFIELD COLLEGE, 3 KAL.
NOV. (30 OCTOBER) 1410.

(Lichfield Episcopal Registers, Vol. IX. fo. 187b).

Amongst the Records of Michaelmas Term, in the 13th
year of King Henry IV., on the side of the King's
Remembrancer, Roll 13.

John, Bishop, servant of the servants of God. For an everlasting memorial. We, although unworthy, yet the Lord so directing, called to be the reflection of the highest honour, to those matters which we learn have been done for the increase of the service of God, when we are so besought, do add the confirmation of the Apostolic power.¹ Since there has lately been shown to us on behalf of our beloved son Roger Ivey of Leton, Rector of the chapel of St. John Baptist of Adbrighton Husee in the county of Salop and diocese of Lichfield, a petition in which it was contained, that since he sometime with the license of our dearest son in Christ Henry the illustrious King of England had lawfully acquired a certain piece of land with all the buildings standing on it in a field commonly called Hateleyfeld in the said diocese, in which formerly the aforesaid King, the right hand of the Lord propitiously assisting him, powerfully subdued certain adversaries and rebels, being contiguous to the said chapel, and which piece [of land] with the buildings of this kind the aforesaid Roger had lawfully acquired of the gift and feoffment and pious bounty of our beloved son and noble person Richard Husee lord of the place of Adbrighton Husee in the said diocese, and the same had afterwards given and yielded to the aforesaid King for himself and his heirs and successors Kings of England for ever. And further that upon that [piece of land] there was constructed a certain chapel in honour of and under the name of the blessed Mary Magdalene, the aforesaid King desiring by a blessed bargain to exchange earthly things for heavenly things, and things transitory for things eternal, gave and likewise assigned the

¹ For the translation of this preamble, and for other assistance, I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Moriarty.

said piece [of land] with the buildings of this kind [upon it] to the same Roger and his successors Rectors of the chapel of St. John aforesaid, And moreover in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene which had then been constructed in the field aforesaid he canonically made founded erected and established for ever a certain college which was called a perpetual chantry for six chaplains there to serve the Most High daily, of which college or chantry the aforesaid Roger and his successors ought to be the masters or wardens and [ought] to be called such. The aforesaid King wishing nevertheless and granting that the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene and also the college or chantry of such kind should be for ever united and annexed to the memorable chapel of St. John, and that the said Richard and his heirs should be for ever patrons of the same college or chantry, and no less [granting permission] to Roger and his successors aforesaid that they may receive the advowsons of the parish churches of Michaelleskirke being parcel of his inheritance of Lancaster and also of St. Andrew of Iddeshale and of the chapel of St. Juliana of Salop in the diocese of York and the said diocese of Lichfield, which [advowsons] it is reported are held of the aforesaid King in capite, and also the same churches of Michaelleskirke and St. Andrew and the chapel of St. Julian to appropriate, and the same so appropriated may hold to their own uses, in aid of their support so far as it can be granted, Releasing moreover the master or warden and his successors aforesaid from the payment of tithes, tallages and other kinds of exactions whatsoever to be made to the Kings of England for the time being, and he did and willed to be done other matters about the premises as in certain ancient letters made about this matter fortified by the seal of the same King, of which the tenor from word to word is inserted below, is more fully contained. Wherefore on behalf of the King and the aforesaid Roger we were humbly supplicated that of our benignity we would deign to add the strength of the Apostolic confirmation to the grants concessions will foundation erection establishment and exemption aforesaid, and also to the other things contained in the same letters. We therefore, being favourably disposed to these supplications, do confirm and by the protection of this present writing do fortify the

donations concessions will foundation erection establishment and exemption, and the other matters contained in the letters themselves; and only excepting whatever things thence followed the grant of a fair at the aforesaid chapel of St. Mary Magdalene to be held each year, by the King himself to the same Roger and his successors by the same letters made. Ratifying these pleasing matters with the Apostolic authority of our certain knowledge. Supplying all defects if any such should by chance have occurred in the same. The tenor moreover of the said letters word for word follows, and is thus, Henry by the grace of God King of England and France and lord of Ireland &c. [*The grant of 27 March (or May) 11 Henry IV. follows verbatim.*] It is therefore permitted to none of mankind to infringe this written page of our confirmation, ratification, and supplement, or rashly to dare to oppose it. But if any should presume to attempt this, let him know that he will incur the indignation of Almighty God and of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul. Given at the castle of Peter in the diocese of Bononia [Bologna] the third day of the kalends of November in the first year of our pontificate. And in these words of our approval, John, Bishop, servant of the servants, &c.

This "approval" of the Pope is dated at Bologna 4 Kal. Jan. in the first year of his Pontificate (29 December, 1410.)

The object of the next deed is not clear. It is a grant by Richard Hussey, 15 Jan., 1414-15, of all his lands in Albright Hussey, Harlascote, Shrewsbury, and the Abbey Foregate, and of the advowsons of Albright Hussey, Battlefield, and Penkridge, to Roger Ive and two other priests in fee. It may have been executed to enable him to make a fresh settlement of his property. It certainly was not meant for a grant to the newly founded Chantry, as the lands subsequently remained in the Hussey family, and did not belong to the chaplains of Battlefield.

GRANT BY RICHARD HUSEE TO ROGER YVE CLERK AND OTHERS OF LANDS &c. IN ADBRYGHTON HUSEE, HARLASCOTE, SALOP, AND MONKEFORYATE, AND THE ADVOWSONS OF ADBRIGHTON HUSEE, BATELFELD, AND

PENKERICHE. TUESDAY AFTER ST. HILARY, 2 HENRY V.
(15 Jan., 1414-15.)

(*Bodleian Library: Shropshire Charters, No. 68.*

Also "e Cartis Corbet de Sundorn.")

Know all men present and to come that I Richard Husee of Adbryghton have given, granted, and by this my present Charter have confirmed to Roger Yve clerk, Richard Colfex clerk, and William Sumpnour clerk, all my lands and tenements, rents and services, with their appurtenances, which I have in the towns of Adbryghton Husee, Harlas-cote, Salop, and Monkeforyate, within the county of Salop, together with the advowsons of the chapel of Adbryghton husee and of the chantry of blessed Mary Magdalene of the Batelfeld, and of Penkeriche within the county of Stafford: To have and to hold all the lands and tenements aforesaid, rents and services, with their appurtenances, together with the Advowsons aforesaid, to the aforesaid Roger, Richard and William, of the chief lords of those fees, their heirs and assigns, by the services thence due and of right accustomed, for ever. And I indeed the aforesaid Richard Husee and my heirs will for ever warrant and defend all the lands and tenements aforesaid, rents and services, with their appurtenances, together with the Advowsons aforesaid, to the aforesaid Roger, Richard and William their heirs and assigns against all people. In witness whereof I have to this my present Charter affixed my seal. These being witnesses: Robert Lee of Rodene, Thomas Eyton of Wildemore, John Lee of Smethecote, William Stuche, Robert Lee of Uffington, and others. Given at Adbryghton husee on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Hillary in the second year of the reign of King Henry the Fifth after the conquest of England.

[*Seal*: On a shield argent a boot sable.

Legend: SIGILLUM RI HVSEE.]

Ten days later John Murydon grants to Roger Ive half his lands in Astley, which descended to him after the decease of John Huse of Caturedok. It was intended as a security for the payment of 13s. 4d.

GRANT FROM JOHN MURYDON, SENIOR, TO ROGER YVE, OF
HALF HIS LANDS LATE OF JOHN HUSE, IN ASTELEY, TO
BE VOID ON PAYMENT OF 13S. 4D. 25 JANUARY
2 HENRY V. (1414-15.)

*(E Cartis Sir Richard Hill, copied in the Rev. Edward
Williams's MSS. folio, I. 405b.)*

This Indenture made witnesses that John Murydon senior has given and granted, and by this present charter of feofment indented has confirmed, to Roger Yve of Leton, Master of the new College of Blessed Mary Magdalene near Shrewsbury one half of all the lands and tenements which descended to him by hereditary right after the decrease of John Huse of Caturedok in the town of Asteley with all the appurtenances to the aforesaid lands and tenements pertaining to have and to hold the aforesaid lands and tenements with all their appurtenances to the aforesaid Roger his heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of that fee, by the services thence due and of right accustomed. Nevertheless the said Roger for himself his heirs and executors wills and grants by these presents, that if the aforesaid John Murydon his heirs or executors, or any other person in their name, shall pay to the aforesaid Roger his heirs or executors, or his certain attorney, 13s. 4d. of legal money, that then this present charter of feofment indented and the seisin thence made shall be of no force, otherwise it shall remain in its full strength. In witness whereof the parties aforesaid have to the parts of this charter indented set their seals alternately. These being witnesses : Richard Huse, John de Lee, William Wolascote, Thomas Botur chaplain, and others. Dated at Batelfeld near Shrewsbury on the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul the Apostle, in the second year of the reign of King Henry the Fifth after the Conquest.

In May, 1417, John Repynton, clerk, who was the Warden of the royal free chapel of St. Michael within the Castle of Salop, to which the chapel of St. Juliana, Shrewsbury, was appurtenant, resigned these chapels into the King's hands, no doubt in order that the chaplains of Battlefield might at once receive the revenues of these Churches, which had six

years previously been granted to them by the King as part of their endowment.

RESIGNATION BY JOHN REPYNTON, CLERK, INTO THE HANDS OF THE KING, OF THE FREE ROYAL CHAPEL OF ST. MICHAEL WITHIN THE CASTLE OF SALOP, TO WHICH THE CHAPEL OF ST. JULIANA OF SALOP IS APPURTENANT OR APPENDENT. [*No date, but evidently MAY, 4 HENRY V., 1417.*]

(Close Roll, 4 Henry V., mem. 20, in dorso.)

From Memorandum enrolled. Salop.	Memorandum that John Repynton clerk, Warden as he asserted of the King's free Chapel of St. Michael within the Castle of Salop, in the diocese of Lichfield, to which the Chapel of St. Juliana of Salop is appurtenant or appendent, wishing and desiring to be freed from the care government and custody of the aforesaid Chapels, with all their rights and appurtenances, and being moved by his own mere knowledge and free and spontaneous will, and not by force or fear guile or fraud, but freely spontaneously and simply, has resigned the same Chapels with all their rights and appurtenances into the hands of the most illustrious prince our lord the King of England, or of some other person having from him the power of receiving this resignation, by a certain public instrument following upon this, and exhibited in the Chancery of the same King, and likewise has renounced the said Chapels and their rights and appurtenances, and has entirely in deed and word yielded up the same, which instrument indeed has been sent for custody to the Treasury of the same our lord the King.
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On 5 October, 1424, a general pardon passed the great seal for Roger Ive, of all treasons, murders, rapes, rebellions, &c., committed before the eighth of December, 1423. We need not conclude that Ive had committed any wrong against the King, but this pardon would be a safeguard to him. As Henry VI. was then of tender years, the grant was issued by his uncle John, Duke of Bedford, then Regent of England.

PARDON TO ROGER YVE, 5 OCTOBER 3 HENRY VI. (1424).

(*E Cartis Corbet de Sundorn*, 1827. Copied in Rev. E. Williams's MSS. folio, I. 450b. See also *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iv. 217.)

Henry by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, to all his bailiffs and faithful to whom these present letters shall come, greeting. Know ye that of our special grace, with the assent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and at the request of the commons of the Kingdom of England being in our last parliament, we have pardoned Roger Yve Master or Warden of the Chantry of St. Mary Magdalene near Shrewsbury, or by whatever other name he may be known, for all manner of trespasses offences mesprisions contempts and assaults done or perpetrated by him before the eighth day of December last past against the form of the statutes concerning the liberties of cloths and hats whence punishment might be given in fine and redemption or in other pecuniary penalties or imprisonments, notwithstanding the statutes aforesaid. Yet so that this present pardon and release shall not happen to the loss prejudice or derogation of any other person than ourselves. And moreover we, of our own mere motion, on account of our reverence to God and feeling of Charity, have pardoned the same Roger for suit of our peace, which pertains to us against him, for all manner of treasons, murders, rapes of women, rebellions, insurrections, felonies, conspiracies, and other trespasses, offences, neglects, extortions mesprisions ignorances contempts concealments and deceits by him in any way soever done or perpetrated before the said eighth day of December, murders perpetrated by him after the nineteenth day of November last past if any such there be, excepting where there is judgment, [*a word illegible*], or appeal. And also, if any outlawry has been promulgated against him on these occasions, we grant him our peace. Provided that the same Roger be not a counterfeitor of money and a multiplier of coinage, and a washer of gold and silver, coined in our mint, and a shearer of our money, and a notorious robber or felon who has abjured the realm. Yet so that he rightly appear in our Court if any one should

wish to speak against him concerning the premises or any of them. And further of our more abundant grace we have pardoned and released the same Roger from all manner of escapes of felons, chattels of felons and fugitives, chattels of outlaws and felons, deodands, wastes, assaults, and all manner of articles of journey [?], distresses and trespasses of vert or hunting, the sale of woods within forests and without, and of other matters whatsoever, before the eighteenth day of December within our Kingdom of England and region of Wales; and issues and profits whence punishment might ensue for demand, debt, or in fine and redemption, or in other pecuniary penalties, or in forfeiture of goods and chattels, or imprisonments or amercements of counties towns or individual persons, or in the burdening of the free tenements of those who have never trespassed, as of heirs executors or free tenants, escheators sheriffs coroners and other persons of such sort, and everything which can pertain to us against him for the causes above said. And also all manner of donations, likewise alienations and purchases by him of lands and tenements held of us or of our progenitors formerly Kings of England in capite. And also donations alienations and purchases made in mortmain, and held without royal license, likewise all manner of intrusions and entrances by him made upon his inheritance in part or in whole after the death of his ancestors without his due prosecution except the royal hand before the said eighth day of December, together with the issues and profits meanwhile thence received. And also we have pardoned and released to the aforesaid Roger all manner of fines judgments amercements issues forfeitures reliefs scutages and all manner of debts accounts profits arrears of rents and accounts of what sort soever due and pertaining to us on the 21st day of March in the first year of our reign, also all manner of actions and demands which we alone or we conjointly with other persons or person have or might have against him And also outlawries promulgated against him for any of the abovesaid causes. And moreover we have pardoned and released to the same Roger all manner of penalties before the said eighth day of December, forfeiture before us or our Council, our Chancellor, Treasurer or any of our Judges for any

cause, and all other penalties as well to us as to our dearest father deceased for any cause forfeited before the said eighth day of December, and to be levied for our use. And also all manner of sureties of the peace likewise forfeited before that eighth day of December. But so that this our present pardon shall not, with reference to the premises or any of the premises, happen to the loss prejudice or hurt of any other person than ourself. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness John Duke of Bedford, Regent of England, at Westminster on the fifth day of October in the 3rd year of our reign.

By the King himself.

Hertipole.

The chapel of Ford was annexed to the chapel of St. Michael within the Castle, and passed with it to Battlefield. I've, whilst receiving the revenues of Ford, neglected to appoint a vicar to minister to the parishioners. The Audleys had been since the thirteenth century lords of the manor of Ford, and at the request of the Lady Audley, her brother John Stafford then Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Chancellor of England, wrote the following letter to the Bishop of Lichfield sometime between 1440 and 1443. The writer, who was second son of Sir Humphrey Stafford, from 1443 to 1452 was Archbishop of Canterbury. The letter shows the harm that so often ensued when parish churches became appropriated to religious houses.

LETTER FROM JOHN STAFFORD, BISHOP OF BATH, TO THE BISHOP OF CHESTER, REQUESTING HIM TO MAKE THE MASTER OF BATTLEFIELD FIND A PRIEST TO SERVE THE CHAPEL OF FORDESHAM. [*No date, but evidently written 1440—1443.*]

(*Lichfield Episcopal Registers, Vol. IX., fo. 188.*)

To the Rev'end fader in god and my wele belouyd lord the Busshop of Chester.

Rev'end fader in god and my wele-belouyd lord y recomaunde me unto yowe And lyke hit yowe to wytte that forasmuch as y^e chapel of Seynt Michil of Shrewsbury was sume tyme y^e kinges fre chapel w^t o^r chapelles annexed y^to

Among which the chapel of ffordesham lyyng to y^e man' of ffordesham, which man' longith to my sister y^e lady of Audeley is a parcell therof but ap'propr'ed to y^e Chapel of Mary Mawdelein of y^e feld of Shrewesbury be which ap'pacion the kinges jurisdiccion and oures be v'tu of our office is take away, as we be credible informed. And y^e Jurisdiction y'of p'tineth only to yowe. Wherfor consideryng yat y^e maist^r of y^e chapel of Mary Mawdelein is negligent to finde a prest at y^e same chapell in whos defeaute y^e p'issshons deceste withoute thair ryght as hit is saide Y pray yowe to putte remedy in yis matier at lawe wilt to yrete ese and comfort to y^e said p'issshons as my singuler trust is in yowe. And our lord have yowe under hise defence. Writen at london the xiiij day of Juyll.

J Busshop of Bathe,
Chauncelor of England.

The Will of Roger Ive is a document of extreme importance. It settles the College upon a permanent basis, prescribes the services to be carried on, and contains the regulations for the government of the College. The life of the chaplains was not an easy one; it consisted of one long round of services and offices daily, and they also, it would seem, kept a school for the instruction of youth. Their pay was small, eight marks a year apiece, that is £5 6s. 8d.; they were to have their meals in common, and not in their own rooms or elsewhere; and they might not leave the college by day or by night, under penalty of 3s. 4d. for each offence. Three months after he had made his Will, Ive personally appeared in the Court of Chancery, and acknowledged it as his own, and caused it to be enrolled on the Close Rolls. It is printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*.

WILL OF ROGER IVE, CLERK, MASTER OF BATTAILFELD COLLEGE. 30 OCTOBER, 1444, 23 HENRY VI.

(Close Roll, 24 Henry VI., mem. 26, in dorso.)

In the name of God, amen. On the thirtieth day of the month of October, in the year of our Lord 1444, and in the

twenty third year of the reign of King Henry VI. after the conquest, I Roger Ive, clerk, master of the College of blessed Mary Magdalene of Battailfeld near Salop, of sound mind and healthy memory, and being in my usual health of body (praised be the Most Highest), do make and ordain my present testament and last will in this manner.

First I bequeath and commend my soul to Almighty God my Creator, and to the Blessed Virgin Mary His Mother, and to the Blessed Mary Magdalene, and to all the Saints, and my body to be buried in the college aforesaid, namely, in the stone tomb near the high altar of the same college.

Also I bequeath to the five chaplains now serving in the said college, and to their successors perpetual chaplains in the said college, continuously celebrating divine service for ever, to the use of the college aforesaid, in honour of God, of Blessed Mary His Mother, and of Mary Magdalene, in perpetual memory of the matter, to pray for my soul and for the souls of the founders of the college aforesaid, the goods and necessities below-written, namely, three chalices silver-gilt, one paxbrede of silver-gilt, two silver cruets, three brass bells hanging in the belfry, two portiphories of the use of Sarum, otherwise called lyggers, three crosses gilt with copper, two new missals, two new graduals, three old missals one of them covered with red leather, one old portiphory, one processional, one executor of the office, one book of Collects, four books of Placebo and Dirige, one psalter, one suit of vestments of red velvet, one red cope of velvet, with two dalmatics of velvet, one suit of vestments of white silk, one white cope of silk, with two dalmatics, four suits of other vestments, and one yearly Manual.

Also I bequeath will and ordain that the same chaplains shall have to themselves and their successors, chaplains of the same college for ever, one manse or mansion, already constructed and built for the same chaplains there, one buttery, and one kitchen in common, with other houses and easements there prepared; also these utensils under-written, namely, one long dining table, with two benches, three towels, one bason and ewer, three brass kettles in the kitchen, two spits and two iron rakes, one cupboard, one spit with iron wheels, and its weights for roasting and

turning the meats, one chaufour of latten, twenty pieces of pewter vessels large and small. And I also bequeath to the same chaplains and their successors, for making one silver-gilt chalice and to serve there in divine service for ever, two silver-gilt girdles, and my little sword or baslard, its harness silver-gilt. And I also bequeath to the same chaplains, for common use amongst them, one mazer cup bound with silver and gilt, six silver spoons, one pewter salt-cellar and three hand-towels: to have and to hold all and singular the aforesaid goods and jewels so long as they are able to serve and remain in the college aforesaid.

Also I will and ordain, by royal authority and license, that the said five perpetual chaplains and their successors shall have and receive for ever all and singular the fruits, tenths, profits, and emoluments issuing from the parish church of St. Michael of Wyre in the diocese of York, appropriated to the said college, to be equally distributed among them for their stipends and necessities, as is below declared and concerning the rest of the profits and commodities of the same church which may remain beyond the aforesaid, I will that the master of the said college and his successors shall sustain repair and maintain, well and sufficiently, as often as shall be necessary, the chancel of the same church of St. Michael.

And I will bequeath and ordain, by the royal authority and license aforesaid, that the master or warden of the aforesaid college, whoever he be for the time being, shall for ever have and receive, for his own sustenance, and for the repairing and sustaining the said college, and for sustaining all the burdens incumbent on the said college, all the fruits tithes profits and emoluments of the parish church of Idesale [Shifnal] appropriated to the said college; and all the fruits profits and emoluments of the chapel of Dadele [Dawley] depending on the same. And also the same master or warden shall have the town of Aston with the grange of Astone belonging to the same; and also all the fruits and profits of the church of St. Juliana in the town of Salop.

Also I will bequeath and ordain that the alms which are collected by pretext of indulgences granted to the same college, and also oblations which are (offered) in the college

aforesaid, be distributed and expended about the building and work of the belfry of the said college : and after the erection of the same belfry, I will and ordain that all alms and oblations of this kind be distributed and expended about the sustenance of the poor who shall be in the said college for the time being, and the sustenance and repair of the alms-house of the said poor people for ever.

Also I will and ordain that the said five chaplains, and their successors at all times to come, shall be together and shall have their meals in common, namely dinner and supper, at all times of the year, in the hall of the said college, with the master of the same, and not in their own chambers, nor in other private or outside places ; and that each of them shall pay for his board and residence per annum four marks of legal money.

And I will and ordain that none of the said five chaplains, or their successors, shall in any manner hereafter absent himself or depart from the said college by day or by night, without the special license and will of the master or warden of the said college for the time being, under penalty of a payment of 3s. 4d. to the said master, so often as any of them shall act to the contrary.

And I will and ordain that every of the said five chaplains, and their successors, shall from henceforth, from their first entrance and approach into the said college, swear and make regular obedience to the master of the said college and his successors, as is the custom in other collegiate places ; and that they shall be obedient and quick to obey the statutes and observances made and to be made for the good of the said college.

Also, since the said five chaplains, as well by the ordinance and assignation of our lord the King, as by the assent and will of me the said Roger, have been accustomed to receive and have for a long time, namely from the beginning of the foundation of the said college, and at the present time receive and have for their stipend and salary, namely each of them only eight marks, from the profits, tithes, revenues, and emoluments of the parish church of St. Michael aforesaid, notwithstanding a certain grant of ten marks made to each of the said chaplains by me, certain causes then moving me,

as in certain writings therefore made appears ; by pretext or by virtue of which writings none of the said chaplains has received more than the said eight marks: now I the aforesaid Roger, desiring and affecting the benefit and increase of the five chaplains of the said college, and especially that they may become more ardent and prompt in serving in divine service there, and may observe the statutes and ordinances of the said college, as well by the authority and special mandate of our most illustrious lord the king, and of his council, as of my own proper knowledge and will, do will and ordain, and by this present testament of my last will I bequeath to the said five chaplains, for the amelioration and increase of their condition, namely, to each of them two marks of legal money, above their usual stipend of eight marks granted and ordained to them by our lord and king, to have and to receive annually the said two marks, to each of the said five chaplains and their successors, besides the aforesaid eight marks, for ever, out of the fruits and profits of the said church of St. Michael, under the form and conditions following, namely, that the said five chaplains and every of them, and their successors, shall daily and for ever hereafter specially say in all their masses one special Collect, namely, "Incline thine ear, O Lord, to our prayers, with which as suppliants we implore thy mercy, that the soul of thy servant Roger Ive, the souls of thy servants," &c., one Secret and Post-Communion agreeing with the said Collect, for the soul of me the aforesaid Roger Ive, first master of the said college. And also that the said five chaplains, and their successors, annually and for ever do ordain, keep, and observe my obit and anniversary in the college aforesaid, with Placebo and Dirige at night by note, and mass of Requiem on the day following by note, with wax lights, ringing of bells, and other dependencies, prayers and collects, ordained for the exequies of the departed : and these upon the vigil of Blessed Mary Magdalene, praying specially for the souls of the illustrious prince Henry IV. after the conquest King of England ; of the most excellent prince Henry V. King of England, founders of the aforesaid college ; for the souls of Richard Husee senior, first patron of the said college, and Isolda his wife, John Husee, Richard Husee father of Richard

Husee now surviving, and Thomas Husee deceased; for the souls of me the aforesaid Roger Ive, first master and steward of the said college, and of my parents; and for the souls of William Howyk of Pountfret, and sir Thomas Kyrkeby, chaplains deceased; and for the souls of all the faithful departed, who were slain in the said field of Bataylfeld, and were there buried.

Further I will and ordain that the said five chaplains, and their successors, shall daily and at all times of the year say, after Nones without note, in the choir of the church of the college aforesaid, Placebo and Dirige, with the suffrages ordained for the departed, for my soul and for the souls aforesaid, namely, some of them sitting on the south side and some on the north side of the choir, as is customary, except on days and feasts of the kind, which in the ordinal of Sarum are excepted for saying Placebo and Dirige.

Moreover I will bequeath and ordain that the said chaplains, and their successors, on all days of the year in which the Nine Lessons are read according to the use of Sarum, shall say by note in the choir Matins of the day; one Mass by note of St. Mary, and another high mass by note of the day, and also Vespers after Nones by note. And I also will that, as often as they say matins and vespers without note, that the said chaplains do sit on both sides of the choir apart, as is aforesaid, and not together on one side.

Also I bequeath, will and ordain, by the royal authority and license aforesaid, that the said five perpetual chaplains, and their successors, shall have for ever the chapel of Forde appropriated to the said college, with all its rights and profits; on condition that they, and their successors, shall once in each week for ever say one mass of Requiem, with Placebo, Dirige, and the Nine Lessons, by note, and Lauds with commendation without note, and this on Monday weekly, if it can be conveniently and fitly done; but if not, on some other day in the week; so that they shall always, every week, celebrate altogether without intermission or excuse, one Mass of Requiem, with Placebo and Dirige and the Nine Lessons, and Lauds with commendation, in form aforesaid, for the souls of Henry IV. King of England, the most excellent prince Henry V., founders of the said college;

for the souls of the aforesaid Richard Husee senior, Isolda his wife, John Husee, Richard Husee, Thomas Husee; and for the souls of me the aforesaid Roger Ive, William Howyke, sir Thomas Kyrkeby, and of all the faithful departed.

And I will and ordain, that each of the said five chaplains, and their successors, shall have and receive each week for ever, for faithfully doing these things, four pence from the profits, revenues and emoluments of the said chapel of Forde, and from the profits and revenues of the said church of St. Michael of Wyre remaining beyond the stipends and necessities of the said chaplains and the repair of the chancel of the said church. And if the said chaplains, or their successors, shall refuse or neglect to do these aforesaid things, I will and ordain by my present testament, as well by authority of our lord the king the founder of the said college, as by my own authority, that none of the said five chaplains, or their successors, shall have and receive annually for their stipend more than the said eight marks, at the beginning assigned to them by our lord the king and by me the said Roger Ive; and that the said two marks, the residue above bequeathed to each of them, shall remain for ever to the hospital of the poor of the said college, notwithstanding any grant of ten marks above made or recited.

The residue moreover of all my goods and chattels whatsoever, not above bequeathed, after my burial has been performed and my funeral expenses completed, I give and entirely bequeath to the fabric and work of the said college, and to the relief and alms of the poor, and of the house of the said hospital for ever. Also I will and ordain that the aforesaid goods and chattels, by me above bequeathed and assigned to the said college and chaplains, shall not be alienated, sold, or pledged by the master or chaplains of the college aforesaid, or by their successors; but shall altogether remain and be converted to the work and use above limited and ordained.

Also, because in times past several things inconvenient and prejudicial to me the said Roger Ive, and to the aforesaid college, have happened, by certain evil-minded persons and neglectful of the salvation of their soul, on account of defect

in the safe custody and management, and even the forging and fabrication of the first and ancient seal ordained by me for the said college: therefore I the aforesaid Roger, specially bearing in mind the premises, in the name of the holy and undivided Trinity, of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, and of the blessed Mary Magdalene, by the authority and license of our lord the king and his council, have newly ordained a certain common seal for the said college, there to last for ever; of which seal the device and engraving is this, namely, in the centre of the said seal is the image of the Holy Trinity, with the image of the blessed Mary Magdalene on the right side, and on the left side the image of St. John Baptist; and at their feet the image of me Roger kneeling; and on the circumference of the said seal are engraved these letters and words: "*S. Commune domini Rogeri Ive primi magistri, et successorum suorum Collegii beatæ Mariæ Magdalenæ juxta Salop.*"

And lest in times to come, through fabricators of seals and forgers of bulls, the said college, its masters, or perpetual chaplains of the same, should,—which (God) avert!—suffer any loss or harm, we will and ordain that that seal now and for ever shall be (kept) in a certain little box or chest, under custody of three keys and locks; of which we will that the masters of the said college now and hereafter shall have one key in their own custody; and Richard Husee patron of the said college, and his heirs patrons of the same, shall have another key in their custody; and the third key shall be in the custody of one of the chaplains of the said college, a man sufficiently discreet and suitable; so that, as often as it shall happen that anything is to be sealed for the good of the said college, it is necessary that these three persons meet together for the purpose of any such sealing: we annul and make void, for ourselves and our successors, all other seals of the said college hitherto used, and all manner of writings, muniments, letters, charters, and all things that have been sealed and may be sealed with the said old and forged seals.

Also, for the glory of God, and of all the saints aforesaid, and for the praise and honour of the said college, I will and ordain that no perpetual chaplain of the said college, or his successors, shall in any way have or keep any woman or

concubine within the said college, or elsewhere in any other place, under penalty of perpetual expulsion from the said college, and the loss of his salary then due to him.

Moreover, of this my testament and my last will, I make and ordain as my executors, Richard Husee esq., Sir William Michell chaplain, Sir Richard Jewet and Sir John Ive chaplains, that they may cause do be done, carry out, and fulfil this my last will, as they themselves would in like case desire their successors to do for them. And I bequeath to each of my said executors for their trouble in this behalf 6^s 8^d.

In witness whereof I have to either part of this my testament and last will bipartite affixed my seal. And because the same seal of mine is unknown to many persons, I have procured the common seal of the college aforesaid to be affixed to these presents. Given on the day and year abovesaid.

[And be it remembered that the aforesaid Roger came into the King's Chancery at Westminster on the first day of February in this present year, and acknowledged the aforesaid Writing and all things contained therein in form aforesaid.]

A few terms in Ive's Will may require explanation.¹

Unum pax brede: a pax brede, by metathesis for pax board, osculatorium, a piece of metal used at Mass to hand from one to another the kiss of peace.

duo portiphoria de usu Sarum alias nuncupata lyggers: these portiphories were Breviaries of the Sarum use; they are called *lyggers*, i.e. ledger books, being heavy or stationary books, which would always lie open in the choir for the use of the cantors.

gradalia: the gradual or grayle, a book containing the 'singing parts' of the Mass.

executorem officii: probably a book containing the rubrics guiding the recitation of the office, and also the variations caused by one feast interfering with another.

¹ For the explanation of all the ecclesiastical terms I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Moriarty.

collectuarium: a book containing the collects or prayers, which were sung by the officiating priest in Choir during the singing of the Office.

Placebo: Vespers of the Dead, so called from the opening antiphon, "Placebo Domino in regione vivorum."

Dirige: Matins of the Dead, so called from the opening antiphon, "Dirige Domine Deus meus in conspectu tuo viam meam."

Unum manuale annuale: the Manual is the book containing the rite of administering the Sacraments.

Unum chafour de laiton: the chafour is a chafing dish to hold charcoal.

Novem lectiones: An office of 'Nine lessons' is a greater feast, which has three 'nocturns,' each of which finishes with three lessons. The first three lessons are from Holy Scripture, the second set from Sermons of the Fathers, and the third a Commentary on Holy Scripture.

In December, 1445, Roger Ive obtained from King Henry VI. a Charter, granting to the chaplains exemption from all intervention of the officers of the Crown, and giving to them the exclusive liberty of executing warrants, and levying fines, amercements, &c., within the precinct and territory of the Chantry, and the manor of Adbryghton Husey and the vill of Harlescote, and their other manors, lands, tenements and fees.

GRANT BY HENRY VI. TO ROGER IVE AND THE CHAPLAINS OF BATAILFELD, OF THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO EXECUTE BRIEFS, WARRANTS, &c. WITHIN THE PRECINCT OF THE CHANTRY, ADBRYGHTON HUSE, HARLESCOTE, &c. 5 DECEMBER 24 HENRY VI. (1445).

(Patent 24 Henry VI., pars 1, mem. 9. *Original Charter penes Sir Henry H. Benrose, of Derby.*)

Henry by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, To all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting. Know ye that whereas there is a Chantry of Blessed Mary Magdalene in a Field called Batail-feld near our Town of Shrewsbury, under a Warden or Master and divers Chaplains and other ecclesiastical Ministers

of the Most High (to pray) for the souls of some persons who were slain in a certain Battle that took place in the Field aforesaid between our most dear Lord Henry IV. our grandfather lately King of England and Henry Percy, and whose bodies lie buried about three miles and more in and around the same Field, by our said grandfather founded created and erected, and for the same cause dedicated in honour of Blessed Mary Magdalene. Which same Warden or Master, Chaplains, and other ecclesiastical Ministers there are unable to do and celebrate divine service there by night and by day, as was made and nobly ordered by the ordinance of our said grandfather; and their dependents, servants and tenants cannot transact the business of the said Master or Warden, Chaplains and ecclesiastical ministers within the precinct or territory, or the manors lands tenements or fees pertaining to the same Chantry, and their tenants aforesaid cannot peacefully stay within the same precinct or territory upon the holdings of the same Master or Warden, Chaplains and ecclesiastical Ministers aforesaid; By reason that, as they say, they are day by day and every day seized arrested injured and in many ways disturbed by Bailiffs and other Ministers, as well Justices keepers of the peace, Justices of Assize, Senescals and Marshals of our household, as Sheriffs, Eschetors, Coroners, and other Ministers in the County of Salop for the time being, and as well by arresting their persons, as by undue fines redemptions, amerciaments, and distrainments; and on this account they are pauperized, to the immoderate hurt and loss of the same Warden or Master Chaplains and other Ministers aforesaid, and to the manifest weakening & lessening of the precinct & territory of the said Chapel, and of the value of the Manors lands tenements and fees aforesaid, and especially in the celebrating & making of divine obsequies in the Chantry aforesaid, according to the said Ordinance, as is aforesaid, which is a matter of grief. We therefore considering the premises, and for the peace and quiet of the same Master or Warden, Chaplains & other Ministers, that they may be able to attend more earnestly to the divine obsequies, and for the tranquillity of their servants and tenants, that they may be able peacefully there to stay & persevere in the services and tenures of the said Master or

Warden, Chaplains and other Ministers, and desiring to settle & order (these matters), have of our special grace granted for ourselves and for our heirs, so far as in us lies, to the said Roger Ive Master or Warden aforesaid, and to the Chaplains and other Ministers of the Chantry aforesaid, & to their successors aforesaid, that they and their successors shall have this liberty within the precinct & territory of the said Chantry, and also (within) the Manors of Adbryghton Husy and the Town of Harlescote being within the same precinct & territory, as is said, and (within) the other Manors lands tenements & fees now conferred upon the same Master or Warden and Chaplains, or to be hereafter conferred upon the same Master or Warden & Chaplains or their successors, —Namely, the executions of all and singular briefs, precepts, warrants, bills and mandates whatsoever of us & of our heirs. So that no Justice of one or either Bench, Justice assigned or to be assigned to take the Assizes in the County of Salop, Guardians of the Peace, and Justice assigned to hear and terminate divers felonies, trespasses, and wrongdoings in the county aforesaid, Steward and Marshals of our household, or other Justices whatsoever of us or of our heirs; And no Sheriff, Eschetor, Coroner, Constable, Bailiff, Officer or Minister whatsoever of us or of our heirs; And no Bailiff Officer or Minister of the same Justices of one or either Bench, Commissaries, and Justices assigned or to be assigned to take assizes in the County aforesaid, Guardians of the peace, and Justices of any sort, Stewards and Marshals of our household, or other Justices whatsoever of us or our heirs, Sheriffs, Eschetors, Coroners, Constables, Bailiffs, Officers or Ministers whatsoever of us or of our heirs, shall in any wise approach the precinct or territory of the Chantry aforesaid, or the Manors, lands, tenements, or fees aforesaid, or themselves, or their Ministers Bailiffs or Officers, or any of them soever, enter within the precinct territory manors lands tenements or their fees aforesaid, to seize arrest or in any way distrain upon any persons as aforesaid being or residing within the same, from henceforth for any cause soever, or to levy fines redemptions or amerciaments from the same persons, or to do exercise or execute other things whatsoever, although they may touch ourselves, our heirs or

successors or any other persons soever in any way. But all executions seizures arrests and distrainments of this sort within their precinct territory manors lands tenements and fees aforesaid shall be made exercised and executed in all things and through all things by the same Master or Warden and Chaplains & their successors, or by the Bailiffs or Officers of the aforesaid Master or Warden and Chaplains on this behalf to be made and deputed, in all things and not by any other persons soever in any manner, so that express mention of the true annual value of all and singular the premises at least be made in the presents notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster the fifth day of December in the twenty fourth year of our reign. By Writ of Privy Seal and by authority of Parliament of the date aforesaid. Selby.

[The Great Seal is affixed, the upper part is broken off.

On one side the King on horseback. On the other side the King seated, a shield of Arms on either side of him.]

Early in the year 1447, Roger Ive, who had been the Master of the College ever since its first establishment nearly 40 years before, and who must now have attained a considerable age, resigned his Wardenship, receiving an annual pension of Ten pounds out of the revenues of the College. How long Ive lived after his resignation we do not know, but he was buried in a stone tomb near the high altar of Battlefield Church, and his effigy, a figure in white and shorn, kneeling, was painted in one of the glass windows, with the inscription: ". Rogeri Yve primi Mag'ri hujus collegii et," and out of his mouth, "Fili Dei, miserere mei." His successor, who was appointed by Richard Hussey, Esq., was Henry Bastard, M.A., whose Institution and undertaking to pay the pension to Ive are thus recorded in the Lichfield Episcopal Registers.

INSTITUTION OF HENRY BASTARD, M.A., TO THE FREE
CHAPEL OF ADBRIGHTON HUSEE AND THE COLLEGE OR
CHANTRY OF BATELFELD. 14 APRIL 1447.

(*Lichfield Episcopal Registers, Vol. X, fo. 4.*)

Institution to the College of Batelfeld.	Item at Lichfield on the fourteenth day of the month of April in the year of our Lord 1447, by the lord keeper of the spiritualities, Master Henry Bastard, Master in the faculty of Arts, priest, was admitted to the free chapel of St. John Baptist of Adbrihton Husee and the College or perpetual Chantry called [the College] of St. Mary Magdalene of Batelfeld near Salop, annexed to the same Chapel, vacant by the free resignation of Sir Roger Ive, the last Rector of the Chapel aforesaid and Master or Warden of the new College or Chantry aforesaid, and was canonically instituted in the same with all their rights and appurtenances, on the presentation of that honorable man Richard Husee esquire, lord of the Manor of Adbrihton Husee aforesaid, the true patron of the said Chapel and College or Chantry. And the same being instituted swore canonical obedience. And it was committed to the Archdeacon or his official to induct him.
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Endowment of Pension for the same.	To all the sons of holy mother church who shall inspect these present letters. Thomas Chestre- feld, Bachelor in decrees and Canon Residentiary in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, Guardian of the spiritualities of the Bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield during the vacancy of the see there, for this purpose sufficiently and lawfully deputed by the Reverend father in Christ and Lord, Lord John by the grace of God Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Legate of the Apostolic See, and especially to Roger Ive, lately Rector and Master or Warden of the free Chapel of St. John Baptist of Adbrihton Husee, and of the College or perpetual Chantry called of St. Mary Magdalene of Batelfeld near Salop, to the same chapel annexed, in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, and to master Henry Bastard, now rector and master or Warden of the said chapel and college or chantry, Greeting in Christ Jesus the Saviour of all men. In order to remove abuses of the clergy which sometimes arise from unexpected poverty, Be it known all of you that there appeared before us on the day, place, and year of our Lord underwritten, namely,
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the said Roger Ive, by Sir John Prys chaplain, his proctor for this purpose sufficiently and lawfully constituted, and Master Henry Bastard in person, and purely voluntarily and absolutely submitted, and each of them submitted himself, to our ordinance, decree and arbitrament above and below, for an annual pension out of the fruits and revenues given to the said chapel and college or chantry, to be assigned by us to the aforesaid Sir Roger Ive so long as he shall live for the necessities of his life. Likewise the patron under the seal of his ancestors also submitted himself. Promising that they would hold firm and binding whatever we might ordain or fix in the assignment or limitation of the said annual pension. Wherefore we the guardian aforesaid, carefully considering the faculties and profits of the said Chapel and College or Chantry, and the great labours industry and expenses expended by the said Sir Roger Ive about the foundation of the said College, and done by him, Do appoint ordain and decree that the aforesaid Master Henry Bastard, now Rector and Master or Warden of the aforesaid Chapel and College or Chantry, and his successors who for the time being shall be the Rectors and Masters or Wardens of the aforesaid Chapel and College or Chantry, do pay each year to the aforesaid Sir Roger Ive, so long as he shall live, for his necessary food and clothing, or to his proctor for this end specially appointed, the annual pension of ten pounds of lawful English money annually at the four terms of the year, to begin namely at the feast of St. John Baptist next to come, of St. Michael the Archangel, Christmas Day, and the Annunciation of Blessed Mary, by equal portions, in the College of Batelfeld near Salop aforesaid, out of the fruits and revenues of the chapel and college or chantry aforesaid. Warning, as by tenor of these presents we do warn, the aforesaid Master Henry Bastard, now Rector and Master or Warden of the said Chapel and College or Chantry, and his successors who for the time being shall be Rectors and Masters or Wardens of the said Chapel and College or Chantry, that they really and carefully pay the annual pension of ten pounds to the same Sir Roger Ive so long as he shall live, at the terms aforesaid, or at least within twenty days after the lapse of any term aforesaid in the place

aforesaid, for the first second and third time and peremptorily and under pain of the greater excommunication against himself and themselves personally, and of interdict [?] against the chapel and college or chantry aforesaid, and also of sequestration of the fruits and revenues of the same as aforesaid. Moreover we promulgate and cause by these writings the aforesaid Master Henry Bastard and his successors, being for the time being Rectors and Masters or Wardens of the same Chapel and College or Chantry, who shall make default in any such payment, their own previous delay fault and craft and warning of this kind with reference to the premises requiring it, to be excommunicate in their own persons. Further appointing and decreeing that every Rector and Master or Warden, to be hereafter admitted to the Chapel and College or chantry aforesaid during the life of the same Sir Roger Ive, shall make personal oath and he shall swear, on his admission to the said chapel and college or chantry, to pay to him the annual pension of ten pounds in manner and form aforesaid.

Henry Bastard was Master of the College for only seven years, when he died. His successor was Roger Phelyps or Philippes, who was presented by Richard Husee, Esq., and instituted by the Bishop of Lichfield on 26 May, 1454. Bastard must have attempted to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the parish of St. Juliana in Shrewsbury, as the Bishop (Reginald Butler) expressly inhibited Phelyps from doing any such thing. Phelyps was, however, in favour with the next Bishop (John Hales), as six years later, on 28 June, 1460, he granted an indulgence of forty days to the faithful who should contribute to the fabric of the Church or the maintenance of the priests, and he exhorted the clergy of the diocese to receive kindly the messengers of the College.

INSTITUTION OF ROGER PHELYPS, CHAPLAIN, TO ADBRIGHTON
HUSEE AND BATTELFELD. 26 MAY 1454.

(*Lichfield Episcopal Registers, Vol. XI., fo. 34.*)

Institution of the Rector Master or Warden of the Free Chapel of Adbigh- ton and College of Bat- telfeld near Salop.	}	Item on the twenty sixth day of the month of May 1454, At Beaudesert, Sir Roger Phelyps, chaplain, was admitted by the said Reverend father,
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to the free Chapel of St. John Baptist of Adbrighton Husee, and to the College or Chantry of St. Mary Magdalene of Batefeld near Salop to the same chapel annexed, vacant by the death of Master Henry Bastard the last Rector Master or Warden of the said Chapel and College, To which he was presented to the same Reverend father by the noble man Richard Husee, esquire, lord of the manor of Abrighton Husee aforesaid, the true patron of the said Chapel and College or Chantry. And the Rector Master or Warden was canonically instituted in the same with all their rights and appurtenances. Saving always the rights and liberties of the Churches of Coventry and Lichfield, and the Episcopal dignity, in all matters. And the aforesaid having been sworn to canonical obedience, the Archdeacon of Salop or his official was commanded to induct the said Sir Roger into the corporal and real possession &c.

And immediately afterwards, on the same day and place, the said Reverend father inhibited the aforesaid Sir Roger Phelyps, master of the said College, who then personally appeared before him, that he the same Master or Warden should not exercise nor presume to exercise any ecclesiastical jurisdiction in a contentious matter within any parish or chapel in his diocese appropriated to the same college, and especially within the parish or chapel of St. Juliana in the town of Salop, to the loss and hurt of the said Reverend father and of his Episcopal jurisdiction, under pain of law. Likewise the same Reverend Father ordered the same Sir Roger that he should exhibit and show before the said Reverend father at Beaudesert on Monday, namely the first day of June next following, the letters or muniments of the foundations or ordinances of the said College and the appropriations of all parish Churches and Chapels made to the same College, as is said.

INDULGENCE OF FORTY DAYS GRANTED BY BISHOP HALES
TO DONORS TO THE COLLEGE OR CHANTRY IN
HATELEYFELD, OTHERWISE BATELEYFELD, 28 JUNE
1460.

(*Lichfield Episcopal Registers, Vol. XII, fo. 127.*)

Indulgence
granted for
the College
or Chantry of
Bateleyfeld
near Salop.

John &c. to our beloved sons in Christ, Abbots, Priors, Archdeacons and their officials, venerable Deans, and Rectors of parish churches, and their Vicars whether parish chaplains or holding places through our cities and diocese however appointed, greeting everlasting in the Lord. The memory of the dead is shown by all to be the more excellent, the oftener it recurs to the minds of the living, and suffrages are asked the more earnestly for them. Because therefore in a certain field called Hateleyfeld, otherwise called Bateleyfeld, near Salop in our Diocese, where there lie interred some bodies of men who were slain on the Vigil of St. Mary Magdalene in the year of our Lord 1403, a certain College or Chantry newly stands erected, and in the same place, as we are informed, there are some secular priests who daily celebrate masses and other divine offices for the souls of the aforesaid slain, and for the benefactors of the said College or Chantry, and all the faithful departed, the Master and Combrethren of which College or Chantry have nothing in goods. On which account they are unable to complete and of themselves to sustain the work begun there, without the pious alms and largesses of the faithful in Christ. And we desiring that they may be piously preserved on this behalf, require and exhort you in the Lord that, as often as the true proctors or messengers of the said College or Chantry shall come to you or to your places, to propound indulgences, you will receive them kindly and will very diligently submit their matters to the people entrusted to you, in order to assist the said College or Chantry, and that you will efficiently lead them to ask for pleasing charitable subsidies out of the goods conferred upon them by God. And you will take counsel and ask, and the goods so obtained in this way you will give up entirely to the same proctors, keeping back or detaining nothing out of the same. And in order that we may the more devoutly stir up the minds of the faithful to the premises, out of the immense pity of Almighty God and the most blessed Virgin Mary his mother, and the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, likewise of the most holy Cedde Bishop and Confessor our Patron, and trusting in the merits and prayers

of all the saints, we grant by these presents to all our parishioners and others in the diocese who will rightly have, approve and receive this our indulgence, and who will truly repent of their sins with contrition and confession, and who shall contribute bequeath or in any way assign pleasing gifts of charity to the construction and perfecting of the fabric, or the strengthening of the said College or Chantry, or the sustenance of the priests dwelling there, forty days of gracious Indulgence, to last during our good pleasure. In witness whereof we have caused our Seal to be affixed to these presents. Given in our Cathedral Church of Coventry the 28th day of the month of June, in the year of our Lord 1460, And in the first year of our Consecration.

The money raised through the Bishop's Indulgence was seemingly insufficient for the purposes of the College; so the following year, on 20 November 1461, Phelyps obtained from King Edward IV. a brief that he might send his proctor Thomas Broun into the counties of Stafford, Warwick, and Derby, to collect alms for the College for one year.

LICENCE TO ROGER PHELIPPES TO SEND THOMAS BROUN INTO
STAFFORDSHIRE, WARWICKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE TO
COLLECT ALMS FOR THE COLLEGE DURING ONE YEAR.
20 NOVEMBER 1 EDWARD IV. (1461.)

*(Patent Roll 1 Edward IV., copied in Rev. Leonard Hotchkis'
MSS. iv. fo. 42.)*

"A Breif for ye College of St. Mary Magdalen near Salop, consisting of a Master & 6 chaplains to pray daily for ye King & ye souls of those killed in a certain war there &c. lately founded by Roger Ive. Edw. IV. 1461."

Edward by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland to all and singular Abbots Priors Archdeacons Deans, and their officers, and other Ecclesiastical persons soever, also Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, Ministers and other his faithful subjects, within the liberties and without, to whom these present letters shall come greeting. Know ye that whereas Roger Phelippes, Master or Warden of the College of new work in honour of St. Mary

Magdalene near Salop, founded and constructed by one Roger Ive lately the Master or Warden of the College for six Chaplains to celebrate divine service daily in the same for our safe condition, and for the benefactors of the said College, and for others who were slain in a certain battle there, also for the souls of all the faithful departed, has not sufficient livelihood or ability to support the said College and Chaplains, unless the faithful in Christ and those devoted to God strengthen his hands as fellow-helpers, and for this cause by means of our licence he may send Thomas Broun as his attorney and proctor in and throughout the whole counties of Stafford Warwick and Derby to beg collect and receive alms and other subsidies of charity from the faithful in Christ and those devoted to God for the aforesaid cause, as well in places exempt as those not exempt, and after that to return to his own, and his men and servants, also his effects and goods whatsoever. Now we wishing to provide for the security of the said Thomas in the premises, have taken him and his men and servants also his effects and goods under our special protection and defence, during his begging collecting and receiving subsidies from the faithful in Christ and those devoted to God as is aforesaid, and afterwards returning to his own matters. And therefore we require and beseech you the aforesaid and other persons ecclesiastical, that when the same Thomas shall come to the places of you or any of you, you will receive him kindly in your Churches, and will favourably permit him to beg collect and take away with him alms and subsidies of this kind, And we order and firmly enjoin you sheriffs mayors bailiffs constables and other our ministers aforesaid, that you will maintain protect and defend the same Thomas, when he passes through the Counties aforesaid to beg collect and receive alms and subsidies, then returning to his own matters, and his men and servants and his effects and goods whatsoever, not inflicting upon them or permitting to be inflicted by others any injury molestation loss violence hindrance or trouble. And if anything has been forfeited by them or [taken away] from them, without any delay let this be corrected and duly reformed. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent to last one year.

Witness myself at Westminster the twentieth day of November in the first year of our reign.

Battlefield College, as rectors of St. Michael's within the Castle, claimed all the tithes of Derfald (the deer-fold, or park to Shrewsbury Castle). This led to dissension between the College and Haghmond Abbey. In 1462 an agreement was entered into, by which Haghmond was to receive the tithes of Derfald, and to pay four shillings annuall to Battlefield, and five shillings for the rent of land in the Preen.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN BATELFIELDE COLLEGE AND HAGHMON ABBEY AS TO THE TITHES OF THE GRANGE OF DERFALDE, 1 NOVEMBER 1462.

(*Chartulary of Haughmond Abbey, transcript by E. Williams, fo. 90. The original deed was in coll. W. Mytton.*)

To all the faithful in Christ. Let it manifestly appear by this present writing indented, and let it be most evidently patent, that whereas lately there had arisen the matter of a strife and dissension between the venerable man Sir Roger Philipps, Master or Warden of the College of St. Mary Magdalene of Batelfielde near Shrewsbury, and the combrethren of the same place, plaintiffs or petitioners, of the one part, and the religious men the lord Abbot and convent of the Monastery of St. John the Evangelist of Haghmon, defendants or defenders, of the other part, of and concerning all the tithes of the entire Grange and lands of Derfalde near Shrewsbury, and an annual rent of 5s. of English money due from land formerly belonging to Adam Girros in the preen [*prena*] of the Chapel of St. Michael within the Castle of Salop, as is asserted. At length through the mediation of a peacemaker between the parties aforesaid, and on the intervention of mutual friends and discreet men, and with the express consent of the parties, the aforesaid contention concerning the premises was investigated in this manner, namely, The before named Master or Warden and the Combrethren of the College aforesaid will by these presents,

and they grant for themselves and their successors for ever, that the before-written religious men shall freely have, as the right of their monastery aforesaid, and shall receive entirely annually all and all manner of tithes, as well great as small, of the whole Grange and all the lands fields pastures orchards and other things whatsoever of Derfalde aforesaid, comprised between the great close of Cowlande and the great Slade jointly to the bosc of Pimbeley called Darerrisden inclusive, without the opposition detention and hindrance of them and of their successors, Saving only four shillings of silver for the said tithes and five shillings for the rent aforesaid of the land in the little preen [*prene p'va*] to them and to their successors, to be payable by the abovenamed religious men at the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary and St. Michael the Archangel by equal portions annually. In witness of all and singular which premises, the parties aforesaid have set their common seals to this writing indented alternately and truly. Given and done at Shrewsbury on the feast of All Saints in the year of our Lord 1462.

Phelyps was master for 24 years. He seems to have purchased some land near the College, and to have erected chambers upon it. On his death in 1478, he was succeeded in the Mastership of the College by "the most worshipfull prest lyvyng in hys days," Master Adam Grafton, LL.B. Grafton, who belonged to an old Shrewsbury family of burgesses, was the most distinguished of the Masters of Battlefield. He was Chaplain to Edward V. and Prince Arthur, no doubt when they resided at Ludlow Castle; Vicar of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, 21 April, 1473, to 1489; a brother of the Gild of St. Wenefrede in the Church of Holy Cross, *circa* 1487; Rector of St. Dionis, Backchurch, London, 21 May, 1491, to March, 1527-8; rector of Upton Magna with Withington, 27 August, 1494, to 1529; Canon-prebendary of St. Chad's, 26 January, 1494; Prebendary of Wellington in Lichfield Cathedral, 1497; Dean of St. Mary's College, Shrewsbury; Archdeacon of Salop, 1504 to 1515; Archdeacon of Stafford. During his Mastership at Battlefield, he completed the tower of the Church late in the 15th,

or early in the 16th century. In the band of panelling on the east side of the tower is a shield with "Maister Adam Grafton," and the Arms of Grafton (a lion rampant) are figured on a shield on the south side. Grafton must have resigned Battlefield long before his death, 27 July, 1530. He was buried at Withington, where a brass¹ represents him as vested in cassock, surplice, almuce and cope, with his hands joined in prayer, and this inscription:—



Here lyeth buried Master Adam Grafton the most worshipfull prest lyvying in hys days sumtyme chapleyne to the ffamous princys kyng Edward the V. & Prynce Arthure Archedecon of Staff Warden of the battell ffelld deane of seynt Mary College In Salop & p'son of thys Church whych deceassyd ye xxvij day of Juli A° dni MD°XXX whos soul god r[est.]

INSTITUTION OF MASTER ADAM GRAFTON TO THE FREE
CHAPEL OF ALBRIGHTON HUSEY AND THE COLLEGE OR
CHANTRY OF BATELFELD, 17 NOVEMBER 1478.

(*Lichfield Episcopal Registers, Vol. XIII., fo. 90.*)

Institution of the Master or Warden of the Free Chapel of the College or Chantry of Batel- feld near Salop.	}	Item on the seventeenth day of the month of November in the year of our Lord aforesaid [1478] at the same place [at Heywode] Master Adam Grafton was admitted by the said Reverend father to the Free Chapel of St. John the Baptist of Albrighton Husey and the College or Chantry of St. Mary Magdalene of Batelfeld near Salop to
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¹ See an illustration of this brass, with description by Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., in the *Transactions*, Second Series, VII., 440-441.

the same Chapel annexed, in the diocese of the said Reverend father, vacant by the death of Sir Roger Philippys the last master or warden of the said Chapel and College. And he was canonically instituted Master or Warden of the said Chapel or College, with all its rights and appurtenances, in the person of Richard Chirbury his proctor on this behalf sufficiently and lawfully constituted. On the presentation of the venerable man Richard Husey of Abrighton Husey, the true patron of the said free Chapel College or Chantry. And the aforesaid proctor having been duly sworn, it was committed to the Archdeacon or his Official to induct him.

John Hussey occurs as Master in 1521 and 1523. There is no record of his institution at Lichfield, but on 7 September, 1521, he was a party to the following lease to William Hatton of a messuage and lands at Aston near Shifnal. Whether Hussey resigned his mastership or died in office is not known, but his tenure was at an end before 1525.

LEASE FOR 61 YEARS FROM JOHN HUSSEY, MASTER OF
BATTLEFIELD COLLEGE, TO WILLIAM HATTON, OF A
MESSUAGE AND A FOURTH PART OF THE LANDS
IN THE VILLAGE OF ASTON NEAR SHIFNAL. 7
SEPTEMBER 13 HENRY VIII. (1521.)

(From a paper copy penes Sir Henry H. Benrose of Derby.)

This Indenture made between Sir John Hussey master or warden of the College of blessed Mary Magdalene of Battelfeld near Salop and the combrethren of the same place of the one part, and William Hatton of Aston near Shuffnall of the other part, Witnesseth that the aforesaid Sir John master or warden of the College aforesaid and his combrethren have granted yielded and to farm let to the aforesaid William his heirs and assigns, A messuage in Aston aforesaid, namely that in which the same William now dwells, and the fourth part of all the lands of the village aforesaid, and the fourth part of all boscs to the said village belonging, and to the aforesaid master and combrethren and their successors in any manner rightly belonging or happening, together with all meadows, feedings and pastures, and together with all the tithe of the aforesaid lands with all other profits and commodities, with

all their appurtenances, lately there in the tenure of the aforesaid William Hatton. To have and to hold all the aforesaid messuage, and the fourth part of all the lands of the village aforesaid, and the fourth part of all boscs to the said village belonging, and to the aforesaid master and combrethren and their successors in any way rightly belonging or incident, with all meadows feedings and pastures, and with all the tithe, with all other profits and commodities, with all their appurtenances, to the aforesaid William his heirs and assigns, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next to come after the date of these presents to the end and term of sixty one years thence next and immediately following and fully to be complete. Rendering therefore annually to the aforesaid master and combrethren and their successors fifteen shillings in silver, namely at the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary the Virgin and St. Michael the Archangel by equal portions. And if it should happen that the said annual rent shall be in arrear in part or in whole, after either of the feasts aforesaid on which it ought to be paid, and not paid for one month afterwards, it shall be lawful for the said Master and combrethren and their successors into the said messuage and lands with all their appurtenances aforesaid to reenter, and their former state to reassume, and the said William and his heirs thence altogether to expel, this our present Charter indented notwithstanding. And the aforesaid William his heirs and assigns will during the term aforesaid well and competently repair sustain and maintain at their own proper charges and expenses all the buildings to the said messuage belonging. And the aforesaid master or warden combrethren and their successors will warrant acquit and defend by these presents all the aforesaid messuage with all the lands and all other the things aforesaid with all their appurtenances to the aforesaid William his heirs and [assigns] during the aforesaid term against all persons. In witness whereof to these Indentures as well the Seal aforesaid of the College aforesaid as the Seal of the aforesaid William are alternately appended. Given in our Chapter House the seventh day of the month of September in the thirteenth year of the reign of King Henry the eighth after the conquest of England.

The copy agrees with the original.

Humphrey Thomas, Bachelor in Decrees, succeeded Hussey as Master in 1524 or 1525. Henry VIII. in the latter year granted him a brief, "since the profits and revenues pertaining to the College aforesaid are insufficient for the sustenance of the said Master or Warden and for the support of the other burdens daily falling on the same College," to enable his proctors Humphrey Wood, Henry Pykmore, and John Prein to collect alms for the benefit of the College. This brief is dated at Hampton Court, 11 October, 17 Henry VIII. (1525).¹ Thomas in 1528 granted a lease for 60 years to John Spencer of Aston, of a messuage in the town of Aston situate near Crosse land, and a fourth part of all the lands of the township of Aston. Two years later Thomas granted a second lease for 94 years of two messuages and half of the lands of the township of Aston to Robert Forster and Katherine his wife. He appears to have died in 1535.

LEASE FOR 60 YEARS FROM HUMFREY THOMAS, MASTER OF
BATELFYLD COLLEGE, TO JOHN SPENCER OF ASTON NEAR
SHUFFENALL, OF A MESSUAGE IN THE TOWN OF ASTON
SITUATE NEAR CROSSE LAND, AND A FOURTH PART OF
THE LANDS IN THE TOWNSHIP, AND THE TITHES.
7 MARCH 1528, 19 HENRY VIII.

(Original Deed penes Sir Henry H. Bemrose of Derby.)

Know all men present and to come that we Humfrey Thomas, Master or Warden of the College of blessed Mary Magdalene of Batelfyld near Salop, and the Combrethren of the same place, have granted yielded and by this our present Charter indented confirmed to John Spencer of Aston near Shuffenall in the county of Salop husbandman one messuage of ours in the Town of Aston aforesaid situate near Crosse land, and a fourth part of all the lands aforesaid of the Township of Aston aforesaid with all the tithe of the said messuage and lands aforesaid. To have and to hold the said messuage and lands with all the tithe of the same, with all their appurtenances, to the aforesaid John his heirs and

¹ An abstract of this Brief is given in the Rev. Edward Williams's MSS. folio, I. 450 d.; from the deeds of Mr. Tho. Jobber and Mr. Jno. Moultrie of Aston.

assigns from the Feast of the Annunciation of blessed Mary the Virgin next to come after the date of these presents, to the end of a term of sixty years thence next ensuing and fully to be complete. Rendering therefore annually to us the aforesaid Master or Warden and Combrethren and our successors Fifteen shillings of silver at the Feasts of St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of blessed Mary the Virgin by equal portions. And if it should happen that the said Annual rent shall be in arrear and not paid in part or in whole after any of the feasts aforesaid on which it ought to be paid for one month, that then it shall be lawful for us the aforesaid Master or Warden and Combrethren and our successors, into the said messuage and lands and tithe with all their appurtenances to reenter, and our former state thence to reassume, and the said John his heirs and assigns thence entirely to expel, this our Charter indented notwithstanding. And moreover the said John his heirs and assigns shall during the time aforesaid well and competently repair sustain and maintain all the edifices belonging to the said messuage, and at the end of the said term leave the same well and sufficiently repaired, at their own proper charges and expenses; and after his decease, or his heirs and assigns, (shall give) their best beast in the name of a heriot. And we the aforesaid Master and Combrethren and our successors will warrant and defend by these presents against all persons all the aforesaid messuage lands and tithe with the appurtenances to the said John his heirs and assigns during the term aforesaid in form aforesaid. In witness whereof to these our Charters indented as well our Common Seal of the College aforesaid as the Seal of the said John are alternately appended. Dated in our Chapter House the seventh day of the month of March in the year of our Lord 1528, and in the nineteenth year of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth after the Conquest of England.

LEASE FOR 94 YEARS FROM HUMPREY THOMAS, MASTER OF
BATELFYLD, TO ROBERT FORSTER AND KATHERINE HIS
WIFE, OF TWO MESSUAGES IN ASTON-NEAR-SHYFFENHALL
AND TWO-FOURTHS OF ALL THE LANDS THERE, AND THE
TITHES. 30 SEPTEMBER 22 HENRY VIII. (1530.)

(Original Deed penes Sir Henry H. Benrose of Derby.)

This Indenture made between Humfrey Thomas master or warden of the Church or Chapel of Batelffyld in the county of Salop and the Combrethren of the same place of the one part, and Robert Forster and Katherine his wife of the other part, Witnesseth that the said Humfrey and the Combrethren with unanimous assent and consent have granted yielded and to farm let to the aforesaid Robert and Katherine his wife, Two messuages situate in Aston near Shyffenhall now in the tenure of the same Robert, And also two parts of all their lands and meadows of the Township aforesaid in four parts now divided, Together with all the tithe of wheat and hay of the lands and meadows aforesaid before let. To have and to hold all the aforesaid messuages lands meadows with their tithes, with all their profits commodities easements and commons, with all their appurtenances, to the aforesaid Robert and Katherine and the assigns of the same Robert, from the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary next to come after the date of these presents to the end of a term of 94 years thence next following and fully to be complete. Rendering therefore annually to the said Master and Combrethren and their successors thirty shillings at the feasts of St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of blessed Mary in equal portions. And if it should happen that the said rent shall be in arrear in part or in whole, after any of the feasts aforesaid on which it ought to be paid, for the space of one month if it is demanded, that then it shall be lawful for the aforesaid Master and Combrethren and their successors upon the said messuages lands meadows with their tithe, with all their appurtenances and the rest of the premises to reenter, and their aforesaid state to reassume and retain, this Indenture in anywise notwithstanding. And at the decease of the said Robert and Katherine, and of any of the assigns of the same Robert, those occupying the said messuages shall give to the said Master and his Combrethren their two best beasts in the name of two heriots. And the aforesaid Robert and Katherine, and the assigns of the said Robert, shall repair sustain and maintain during the term aforesaid, at their own proper charges and expenses, all the buildings belonging to the

aforesaid messuages. And the aforesaid Master and Com-brethren and their successors will warrant acquit and defend against all men during the aforesaid term the two messuages aforesaid and the tithes of wheat and hay aforesaid, with all their appurtenances, to the aforesaid Robert and Katherine and the assigns of the same Robert. In witness whereof to these Indentures as well the common Seal of the College aforesaid as the Seals of the said Robert and Katherine are alternately appended. Given in the Chapter House of the College aforesaid the last day of the month of September in the twenty second year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth.

The Common Seal of the College is affixed to this deed. It is in good condition, but the top is broken off. In the



centre under a canopy is the Blessed Virgin, holding the Child in her right arm, and a palm-branch in her left hand. On the dexter side is a shield of Arms, France and England quarterly (Henry IV.); and on the sinister side is another shield of Arms, A chevron engrailed between three birds (Arms of Ive). Over each shield is a sword erect. Underneath the feet of the Blessed Virgin,

in a panel, is the figure of Roger Ive kneeling. Round the whole is the legend, somewhat defaced, "S. Commune. Domini. Rogeri. Ive. primi. magistri. et. successorum. suorum. Collegii. Beatæ. Mariæ. Magdalenæ. juxta. Salop." The size of the Seal is $2\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter.

It will be observed that this Seal is very different from the new Seal ordered by the Will of Roger Ive to be made.¹ It is very doubtful whether this new Seal ever was made, as ordered, for all the known impressions and descriptions of the Battlefield Seal are similar to the one here given.² For

¹ See ante, page 208.

² Dukes' *Antiquities of Shropshire*, page 34.

the photograph from which the accompanying illustration is taken, as also for that of the Shield on Battlefield tower, we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. H. H. Hughes.

John Hussey, the second Master of the name, succeeded on the death of Humfrey Thomas, and cannot have been more than 26 years old when he was instituted on 18 October, 1535. He was youngest son of Richard Hussey of Albright Hussey, and of Alice his wife, daughter of William Charlton of Apley, and is named in the Visitation of Salop 1623 as "John, rector of Battesfeld."¹ Some of his predecessors must have attempted to hinder the visitations of the Bishop of Lichfield, as Hussey had to take an oath to permit the Bishop peaceably to visit the College. His institution is thus entered on the Bishop's Register.

INSTITUTION OF JOHN HUSSEY, CHAPLAIN, TO THE
COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF BLESSED MARY MAGDALENE OF
BATELFELDE, 18 OCTOBER 1535.

(*Lichfield Episcopal Registers, Vol. XIV, fo. 31 b.*)

Institution of the Master or Warden of the Collegi- ate Church of Batelfelde.	{	Item at Shrewsbury on the eighteenth day of the month of October in the year of our Lord aforesaid [1535], Sir John Hussey, chaplain, was admitted by the lord Bishop to the mastership or wardenship of the Collegiate Church of Blessed Mary Magdalene of Batelfelde near Salop, vacant by the natural death of Sir Humfrey Thomas the last Master or Warden there. And he was lawfully instituted Master or Warden in the same, with all its rights and appurtenances, on the presentation of the discreet man Master Richard Hussey, esquire, the true patron of the said Collegiate Church. And the aforesaid [John Hussey] having been instituted by the same [Lord Bishop] took corporal oath to observe the statutes, ordinances, and laudable customs of the same collegiate church; And also, as often as and when it should please the lord Bishop or his officers to visit his said collegiate churches, not to disturb, or in any manner molest or hinder, but peaceably and quietly to permit the same Bishop or his officers to visit; And also having taken
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¹ Harleian Society, volume xxviii., page 267.

the oath of canonical obedience to the same lord Bishop and his successors and officers by the same to be appointed, it was commanded to the Archdeacon of Salop, or his official, to induct him, &c.

One of Hussey's first acts was to grant a lease for 90 years to Roger Parkynson¹ of Tarnicar near Michaelskirk, of a tenement and lands in the town and fields of Tarnicar, at the rent of 25 shillings annually. This lease is dated 26 November 26 Henry VIII.² On 3 July 31 Henry VIII. (1539), Hussey leased certain other premises in Michaelskirk to John Buttere and Gilbert Grene for a term of 81 years, at the annual rent of 20s.³

LEASE FOR 90 YEARS FROM JOHN HUSSEY, MASTER OF
BATELFYLD, TO ROGER PARKYNSON, OF A TENEMENT
AT TRENYGAR NEAR MYGHELSKYRK. 26 NOVEMBER
26 HENRY VIII. (1534).

(*Rev. Edward Williams's MSS., folio, I. 450 b; e cartis John Corbet of Sundorn, esq.*)

"Agreement made between ye Master & brethren of a certain Tenement & Tythes nere Mychell kerk in Launkeshyre for eighty & x yeres after our deseasses." 26 Henry VIII.

This Indenture witnesseth that John Husey, Master or Warden of the College of blessed Marie Magdalene of Batelfyld near Salop, and the Combrethren of the same place, with unanimous assent and consent have granted yielded and by this our present Charter indented to farm let to Roger Parkynson of Trenyg^r near Myghelskyrk [Tarnicar near Michaels-kirk] in the county of Lancaster all that tenement with the tithes of the same lately in the tenure of William Mylnar, with all the lands meadows pastures feedings and appurtenances, together with all trees which grow near and which grow in the town and fields of Trenyg^r [Tarnicar]. To have and to hold &c. for the term of eighty

¹ In 1610 Thomas Parkinson and Roger Parkinson of Tarneker occur as "recusants." In 1549 Roger Parkinson paid 43s. a year for a tenement and land in Tarnacar. See Fishwick's *St. Michaels-on-Wyre*, pages 13, 45, &c.

² November 26 Henry VIII. would be 1534, but the lease cannot have been made until 1535, after Hussey's institution.

³ Augmentation Office, Particulars for Grants, 3 Edward VI.

and ten years after the decease of the aforesaid Roger immediately following and fully to be complete. Rendering therefore &c. to us &c. and to our successors &c. twenty five shillings of silver, namely, on the Feast of St John Baptist and the Exaltation of the Holy Cross by equal portions, &c. And moreover the aforesaid Roger shall well and sufficiently repair &c. all edifices pertaining to the same tenement &c. In witness &c. Given in our Chapter House the 26th day of the month of November in the 26th year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth after the Conquest of England.

By the Act 26 Henry VIII. cap. 3, the first-fruits and tenths of all ecclesiastical property were ordered to be given to the King, the first payment to be made at Christmas 1535. In pursuance of this Act, Hussey made a return of the annual value of the temporalities and spiritualities belonging to the College. This return is a very interesting document. The temporalities consisted of the Aston lands and tenements; the spiritualities of the tithes of St. Michaels-on-Wyre, Shifnal, Dawley, St. Juliana, Forde, and Albright Hussey, and the offerings made at the College. The total annual value of the College property was £56 1s. 4d. The deductions, consisting of payments to St. Juliana and Shifnal, and Synodals, amounted to £1 19s. 6d., so that the net value of the College property came to £54 1s. 10d. Of this sum the Master had £34 1s. 8d., and five chaplains £4 each annually. The tenth payable to the King amounted to £5 8s. 2½d. The names of the five chaplains are given in the return.

RETURN BY JOHN HUSSEY MASTER OF BATTELFELDE COLLEGE,
OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
COLLEGE. 27 HENRY VIII. (1535).

(*Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Henry VIII., Vol. III., 195.*)

The College of Batelfelde in the County of Salop
aforesaid.

The Declaration of John Hussey clerk, Master of the College of Battelfelde, of the annual value of the same as well in Spiritualities as in Temporalities, for the tenths there to be paid annually to our Lord the King now Henry VIII.,

made before the Commissioners of our said Lord the King
for the County aforesaid in the 27th year of his reign [1535.]

Temporalities.

Rents of Assize of divers lands and tenements lying in
Aston by Shuffnall in the county of Salop, per annum lx^s

Spiritualities.

The firm of the rectory of St. Michael de Wyre in the County of Lancaster and Archdeaconry of Richmond, per annum	£ xxxj	s. —	d. xvj	} £ s. d. liij — xvj
The firm of the rectory of Yddessall in the county of Salop and diocese of Coventry and Lichfield per annum	x	—	—	
The firm of the tithes of the Chapel of Dalley in the county and diocese aforesaid, per annum	—	lxvj	viiij	
The firm of the tithes of the Chapel of St. Juliana in Salop	—	xl	—	
The firm of the tithes of the Chapel of Foorde in the aforesaid county and diocese of Hereford, per annum	—	lxvj	viiij	
The firm of the tithes of the Chapel of Albrighton Hussey in the county of Salop and diocese of Lichfield, per annum	—	xx	—	
Oblations offered within the aforesaid College per annum	—	xlvj	viiij	
Sum total of the value of as well the Spiritualities as the Temporalities of the College aforesaid	£ lvi	s. —	d. xvj	

From which

Deductions, namely

Pensions, Procurations and Synodals.

Annual Pension paid to the deacon of the chapel of St. Juliana in Salop	£ —	s. xiiij	d. iiij	} £ s. d. — xxxix vj
Annual Pension paid to the Archdeacon of Salop and the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield for the church of St. Andrew of Yddessall	—	xiiij	iiij	
Synodals paid to the aforesaid Bishop at his triennial visitation, namely for the third part of the same per annum	—	viiij	x	
In the whole	—	—	—	

	£	s.	d.
Sum deducted	—	xxxix	vj
And there remains clear per annum to be divided amongst the aforesaid Master and his chaplains, as aforesaid	liiij	—	xxij
To be divided, namely To John Hussey	xxxiiij	—	xx
To John Breyne	iiij	—	—
To John Mauncell	iiij	—	—
To William Haughton	iiij	—	—
To John Pierson	iiij	—	—
To Humfrey Kecherew	iiij	—	—
	£	s.	d.
The Tenths therefore ...	—	cviiij	ij½

Besides the foregoing, the Abbot of Haghmond in his return stated that he paid "To the Master of the Hospital of Batelfeld for the tithes of Dervalde and for the chief rent of Preon', per annum - - ix^s" (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, iii. 193). This was the sum agreed to be paid by the Agreement between the College and the Abbey of 1 November, 1462.

Sometime during Hussey's Mastership, he appointed one Adam Tyndall as his proctor to collect Alms in the City and Suburbs of London, and in the County of Middlesex, for the benefit of the College, and to attend to the College business for one year. There is no date to this document, but it occurs in a MS. book of legal forms written temp. Henry VIII., in the British Museum Library.

APPOINTMENT BY JOHN HUSEY, MASTER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF BATTLEFIELD, OF ADAM TYNDALL AS HIS PROCTOR, TO COLLECT ALMS FOR THE NEW WORK OF THE COLLEGE, IN LONDON AND MIDDLESEX, FOR ONE YEAR. [No date given.]

(Additional MS. 24844, folio 44.)

To all and singular the faithful in Christ to whom these present letters shall come, John Husey, clerk, Master or warden of the Royal College of blessed Mary Magdalene of [the Battlefield] near Salop, in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, greeting. Since we cannot always attend to all and singular the business that affects the said College and

me in its name, for the good and utility of the same. Therefore I make ordain and constitute by these presents my beloved in Christ Adam Tyndall, a learned man, and his substitute my true and lawful proctors, in both the entire City of London, and the suburbs of the same, Also through the whole County of Middlesex, as well in places exempt as not exempt. To solicit collect receive and request the Alms of the faithful in Christ and subsidies pleasing to God, both given or to be given, bequeathed or to be bequeathed, assigned or to be assigned, in and through the places aforesaid, for the fabric of the new work of the said College. Giving and granting to the same my proctors &c. full and free power of acting and defending, summoning and appealing, [and] prosecuting causes of citations and appeals; also of receiving kindly all and singular Christian persons enrolled as combrethren and sisters of the said College who may desire to be appointed, and of enrolling and registering their names. Also of taking and receiving all annual pensions, and all things bequeathed to the brethren and sisters of the said College; and of causing all forgers whatsoever who may make gain under the title and name of the said College in the places aforesaid to be arrested apprehended and imprisoned, and of doing this before any ecclesiastical or secular Judge, and of proceeding against them, and seeking and receiving accounts from them, of and for all the time during which they may be sufficiently engaged in business of this kind without warrant or licence. Ratifying and confirming all and whatsoever they said Proctors have rightly done in my name and in the name of the College, or what one of them may do or receive in the premises by virtue of these presents. In witness whereof the Common Seal of the said College is appended to these presents, to last for one whole year only from the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist last past before the date of these presents. Dated the second day &c. in the year of our Lord &c. and in the year of the reign of King &c. [*The date is not given.*]

Battlefield College had a peculiar jurisdiction in proving wills and granting letters of administration, which was perhaps derived from the annexation of St. Juliana to the

College. In 1535 Henry VIII. appointed Thomas Cromwell his vicegerent, vicar general, and official principal of his realm, with the view to a general visitation of the clergy. Cromwell, however, being prevented by other business from at once carrying out this visitation, on 30 June, 1536, a Commission issued from the King, permitting the Master of the College to continue to exercise his old spiritual jurisdiction in proving Wills and granting letters of administration, &c. within the liberties of the College during pleasure.

The preamble to this Commission¹ runs as follows:—
“Whereas all judicial power and authority of judging, and also all manner of jurisdiction; as well ecclesiastical (it is said) as secular, has originally emanated from the royal power, as from the supreme head and source of all magistracy within our realm, For this cause although we intending to visit the whole clergy of all our realm of England, and beginning such a visitation as lately we have begun it, have inhibited Archbishops Bishops Archdeacons and other persons whatsoever enjoying ecclesiastical jurisdiction under us within our realm; from attempting to exercise in any way such things as belong to their jurisdiction within their territory respectively, pending our visitation. Yet since our well-beloved Thomas Cromwell, &c., our vicegerent, vicar general, and official principal for all ecclesiastical causes whatsoever, is wholly engaged in arduous business of us and our realm, &c.” It then permits the Master to exercise during our pleasure his old spiritual jurisdiction in proving wills and granting letters of administration, &c. The document is signed “Tho: Cromwell,” and countersigned “T. ff. Rhesius.” This jurisdiction was certainly allowed to remain with the Master, as we find Hussey ten years later appointing an official to exercise it within the bounds of St. Juliana.

On 10 April, 30 Henry VIII (1539), Sir John Hussey, clerk, Master of the College of blessed Mary Magdalene of y^e Batellfild near Shrewsbury, and the combrethren of the same College demise for 90 years to Thomas Jewks of Salop corviser all their tythe belonging to Colham in the parish of

¹ Part of this document is given in the Rev. Edward Williams's MSS. folio, I. 450 d. “From the deeds of Mr. Jobber and Mr. Moultrie of Aston.”

St. Julian's, at the yearly rent of 23s. 4d. (*E cartis John Moultrie*. See *Transactions*, 2nd Series, I. 341).

Three years later, in 34 Henry VIII. (1542), Hussey leases to Edward Shoorde, priest, for his life, the Free Chapel of St. Michael's within the Castle of Salop, with the Chapel of St. Julian's therewith annexed, discharging the said Master and his successors from the cure of souls, and paying a red rose yearly at the Feast of St. John the Baptist, if it be asked, to the said Master and his successor. (*Rev. Edward Williams's MSS. folio, I. 450 g.* "The deeds of Mr. Jobber and Mr. Moultrie of Aston.")

In 35 Henry VIII. (1543), occurs a notice signed by John Apharry, Collector for the King, requiring the College to pay the tenth part of their revenues, and the subsidy due to the King, on the 18th of January following at the George in Shrewsbury.

NOTICE BY JOHN APHARRY TO BATTELFILDE COLLEGE, TO
PAY THE TENTH AND SUBSIDY DUE TO THE KING, ON
18 JANUARY, 1543-4.

(*Rev. Edward Williams's MSS., folio, I. 448.* "From ye Deeds of Andrew Corbet of Albright Hussey 1736, in ye Halston (Mr. Mytton's) Collection.")

Battelfilde. To the beneficiaries and stipendaries of the same parish, and all and singular others whom it concerns.

We warn and command you, by tenor of these presents, that [you pay] the tenth part and the subsidy by any of you respectively due to our lord the King this 35th year of his Reign, according to the form of the Statute enacted, to us personally on the 18th day of the month of January next, at the public inn called the George within the town of Shrewsbury, in which payment see that you fail not under pain of law.

by JO: APHARRY, Collector.

We have seen that the College had a peculiar spiritual jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical. On 5 October, 1546, Hussey appointed Edward Stevens, clerk, master of arts, his official to punish crimes and faults, and to prove wills, &c., within the bounds of the royal chapel of St. Juliana in the town of Salop, and to act for twenty one years.

APPOINTMENT BY JOHN HUSEY, MASTER OF BATTELFILD, OF EDWARD STEVENS AS HIS OFFICIAL TO EXERCISE SPIRITUAL JURISDICTION WITHIN THE LIMITS OF ST. JULIANA IN SHREWSBURY. 5 OCTOBER 1546, 38 HENRY VIII.

(*Rev. J. B. Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury Liberties*. See also *Shropshire Archæological Transactions*, 2nd Series, I. 344. "*Penes J. Moultrie*.")

John Husey, clerk, master or warden of the Collegiate Church of blessed Mary Magdalene, also of the royal chapel of St. Juliana of the town of Salop, of Battlefeld, to our beloved in Christ, Edward Stevens, clerk, professor of arts, everlasting greeting in the Lord. For the purpose of correcting punishing and duly reforming crimes and faults of all persons soever set under us, of both sexes, as well clerics as laity, in and throughout our whole jurisdiction within the limits of our royal chapel of St. Juliana in the town aforesaid, of delinquents whose correction and reformation is known to pertain to us; also for the purpose of investigating judicially and proceeding in all and singular causes of urgency, as well to be punished by virtue of my office, as at the instance of either party; also to bring forward and receive proofs of defamations, matters testamentary, and expiations of loss of trust and perjury; also to prove all wills soever of persons deceased within the same (jurisdiction), also to grant administration in form of law of the goods of persons dying intestate, and to admit and receive their inventory; and also in other causes whatsoever pertaining to the ecclesiastical court and our jurisdiction . . . To thee, of whose circumspection and industry we trust much in the Lord, by tenor of these presents we have granted a faculty &c., have appointed you as our official &c. for the space of 21 years . . Dated the 5th of October in the year of our Lord 1546, and in the 38th year of the reign of the most illustrious King Henry VIII. by the grace of God &c., and in the dominions of the English Church &c. supreme head.

By me RIC. HUSEY pateron of ye same.

By me JOHN HUSEY master or warden of the same.

By me EDWARD HUSE [qu. SHORD] oon of y^e brothers off y^e same.

This appointment by Hussey of Edward Stevens to act as his official seems to have been his last recorded Act as Master of Battlefield College. The College itself was soon to be dissolved, in company with the neighbouring Colleges of St. Mary's and St. Chad's, Shrewsbury.

It may be mentioned here that one of the useful works carried on by the Chaplains of the College seems to have been the instruction of the young. In 1581, John Clarke, then aged sixty-four, speaks of his having gone to school at the College of Battlefield fifty-five years before, that is in 1526. It occurs in some Depositions in a Suit between Rowland Barker and Edward Hussey about the bounds of Albright Hussey and Albright Lee, taken 31 July 23 Elizabeth (1581). These Depositions¹ were taken before Andrew Charlton and Thomas Mackworth, the Commissioners appointed for the purpose. Some extracts from them are here given.

"*Richard Sanbrocke* of Battlefield, aged 3 score and 18 years or thereabouts, Saith, that about 3 score years past he dothe remember that the Abbot of Lyllyshull and one of the ancestors of M^r Hussey called Little Richard Hussey, met together in the lane adjoyninge to this examinatts house, concerning the sale of wood growinge in y^e said lane to the number of 40 okes, which were fallen by the appointment of y^e said Abbot and at that tyme an oke which now groweth at a house wherein Thos. Wotton dwelleth, northward between y^e lands of Albright Hussey lyinge within the townshipe of Battelfeld, and the lands of the Abbot of Lylshull lyinge in y^e townshipe of Albright Lee was counted the uppermost meare.

Item, that from that oke southward unto a brooke called the Hither brooke there lye two stones w^{ch} at y^e meeting of y^e Abbot of Lilleshull and y^e Lord of Huseye were agreed upon to be the meares between their said landes; and from the Hither brooke unto the Myddle brooke there are three stones and nowe remayn; w^{ch} at y^e said tyme y^e Abbot of Lilleshull & the Lord of Batt: dyd agree to be the meares between y^e s^d lands; and following the Mydle broke until the

¹ These Depositions are given in the Rev. Edward Williams's MS. folio, I. 447b. "From the Deeds and Papers of John Corbet, esq., of Sundorne."

Further brooke adjoining all in one from thence directlye to the Sandye pitt.

Item, to the 5th interrogatory, whether the late dissolved Colledge of the Battelfild of right had or claimed any parte of the heath called the Old Heath, as the right of their Colledge, he saith that he did never know that y^e Colledge of Battelfild ever claimed or had any common of pasture in or upon y^e s^d heath called y^e Old Heath.

John Clarke, of y^e age of 3 score and 4 years or thereabouts, saith, Imprimis, that he beinge a boy, & goeing to schoole to the colledge of Battelfild, about 55 years past or thereabouts, hard by y^e report of one Sambrocke, servant then to y^e ancestors of M^r Hussey, y^t y^e stones now rem^e in y^e lane of Battelfild and a yewe tree yet in y^e same lane growinge, to be y^e meares between y^e lands of y^e ancestors of M^r Hussey's & Abrightlye beinge then y^e lands belonging to y^e dissolved Monastery of Lylshull."

The p'yshe of Adbrighton Hussey	The Collegiat Church of Mari Magdalen called the Colledge of Battelfild.	Founded by	King Henry the iiij th to & for the fyndyng of a warden & v preestes callyd p'petuall' brethren to syng dayly diuine s'vyce w th in the sayd Church in the remembrance of the victory gottie' by the sayd late King agenst Henry Perssy at a Feld there Fought & to pray for the solles of such as were there then Slayne.
		The reuēues ben yerly imployd for	The x th to the king Cvijs. ijd. q ^a The porc'on of the warden being all that rem' above the dischardg of the Fundacon xxli. xixs. vd. } xlviju xij ^a ix ^a ob'q ^a ob. q ^a and eu'y of the v breth- ren at Cvijs. viijd. by yere xxvjli. xij ^a iiij ^a In all Wine & waxe w th singing bred xvs.

Battlefield College itself soon came to an end. By the Act of Parliament of 37 Henry VIII., cap. 4 (anno 1545), all colleges, free-chapels and chantries were given to the King, who was empowered to appoint Commissioners to enter upon the lands and return into the King's Chancery a Certificate of their doings. The following brief Certificate or Declaration was returned by the Commissioners on 14 February, 1545-6. The Warden was then getting £20 19s. 5d. a year, and 5 other chaplains £5 6s. 8d. apiece.

CERTIFICATE OF BATTLEFIELD COLLEGE. 14 FEBRUARY,
37 HENRY VIII. (1545-6).

(*Certificates of Colleges, &c., Salop, 40, No. 2.*)

Hereafter ensueth a brefe Certificate or Declaration of all such and so many Chauntreys, &c., as ben wythin the sayd Counties of Salop & Staff' & the Towne of Salop, &c., by the Kinges Maiesties Comysion, &c., Datyd at Westm' the xiiijth daye of February xxxvij (Henry viii), &c. [1545-6.]

	<p>The same is no p'ysch church but it is wythin the p'yshe of Ad-bryghton Hus-sie.</p>	<p>The possessiones therof having no rentes resolutes out of the same ben yerly valwed at</p> <p>And the howshe wherin the Ministers of the sayd Col-ledg inhabyt wyth the appurtenance unletten valued by yere at x s.</p>	<p>liij^{li} xv^s</p>	<p>Plate p'cell gilt xij oz.</p> <p>Other goodes to the same app'teyning as Reported in an In-ventorye not valued redy to be shewed.</p>
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The College was apparently not at once dissolved by Henry VIII., but seems to have been permitted to continue during the remainder of his reign. By the Act of Edward VI., cap. 14 (anno 1548), all Colleges free-chapels and chantries, which were not in the actual possession of the late King, were given to Edward VI. Under this Act, in 1548, Battlefield College came to an end, and its property passed into the hands of the King. Sir George Blount, and the other Commissioners appointed to survey the College, returned the following Certificate on 20 November 1549. The Warden's stipend was then £19 6s. od.; and there were then only four chaplains, one of whom, John Parson, was 92 years old, and another of them, Edward Shord, was serving the cure.

The p'ishe off Battelfield wherein be C houseling peple hauyng therefor necessitye of a Curate	The Colledge off Battelfield beyrg a p'ishe Church Founded by Kynge Henry the iiij th off one Master and iij Fellowes or brethe- rne to Celebrate w ⁱⁿ the sayd Colledge entended to Contynue for eu'	The Reuenue w ^t xxxli. xijs. iiij d. w ⁱⁿ the duchie of Lancast	} liiij li .xvjs.
		The Repris' x li. vijs. iiij d.	
		The Rem' xliiij li. viijs. viij d.	

The property belonging to the College was all seized into the King's hands, and Edward Cupper was appointed bailiff or collector of the rents of the confiscated lands. The following are his accounts, so far as relates to Battlefield, for the years 1549 to 1552. The same accounts also relate to the property of various Colleges, Chantries and Craft Gilds in the town of Shrewsbury, also confiscated to the King.

CERTIFICATE OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO SURVEY
BATTLEFIELD COLLEGE. 20 NOVEMBER, 2 EDWARD VI.
(1549).

(*Certificates of Colleges, &c., Salop, 41, No. 3.*)

The Certyfycat of S' George Blount knyght, &c., appoyntyd
for the Survey off Colleges Chauntries Freechappelles, &c.,
geuen to the kynges maiestie by Acte of P'lyam^t begonne &
Holden at Westm' the iiijth daye of Nouemb'r in the Furste
yere of hys Hyghnes Reygne wthin the Counties off Salopp &
Staff' by vertue of the Kynges ma^{ties} most honorable Comys-
syon to them & other' dyrected made & certified the xxth daye
of Nouember in the second yere of the reign of o^r sou'aign
lorde Edward the vjth, &c. [1549.]

John Husey clerk } Mast' ther aged xl & other lyuynge	xix li. vj. s.		
Johnp'son Fellowe } ther aged iiij ^{xx} xij hauyng no other lyuynge	Cvjs. viijd.	To p'chers n ^t	Plate one challys assigned to the p'ishe.
Roger Mosse Fel- lowe aged l yeres & no other lyuynge	Cvjs. viiid.	To Scholes n ^t	
John Buttrye Fel- lowe aged xl & no other lyuynge	Cvjs. viijd.		Goodes & ornam ^{tes} besydes the orna- m ^{tes} appoynted to s'ue the Cure. } xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Edward Shord fel- lowe ther' aged lx other lyuynge none & s'ue the Cure	Cvjs. viiid.	To the pore n ^t	

FIRST ACCOUNT OF THE BAILIFF OR COLLECTOR OF THE
RENTS OF THE POSSESSIONS OF BATTLEFIELD COLLEGE,
LATELY SURRENDERED TO THE KING, I AND 2
EDWARD VI. [1548-9.]

(*Exchequer, Ministers Accounts, 1-2 Edward VI.,
Salop, No. 41.*)

The Account of Edward Cupper filling the office of Bailiff or
Collector of the Rents there for the time aforesaid. . . .

The late College of Battlefild.	And of 2os. from the Rent of the Scite or Mansion House of the late College aforesaid, with one dovecote one garden and two orchards so let to
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rent by the Commissioners, in the tenure of the Master and Combrethren of the said late College, to be paid at the feasts of St. Michael the Archangel and of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary the Virgin equally. And of 60^s from the Rents and firm of the township of Aston within the lordship of Idsale leased to Robert Forster by Indenture at fee farm as is said, to be paid at the feasts aforesaid. And of 10^s from the firm of the Rectory of St. Juliana in the town of Salop, appropriated to the said late College with all the tithes pertaining to the same Church, leased to Richard Hussey, esq., by Indenture as is said, to be paid at the feasts of the Nativity of St. John Baptist and the Purification of Blessed Mary the Virgin equally. And of 66^s 8^d from the firm of the church of Forde appropriated to the said College, with all the tithes pertaining to the same church, leased to Henry Wyn clerk by Indenture for the term of his life, he exonerating the said master and fellows from the cure of souls there, to be paid at the feasts of the Invention of the Holy Cross and of All Saints equally. And of £10 from the firm of the Rectory of Idsall alias Shiffenhall, with all the rights and tithes pertaining to the same Rectory, leased to Richard Moreton and Robert Forster by Indenture as is said for a term of years, To be paid at the feasts of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist and of the Purification of the Blessed Mary the Virgin equally. And of 66^s 8^d from the firm of the Chapel or parish Church of Dawley, with all the tithes within the town aforesaid pertaining to the said Church, leased to William Chorleton esq. by Indenture for a term of years, as is said, To be paid at the feasts of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist and of the Blessed Mary the Virgin equally. And of 20^d from the Rent of the Chapel of Albrigh-ton Hussey within the parish of Batterfeilde [*sic*], with all the tithes within the township pertaining to the aforesaid Chapel, in the tenure of Richard Hussey at the will of the lord, To be paid at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel only. And of 6^s 8^d from the firm of the seventh part of the tithes of grain and hay arising within the township of Harlascote within the parish of St. Alkmond in the town of Salop leased to Thomas Ireland by Indenture, as is said, To be paid at the feast aforesaid only. And of 26^s 8^d from a

certain annual Rent issuing out of certain Tenements built upon land of Richard Hussey for the Keeper of the market there given to the said College to sustain a certain obit there, to be paid at the feasts of St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of Blessed Mary the Virgin equally.

Sum £23 11s. 4d.

SECOND ACCOUNT OF THE BAILIFF OR COLLECTOR, 2 AND 3 EDWARD VI. (1549-50).

(*Exchequer, Ministers Accounts, 2 and 3 Edward VI., Salop, No. 44.*)

The late College of Battlefild. } Received 7^s 8^d from the Rents and firm of divers lands and tenements in the several tenures of the Master and combrethren of the said late College 17^s 6^d besides 2^s 4^d for a vacant chamber the Curate there having resigned, of Thomas Ireland 6^s 8^d, of Richard Hussey 10^s, of Richard Hussey 20^s, and from an annual Rent of 21^s 8^d given to the use of an Obit there parcel of the said late College. *Not received*, inasmuch as there is granted amongst other things to the aforesaid John Cupper and Richard Traver & the heirs and assigns of the same John by Royal Letters Patent above recited in the title of The Craft of Shoemakers Spurriers as there appears. *Not received*, of 2^s 4^d from the Rent of a Chamber there called the Curate Chamber within the scite aforesaid now in the tenure of Edward Shorde Curate there, Inasmuch as it is reserved to the Curate there, as in the Letters patent aforesaid of John Cupper and Richard Trevor appears. *But he received* 60^s from the firm of Aston; 66^s 8^d from Forde; £10 from Idsall alias Shiffen-hall; 66^s 8^d from Dawley. [*The details, as in the First Account.*] Sum £19 13^s 4^d.

THIRD AND FOURTH ACCOUNTS OF THE BAILIFF OR COLLECTOR. 3 AND 4, AND 4 AND 5 EDWARD VI. [1550-2.]

(*Exchequer, Ministers Accounts, Salop, 3 and 4 Edward VI., No. 48; 4 and 5 Edward VI., No. 43.*)

The Account of Edward Cupper, filling the office of bailiff or Collector of the Rents there during the time aforesaid.

The late College of Battlefild. } And of 60^s from the firm of the town-ship of Aston within the lordship of Idsall, &c.

And of 66^s 8^d from the firm of the Church of Forde, &c.
 And of £10 from the firm of the Rectory of Idsall alias
 Shyffenhall, &c. And of 66^s 8^d from the firm of the
 Chapel or parish church of Dawley, &c.

[*The details, as in the First Account.*] Sum £19 13^s 4^d.

On 24 August, 1552, Edward Shorde, the Curate of
 Battlefield, and the Churchwardens made their return to the
 Commissioners of the plate and goods left in the Church.
 This comprised three bells (2 great and a sanctus bell), two
 vestments, two altar clothes, a chalice with a paten silver
 gilt weighing 10 ounces, a pair of latten candlesticks, and a
 pair of cruets. The following year, on 24 May, 1553, another
 return shows that there was a Chalice with a paten weighing
 10 ounces and three bells left in the Church. The other
 goods had presumably been removed before this.

INVENTORY OF PLATE LEFT IN BATTLEFIELD CHURCH,
 24 AUGUST 6 EDWARD VI. (1552).

(*Exch. Q.R., Church Goods $\frac{8}{10}$, m. 12.*)

The p'ysh of y^e batellfelde

A presentment made by y^e Curatt of y^e batellfelde Rychard
 Tysdall' & Wyll'm Owyn Wardens of y^e same the xxiiijth daye
 of Auguste a^o R.R. Ed. sext. vj^{to} unto Sr Adam Mytton
 Knyght Rog' Leue & Ric': Whitacre of all syche goodys as
 ys belongyn to y^e same p'ysche aft' y^e s'vay of y^e late desolvyd
 College of y^e batellfelde.

Furthermore y^e Inve'tory made by y^e Mast' & hys brethren
 of y^e late desolvyd college of y^e batellfelde to y^e Kynges Ma^{ies}
 syrveyers of all syche goodds & Juells as was belong'g to y^e
 foresayde late suppressed College aft' ther s'vey they toke y^e
 Inve'tory w^t y^e goods away w^t the' & chargyd me Edward
 Shorde clerke & curat there put in by y^e Kyng' Ma^{ies} s'veyars
 chargyd w^t thes goods ther me'conyd that they sholde
 be forthe comy'g at all tymys whe' they sholde be
 req'ryd fyrst iij bells ij gret & a sanct' bell ij vestyme'ts ij
 aut' clothys & a chalys w^t a paten p'cell gylte by estymac'on
 weyyng x ounce a peyer of smalle laten ca'dyllstykes & a
 payer of cruets

By me EDWARD SHORDE Clerk.

INDENTURE AS TO PLATE AND BELLS IN BATTLEFIELD
 CHURCH, 24 MAY 7 EDW. VI. (1553).

(*Exch. Q.R., Church-goods* $\frac{8}{12}$, m. 5. 7 Edw. VI.)
Salop' vill' et Franches'.

Thys Inde'ture made the xxiiijth day of May A^o R.R. Ed. Sext' vij^o Betwyn S. Adam Mytton knyght John Corbett of Iye Esquier & Rog' lewys Com'yssion's by ve'u of the kyng's mat^e l'pres of com'yssyon to the' amongst other Dyrectyd of the one p'tie and S' Edward Shorde Curat of the Batellfeld Ryc. Tysdale & Wyll'm Owyn wardens of the sayd p'yshe chyrche of y^e Batellfeld of the other p'ty wyttnessyth that theer be remaynyng wth In the sayd Chyrche on Chaylys w^t a patent weyyng x ownc' iij bells w^{ch} Chales & belles the sayd com'yssyon's on the kynges ma^{tes} behalfe streytly chargyth & com'aundyth them sauely & suerly to kepe unsolde ne other wyse imbeselyd untill suche tyme as the kynges mat^{es} pleasure be unto them further Syngnyfyed & declared

EDWARD SHORDE Clerke.

The site of the College buildings, and the tithes and property belonging to it, were now offered for sale. It is a mistake to think that monastic and college property generally, after it was seized by the King, was at once given as a present to his courtiers. This was not the case. The property was valued by commissioners, and sold to any one willing to buy it, at from 20 to 30 years' purchase. This was what happened to the Battlefield property. The College site was valued by the Commissioners at 17s. 8d. per annum, and was offered for sale at 20 years' purchase at £17 13s. 4d.; whilst the tithes and profits of the Church were valued at 20s., and offered for sale at £20. The tithes of St. Julian's were valued at 10s., and offered for sale at £10. All these were purchased, with a great deal more Church property, by John Cowper (or Cupper) and Richard Trevor, of London, and conveyed to them on 10 April, 1549.

The property at St. Michaels-on-Wyre was sold to John Pykarell and John Barnarde at 22 years' purchase for £49 10s.; and the Aston property to Thomas Sydney of Walsingham and Nicholas Halswell of Gotehurste, at 22 years' purchase for £60. It is quite possible that the lands were valued at a comparatively low estimate, for in some cases it may not have been easy to find a purchaser.

These dealings with the College property are entered in

The site of the Chapel aforesaid	}	is worth in	{	The firm of the Chapel aforesaid with all the tithes and other profits to the same belonging in the tenure or occupation of Richard Hussey esquire by Indenture as it is said per annum.	}	In free socage. xx ^s at xx yeares purchas —xx ^{li}
--	---	-------------	---	---	---	---

The premisses be all the Landes Ten'tes and here-
detamentes to the saide Colledge belonging wⁱⁿ the saide
parishe.

PARTICULARS FOR SALE OF THE TITHES OF THE RECTORY
OF ST. JULIANA IN SHREWSBURY. 1549.

(*Exchequer Augmentations: Particulars for Sale of Colleges,
&c. Temp. Henry VIII. and Edward VI. Miscellaneous
Books, Vol. 67, fo. 291b.*)

Parcels of the revenues of the late dissolved College of
Battlefelde in the County aforesaid.

The Parish of St. Juliana in the town of Salop. Is worth in	}	{	The Firm of the Rectory of the parish Church of St. Juliana in the town of Salopp appropriated to the said late college, with all the tithes oblations profits and com- modities to the said rectory appertaining or belonging, so leased to Richard Hussey by Indenture under the common seal of the said late College for a term of years. Render- ing therefore beyond all burdens as well ordinary as extraordinary per annum ... 10 ^s .
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In free socage.

At xx yeres purchas ... x^{li}

Memorandum there is no more land nor Rentes wⁱⁿ the
said Parishe p'tending to the saide late Colledge.

PARTICULARS FOR GRANT TO JOHN COWPER AND RICHARD
TREVOR, OF THE RECTORY OF ST. JULIANA, THE SITE
OF BATTLEFIELD COLLEGE, AND THE CHAPEL OF
ALBRIGHTON HUSSEY, TITHES IN HARLASCOTE, AND
COTTAGES OR BOOTHS NEAR THE COLLEGE. [1549-50.]

(*Augmentation Office : Particulars for Grants, Edward VI.*
Grantees : Cowper John and Trevor Richard. Section 1.)

County of Salopp.

Parcels of the revenues of the late dissolved
 college of Battelfeld in the County aforesaid.

Parish of St. Juliana in the }
 Town of Salopp. }

The site of the aforesaid } [The value of the rectory of St.
 late College with the } Juliana, and of the site of the
 Chapel of Albrighton } College, with the Chapel of Albrighton
 Hussey within the Parish } Hussey, follow here in the same
 of Battelfeld. }

The site of the Chapel }
 aforesaid. }

words as in Vol. 67, given above.]

(*Augmentation Office : Particulars for Grants, 3 Edward VI.*
Grantees : Cowper John and Trevor Richard. Section 2.)

m. 1. Memorandum that we John Cowper and Rychard
 Trevo^r do requyre to purchase of the Kynges ma^{tie} by
 virtue of his graces Comys^syon of sale of landes the
 landes ten'tes and hereditaments conteyned and
 specyfyed in the p'ticulers and rates herunto annexed
 &^c In witnes whereof &^c we have put to our seales
 the last day of February in the thirde yere of the
 reigne of our Soveraygne lorde Edwarde the syxt &^c.
 [1549-50.]

m. 2. [Parcels of the revenues pertaining to the late dissolved
 College of Blessed Mary in the Town of Shrewsbury.
 Tithes in Harlescote, Newton, Wollascot, and Great
 Berwyke.]

Parcels of the possessions of the late dissolved College of
 Battelfield in the County aforesaid.

In free socage.
 Tithes in
 Harlescote
 within the
 parish of St.
 Alkemun^d in
 the town of
 Salopp.

are worth in { The firm of the sixth part of
 the tithes of grain and hay
 arising or issuing within the
 township of Harlascote afore-
 said leased to Thomas Ireland
 by Indenture. Yielding thence
 per annum

vjs viij^d
 In xxij yers
 purchas—
 vij^{li} vjs viij^d

There ys no more landes Ten'tes ne rentes in Harlescote
 afforeseid to the seid late College belonging.

In free socage.
Cottages or lez
bothes near the
Site of the Col-
lege aforesaid.

are worth { The rents of certain cottages
or lez Bothes built upon land
of Richard Hussey near the
site of the late College afore-
said, only let in time of
market, together with the
issues, toll and other profits
annually arising in time of a
market there held upon the
Feast of Blessed Mary
Magdalene per annum—

xxjs iiij^d

Deductions
namely in

{ The rents payable to Richard
Hussey gentleman issuing from the
the cottages aforesaid per annum—

xvj^d

And there remain clear per annum—

xx^s

The same was geven for c'ten yerely obytes to be kepte
w^t the sayd late Colledge.

There be no woodes upon any the p'mysse.

by RICHARD CUPPER,

supervisor of the particular there.

GRANT BY EDWARD VI. TO JOHN CUPPER AND RICHARD
TREVOR, OF LONDON, GENT., OF THE RECTORY OF ST.
JULIANA, THE SITE OF BATTLEFIELD COLLEGE, THE
CHAPEL OF ALBRIGHTON HUSSEY, AND THE TITHES OF
HARLESCOTE, AND COTTAGES OR BOOTHS NEAR THE
COLLEGE. 10 APRIL 3 EDWARD VI. (1550.)

(*Patent Roll, 3 Edward VI. pars 6, mem. 1.*)

The King to all to whom &c greeting. Know ye that we,
for the sum of £2500 13^s 9^d &c paid by our beloved in
Christ John Cupper and Richard Turvor of London
gentlemen, have given and granted and by these presents
do give and grant to the aforesaid John Cupper and Richard
Turvor, [amongst many other lands &c], All that our rectory
and church of St. Juliana in the town of Salop &c, with all
its members and appurtenances, lately belonging to the late
College of Battelfelde &c now dissolved &c. Also all the
tithes and oblations and other our profits whatsoever with

their appurtenances in the town of Salop and elsewhere soever to the said Rectory and Church of St. Juliana in the town of Salop aforesaid in any manner belonging &c. Also all the house and site of the said late College of Battelfelde, and all our houses buildings barns stables dovecotes orchards appleyards gardens lands and ground within the site inclosure space circuit and precinct of the same late College, and being in the hands and occupation of the Master and combrethren of the same at the time of its dissolution then reserved and occupied. (Excepting nevertheless always out of this present grant (and) altogether reserved one chamber called "the Curates lodgyng" in Battelfelde aforesaid, now or late in the tenure of Edward Shorde Curate there). Moreover we give &c to the aforesaid John Cupper and Richard Trevor, All that late chapel of Albrighton Hussey in the parish of Battelfelde and elsewhere soever now dissolved, belonging to the said late College of Battelfelde, &c, and all houses edifices lands meadows feedings pastures commons wastes tithes oblations and all other our rights, &c, whatsoever in the said parish of Battelfeld and elsewhere soever in the said County of Salop to the said late chapel &c in any manner belonging, &c. And also all that our sixth part of the tithes of grain grass and wheat and of hay to us annually and from time to time arising, &c, of and in the township of Harlascote within the parish of St. Alkemun in the town of Salop, &c, to the said late College of Battelfelde of late belonging and appertaining, and now or lately being in the tenure of Thomas Irelande. And all those our cottages or lez bothes built upon land of Richard Hussey near the site of the late College of Battelfelde. And all those our fairs and markets in Battelfelde in the said County of Salop, annually held and to be held annually upon the Feast of Blessed Mary Magdalene, and all tolls customs and other our profits commodities and emoluments whatsoever to the same fairs and markets in any manner belonging or appertaining. Which cottages or lez bothes, and fairs and markets aforesaid, and their profits, were given granted assigned and appointed to the sustentation of anniversaries in the said late College of Battelfelde aforesaid, &c. To have hold and enjoy the aforesaid messuages, &c, to the aforesaid John Cupper and Richard Trevor, and

the heirs and assigns of the same John Cupper for ever. To be holden of us our heirs and successors as of our manor of Staunton Lacy in the County of Salop by fealty only in free socage, &c. From time to time we will exonerate acquit and keep indemnified as well the said John Cupper and Richard Trevor, &c, as the aforesaid messuages, &c, from all corrodies, rents, &c, to be paid &c, except a certain annual rent of sixteen pence issuing from the aforesaid cottages near the site of the said late College of Battelfeld, and to be annually paid to Richard Hussey gentleman and his heirs, &c. Witness the King at Lieghes the tenth day of April. [1550.]

PARTICULARS FOR GRANT OF LANDS IN ST. MICHAEL-ON-WYRE TO JOHN PYKARELL AND JOHN BARNARDE.
14 AUGUST 3 EDWARD VI (1550.)

(Augmentation Office : Particulars for Grants, 3 Edward VI.
Grantees : Pykarell John and Barnarde John.)

Memorandum that we John Pykarell and John Barnarde, gent. requyre to purchase of the Kynges Maiestie &c the parsonage landes &c specified in the several particulars and Rates hereunto annexed &c In witness whereof we have sealed and subscribed this bill w^t our owne handes the xiiijth daye of Auguste in the thirde yere of the Reigne of o^r Sovereigne lorde Edwarde the Sixte &c [1550.]

Parcels of the possessions appertaining to the late College of Battelfyld in the County of Salopp' lately dissolved by virtue of a certain Act of Parliament.

Parcels of
lands within
the parish of
St. Michael
on Wyre in
county of
Lancaster
lately be-
longing to
the College
aforesaid.

is worth in

The firm of a meadow lying in length by a certain stream called le Broke on the south side of the aforesaid stream: of a close or pasture called the Horsehey lying on the west side of the aforesaid meadow, and it extends and abuts on the aforesaid stream. And of a close or pasture called the Blak Felde, otherwise the tohete croft, lying between the aforesaid close called the Horsehey. And of another close called the Kylne

Fyld extending and abutting on the aforesaid stream. Of one close or pasture called the Mossheye lying upon Wyre side on the south side, and it abuts on the common road towards the north and a tenement of Roger Parkynson towards the west, in the tenure or occupation of Michael Thornburghe vicar of the church of St. Michael on Wyre in the said County of Lancaster. And also of a moiety of two cottages and three gardens in the tenure or occupation of Richard Hogekeynson and Thomas Remyngton. And also of two lanes now in the tenure of the aforesaid vicar and Laurence Cotton so let to John Buttere and Gilbert Grene chaplains by Indenture sealed with the common seal of the said late College bearing date the third day of July in the 31st year of the reign of the late King Henry VIII. for the term of 81 years Rendering yearly &^c 20^s in the whole per annum xxiiij^s

There be no landes ner ten'ts comprised in the lease aforesaid other than the p'mysse.

It' there be other landes & ten'tes to the said late College lately belongyng of the yearely value w^t the p'mysse of liiij^{li}

These be the furste p'ticulers by me made of the p'mysse.

exam^d by RICHARD CUPPER,
supervisor of the particulars there.

xiiijth day of August in the third year of King }
Edward the Sixth, for Richard Palladye gentle- }
man,¹ servant of the Lord Protector.

The clere yereli ^e value of the premises	...	xxiiij ^s
w ^{ch} rated at xxij yeres purchas amo th ...	...	xxvj ^{li} viij ^s

To be paide all in hand.

The tenure in socage.

¹ This must be a mistake for John Pykarell and John Barnarde, the purchasers of these premises. Palladye's purchase comes next.

Parcels of the possessions of the late College
of Battelfylde &c dissolved.

Parcels of the
lands within
the parish of
St. Michael
on Wyre in the
County of
Lancaster
lately belong-
ing to the
aforesaid
College.

is worth in

The firm of one tenement with all lands
meadows feedings and pastures with all
their appurtenances to the same tenement
belonging or appertaining lying &c within
the town of Trenacre in the County afore-
said. And with all the tithes arising or
increasing from the same tenement and
lands, in the tenure or occupation of Roger
Parkynson by Indenture. Rendering there-
fore per annum xlv^s

These bey all the landes and ten'tes in Trenacre
afforesaid letten to the seid Roger Perkynson by
the said Indenture.

xiiij day of July in the
third year of King
Edward VI. for Richard
Palladye servant of the
Lord Protector.

The clere yerelie value of the prea-
misses xlv^s
W^{ch} rated at xxij yeres purchas amoth
to xlix^{li} x^s

The tenure in socage.

GRANT BY EDWARD VI TO JOHN PYKARELL AND JOHN
BARNARDE OF LANDS IN ST. MICHAEL-ON-WYRE, 12
DECEMBER 3 EDWARD VI. (1550.)

(*Patent Roll, 3 Edward VI., pars 2, mem. 2.*)

The King to all to whom &c greeting. Know he that we,
for a sum of Two hundred and thirty four pounds eighteen
shillings and ten pence, &c, by our beloved John Pykarell
and John Barnarde, gentlemen, paid, &c, of our special grace
and from our certain knowledge and mere motion, &c, have
given and granted and by these presents do give and grant
to the aforesaid John Pykarell and John Barnard, &c,
[amongst other premises] All that our meadow with the
appurtenances lying within the parish of St Michael on
Wyre in our County of Lancaster [The lands as described in
the Particulars for Grant of 14 August 1550.] to the late
College of Battelfelde of late belonging and appertaining &c
To have hold and enjoy &c to the aforesaid John Pykarell
and John Barnarde their heirs and assigns for ever, &c. To

hold of us &c as of our manor of Est Grenwyche in our County of Kent by fealty only in free socage and not in capite &c. Witness the King at Westminster the xijth day of December. [1550.]

PARTICULARS FOR GRANT OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ASTON
WITHIN THE LORDSHIP OF IDSALL (SHIFNAL) TO
THOMAS SYDNEY AND NICHOLAS HALSWELL. 1 APRIL
7 EDWARD VI (1553.)

(*Augmentation Office : Particulars for Grants, 7 Edward VI.*

Grantees : Sydney Thomas and Halswell Nicholas.)

Memorandum that we Thomas Sydney and Nicholas Halswell Esquyers as requyre to have in purchase of the Kynges Maiestie the manor landes &c spⁱfied in the p^ticlers and rates hereunto annexed &c. Subscribed wth our handes We have put our Seales the first daie of Aprill in the seventh yere of the reigne of our sovereigne Lorde Edwarde the sixt &c.

(14) County of Salopp'.

Parcels of the late College of Batelfeilde in the County aforesaid being, amongst others, in the hand of our Lord the King by the Act of Colleges Chantries &c.

Aston in the County aforesaid	}	in	{	The firm of the township of Aston within the lordship of Idsall belonging to the said late College of Batelfeilde, leased to Robert Forster in fee farm as is said. Rendering therefore per annum &c three pounds	... 1x ^s
--	---	----	---	---	---------------------

The Clere yerely value of the premisses ... 1x^s
Whiche rated at xx yeres p^rchase amounteth to 1x^{li}

To be paid all in hande

The Kinges Mat^{ie} to discharge the p^rchaser of all encombraunces Excepte leases & the Covenⁿates in the same.

The tenure in Socage.

The p^rchaser to be bounde for the woodes.

GRANT BY EDWARD VI. TO THOMAS SYDNEY, OF WALSYNGHAM, ESQ., AND NICHOLAS HALSWELL, OF GOTEHURSTE, ESQ., OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ASTON WITHIN THE LORDSHIP OF IDSALL. 1 MAY 7 EDWARD VI. (1553.)

(*Patent Roll, 7 Edward VI. pars 4, mem. 1.*)

The King to all to whom &c greeting. Know ye that, for the sum of £1709 19^s 8½^d &c, by our beloved servant Thomas Sydney of Walsyngham in the County of Norfolk esquire and Nicholas Halswell of Gotehurste in the County of Somerset esquire into our hands paid &c, of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion we have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant to the aforesaid Thomas Sydney and Nicholas Halswell &c [amongst many other lands &c] All that our township of Aston, and all our messuages lands &c whatsoever, with their appurtenances in Aston within the lordship of Idsall in our County of Salopp', now or late in the tenure or occupation of Robert Foster, of late belonging and appertaining to the late College of Batilfeild in the said County of Salop. To have hold and enjoy &c to the aforesaid Thomas Sydney and Nicholas Halswell their heirs and assigns for ever. To hold of us our heirs and successors as of our manor of Estgrenewyche in our County of Kent by fealty only in free socage and not in capite &c. Witness the King at Westminster the first day of May. [1553.]

A brief account of the subsequent dealings with the various properties belonging to the College may well be given here.

The site of Battlefield College was probably soon sold by Cupper and Trevor to Richard Hussey, from whose ancestors it originally proceeded. They also sold the tithes of Harlescott, &c., to Thomas Ireland, 2 July 3 Edward VI. (1549).¹ On 30 April, 1638, the manor of Adbright Hussey and the site of Battlefield College were conveyed to Pelham Corbet of Legh:—

To all Christian people, &c., We Robert Corbett of Humfreton, Esqr., and Dame Mary wife of Sir Richard Hussey late of Criggion in y^e County of Montgomery, Knt.,

¹ See *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iv. 132. (5 Jan., 1881.)
Vol. III., 3rd Series.

&c. Know ye, &c., That we ye said Robert Corbet and Dame Mary &c. have remised released and quitclaimed, &c., unto Pelham Corbet of Legh &c, all our right &c. of and in All that the Manor of Adbright Hussey alias Adbrighton Hussey, together with all farms meadows leasowes, &c., and also of and in the Scite of the late dissolved College & Chantry of Battlefield, in the said County of Salop.¹

The Battlefield site continued (with the Albright Hussey estate) in the descendants of Pelham Corbet in the direct male line until 1859. On the death of Lady Annabella Brinckman in 1864, it passed (under the will of Andrew William Corbet, of Sundorne) to the Pigott family, who assumed the name and arms of Corbet. The present owner is the Rev. George William Corbet.

The following entry relative to a deodand taken in the Battlefield is extracted from the Order Books of the Corporation of Shrewsbury:—"A^o 1706, June 14. Ordered y^t y^e Recorder & Towne Clerk wait upon Captain Corbett of Abright Hussey touching y^e Deodand taken by him in y^e Battlefield, y^t if he do not give y^e Recorder &c. satisfaction as to his right thereto y^t hee bee forthwith sued &c. for y^e same."²

The rectory and tithes of St. Julian's soon passed from Cupper and Trevor to John Hallywell, and subsequently to the Prynce family, from whom they descended to the Earl of Tankerville.³

The patronage of St. Michael's-on-Wyre seems to have remained in the Crown, until the reign of James I., when it was granted to William Johnson. It afterwards belonged to the Cromlehome, Whitehead, Swainson and Hornby families successively.⁴ What became of the glebe land that was sold to Pykerell and Barnarde, and to Palladye, does not appear.

The township of Aston-by-Shifnal was conveyed, on 2 May 7 Edward VI. (1553), by Sydney and Halswell to John Hatton of Shufnall yeoman, by the description of "All that

¹ Rev. Edward Williams's MSS., folio, I. 448. "From the Deeds and Papers, &c., of John Corbet, Esq., of Sundorn."

² Rev. Edward Williams's MSS., folio, I. 248.

³ Owen and Blakeway's *Shrewsbury*, I. 428, 141.

⁴ Fishwick's *St. Michael's-on-Wyre*, pages 45, 46.

our township of Aston, and all our messuages lands tenements meadows feedings pastures commons rents reversions services and hereditaments whatsoever with the appurtenances in Aston within the lordship of Idsall in the said County of Salop, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Richard Foster, lately belonging and appertaining to the late College of Battelfeilde in the said county of Salop, and lately being parcel of its possessions, And also all and all manner of boscs underwoods and trees whatsoever growing and being, of in and upon the premises, And the reversion and reversions whatsoever of all and singular the premises and in any way parcel thereof, Also the rents and annual profits whatsoever reserved upon any leases and grants made of the premises, or of any parcel thereof, in any manner." The grantors appointed Thomas Richards and Francis Milwarde their attorneys to deliver seisin of the premises to the said John Hatton.¹ Aston afterwards passed to the Jobber and Moultrie families.

The rectory of Shifnal was endowed as a Vicarage in 1436, as appears by a deed executed by Bishop Heyworth, directed to the Master or Warden of the Chantry or College of Battlefield, by which the Vicar was to dwell in the mansion-house of the rectory, and to be answerable for the repairs of the chancel.² In the time of Edward IV. there was a composition between the Master and Brethren of Battlefield and the Vicar of Shifnal touching the endowment of the Vicarage. On 14 March 30 Henry VIII. (1538-9), John Husey, Master of the College, demised to Richard Moreton and Robert Forster the tithes of grain and hay in Shifnal for 92 years at the yearly rent of £10; and on 18 February, 1555-6, these lessees made partition of the premises.³ Queen Elizabeth on 16 May, 1583, granted the rectory of Idsall for 21 years to Richard Moreton, gent.⁴ On 10 Feb. 27 Elizabeth (1584-5), Richard Moreton, the lessee of the rectory of Idsall, filed his Bill against Thomas Forster and others for non-payment

¹ Original Deed penes Sir Henry H. Bemrose of Derby.

² Shropshire Archæological Society's *Transactions* for 1878, vol. I., 434-436.

³ See *Depositions in Moreton v. Forster, Exchequer Bills and Answers, &c.*, temp. Elizabeth, no. 5, 2 pars.

⁴ Patent Roll, 25 Elizabeth, 13 pars.

of tithes;¹ and on 7 May 27 Elizabeth (1585), the Churchwardens of Idsall filed a Bill against Richard Moreton, for withholding 26s. 8d. and certain bread from the poor inhabitants of Idsall.² The Depositions in these Suits are full of interesting facts. The rectory of Idsall afterwards passed to the Briggs family of Haughton, and since to the Brooke family.

What became of the tithes of Ford and Dawley after the dissolution of Battlefield College does not appear.

In 1553, a pension of £5 6s. 8d. was being paid to John Butterie, chaplain, and of £5 to Edward Shorde the incumbent of Battlefield.³ It is presumed that some other living was found for the other chaplains who were turned out at the dissolution.

The plan of the Church and site which was drawn by Mr. S. Pountney Smith before the restoration of the Church, shows clearly the position of the fishponds and stews of the College, on the south side of the Church. The College itself may have stood between the Church and the fishponds, on the south side of the churchyard, but until some excavations are carried out its exact site cannot be definitely ascertained.

The population of the parish has fallen off since the dissolution of the College. In 1549 there were "C houseling people," i.e. communicants, and perhaps 200 inhabitants. In 1674 only eleven houses were assessed to the Hearth Tax in 'Batlefeild & Abright hussey." There are now about 70 resident inhabitants.

It remains only to thank Sir Henry Bemrose for the loan of some original deeds relating to the College, one having the College Seal affixed to it. Some of the documents were extracted from the Public Record Office for the writer by Mr. W. K. Boyd; the others were extracted by the writer himself from the sources named.

¹ Exchequer Bills and Answers, temp. Elizabeth, Salop, no. 5, 2 pars (Moreton v. Foster, &c.). Depositions by Commission, Trinity Term 27 Elizabeth, No. 4, Salop. Decrees and Orders, Hilary Term 29 Elizabeth, p. 5 (Vol. XIII.)

² Exchequer Bills and Answers, temp. Elizabeth, Salop, no. 12, 2 pars (Blockley v. Moreton). Depositions by Commission, Michaelmas Term 27-28 Elizabeth, No. 25, Salop. Decrees, 27 Eliz. Mich. 24 (Vol. XI.); 28 Eliz. Hil. 6 (Vol. XII.); 28 and 29 Elizabeth Mich. 6; 28 and 29 Eliz., p. 153 (Vol. XII.) See also Exch. Bills and Answers, temp. Eliz., 2 pars, Salop, 21. (Moreton v. Inhabitants of Shifnal.)

³ Rev. Edward Williams's MSS., folio, II. 96. "From Willis's *History of Abbies*, Vol. II."

ALLEGED RELICS FROM BATTLEFIELD

By HERBERT R. H. SOUTHAM, F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S.,
MAYOR OF SHREWSBURY.

RICHARD BROOKE in his *Visit to Fields of Battle in England of the Fifteenth Century*, 1857, states: "I could not ascertain, after making some inquiries in the neighbourhood, that any relics indicative of the battle had very recently been dug up. I however was informed, that fragments of armour, human bones, spurs, and similar relics, had formerly been discovered there." He then mentions the passage in Meyrick relative to the gisarme hereafter referred to, and proceeds, "and one man informed me that in his time, human bones had been found there in ploughing. I am indebted to the politeness of the incumbent of the church, the Rev. J. O. Hopkins, rector of Uffington, for the information, that in the field near the church, spurs, fragments of armour, of weapons, &c., have been dug up, but in small quantities; and it seems remarkable, that the relics discovered there have been comparatively few; although, as the battle was fought in the heat of summer, the slain must necessarily have been promptly interred, and the opportunity for carefully stripping them, and carrying off various articles from the field, must have been diminished, etc."

I do not think that we should conclude that the dead were buried before the greater part of the arms and armour had been removed. The position of the battle ground, near to a town—anxious to show its loyalty to the victor—would enable many residents, and camp followers, to spoil the dead of anything of value, and, with the exception of those of rank, little respect would be paid to the fallen friend or foe. It is very probable that the arms which were not taken by the above-named would be annexed by the officers appointed to superintend the musters, and that these arms appeared—

often with alterations—in many a hard fought battle of the Wars of the Roses, and perhaps later. It is well known that good sword blades were handed down from father to son.

The late eminent architect, Mr. Pountney Smith, when restoring the Church added some gargoyles which show a cannonier and his piece, and this may have strengthened the local legend that cannon must have been used at the battle, and every iron shot found near is credited as having been fired there. But it must be remembered that Shrewsbury and the neighbourhood played a large part in the civil war of the 17th century.

(1) A CANNON BALL, picked up by Sir John Smalman Smith near Battlefield, and given by him to the Shrewsbury Museum.

This is of iron, with a diameter of 3 inches, and weighs 4 lbs.

I believe it must be classed with those used at a much later date, probably during the Civil War.

It is well known that cannon were in use at the time of the Battle of Shrewsbury, but it is generally accepted that they were used for bombarding the walls of a town, and that they were not taken with any army into the open field; if they were, it was a rare occurrence. Hewitt mentions that "no piece of a cannon of the fourteenth century has yet been observed in the illuminated manuscripts or other monuments of the time. The miniature from Sloane MS. 2,433, so often engraved as an example of this age, is clearly of the next century." If this is correct, it is very doubtful if they were in general use, and 1403 can, for this purpose, be reckoned as part of the 14th century. It is evident that all large pieces were carried on carts or such like, were moved with difficulty, and were fired from platforms.

Cannon were known abroad long before their appearance in England, and the knowledge of the weapon and the moral effect of the fire may have been brought to this country by those mercenary English soldiers who fought with the Castilian Army about 1342-3.

Most of the early cannon were of the nature of mortars or Bombards, and it is known that Battering Cannon of this kind were used at the taking of Mans in 1424.

It is most likely that the bore was a large one, and that stone shot was the usual projectile. There was little chance of much advancement in the science of artillery between 1403 and 1414, at which date Henry V. ordered Nicholas Newbury, "The Master of the Ordnance," to "cause 7,000 stone balls to be cut in the quarries on Maidstone heath for guns of different sorts," and previously, in the time of Richard II., there is one special mention of 600 stone balls.

Cannon are said to have been used at Cressy in 1346, but it is doubtful if Froissart really indicates this, though Villani, who died in 1348, states it as a fact.

Guns were generally mounted on fortified places, as for instance at Holy Island, where in an inventory taken in 1401 there is a reference to *iiij* gounes; and in 1409 mention of *iiij* gounes. It must not be forgotten that the oldest form was most generally a breechloader, and one of this type, of Portugese make, dated 1370, was taken from the Goodwin sands in 1775. A very long cannon of iron, dated 1354, was taken from the Fort at Margate in 1775 and melted down.

In the Inventory of the goods of Sir John Fastolfe, who died in 1459, are "*iiij* gounes called Serpentins." It has been stated that the first cannon made in England was executed by John Owen in 1521, and that the first cast guns were made at Buxted furnace, about 10 miles from Lewes, in 1543 by Ralph Hogge.

If this is correct, the guns previously in use were of foreign make, and unlikely to be many in number.

In the Island of Walney in Morecambe Bay, at the end of the 18th century, various cannon balls were discovered. Some of these were cast iron 2in. in diameter, others hammered iron 5½in. diameter, and 1 cast iron 1 inch enveloped in lead, to increase the size and weight, and also some of sandstone 6in. diameter. Their date is uncertain, and they may have been used as late as the 17th century.

On the whole my conclusion is, that if cannon were in use at the Battle of Shrewsbury, the projectiles would have been of stone and not of iron.

(See *Archæologia*, vols. v., x., xxi. and xxviii.; *Notes and Queries*; Hewitt's *Ancient Armour and Weapons of Europe*,

vol. ii.; Owen's *Modern Artillery*, 1871; Grose's *Military Antiquities*, 1788).

There are six other cannon balls in the Shrewsbury Museum which are mentioned in the late Rev. W. A. Leighton's Museum Catalogue as having been found at Battlefield and other places. (*Shropshire Arch. Soc.'s Transactions*, vol. v., page 415).

(2) A BILL OR GISARME, mentioned by Grose in his *Military Antiquities*, etc., of the *English Army*; and in *A Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour*, etc., by Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, 2nd edition, vol. i., 1842, page 28. From the latter book the following is extracted, as it refers to both of the above:—"From these words we may collect, that it [the gisarme] was a double weapon, or compounded of two kinds of arms, or had both a cutting blade and some sort of spike; in truth, it was either a glaive gisarme,¹ or a bill gisarme. Of the former kind are several in my own armoury; and of the latter two. Grose has also figured one, without being aware of its name, that was dug up at Battlefield, near Shrewsbury, which seems to have had bells attached to it, and was found with a staff six feet long. These are both represented at the bottom of Plate xxviii., and have both the rising spike at the back, the distinctive mark of the gisarme."

Hewitt in referring to the weapons used at the beginning of the fifteenth century mentions that "the pole-axe (guisarme?)" was a favourite weapon of leaders and common soldiers, and it was undoubtedly the principal long-handed weapon of the infantry towards the close of the 14th century.

The Gisarme was frequently mentioned by the early chroniclers and poets as having been a weapon much in use, and Wace speaks of it as "sharp, long and broad."

Later on it appears to have often been confused with the pole-axe, but it was a different weapon from this and the common bill. The ordinary bill was in use at a much later date, the Yeomen of the Guard and soldiers always having to

¹ An ancient Latin and French Glossary has gesa, jusarme, maniere de glaive; yet the Gesum was a weapon to throw. See Du Cange in voce. An old English Gisarme at Goodrich Court, is represented in Skelton's *Illustr.* ii., pl. lxxxiv.

carry it when on guard in the Tower of London in the 18th year of Henry VIII.

(Cowell's *Interpreter*, 1607; Pegge's *Curialia*, pt. iii., 1791; Meyrick's *Ancient Armour*, 1842; Hewitt's *Ancient Armour*, etc., 1860; Boutell's *Arms and Armour*, 1874).

(3) 2 ROUND SHIELDS IN THE SHREWSBURY MUSEUM, said to have been found near Battlefield.

It has been suggested that they were targets used by the Scotch followers of Douglas, but from Lord Dillon's Exhibition notes and Mr. Guy Laking's personal examination it would appear that these are ordinary bucklers, of the Tudor period (circa 1500—1525).

(4) HOTSPUR'S SWORD.—The late Augustus J. C. Hare in his *Sussex* states that "amongst the relics preserved at Petworth House (Lord Leconfield's) in co. Sussex, is the sword used by Hotspur at the Battle of Shrewsbury. The old castle of the Percies stood near the town of Petworth, and in the Church there lie the remains of several members of the family."

I am afraid, from inquiries I have made, that this sword cannot claim the historical interest and antiquity which the delightful, but sometimes incorrect, author would wish us to believe.

(5) ARMOUR AT SUNDORNE CASTLE, said to have been found near Battlefield.

This is of much later date, and much that is often classed as 15th century is often only part of the armour that was produced at musters in Elizabeth's time.

Lord Dillon in this present part of the *Transactions* deals with the usual dress worn by the fighting men present at the Battle of Shrewsbury, and as there was no standing army or anything like uniformity in dress—with rare exceptions in peace time in the case of the retinue of rich nobles—it is likely that the army on each side was composed of men who fought in their ordinary dress, with such added protection as they were able to obtain and adapt.

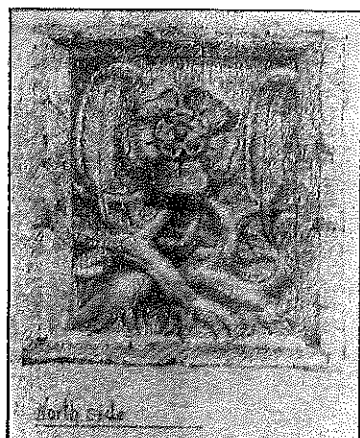
(6) HOTSPUR'S HELMET.—It having been reported to me that some people believe Hotspur's helmet to be in Beverley Minster, I have made enquiries from the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Nolloth, and others, and find that there are two

helmets over the tomb of the 4th Earl of Northumberland, who was killed at Topcliffe in 1489, and as these are both of later date than those worn in 1403, it is impossible for either of them to have been Hotspur's. They, no doubt, belonged to the nobleman above-named. One is a good specimen of a jousting helmet.

(7) COAT OF CHAIN MAIL, very heavy, double in front, and HELMET. The property of Mr. Dovaston of West Felton.

Lord Dillon in his notes on the Armour exhibited at the Music Hall, Shrewsbury, in May, 1898, says:—"As to the chain mail (referring to this one), it is difficult to believe that any, or at all events, any good specimens represent the chain hawberks or sleeves worn as far back as the days when Falstaff fought a long hour by Shrewsbury clock. The damp climate acts most destructively on the fine links, and it should be remembered that much chain mail was worn as late as Elizabeth's time, and it is to that period one must, in the absence of most definite proof to the contrary, assign specimens found in this country." Chain mail covering was largely made abroad, and even Sir Thomas Gresham in 1559-60 did not hesitate to smuggle into the Tower of London 2,000 coats of mail at 33s. 4d. each, and 2,000 sleeves of mail at 10s. each. (*Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham*, vol. i., page 478).

II.



III.



I.



IV.

V.



CARVED MEMORIALS ON THE TOWER OF BATTLEFIELD CHURCH.

By WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

THE addition of a tower to Battlefield Church, supposed to have been completed near the end of the fifteenth century, is attributed in part, if not entirely, to the pious zeal of Adam Grafton, LL.D. of Cambridge, Master of the College of Battlefield from Nov. 17, 1478, to his resignation some time before 1521. He was of an old Shrewsbury family who played their part with distinction in the public affairs of this borough; one of them attested by his seal the Composition granted to the town in 1380. The estimation in which this Master of the College was held by his contemporaries is indicated by an inscription on a brass placed near his tomb in Withington Church, Salop, at the feet of a full length effigy in cassock, surplice, almuce and cope:—

Here lyeth buried Master Adam Grafton the most worshipfull
prest
lybyng in hys days sumtyme chapleyne to the famous princys
Ryng
Edward the Vth & pryncce Arthure archedecon of staff Warden
of the battel
ffeld Deane of seynt Mary Colledge in Salop & psou of thys
Church
whych decessyd ye xxbij day of Juli Ao dni M.^oCCC whos
soul god r(est).

The justice of this eulogium is confirmed by the numerous ecclesiastical promotions conferred on him during his life; not the least important of which were his appointment as Chaplain to Edward V., and afterwards to Arthur Prince of

Wales. Edward, eldest son of Edward IV., born 3 November, 1470, was created Prince of Wales 26 June, 1471, and in 1473 his father drew up a set of ordinances for the "vertuous guiding" of the young child, and for the good rule of his household when residing in the Principality of Wales; Bishop Alcock was appointed the young Prince's schoolmaster, and president of his Council, and Earl Rivers was appointed his governor. This same year (in April) Adam Grafton was made Vicar of St. Alkmund's, Salop, and it may have been that it was under this same royal ordinance he was appointed one of his chaplains, especially as the Prince very frequently resided in Shrewsbury.

Adam Grafton's chaplaincy to Prince Arthur probably commenced in 1492, when the prince, like Edward V., was sent down to Ludlow to hold his Court. The records of the borough of Shrewsbury afford ample evidence that Shrewsbury was very frequently honoured by the young Prince's presence, and that much wine was consumed by his retinue. On all such occasions there was great ceremony, and his local chaplain, Adam Grafton, would be called upon to discharge such duties as pertained to his office. He was evidently a favourite with those in power about the court. Archbishop Morton, who stood high in the esteem of King Henry VII., collated Adam Grafton to the Rectory of St. Dionis Backchurch, London, May 21, 1491, a little before the arrival of the Prince in these parts.¹ He resigned this preferment in March, 1528.

A brief summary of Adam Grafton's other appointments may here be given. In 1494, August 27, he was instituted to the Rectory of Upton under Haughmond, and the Chapel of Withington, in which his remains rest. In the same year, January 22, he was made Canon Prebendary of St. Chad's, Salop; in 1497, Prebendary of Wellington in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield; in 1504 he was collated to the Archdeaconry of Salop, which he resigned on the collation of

¹ It has been suggested that Adam Grafton was Tutor as well as Chaplain to Prince Arthur, but there is no evidence to support it. "His first Master after he had learned the elements of letters was one John Rede, who, it seems, was also his chaplain; and in his tenth year he was placed under the tuition of the blind poet laureate Bernard André."—*Dict. Nat. Biog.*

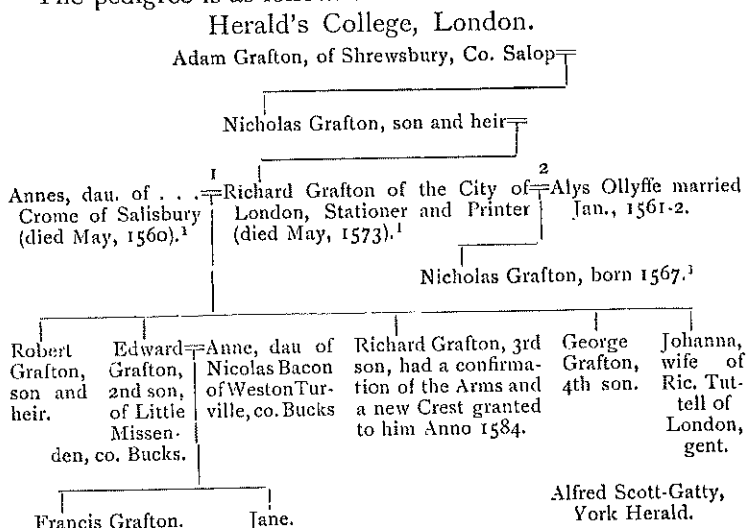
Master Joachim Bretunmer, S.T.P. Prebendary of Freford, July 20, 1515; he was appointed Dean of St. Mary's, Salop, but at what date is unknown. This deanery he resigned in 1513; and in 1514, was made Archdeacon of Stafford. He died, as already stated, 24 July, 1530.

The Shropshire family from which Master Adam Grafton is believed to have descended took its name from Grafton, a small township in the parish of Fitz, three and a half miles north-west of Shrewsbury. What land they held at Grafton we have no knowledge, except that in 1385 the "Abbot of Haughmond demised a messuage and a half virgate of land in Grafton to Roger, son of Thomas de Grafton, and Isabella, Roger's wife, and John his son."

The earliest occurrence of the family name is on a roll of Burgesses of Shrewsbury in 1318, on which Reginald de Grafton is mentioned. He also appears as a witness to a deed of the year 1326. His wife Petronilla was a widow in 1340. Their son John de Grafton was a Burgess, and members of the family continued to figure in the official life of Shrewsbury down to the first half of the 16th century. Robert de Grafton, great-grandson of Reginald above-mentioned, represented the town in Parliament in 1386, and again in 1390. In this latter year he served the office of Bailiff of Shrewsbury in conjunction with Reginald de Mitton, and was appointed Auditor of North Wales (15 Ric. II.) As an evidence of his popularity he was elected Bailiff for the second time in 1401, in conjunction with William de Berrington. Robert Owen, deputy Herald of Shropshire (1619) gives his arms:—Per saltire sable and ermine, a lion rampant or. Richard Grafton, Grocer and citizen of London, who published the first Bible in the English language, bore the same arms. "The College of Arms has registered his pedigree in their Visitation of Bucks in the year 1574, *i.e.*, the year after his death, as having been son and heir of Nicholas, who was son and heir to Adam Grafton of Shrewsbury, whose right to bear arms seems to have been indisputable."¹

¹ Dr. Kingston's "Incidents in the Lives of Thomas Poyntz and Richard Grafton." Privately printed. London, 1895. Grafton, p. 1.

The pedigree is as follows :—



As the Adam Grafton mentioned in this pedigree is the only one of the name that can be discovered at the College of Arms, or elsewhere, the bold conjecture has been started in the work mentioned in the footnote, that he might be the Master of Battlefield College—which appears to some persons in the highest degree improbable. It is open, however, to suggest that Nicholas, the only son, may have been the issue of an early marriage, and that on the death of the mother Adam Grafton may have determined to enter the Church, and of course become a celibate. If this conjecture is rejected, we can produce no reliable evidence of the Priest's connection with the Shropshire Graftons. At the same time there are many circumstances to confirm the generally received opinion that he was so connected.

We will now describe five carved stones on the tower which associate Master Adam Grafton, and others, with the completion of that important addition to the Church. To assist us in doing this four of the stones, which are at a high elevation, and much injured by the weather, have been carefully examined by the aid of a telescope, and drawings of them kindly made by Mr. Edwin Cole of Shrewsbury. That numbered I. on the accompanying plate is reduced from a

¹ Parish Reg. of Christ's Church, Newgate Street.

careful rubbing, made at considerable risk of accident, by Mr. Edwin Parry in 1897. The group has been kindly photographed for these *Transactions* by Mr. H. H. Hughes, to whom, with the Mayor of Shrewsbury, who has rendered much help, our thanks are due. There is one carved stone on the north side of the Tower rising from the string-course below the window, which appears to represent two figures sitting, but they are too indistinct to admit of being drawn satisfactorily. The notion of one of the residents in the neighbourhood is that it represents the King and Queen!

No. I. is a shield in a square recess on the east side of the Tower in the centre of the band of quatrefoil panelling immediately below the battlements. It is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad and $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and bears in bold lettering **Maister Adam Grafton**. This stone has been described by a Shropshire antiquary of good repute as bearing the date 1504, but no such date is on it.

No. V. On the south side near the angle formed by the staircase of the Tower, in the line of panelling already mentioned, in a square recess is a shield bearing a lion rampant. This we believe to have borne the arms of Adam Grafton.

No. III. This is a little to the left of the last, on the same side of the Tower, and consists of an oblong recessed space, in which are three ostrich feathers rising from a torse, and a single rose beneath. This design we take to be in memory of Edward V., to whom, as we have already said, the Master of the College was chaplain.

No. II. On the north side of the Tower, in the band of panelling is a square stone bearing a design representing the double rose, on either side of which is an ostrich feather supported by the intertwined branches of two trees. This appears to indicate the union of the two houses of York and Lancaster, which was consummated by the marriage of Henry VII. with Princess Elizabeth, heiress of Edward IV., in 1486. We may, therefore, regard this design as in memory of the then reigning King, or his eldest son Prince Arthur, or both.

No. IV. is a square recess on the west side of the Tower, in the centre of the line of panelling already mentioned, within which is depicted a Hound passant, the badge of the great family of Talbot. The most prominent and distin-

guished member of that family at the time the Tower was in course of erection was George Talbot, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, born at Shifnal, Salop, in 1468. He succeeded to the peerage in 1473, when only five years of age, and was created Knight of the Bath two years later. At the coronation of Henry VII., October, 1485, when seven years of age he bore the "courtance," and he lived to perform the same function at the coronation of Henry VIII. At the age of nineteen he was appointed captain in the army (July, 1490), and fought at the battle of Stoke. In July, 1490, he commanded a force of 8,000 men destined for the defence of Brittany against Charles VIII. of France, on which occasion he strongly urged the magistrates of Shrewsbury to raise a body of soldiers for that expedition. He was Steward or Rider of the Forest of Morf, Salop, constable of Wigmore Castle, and Steward of the Lordship and Honour of Wigmore, Master of the deer in Oakley Park, and of Mocktrey and Bringwood Parks. We cannot doubt that a nobleman of such wealth and standing contributed handsomely to so good a purpose as that in which Adam Grafton was engaged. But another member of this family, who signalised himself by his strong attachment to the cause of Henry VII., may also have contributed. This was Sir Gilbert Talbot, K.G., of Grafton, third son of John Talbot, second Earl of Shrewsbury. He commanded the right wing of Henry's army at Bosworth, for which services he obtained a grant of the Manor of Grafton, Worcester, part of the spoils of Sir Humphrey Stafford, the attainted Yorkist. His connection with Shropshire is evident from the fact that he was appointed Sheriff of this county in 1485, which office he appears to have held till the latter part of the following year.

In conclusion we may assume that the motives guiding Master Adam Grafton in selecting these memorials were, loyalty to the reigning monarch, strong affection for Edward IV. and Prince Arthur, and gratitude for financial help from the two members of the Talbot family. As to his own name and Arms being placed on the tower, we may attribute his so doing to the justifiable pride at having been the happy agent for carrying to completion so pious and excellent a work for the glory of God.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BATTLEFIELD.

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

THE following list of books, pamphlets and manuscripts, relating to the Battle of Shrewsbury, or to the Church of Battlefield, or the College or Chantry which formerly existed there, though doubtless incomplete and imperfect, is the best that I have been able to collect, and is here printed in the hope that it may prove of service to students of this episode in the annals of the history of Shropshire.

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Census of the Province of Canterbury, 1676.

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7 Sept. 13 Henry VIII. Lease for 61 years from John Hussey, master, to William Hatton of Aston of lands in Aston near Shifnal.

7 March 19 Henry VIII. Lease for 60 years from Humfrey Thomas, master, to John Spencer of Aston of lands in Aston.

30 Sept. 22 Henry VIII. Lease for 94 years from Humfrey Thomas, master, to Robert Forster and Katherine his wife of lands in Aston.

2 May 7 Edward VI. Grant from Thomas Sydney and Nicholas Halswell to John Hatton of Shifnal of the township of Aston.

24 Oct. 8 Elizabeth. Exemplification, at the request of Richard Moreton junior and Thomas Jobber, of Enrolments of Letters Patent dated 29 June 1 Henry VII. (with Seal).

(These 7 deeds formerly belonged to Rev. J. Moultrie, and presumably originally to Thomas Jobber of Aston).

Rev. E. O. Bridgeman, Blymhill. Hardwick MSS. Collections for Shropshire, Vol. III., pages I-II.

W. Phillips, Shrewsbury. A MS. Volume containing numerous extracts, drawings, &c., relating to Battlefield.

Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Shrewsbury. A large number of copies of documents from the Public Record Office, Lichfield Diocesan Registry, and various Public Libraries, relating to Battlefield.

MAPS AND PLANS.

At the Shrewsbury Free Library are 9 or 10 sheets of original plans of the Church and site of Battlefield, drawn by the late S. Pountney Smith, circa 1859.

THE HEARTH MONEY TAX FOR BATTLEFIELD AND ALBRIGHT HUSSEY, 1674.

THE Hearth money Tax was levied from 14 Charles II. until 1 William and Mary (1663—1690). The sum of two shillings was payable in respect of each fire-hearth. The position of any householder during that period is thus shown, as the returns specify the number of hearths in respect of which he was taxed. The following is a list of the persons assessed at Battlefield for the year ending 29 September, 1674. It is taken from *Exchequer Lay Subsidies, Salop*, ¹⁶⁸/₂₁₆ mem. 2d.

County of Salop.

A true and perfect Duplicate of all the Firehearths and Stoves within the county of Salop and the sums of Money collected thereupon for an hole year ended 29 September 1674. [25 Charles II.]

Batlefeild & Abrighthussey.

				hrtes.	lb.	ss.
John Nethway...	...	...	...	1	0	2
John Chandler	...	...	...	1	0	2
Widd' Donne ...	...	...	...	2	0	4
Richard Wilson	...	...	...	1	0	2
Richard Hudson	...	...	...	1	0	2
Thomas Foster	...	...	...	1	0	2
Humfrey Beate	...	...	...	1	0	2
Thomas Bowers	...	...	...	2	0	4
Nathaniell Garmston...	...	...	...	1	0	2
Simon Ryder ...	...	...	...	1	0	2
Robert Corbett, Esqr.	...	...	...	9	0	18

In the year 1676 there were in Battlefield, as appears from a MS. in the William Salt Library at Stafford, *An Account of the Province of Canterbury, 1676*, "54 Conformists, no Papists and no Nonconformists," above the age of sixteen years.

W. G. D. F.

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 archæological or historical interest. Communications are invited, and should be addressed to the Editors, c/o Mr. F. Goyne, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.]

V.

LIVING DESCENDANTS OF HOTSPUR IN SHROPSHIRE.

The following is a list of Shropshire gentlemen who can trace an undoubted descent from Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur). As might be expected, they are not very numerous, as the Percies more often intermarried with northern families. All descendants of Hotspur are also lineally descended from Edward III., since his wife Philippa Mortimer was a grand-daughter of Lionel of Antwerp, the second son of Edward III. By her Hotspur had issue two children :—(1) Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland, who married Eleanor, daughter of Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmoreland; and (2) Elizabeth Percy, who married John, Lord Clifford. From one or both of these children, a very large number of persons can trace a direct lineal descent. The additions given in parentheses show the families through which each separate descent can be traced back to Hotspur. As a rule only the head of each family is named in the following list. No living persons can trace back their descent to Henry IV., as that monarch's issue became extinct in 1471.

- Algernon Heber-Percy, of Hodnet Hall (through the Earls and Dukes of Northumberland. A second descent through Heber, Lowther, Clifford and Percy. A third descent through Manners-Sutton, Russell, Howard, Stafford and Percy).
- Lord Barnard (through Holles, Pierrepont, Talbot, Dacre, Grey-stock, Grey Earl of Kent and Percy).
- The Marquis of Bath (through Howard, Stafford and Percy).
- John Sydney Burton Borough, of Chetwynd Park (through Burton, Watkin, Fleetwood, Denny, Grey de Wilton, Grey Earl of Kent and Percy).
- The Earl of Bradford (through Forester, Cecil, Howard, Stafford and Percy).
- William John Brooke, of Haughton Hall (through Cotes, Shirley, Berkeley, Howard, Stafford and Percy).

- Mrs. Lingen Burton, of Longner Hall (through Cleaveland, Oakeley, Walcot, Bridges, Grey de Wilton, Grey Earl of Kent and Percy).
- Richard Francis Burton, of Longner Hall (through Cleaveland, Oakeley, Walcot, Bridges, Grey de Wilton, Grey Earl of Kent and Percy. A second descent through Oakeley, Walcot, Bridges, Grey de Wilton, Grey Earl of Kent and Percy).
- William Shakespeare Childe-Pemberton, of Kinlet (through Cludde, Cockburn, Creutzer, Jacob, Bridges, Grey de Wilton, Grey Earl of Kent and Percy. A second descent through Lacon, Browne, Dacre, Greystock, Grey Earl of Kent and Percy).
- Thomas Richard Cholmondeley, of Shrewsbury (through Heber, Lowther, Clifford and Percy).
- Sir Walter Orlando Corbet, Bart. (through Prynce, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford and Percy).
- Reginald Corbet, of Adderley Hall (through Prynce, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford and Percy).
- Rev. George William Corbet, of Sundorne Castle (through Mytton, Davenport, Talbot, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford and Percy).
- Charles James Cotes, of Pitchford (through Shirley, Berkeley, Howard, Stafford and Percy).
- Miss H. M. Davenport, of Davenport (through Talbot, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford and Percy).
- Rev. William Henry Egerton, rector of Whitchurch, and Rev. George Henry Egerton, rector of Middle (through Grey de Wilton, Grey Earl of Kent and Percy).
- Ralph Aglionby Slaney Eyton, of Walford (through Rocke, Wingfield, Prynce, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford and Percy).
- Lord Forester (through Cecil, Howard, Stafford and Percy. A second descent through Manners, Russell, Carr, Howard, Stafford and Percy).
- Rev. Robert Evered Haymes, rector of Holdgate (through Buckby, Hesilrige, Maynard, Grey Earl of Kent, Grey de Ruthyn and Percy).
- Edward William Herbert, of Orleton (through Herbert and Percy. A second descent through Cludde, Cockburn, Creutzer, Jacob, Bridges, Grey de Wilton, Grey Earl of Kent, Grey de Ruthyn and Percy).
- Hon. William Henry Herbert, of Prestfelde, Shrewsbury (through Herbert and Percy).
- Thomas Maynard How, of Nearwell (through Wybergh, Lowther, Clifford and Percy).
- Charles Edward Jenkins, of Cruckton, and Edgar Francis Jenkins, of Charlton (through Leighton, Forester, Cecil, Howard, Stafford and Percy. A second descent through Wingfield, Prynce, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford and Percy).
- John Minor Kilvert, of Grinshill (through Clarke, Corbet, Prynce, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford and Percy).

- Thomas Frederick Kynnersley, of Leighton Hall (through Wingfield, Prynce, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford and Percy).
- Ralph Leeke, of Longford, and the Rev. William Leeke, vicar of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury (through Thursby, Pigott, Cotes, Shirley, Berkeley, Howard, Stafford and Percy).
- Sir Bryan Baldwin Mawddy Leighton, Bart., of Loton, and Bertie Edward Parker Leighton, of Sweeney Hall (through Forester, Cecil, Howard, Stafford and Percy).
- Arthur Henry Orlando LLoyd, of Leaton Knolls (through Scarlett, Prynce, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford and Percy).
- Charles Edward Morris, of Oxon (through Burton, Oakeley, Walcot, Bridges, Grey de Wilton, Grey Earl of Kent and Percy).
- Robert Mytton, of Shrewsbury (through Davenport, Talbot, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford and Percy).
- Miss K. E. Oakeley, and Miss E. M. Oakeley (formerly of Oakeley), of Kingsland, Shrewsbury (through Walcot, Bridges, Grey de Wilton, Grey Earl of Kent and Percy).
- Arthur Edward LLoyd Oswell, of Shrewsbury (through LLoyd, Scarlett, Prynce, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford and Percy).
- William Francis Plowden, of Plowden (through Dormer, Browne, Dacre, Greystock, Grey Earl of Kent and Percy).
- The Earl of Powis (through Herbert and Percy).
- John Charles Leveson Rocke, of Clungunford House (through Wingfield, Prynce, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford and Percy).
- Sir Charles Henry Rouse-Boughton, Bart. (through Greville, Russell, Bridges, Grey de Wilton, Grey Earl of Kent and Percy).
- Sir John Walter Smythe, Bart. (through Lee, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford and Percy).
- The Duke of Sutherland (through Egerton, Stanley, Clifford and Percy).
- Rev. John G. Swainson, rector of Wistanstow (through Rocke, Wingfield, Prynce, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford, and Percy).
- James Augustine Harvey Thursby Pelham, of Cound Hall, and the Rev. Augustus Thursby-Pelham, rector of Cound (through Pigott, Cotes, Shirley, Berkeley, Howard, Stafford and Percy).
- Hon. and Rev. Gilbert Holles Farrer Vane, rector of Wem (through Holles, Pierrepont, Talbot, Dacre, Greystock, Grey of Kent, and Percy).
- Edward Goldisbrough Vaughan, of Burlton Hall (through Jennings, Bowyer, Cecil, Howard, Stafford and Percy).
- Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart. (through Offley, Ward, Onslow, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford and Percy).
- Owen Charles Walcot, of Mytton (through Bridges, Grey de Wilton, Grey Earl of Kent and Percy).

Thomas Andrew Wight-Boycott, of Rudge Hall (through Jenkins, Wingfield, Prynce, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford and Percy).

Lord Windsor (through Herbert and Percy).

Charles Ralph Borlase Wingfield, of Onslow, and the Rev. William Wingfield, of Shrewsbury (through Prynce, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford and Percy. A second descent through Jenkins, Leighton, Forester, Cecil, Howard, Stafford and Percy).

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

VI.

WHERE WAS HOTSPUR BURIED?

After the battle of Shrewsbury Hotspur's body was given to his kinsman, Thomas Neville, lord of Furnival, to be buried, and it was the same day interred at Whitchurch, with the usual rites of the Church. On the following day (Sunday, July 22nd), it was disinterred, and publicly exhibited in Shrewsbury; and on the next day (Monday, 23rd), was beheaded and quartered. The head was sent to York, and the quarters to London, Bristol, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Chester.¹ There they remained until November following, when the King issued mandates to the several mayors of these places, dated November 3rd, 1403, directing them to deliver the head and quarters of Henry de Percy to his widow Elizabeth, to be buried.² Where did Elizabeth bury these mutilated remains of her unfortunate husband? The family chronicler, William Peeris, clerk and priest, and secretary to Henry Percy, the 5th Earl of Northumberland (who died in 1527), tells us in his charming little rhyming chronicle of the Percies³ that Hotspur was buried in York Minster at the right side (I presume the south side) of the high altar. Speaking of the burial of Hotspur's father, who was slain at Bramham Moor in 1407-8, the chronicler says:—

"The body of the said Earle of Northumberland in Yorke
Minster doth lye
At the right hand of the high altar right honourably."

¹ See *Transactions*, 2nd Series, x., 243 to 249, and the authorities there cited.

² Ante, pages 154-155.

³ The original is in the Bodleian Library, Dodsworth MSS., vol. L., fo. 119. It was reprinted at Newcastle in 1845, in vol. I. (Biographical) of "*Reprints of Rare Tracts*," &c.

The chronicler then goes on to speak of Hotspur in the following terms :—

"The eight Henry, sone to the seaventh Henry bounteous & good

His father yet living was a right valiant knight
And did many notable acts as became his noble bloud
For defence of his Princes Realme hee spared not to fight
For his sharpe quicknesse & speedinesse at neede
Henry Hottespur hee was called indeede.

This eight Henry the first Earles sone his father
Yet livinge in his foresaid princes quarrelling
Richard the second was slaine at Shrewsburie
whose intent was onely
His Prince out of Pontfract from captivity deliver & bringe
Of the said Henrie's innocent death was greate ruth & pittie
A more noble Captaine none might bee
at the battle of Hummeldon in the field plaine
Hee tooke Earle Doughless of the Scotts chiefe Captaine
For honor of the Realme hee endured paines greate
amongst the most valiant Knights hee was worthy to obtayne
a seate

This honourable man & right noble Lord
was faithfull & stedfast therefore unto this day
Of his fall & Troth ould wryteings record
Crowne of all vertues is truth I dare say
Which in the noble Pearcies bloud has floured alway.
In Yorke Minster this most honourable knight
By the first Earle his father lyeth openly in sight."

This chronicle, written only about 100 years after Hotspur's burial, by a chaplain to the family, plainly states that Hotspur was finally interred at York Minster. But why was he at first buried at Whitchurch? The then lord of the manor of Whitchurch was John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, who had probably just married Maud, daughter and coheir of Thomas Neville, Lord Furnivall. The Earl, no doubt, assented to the request of his father-in-law, and arranged for the immediate burial of Hotspur at Whitchurch. Thomas Neville, lord of Furnival, was a younger brother of Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmoreland, their mother being Maud, daughter of Henry, lord Percy, and thus he was a cousin of Hotspur's. Hotspur's mother also was a Neville, and his son and daughter both married Nevilles; so that there was very close connection between the families of Neville and Percy. It is not surprising, therefore, that the lord of Furnivall was anxious to decently bury the body of his kinsman Hotspur, though they fought in opposite camps.

VII.

OUR LADY OF PITY.

In connexion with Battlefield Church I should like to call special attention to one relic within its walls, which may be overlooked among objects which are more prominent, or, at first sight, of greater historical moment. Those who are at all acquainted with the countries of Southern Europe are familiar with representations in painting or sculpture of the "Pieta," the name given to the figure of the Madonna holding the dead Christ on her lap. No doubt in pre-Reformation times the same representation was frequent in England¹ among those images which, about the time that Battlefield Church was completed, Bishop Pecock² vigorously, if inconsistently, defended among the Aids to Devotion which the Church had provided. Among the very few,³ however, which have come down to us, Battlefield possesses one, and "Our Lady of Pity," as it has been always called, forms one of its most interesting relics. The figure is of oak, and nearly 4 feet high, hollow at the back; but very little is known of its history. The earliest mention I have found of it is in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1792, to which some Notes on Battlefield were contributed by the well known Shropshire antiquary, D. Parkes. He says: "In a niche in the South Wall, within the Church is a rude carving of the Virgin and child in wood, of which I send you a drawing." It is hard to understand how he could have described the figures as the Virgin and *child*, but from other expressions in the account, it is clear that he was speaking from memory, and that his visit to the Church had not been very recent. As, however, he sent a drawing,⁴ we can only see in such a mistake how little medieval relics were understood at the end of the 18th century, even by those who made a special study of antiquities. A somewhat longer notice appeared in *Archæologia*, vol. xiv.,⁵ where there is an engraving of three Sedilia, and in one of them the image in question. The note appended to the engraving states that it is from a drawing sent by the Rector of Battlefield to Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, F.S.A., and by him communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, February 13th, 1800. It then goes on: "This gentleman observes that the figure is moveable, and that he has been informed by an old man in the parish, who remembered the Church in its Collegiate state, that there was another image,

¹ St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, possessed one.—Owen and Blakeway, vol. ii, p. 208.

² "Repressor" (Rolls Series), vol. i., pp. 136—147.

³ Only three in sculpture are known.—*Archæological Journal*, vol. xlviii., p. 112.

⁴ The drawing is poor, especially of the Christ.

⁵ p. 272.

that of a man, in one of the other arches ; which was destroyed when the Church was repaired and altered about fifty or sixty years ago" [circa 1749]. There is also a notice of it in the second volume of Bloxam's *Gothic Architecture*,¹ in which the writer points out its resemblance to a similar image, but of stone, discovered under the floor of Breadsall Church, Derbyshire ; and there is a paper dealing with the whole subject in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xlviii., from the pen of E. Peacock, F.S.A.

The most interesting question, however, from our present standpoint is, How comes it at Battlefield ? and to this various answers have been given. In the Report of the Shropshire meeting of the British Archæological Association in 1860, the statement occurs that the image "is supposed to be taken from one of the Churches of Coventry." I think this theory is excessively improbable. There does not appear to have been any special connexion between Battlefield and Coventry, and I can only imagine that it grew out of a statement in Bloxam that there are several wooden images to be found in that neighbourhood. Another and more probable theory is that it might originally have belonged to the Church of Albright Hussey, which no longer exists, and whose place Battlefield took at an early period. But I would ask, Why is it necessary to adopt a theory of removal at all ? Mr. Cranage in his paper on the Church² has effectually demolished the theory that the Decorated Windows were brought from Albright Hussey ; I venture to suggest that there is also no need for such a theory in regard to "Our Lady of Pity." I have not sufficient acquaintance with medieval woodcarving to speak with any authority, but the shape of the Virgin's robe at the neck certainly suggests the beginning of the 15th century, and I am not alone in assigning the work to that date.³ If this is the case, its execution must have been as nearly as possible contemporary with the erection and fitting up of the Church. We may be quite sure that Roger Ive and Adam Grafton would regard images as necessary accessories to the worship for which it was their object to make fitting arrangements, and among such images, in a Church whose special object was the commemoration of the dead, it would be natural to place over one of the altars the figure of the Madonna represented in her hour of sorrow over her own dead Son. "Our Lady of Pity" would be to medieval ideas the very embodiment of all that is tender and sympathetic towards human sorrow, and so most appropriate in such a position. I may add that this theory gains some further degree of probability from the fact that the image is of oak. We need not go to Coventry for figures of wood. The full length effigies in Pitchford, Eaton-under-Haywood and Ber-

¹ Page 59.

² Vide supra, p. 172.

³ Bloxam, as above. Compare Peacock.—*Archæological Journal*, vol. xlviii., p. 112.

rington Churches are sufficient proof that wood-carving had already reached a considerable degree of perfection in Shropshire, which was a land of oak trees; and one at least of these figures is not much antecedent in date¹ to that which we are considering. I think therefore we are permitted to see in "Our Lady of Pity" a valuable link in the chain of history which encircles Battlefield—a link which may remind us of those higher aspects which are not wanting in the commemoration of an event, which brought with it not only glory but sorrow; not only victory, but death.

THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.

VIII.

PRINCE HENRY'S SPEECH AT THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

It is recorded by most of the contemporary chroniclers that Prince Henry was wounded in the face by an arrow at the battle of Shrewsbury, but refused to yield to the advice of his friends and leave the field. The prose *Vita et Gesta Henrici Quinti, Anglorum Regis*, erroneously attributed to Thomas de Elmham (circa 1416—1426, edited by Thomas Hearne, 1727), cap. III., says that during the battle an arrow shot with great force struck the face of the Prince so cruelly that it was thought that death must inevitably result. His officers who were about him wished him to withdraw from the fight, whereupon he gave utterance to the following speech, for the translation of which I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. Calvert. We need not think that the Prince, who was then a youth of sixteen, really spoke these very words, but his remarks on the occasion were expanded by his biographer into this set speech.

"Spare me, my good lords, the infamy of this dishonour: let me not, like a witless fool, sully with the reproach of dastard flight this my first essay in warfare. Who can hope to win a battle if his leader quits the field? Would it not, think you, be a lingering death to me to be borne to the rear before the fight be won? Carry me therefore, I beg, I advise, I charge you, straight to the front, into the thickest of the fray; let me not have to shout to my comrades "Onward before me to the battle!" but rather let them hear me cry, at close quarters with the foe, "Follow your leader to the charge!" Thus by taking the lead should I earn a following. For rather would I face all risks of fortune, than blast by retreat my credit as a soldier."

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

¹ *Transactions*, 1st Series, vol. III., page 152.



(MARTIN J. HARDING, Photo.

BATTLEFIELD—Our Lady of Pity.

IX.

HOTSPUR AT BERWICK.

One of the most familiar traditions in connexion with the Battle of Shrewsbury is that related in Wyntown's *Chronicle*, which tells how Hotspur asked for his sword on the morning of the Battle, and on being told that it had been left behind at Berwick, he turned pale, and said, "I perceive that my plough is drawing to its last furrow, for a wizard told me in Northumberland that I should perish at Berwick: which I vainly interpreted of that town in the North." It may not be uninteresting to those readers of the *Transactions*, who do not live in the immediate neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, to know that there are two, or more strictly speaking, three spots bearing the name of Berwick in near proximity to the site of the Battle, viz., Upper and Lower Berwick on the road from Shrewsbury to Baschurch, and Berwick Mavison on the road from Atcham to Uffington. There is nothing in the tradition itself to show at which of these Berwicks it was that Hotspur slept the night before the Battle, and the statement by the Chronicler¹ that his forces lay carelessly about the town would seem to make either possible. There can, however, scarcely be a doubt that his sleeping place was Upper Berwick, on the north-west of the town, and not Berwick Mavison on the east. Coming from Chester, the former would be almost on his direct route, whereas the latter would have involved not only a longer march, but a considerable detour caused by the windings of the Severn. There is no trace remaining in either case of a house in which he could have stayed. Upper (or Great) Berwick was the seat of the Bettons; the other Berwick, as implied in the name, belonged to the Mavisons. The idea that the incident of the sword took place at Upper Berwick is confirmed by the further tradition that Hotspur, in acknowledgment of the hospitality he had received, drew the outline of his hand upon a piece of board, which was treasured in the Betton family down to modern times. It was believed that so long as they kept it, so long they would retain their estate at Berwick. The late Mr. Richard Betton, of Upper Berwick, and afterwards of Overton House, stated that whilst some repairs were being done at Upper Berwick at the beginning of the 19th century, the board was lost, and not long afterwards the estate passed out of the family. If we assume that the tradition of the drawing of the hand is correct, it seems possible that Hotspur gave it as a token of his indebtedness, and a sign that if it should lie in his power he would repay the heavy expense incurred on his account by the Betton of that day.

Berwick Mavison, though now little more than a name, was an important hamlet in mediæval times as the seat of an influential family. The Mavisons were succeeded there by the Whitcombes,

and in the Bodleian Library, among the MSS. of the Rev. J. B. Blakeway are drawings of their manor house, and of the substantial farmhouse of the Calcotts, both of which were pulled down about a century ago. Both these houses, however, only went back to the late 17th or early 18th century, and imagination can have full scope in picturing the house in which Hotspur quartered himself on the Bettons, for no complete manor house of 14th century date remains in Shropshire, unless it be that at Upper Millichope. We have castles of that date, and fortified manor houses like Stokesay, but the ordinary dwelling of the country gentleman of 1403 has almost universally made way for the more comfortable and commodious houses of the Renaissance time, and the periods of increasing luxury that have followed.

H. M. AUDEN, F.R.HIST.S.

X.

SIR ROBERT GOUSHILL.

(Supplementary note to *Transactions*, p. 146).

Since putting my question (e) as to who was "Dominus B. Gousile," I have found the solution, which was really lying on the surface all the time. It is only necessary to read "R" instead of "B," and the name is at once recognised as that of Robert Goushill, Kt., whose monument still exists in the church at Hoveringham, near Newark. He had been an esquire to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk,¹ was appointed to act as attorney for him during his banishment in 1398,² and after the Duke's death at Venice in the following year he married his widow Elizabeth. He is usually called her 4th husband, and is supposed to have married her after the death of her 3rd husband, Gerard Uffete,³ but it is clear that the order must be inverted, for the fact of Goushill's death on the battlefield at Shrewsbury is confirmed by the Inquisition post mortem with regard to his property, which is dated 5 Henry IV. (i.e., 1403),⁴ while Uffete was certainly living in 1415 and fought at Agincourt, his retinue being variously given as 9 men-of-arms and 33 archers⁵ or 20 + 60.⁶ Goushill's monument is usually taken as a typical example to illustrate the position of the *orle* or garland on the basnet, which some explain not merely as an ornament, but as a device for easing the pressure of the

¹ Dugdale, *Baronage*, i. 320, from Claus. 1 H. iv., 21.

² Rymer, viii. 52.

³ Dugdale, *Baronage*, i. 320; *Complete Peerage*, vi. 41; Beltz, 307.

⁴ *Inquisitiones post mortem*, iii. 295, where the name is wrongly spelt Goushill.

⁵ Nicolas, *Agincourt*, 341.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 385. In the Ashmolean Roll of Agincourt (MS. 825), in the Bodleian Library, he is called Urseflett; *ibid.* 403, but Urseflete in Q.R. Exchequer Accounts 45/1 in the Public Record Office.

tilting helm.¹ The name is variously spelt as Goushill,² Gousel,³ Gausell,⁴ Coushill,⁵ or Gawsey.⁶

As to my question (b) (p. 145) relating to armour, a curious note appeared in the *Antiquary* (vol. xxi., p. 92), in March, 1890, to the effect that a battle-axe and helmet that had previously hung above the tomb of Edmund Cockayne in the church at Ashbourne in Derbyshire, and had been stolen in 1839, had recently been recovered, and would be replaced in their old position. I have been unable to find any account of this armour or of its disappearance, though the tomb of Edmund Cockayne was described by Lysons in 1817,⁷ was carefully reported upon by Planché when the British Archæological Association visited Ashbourne in 1851,⁸ and has recently been again described by Mr. J. C. Cox in 1877.⁹ The present Vicar informs me that no such trophies are now to be found in the church, and it becomes a question how the story in the *Antiquary* took its rise. The Cockayne arms are said to be carved on one of the hammer-beams of the roof of the church at Battlefield.¹⁰

J. H. WYLIE.

XI.

THE STAINED GLASS FORMERLY IN BATTLEFIELD CHURCH.

The stained glass formerly in Battlefield Church, which from the fragments that remain must have been brilliant and richly coloured, is believed from the arms and inscriptions, to have been painted between the years 1434 and 1445. It was designed to represent the connections of the Hussey family, of Fitz-Alan their superior lord of whom the Albright Hussey estate was holden, of Strange, Englefield, Sandford, Banestre, &c. Sir William Dugdale visited "Battaile Chapel neere Shrewsbury" on 19 March, 1662-3, and has left a record of the glass he found in the windows. His Church Notes are preserved in the College of Arms, but a copy of them is given in the Ashmole MS. 854, in the Bodleian Library; and the Rev. Edward Williams has sketched them in his "Drawings of Monuments, &c., in Shropshire," 1792—1803, now Additional MS.

¹ Hartshorne in F. P. Barnard, *Companion to English History*.

² Yeatman, *Feudal Derbyshire*, i. 471, 479, 537; ii. 497.

³ *Ibid.*, i. 420; iii. 463.

⁴ Otterbourne, 244, where the first name is Nicholas; also Hume, iv. 15.

⁵ Dugdale *Baronage*, i. 320, from Claus. 2 H. iv., p. 2.

⁶ "Pill to Nicholas Gawsey," Henry IV., Act V., Sc. 4, line 57; French, *Shakespeareana Genealogica* 74, who supposes that Nicholas was the father of Robert, and that both were killed at Shrewsbury.

⁷ Lysons, *Bedfordshire*.

⁸ *Journal*, vol. vii. A. E. Cockayne, *Cockayne Monuments*, i. 16; ii. 193; also *Monuments*, p. 4.

⁹ *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*, ii. 381.

¹⁰ *Cockayne Monuments*, i. 16.

21236, fos. 345-355, in the British Museum. Reference should be made to the *Transactions*, Second Series, I. 336-338, 340-1, and 345, where is some account of the glass, but a few further notes about the armorial bearings may be useful.

South side.—The 1st window, nearest to the east. The kneeling figure in armour had a surcoat of the arms of Strange and Mohun quarterly. In a square were the arms of Strange and Mohun quarterly, impaling. Or six bars gemelles sable, over all a lion rampant of the second. These are believed to be the arms of Richard lord Strange of Knokyn (who died 1448-9), and his first wife.

The 2nd window had the arms of Arundel and Maltravers quarterly; and the same coat, impaling, quarterly. 1 and 4. Montacute and Monthermer quarterly, 2 and 3. Nevill. These are the arms of William Fitz-Alan, 11th Earl of Arundel (who died 1487), and his wife Joan Neville, daughter of Richard Earl of Salisbury. At the bottom of the window was the Fitz-Alan badge,—a white horse in front of an oak tree, with a banner of the arms of Maltravers and Fitz Alan quarterly, and the legend “ domini Matrauers.” In the centre of the window was the picture of St. George and the Dragon.

The 3rd window had the instruments of the Passion, and an Abbot or Bishop with his crozier.

The 4th window had an escutcheon with argent a boot sable, for Hussey.

The 5th window had the figure of Roger Yve in white and shorn kneeling, out of his mouth “Fili dei miserere mei,” and underneath “ Rogeri Yve primi Mag’ri huius Colleg’ et” Under him a woman kneeling, in red and white robes (evidently Yve’s mother), and the inscription “ p’ent’ suor’ ac omi’ quor’ corpora hic requiesc”

The 6th window had figures of St. Nicholas and St. Chad, also of a man kneeling, in a red robe, and shorn head, and this—“Orate p’ a’i’abus Adam’ Balle, Johann’ . . . Will’i . . . Tho’e Sondesford.”

North side.—The 2nd window towards the east had the beheading of St. John Baptist. This was probably brought from the church of Albright Hussey, which was dedicated to that saint.

The third window had in the left pane a shield of the Sandford arms, and the kneeling figure of Richard Sandford in armour, with a surcoat of the arms of Sandford, and this inscription, “Scs Cedda ora p’ a’i’a Ric’i Sonford.” Underneath “Orate p’ animabus Roberti” In the middle pane, a kneeling figure in armour with a surcoat, and the legend “Scs Joh’es Bapt’ ora p’ a’i’a Ric’i Husee.” In the right pane, a shield of the Englefield arms, and the kneeling figure of Robert Englefield, and the legend “Scs Georg’ ora p’ a’i’a Rob’ti Inglefield.” Underneath, “ Huse et Ric’i Sondford.”

The 4th window had a shield red and white, with the letters I and T in the lower part.

The 5th window had a figure of St. Winifred, and a shield of these arms, Argent three lions' [?] heads erased sable.

The 6th window had three shields of arms:—(1) blank, impaling sable a bend between six martlets argent. (2) Or a chevron engrailed between three cocks gules. (3) Or a bird sable.

Dugdale says: "In the middle of the East window, is p'te of the picture of King Henry the 4th (from the neck to the knees) in Armour, having a surcoate of his Armes over his brest, and holding a pole-axe in his left hand: but his head and leggs are broken off."

"On the outside of Bataile Chapel over the East window, stands the Portraiture of a King in Armour, cut in stone, having his right arme in the posture as if he held a sword erect, but the sword is broken off."

On the pulpit were painted the arms of Hussey, impaling, Or three birds sable. Over it was written: "Richard son of Sr. Richard Hussey Knight was borne the 13th day of Oct., 1614, & was cristned the 23rd day of October 1614."

The Additional MS. 21236 gives a somewhat different account of the figures and arms to that given by Dugdale. It professes to be "Copied from drawings in the possession of John Corbet of Sundorn, Esq., taken by Mr. James Bowen of Shrewsbury."

The old stained glass was taken down at the first restoration of the church in 1749, and entrusted to the care of a neighbouring farmer; but before it could be replaced, much of it was destroyed, and the fragments that remained were placed in the east window without any attempt at arrangement. In 1861, this old glass was unfortunately taken down, and sent to Prees Church, where it was placed in the Sandford Chapel in the north aisle. The window at Prees consists of three lights. In the centre of the middle light is the kneeling figure of Richard Sandford in armour, with a surcoat emblazoned with the Sandford arms. Below is this modern inscription, "*Ricardi Sondeford effigies qui in praelio apud Salopiam commisso pro rege suo fortiter pugnans occisus est A.D. 1403.*" In the left panel are several heads, including a king and queen crowned, and two female heads, and a chalice and paten. In the right panel are some more heads, and some fragments of the window representing the decollation of St. John the Baptist. Some other fragments of the old glass are inserted in a glass door in Sundorne Castle.

The glass now in Battlefield Church is modern, that in the east window representing scenes in the life of St. Mary Magdalene. The glass in the vestry is old, and was brought from France in 1861; it had no connection originally with Battlefield Church. One cannot help regretting the removal in 1861 of the fragments of the original Battlefield glass to Prees Church.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

XII.

BRONZE IMPLEMENTS FOUND AT BATTLEFIELD.

Although the few bronze implements to which this note refers, found at Battlefield some years ago, may have had no connection with the great event of July 21, 1403, it may be well to call attention to them, as they are curious and interesting. In 1862, while a farm labourer was engaged in ploughing land, the exact locality is not known, he turned up near the hedge of the field a large number of bronze objects, which unfortunately fell into the possession of a dealer in old iron, and were nearly all melted before the fact came to the knowledge of a local antiquary, the late Mr. Samuel Wood, Surgeon, of Shrewsbury. He secured a few of them, which he exhibited before a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on April 16, 1863. (See *Proceedings*, vol. ii., s.s. 252). They consisted of the following objects:—A palstave, without loop, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. broad at the cutting edge. A small plain bronze celt, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2 in. broad at the cutting edge, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch at the opposite end. Three other objects similar to each other in form, but differing in size. The largest of them resembles somewhat the blade of a sickle, being nearly semi-circular, the blade being $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, tapering at the one extremity. It is of the same thickness throughout, i.e., without a cutting edge. At one-third of the distance from the base is a projecting portion, square in form, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and the same in breadth, pierced by a circular hole $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide. This is designed to fasten it to some kind of object for a use quite inexplicable. It measures across the semi-circle $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. A reduced figure is given in the *Proceedings* above named, but no explanation of its use is suggested.

These objects may be seen in the Shrewsbury Museum, to which they were presented by Mr. T. Beacall.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

150 copies of the present Special Battlefield Number of the *Transactions*, together with some additional matter, and a full account of the Quincentenary proceedings, will be issued as a special Volume, paged consecutively, and bound in cloth. Early application for copies should be made to Mr. F. GOYNE, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

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

All Donations will be duly acknowledged.

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Programme of the Proceedings, JULY 19th to 25th, 1903.

SUNDAY, JULY 19TH, 3 p.m.—Special Service at the Abbey Church,
Shrewsbury, with Sermon by the Rev. Prebendary Moss,
Headmaster of Shrewsbury School.

MONDAY, JULY 20TH, 2 30 p.m.—Shakespeare's Play of King
Richard II., performed by Mr. F. R. BENSON'S Shakespearean
Company.

8 p.m., Reception by the MAYOR and MAYORESS.

TUESDAY, JULY 21ST, 10 30 a.m.—Special Service at Battlefield
Church, with Sermon by the LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

11 30 a.m.—Lectures by Mr. J. H. WYLIE, Rev. D. H. S. CRANAGE,
and Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPKINS, on the Battle of Shrewsbury,
and Battlefield Church and College.

2 p.m.—Public Luncheon in the Music Hall Buildings.

7 30 p.m.—Shakespeare's Play of Henry IV.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22ND, 2 30 p.m.—Shakespeare's Play of Henry V.

7 30 p.m.—Shakespeare's Play of The Merry Wives of Windsor.

THURSDAY, JULY 23RD, 2 30 p.m.—Old English Sports in the
Quarry.

7 30 p.m.—Second performance of Richard II.

FRIDAY, JULY 24TH, 2 30 p.m.—Second performance of Henry IV.

SATURDAY, JULY 25TH, 2 30 p.m.—Second performance of The
Merry Wives of Windsor.

7 30 p.m.—Second performance of Henry V.

For every 21s. subscribed, Subscribers will receive One Ticket for
one performance, afternoon or evening, of each of the following Plays—
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Programmes of the Proceedings, and any further information, may
be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. ADNITT & NAUNTON,
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