

SEE NOTICE WITHIN OF
SPECIAL BATTLEFIELD VOLUME.

3rd Series, Vol. III., Part III.

Transactions
OF THE
Shropshire Archaeological
AND
Natural History Society

ESTABLISHED 1877.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

PART III.,
3RD SERIES,
VOL. III., 1903.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

SHREWSBURY:
ADNITT AND NAUNTON, THE SQUARE
OSWESTRY:
WOODALL, MINSHALL, THOMAS AND CO.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Shropshire 500 Years Ago. By H. M. Auden, F.R.Hist.S. ...	285
Two Exchequer Suits respecting the Tithes of the Rectory of Shifnal, and certain payments for the poor inhabitants, 1585. By the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A. ...	303
The Lords-Lieutenant of Shropshire. By W. Phillips, F.L.S. ...	319
Authority to Sir Richard Ottley, Knt., to search for hidden treasures. By William Phillips, F.L.S. ...	345
Two Merchant Gild Rolls of the 14th Century. Transcribed and Edited by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, M.A. ...	351
The Provosts and Bailiffs of Shrewsbury. By the late Mr. Joseph Morris. (<i>Continued.</i>) ...	363

MISCELLANEA:

XIII. Hotspur's Wife ...	xxiii
XIV. Existing Tombs of Knights slain at Battlefield ...	xxiv
XV. Objects found during recent excavations at the Shrewsbury Railway Station ...	xxv
XVI. Claverley Church ...	xxvi
XVII. Find of an Ancient Pottery Vase at Whitchurch ...	xxvii
General Index to Vol. III. ...	xxix
Title-Page, Contents, Annual Meeting, Account of the Battle-field Celebration, Minutes of Monthly Council Meetings, List of Members, Statement of Accounts, &c. ...	i—lviii

Official Programme of the Battlefield Celebration.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Battlefield Church, south-east view ; and Battlefield Medal ...	xliv
Temporal Cross erected on the site of the old High Cross ...	xlv

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

150 copies of the twelve Papers on THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY, BATTLEFIELD CHURCH AND COLLEGE, &c., together with ten Notes from *Miscellanea*, and a full account of the Proceedings of the 500th Anniversary, have been reprinted from the *Transactions* as a special book. This Volume, which contains about 250 pages and 17 Illustrations, is bound in cloth, and will be issued to Members at 10/6, post free 11/-. Application for copies should be made to Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, The Square, Shrewsbury.

SHROPSHIRE FIVE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

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

WE are all so familiar with our present day surroundings that probably it rarely occurs to any of us to try to picture what this county of ours was like 500 years ago. We may, perhaps, find it interesting if we can succeed in making a sketch before our mind's eyes of how the country looked to those who were living in 1403.

The end of the 14th century had been a time of comparative prosperity for England. The Black Death of 1349, which had swept away nearly half the population, had revolutionized the conditions of labour, and at the first caused much tumult and distress. By degrees, however, this was lived down, and capital and labour began to adapt themselves to new conditions. The pestilence had left the landlords with the alternative of either allowing their land to remain untilled or employing paid labourers, for their serfs had died, and there was no one to undertake the labour dues of their estates. Hence, in spite of stringent laws regulating wages, men and women became steadily better paid, till in 1400 men sometimes demanded 5d. a day and women 3d., sums fully equivalent to our 5s. and 3s.¹ Society was at first slow in adapting itself to the changed conditions; the landowners hung back from employing paid labour, and the labourers were exorbitant in their demands, but by the time that Henry IV. ascended the throne, matters were in a fairly satisfactory state. The loss of the feudal form of tenantry brought in the farmers, who held land in the modern way by a money rent, and the yeomen, less dependent on hired labour than the greater landowners, increased in prosperity and importance.

¹ The value of money was then approximately 15 times greater than at present.

The towns throughout the 14th century had grown steadily in population and wealth, and had become a distinct feature in political life. Great men furthered the interests of the towns with which they were connected, and the Royal boroughs received many privileges. It is evident that Lord Chancellor Burnell, who was a man, in some ways, in advance of his times, intended at the close of the 13th century¹ to make Acton Burnell into a market town, with its burgesses governed and protected by the Lord of the Manor, whose fortified manor house—it is not strictly speaking a castle—overlooked their dwellings. At an earlier period King Henry I. had added to the value of his Manor of Edgmond by founding within its limits the market town of Newport, or Newborough, as it was at first called, the burgesses of which held their privileges by the service of carrying fish from the great fish pool, then existing there, to the King's Court.²

The number of churches built, or rather re-built, between 1350 and 1400 is some index to the prosperity of the time. Our Shropshire churches are generally of very early foundation, and many retain Norman fonts, though the work of the Norman builders has disappeared. The country churches being often held by the abbeys did not so often share in the wave of re-building as the town churches, but several show 15th century work in their towers. Albrighton by Shifnal, once a market town, has an east window of this date, and there is beautiful late 14th century work at Stottesdon. Tong is an almost perfect example of a church of 1410, and Battlefield was built in 1408. In the towns we have the magnificent church of St. Lawrence at Ludlow telling of the prosperity and the generosity of the 15th century burgesses, and Newport church tells the same story. In Shrewsbury, the Drapers' Company added their chapel to St. Mary's, and the Shearmen theirs to St. Julian's, while St. Chad's received additions at which we now can only guess. The spires of St. Mary's and St. Alkmund's, and the upper storey of St. Julian's tower, all speak of 15th

¹ Eyton, VI., 136.

² Eyton, IX., 129.

century prosperity, and the parishioners of Holy Cross also beautified their church at the western end of the great Abbey Church of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The domestic architecture of the 14th century has almost completely vanished from Shropshire. We have the ruins of castles, more or less strong, fortresses like Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth, and a palatial dwelling at Ludlow. Stokesay and Acton Burnell are fortified manor houses of the 13th century, but the houses of the rank and file have disappeared, and the oldest houses of squires and yeomen, farmers and labourers, that we now see have been built since 1400, unless it may be the old house at Upper Millichope in Corvedale. Life was simple, and did not demand great piles of building, and the county was comparatively peaceful and in little need of fortified strongholds. In the Royal licences to crenellate, *i.e.*, fortify, granted between 1256 and 1478, there are 13 belonging to Salop,¹ including one to the Abbot of Hales Owen, then in Shropshire. Four are of the 13th century, 6 between 1300 and 1350, and only 3 later than 1350. Of these three, one is a licence granted in 1381 to Fulke Pembridge to crenellate his castle of Tong, and another to Hugh Cheyney in 1394 for his manor house of Longfeld. This castle of Tong is hidden by later building, and but little remains at Cheney Longville. Broncroft in Corvedale was standing in 1400, for John Boerley of Broncroft was living there in 1409, when he was High Sheriff of Salop.² His kinsman, Sir Simon Boerley, was first loaded with favours by Richard II., and then beheaded by him in 1388. Another kinsman, Walter Boerley, was tutor of the Black Prince, and John, a brother of Walter, was a learned Carmelite friar; John Boerley the Sheriff, was learned in the law, and one of the standing council of the Earls of Arundel and Stafford. Enough is left of the home of another of the Sheriffs, John Stapleton, Sheriff in 1391, to give us some idea of the arrangement of a country house at that day. The Moat Farm at Stapleton is the site of his manor house, and though only the foundation of the

¹ Godwin's *English Archaeologists' Handbook*, 233.

² Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, 58.

buildings go back beyond the 16th century, their arrangement is but little changed. In the space defined by a moat is a yard surrounded with buildings, entered through a picturesque half-timbered gateway. On the south side is the house, and the other three sides are occupied with stables, cow-houses, and the other buildings of the farm. In olden times, when everything was safely housed for the night, and the draw-bridge (if there were one) raised, and the great doors shut, it was a safe and pleasant dwelling. John Stapleton's house, probably, consisted of a large hall, where the family lived in the day time, and the men-servants slept at night. Joining this would be a small withdrawing room for the mistress of the house, and a kitchen and buttery. Possibly on the ground floor, but probably above these, would be a bedroom for the master and mistress, and another for the daughters of the house and the maid-servants, and, perhaps, one for the sons. Two bedrooms to a house was considered ample, and three luxurious, and four¹ were to be found in few houses of moderate size. Servants or young people lay on trundle beds that were wheeled under the great curtained bedsteads in the day time. Beside the bed, the rooms seem to have had one or two chairs, and a chest for clothes and valuables, but little other furniture. The living rooms were furnished with equal simplicity. The hall had its tables and benches, with, perhaps, chairs for the master and mistress. Carpets were not introduced till later in the 15th century, and then were only a luxury of the rich and great, but curtains and wall hangings were in use earlier. Floors were sanded, or strewn with rushes, and the test of a house was not "Were the carpets well shaken?" but, "Were the rushes often changed?" Sometimes fresh rushes were laid on the top of the old, but not in well-kept houses. The kitchens were better furnished in proportion to the rest of the house. In the *Canterbury Tales*, the Franklin's house is described as a place where it "snowed meat and drink," and probably the description held good of many country houses, while we know that civic feasts were no new thing in the year of grace 1403. A good provision of pots and pans and kettles was to

¹ *Social England*, II., 387.

be found in the kitchen, though the food in hall was eaten off wooden platters, and the broth supped out of wooden bowls, with the help of a horn spoon. The rent of some forest land at Staplewood, near Dorrington,¹ was yearly paid in 20 wooden plates and 4 bowls as early as 1255.

Every one cut his meat with his own knife, and ate it with his fingers, for table forks were not yet invented. White bread was a dainty, and barley or rye bread was in common use, or that made from "muncorn," a mixture of grains. All the winter through there was little but salt meat to be had, for in those days, when turnips and mangolds were unknown for cattle, and artificial foods did not exist, the cattle were killed in October and salted for winter use. One fat ox might be kept till Christmas, but that was not always possible. Life was very hard for cattle then, and in every herd cows died from weakness and starvation in cold winters, and the young stock picked a living as best they could on the scanty common pastures.

A century later the fame of English wool in Continental markets² caused landowners to evict their tenants and give up large tracts of land to sheep grazing, even depopulating villages, and leaving the church to stand as a sheep cote, but this was only beginning in the middle of the 15th century, and such an abuse of landlord's rights was hardly thought of in 1400. Enclosed fields were then still a thing of the future, and land was tilled in strips in the common fields, and hay mown in patches in the common meadow. Men had the right of pasturing a certain number of sheep and cattle on the parish common, and of sending pigs into the common wood when one existed. They might gather dead wood as fuel, but not cut down the trees without the consent of the landowner. The cultivated ground was held under the lord of the manor by copyhold or sometimes freehold tenants, but the waste and woodland was in his hands, and when enclosures became the fashion formed the nucleus of his landed estate, which he could let to ordinary tenants. In Condover, for instance, as late as the 16th century,

¹ Eyton, IV., 21.

² *Social England*, II., 548.

the cultivated land of the parish belonged to some 6 or 8 landowners, over whom the lord of the manor had only nominal control, but the waste land on Berrywood and elsewhere on the outskirts of the parish, belonged to him, and was enclosed and let to farmers and cottagers. Then, as time went on, the small estates were bought and added to what he already possessed until the lord of the manor became also owner of most of the land. These changing conditions were not yet at work in 1400, and the manor bailiff was still a man of importance, and the manor court a reality. The towns were well governed by their burgesses, and altogether, though we of the 20th century should not feel comfortable if our lot were suddenly cast among the conditions of the early 15th, yet there have been many less happy and prosperous periods of English history. The struggle of the nobles did not greatly affect the well-being of the people at large, and though "plague, pestilence and famine" were never wholly banished, they were not rampant in the first half of the 15th century. The sanitation of the towns was imperfect, or scarcely existed, and plague and fever were of frequent occurrence in them, but the country was free. Life was hard, but the necessities of existence were to be had, and there were luxuries for those that could afford them.

Almost every village and each town had its fair days,¹ when velvet and silk from Italy, linen and fine cloth from Flanders, wines from France and Spain, and even the produce of the far East, were to be bought from travelling merchants. To the young people the fairs were the great days of excitement and amusement, while to their elders they were the chief business days of the year, when the home products changed hands, and the outside necessities could be bought. In these days we are accustomed to regard different districts as the centres of different industries. Our cloth is from Yorkshire, our linen from Ireland, our hardware from Birmingham, our shoes from Northampton, but in the 15th century the linen would have been grown and spun at home, the leather tanned, the cloth spun and woven from

¹ *Social England*, II., 258.

the home sheep. Every town had its dyer, its hatter, its glover, its tanner, while the carpenters, smiths and other artificers made by hand, locally, the articles that we buy machine-made by the dozen. Even thus early some towns were known for special manufactures, but local craftsmen were of far more importance then than now. In Shropshire there was a good deal of cloth weaving and finishing, and the name of Walk Mill still remains to tell of the time when men actually "walked" the cloth instead of the roller process of modern days. The loom at the Carding Mill, at Church Stretton, is probably the last remnant in the county of this weaving industry. The miller was an important man in the life of town and village, and the manor mill was a valuable piece of property. Our Shropshire streams had many mills upon them. In Condover village alone there were three, the "Walk Mill," the "Grist Mill," and the "Skin Mills," as they are called on an Elizabethan Manor Roll. Besides these there were apparently two mills lower down the brook at Allfield¹ and Boreton, and one on a small side stream at Westley. At Welbatch there was a mill that could only be worked in the winter, as in summer there was not sufficient water. The mills at Shrewsbury were almost entirely owned by the Monks. There were three mills belonging to the Abbey which Roger de Montgomery decreed should grind all the burgesses corn, but in 1328 Edward III.² allowed the townsmen to erect a mill of their own instead of being wholly dependent on the Abbot.

The monastic orders were large holders of property throughout the county. In 1403 there were very few parishes in which one or other of the monastic houses had not some hold, but their influence was waning. They were good landlords and good farmers; they upheld the torch of learning and scholarship, but they had ceased to be the leaders of religious life. It was the time of the sleek monk and the ill-paid parish priest. Men saw this and the bequests to the monasteries grew fewer, and those to colleges and hospitals larger. Between 1300 and 1400, 64 houses of monks and

¹ Eyton, VI., 174.

² Owen and Blakeway, I., 159.

friars were founded, though the preceding century had seen the foundation of nearly 300. Benefactors¹ founded instead 192 hospitals for the care of the sick and poor, and 78 colleges; and between 1400 and 1500, though only 8 religious houses were founded, 60 schools and charitable foundations were added to the roll.

The Friars, who at the first had given a great impetus to religious life throughout Europe, had at the beginning of the 15th century lost much of their influence. The best men among them were learned scholars and able men who moved among the rich and great, and were in request as private chaplains and confessors, while the unlearned lay-brethren begged their way about the country, looking, if their contemporaries speak truly, for the most comfortable quarters and not for places where they might help the poor and desolate. William Langland in the *Vision of Piers the Plowman*, which seems to have first appeared about 1363, and to have been finally revised about 30 years later, has little good to say of monks and friars, and Wycliffe's denunciation of them is well known.

There was much active religious life, however, at this time, and the secular clergy, generally speaking, did their work well. Wycliffe, who was as much a political reformer as a religious one, had published his English translation of the Bible some 20 years before, and his "poor preachers" had spread the knowledge of its teaching far and wide. Men began to think for themselves, and Lollardy became an acknowledged thing. Under the lax rule of Richard II.² the bishops were tolerant of the new ways, but under Henry IV. stern measures were taken against the Lollards, and William Sawtre, a London clergyman, was burnt as a heretic in 1401. A little later William Thorpe³ openly preached in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, against the doctrine of Transubstantiation, and the "bailiffs and commonalty" of the town were summoned to give evidence at his trial before Archbishop Arundel in 1407. Sir John Oldcastle, the Lollard leader, who was

¹ *Social England*, II., 29, 30.

² *Social England*, II., 291.

³ Owen and Blakeway, I., 203.

outlawed in 1414, and taken prisoner and executed three years later, took refuge for some time in Herefordshire, where there were many of his way of thinking, and probably Shropshire also possessed sympathisers with him.

The clergy were the schoolmasters of the day. There were schools connected with many of the Monasteries, and private chaplains were often tutors to the sons of the house they served. Public opinion, however, became dissatisfied with the old régime, and the Universities gradually became more lay in character. At the time of which we are speaking, William of Wykeham's great school at Winchester had been settled in its spacious buildings some ten years, and thirteen grammar schools of recent foundation existed in various parts of England. The fourteenth in date was Oswestry School, which David Holbech founded about 1409, and Salop may be proud of possessing a school that has been steadily doing its work of education for some 500 years. In 1403, though learned men were often very learned, education as a whole did not go very far. Reading and writing and some Latin was enough for most boys, and girls were taught household accomplishments, but not all learnt to read and write. What we should call elementary schools did not exist, and unless an opportunity was given to them as members of some great household, boys and girls of low degree had little opportunity of book-learning. In spite of this, there was little of the sharp line of cleavage between class and class that we find in more modern times. The larger proportion of the three millions that formed the population of England lived in the country (there were about 40 rural inhabitants to 1 townsman), and the tie of neighbour was a real one. Members of families also settled down near one another, and the tie of kinship was felt, even though the elder branch of a name had become very different in social position from the younger branches.

So far we have been speaking for the most part of England as a whole: now let us try to picture what our own county was like in 1403, when Henry Percy, called Hotspur, marched to meet his fate at the battle of Shrewsbury. History does not tell us exactly which way he came. We know he was in Cheshire, and probably at Nantwich, and some authorities

state that he marched to Stafford, where he was joined by his uncle the Earl of Worcester, and thence to Lichfield. The King, we know, was at Burton-on-Trent on July 16, and Lichfield on July 17th. Hotspur was at Shrewsbury on the evening of July 19th, a few hours later than the King. He seems to have kept to the north of the town, as one account apparently implies that he was in the neighbourhood of Middle. In all probability travellers in those days would not take so direct a route as we should from one place to another. In mediæval times, when, as no roads were made or mended, there was little to choose between main roads or side ones, men journeyed from one village or hamlet to the next. Our turnpike roads from one large town to another that leave the villages half-a-mile away on either side are, generally speaking, modern, and date from the time of stage coaches. Men marching from Cheshire by way of Ellesmere to Shrewsbury would possibly go, not by Cockshutt (the name of which goes to show that it was originally woodland country), but by way of Lee and Kenwick to Weston Lullingfields and Baschurch, and so past Berwick, where Hotspur spent the night before the battle. The traveller in 1403 would find Ellesmere grouped round its church much as it is now, and some features of the church would be the same, but the houses would all be different. Instead of comfortable many-roomed dwellings of red brick, he would see huts of wattle and daub, or at most, small houses of timber, thatched with reeds from the meres. The Oteleys were living at Oteley, but their manor house then would hardly house a cottager of modern days, and even the castle of the Le Stranges that overlooked the Mere from what is now the bowling green would have little more accommodation than the "pele-towers" of the Scottish marches. The country round was then much of it woodland and morass, with strips of tillage here and there on the drier ground, surrounding a farmstead. There were no enclosed fields except one or two small crofts beside a house, and the roads were tracks, worn by the feet of horses and the wheels of the farm carts. As the traveller went on his way in July, 1403, he would pass by woodland, where perhaps a herd of pigs would be enjoying themselves, watched by the swineherd,

but the time of "pesson," when they were sent out to fatten on beechnuts and acorns, was not till the autumn. Perhaps as he rode along he might catch a glimpse of a roebuck or of other deer, and "coney" he would certainly see. On the belt of meadow land beside each little stream men and women would be making the hay in the unfenced plots, and the oxen would be waiting with the carts to carry it home. On the sunny slopes where the crop had been early cut and carried, a small boy would be tending the cows, and on the rough common ground two or three mares might be feeding with their foals. If the rough ground were near a village the geese would be grazing under the care of a child, and near the houses would be ducks and chickens as in modern days. Round each village or hamlet was its ploughland, generally divided into three portions, of which two were cultivated and one left fallow each year. In manors where the old customs continued, the land was cultivated in common, the serfs giving so many days labour every year in proportion to the value of their holding; but in 1403 the new order of things had become general, and men worked for wages, and paid a money rent to their landlord. Passing by outlying farms, each complete with its "home closes," its meadow land and its arable strips, and its house and buildings and huts for the labourers, with outlying common land, dividing it from the next township, the traveller would come to a hamlet where the manor house with its pigeon cote was the centre of life, and the smithy, the wheelwright's yard, and the weaver's loom all had a part, while down on the neighbouring stream was the manor mill. Such hamlets only lacked the church element to complete their village life, and sometimes they possessed a little chapel connected with the manor house, served either by a private chaplain, or occasionally by the parish priest himself.

If Hotspur and his men had come from Chester direct by the way we have suggested they would have either passed through Baschurch, or by way of Middle. The men of Hampton Colemere and Hampton Wood were summoned by the Steward, John Kynaston, Seneschal of Ellesmere, to attend Lord Strange in the presence of King Richard (who was supposed by the country people to be still

alive), and went on their way as far as Middle.¹ Not finding their lord at Middle castle they wished to return home, but John Kynaston, the steward, kept them back, and Hotspur detained them by threats. The account seems to say that he was then at or near Middle. It is not difficult to picture the village of Middle as it was then. In the centre was the church, little changed in outward things, but with internal fittings suited to the elaborate ritual of the 15th century. Near it was the moated manor house crenellated in 1308, probably in general plan not unlike the one we have sketched at Stapleton, but somewhat larger and more important. Near the castle was its park, stretching up towards Harmer Hill, and south towards Shrewsbury. North of the village would lie the open fields of ploughland, and along the brook side the meadow. On the outskirts of the township lay woodland and common ground, where the men of the manor gathered fuel and pastured their stock. Under Harmer Hill was a mere where they might fish, and in the marshy ground towards Fennymere and Marton they could cut turf for burning. Brick they did not know how to make, but there was abundant stone at hand for building, with timber for upper storeys, and heather or reeds for thatch. Two rooms were sufficient for the requirements of a cottage household, and many were content with one. Even the inn, distinguished by its bush hung out on a pole by way of sign, would probably not contain more than one guest-chamber; so the village only consisted of small buildings. Probably the house of the bailiff of the manor was little larger than the cottages, and the rectory not much more roomy.

In 1324² the buildings judged "proportionate to the estate of a vicarage" at Condover were "a hall, two chambers, a cellar (*i.e.*, storehouse or larder), a kitchen, a stable, a brew house and other buildings," and probably the priest of Middle had much the same in 1403.

When the fields of the village were left behind, the traveller would pass over untilled heath and common land till almost within sight of Shrewsbury. The

¹ Wylie's *Henry IV.*, I., 357.

² Eyton, VI., 30.

little hamlet of Woolascott would lie on his left hand, and then there would be no place of shelter for man or horse till he came to Great Berwick, with the manor house of the Bettons standing among the fertile fields near the Severn, and Little Berwick, the home of the Leybournes, about a mile further on. He would come into Shrewsbury, not along a street of suburban villas, but along a road crossing wet land, near the river, under Coton Hill, where, among a few "coten" (cottages or small hovels for cattle) stood the house of the Mittons and the chapel of St. Catherine. Under the walls of the town were clustered the squalid huts of those, who, for one reason or another, had forsaken country life, and on the Raven Meadow the cattle of the townsmen would be feeding. The castle looked down, with the round towers that we know, on the Castle Gate through which the traveller of 1403 would pass up a steep and narrow way, and through the Upper Castle Gate into the town. The chapel of St. Nicholas, that our parents remember, would be on his left, and near it houses used by the county families, when it was safer to be within town walls. St. Mary's, much as we see it now, but with some of its stone work fresh from the builders' hands, towered above the high pitched roofs of the neighbouring houses, and St. Alkmund's stood in almost equal beauty, a cruciform Early English Church. St. Julian's, standing on the line of the inner town wall, also dated from the 12th century, but its parishioners had recently spent money on it in various ways. St. Chad's, with its cathedral-like proportions, overlooked an open space, where Belmont now stands, while behind it lay the college of its canons, with its gardens encircled by an imbattled wall. More than one little chapel, with its graveyard, was to be found in the narrow streets, and the stately churches of the three houses of the Friars stood near the entrances of the town. Shops, as we know them, there were none, but rather open booths. The house in Butcher Row, which is a very good example of a 15th century shop, dates from about 70 years later. The butchers, bakers and fish sellers had their shops between the High Cross and what we call The Square, where in the half-timbered building of the "Exchequer" the town business was carried on. As we see

in the smaller German towns to this day, the townsmen had, many of them, country interests as well, keeping their cows on the pastures behind the Walls and on Kingsland, while their pigs ran in the streets, and were a frequent cause for complaints. The filth and rubbish of the town was placed on public "laystalls" or mixens, which must have been a most unpleasant feature of town life, and the drainage,—what drainage there was—(probably an open ditch down the street), went to the river. Even London drained into a "town ditch,"¹ which, however, contained good fish as late as Henry VIII's time, while salmon came up the Thames; so, probably, the Severn was no more contaminated in those days than in more modern times.

Many houses in the town, as well as the country, had gardens, where leeks, onions, garlic, cabbages of various kinds, peas and beans, and different herbs were grown, and apples, pears and cherries were to be found. Pleasure gardens of larger houses seem to have consisted mainly in trees and lawns, if poetic descriptions are to be taken as accurate, but some flowers must have cultivated, such as roses and fleurs-de-lis.

And now, what would the people be like, whom we should meet, could we take ourselves back to 1403? Chaucer gives us an answer in his *Canterbury Tales*, for he was at work upon the poem between 1388 and 1400, and describes the life and the figures familiar to his contemporaries. There is not one among the 31 pilgrims who might not have been met in Salop in 1403, except the poet himself. The knight and squire, and their forester servant, and the Franklyn, *i.e.*, a country gentleman, but not a knight; the prioress, with her attendant nun and 3 priests; the monk and the friar; the summoner and pardoner; the parish priest are all pictured for us. Then there was the Oxford scholar; the man of law; the doctor of physic; the merchant; the manciple and reeve. Chaucer's manciple was a purveyor and caterer for the Temple, and the reeve a country bailiff. We have the well-known wife of Bath, who in her pilgrimages might well have been to the shrine of St.

¹ *Social England*, II., 240.

Winifred in Shrewsbury Abbey, and added to all these were a sailor, a cook, a weaver, a dyer, an upholsterer, a haberdasher, a carpenter, a miller and a ploughman, and mine host of the Tabard himself.

In 1403, the knight might have been seen in his armour—harness, he would have called it,—not like Chaucer's knight only in his rust-stained jerkin, for Wales under Owen Glyndwr was in a ferment. The year before, the whole Welsh frontier had been fortified, and in September the King had made his fruitless expedition into North Wales. In May, 1403, Prince Harry returned to Shrewsbury from plundering and burning Owen's estates at Sycharth and on the Dee, and on May 15th he sent the tidings of his successes to London, while he remained in the town for some time longer.

The squire, when not in armour, would, like the franklin, wear civilian dress without rich fur or jewellery. The young men wore their gowns short, and their elders rather long. The extremes of dress of Richard II.'s reign were laid aside under Henry IV., but were resumed under Henry VI. Hoods were just beginning to give way to hats. The wife of Bath wore the new-fashioned hat over her old-fashioned wimple, and the merchant had a Flemish beaver hat, while the miller wore a white coat and a blue hood, and the knight's man had "cote and hood of grene."

The lady prioress might have been met near Shifnal, where the convent of White Ladies, and that of Black Ladies stood within a mile or so of one another, or she might have come from Acornbury in Herefordshire, to see the convent's Shropshire estates, or from the Herefordshire house of Limebrook. Monks and friars abounded in the county. The great Benedictine Abbey of Shrewsbury was in the height of its riches and its power, and a king could be entertained in its buildings, while Haughmond and Lilleshall, Buildwas and Wenlock, and several smaller monastic houses were dotted up and down the county. Ludlow and Bridgnorth had their friars as well as Shrewsbury, and it was possibly from the Austin friars of Woodhouse, near Cleobury Mortimer, that the author of *Piers Plowman* received his education.

Lay ladies do not appear among the Canterbury pilgrims. Married women were too busy to go pilgrimages, and girls could not go alone. Women in the 15th century held much the same position as they do now. A man's wife was his equal, who sat beside him at table, and not only ordered his household, but often in his absence his estates also. She not only understood cookery and housekeeping, but also medicine and some surgery. She must overlook the spinning and weaving of both linen and wool, and her time must be given to making the every day garments of her household, as well as embroidering the coat of arms on the surcoat of her husband and her sons. A poem of the early 15th century¹ (about 1430), "How the Good Wife taught her daughter" is full of good advice as to manners and conduct, much of which would hold good now-a-days, such as speaking quietly and laughing softly, and not talking in church. When mistress of a house, the daughter was to see that her people worked, and work with them; have faults put right at once; keep her own keys, and see that her children were obedient and in good order.

The ladies' dress of the time was a long waisted close fitting gown, made very long, with sleeves buttoning from shoulder to wrist. The hair was almost hidden by a jewelled net, over which a veil fell at the back. A little later the horned head-dress came in as in the brass of Lady Camoys, once wife of Hotspur, which shows the fashions of 1419. Women of lower degrees did not wear the inconveniently long skirts, and a kerchief round the head took the place of the elaborate head-dress. Widows wore a dress very similar to that of a nun.

Everyone, men and women alike, travelled on horseback if well, and if ill, generally were carried in a horse litter. Wheeled vehicles did exist, and Richard II. used one called a "whirlicote,"² but they do not seem to have been popular. Carts were in use for farm work, and William Langland makes his ploughman enumerate among his belongings a cart mare for field work in dry weather, but the merchandise

¹ Quoted in *Social England*, II., 422.

² *Social England*, II., 568

of the country was carried by strings of pack horses or mules, and where possible, by water carriage.

Going a pilgrimage was a common form of taking a holiday from everyday cares, and kept alive the Englishman's love of travel. Those who could, went, like the Wife of Bath, to the Holy Land, and to Compostella, while others had perforce to content themselves with visiting local shrines, such as St. Winifred at Shrewsbury, St. Milborough at Wenlock, or St. Ethelbert at Hereford.

Time fails us to touch on all the salient features of the time; of the curiously business-like light in which marriage was regarded, and the child marriage contracts; of the curious customs of some manors going back to the days before history; of the traces of paganism thinly veiled by Christianity. In the course of a single lecture much must be left unsaid, though with regard to the first point we may remind Salopians that a Royal lady, Elizabeth, granddaughter of Edward III. and widow of the beheaded Earl of Huntingdon, in 1400 married privately Sir John Cornwall, the Shropshire Baron of Burford, and was committed to the Tower for a while in consequence. Probably as a high-spirited woman, she took the law into her own hands and married the husband of her choice, rather than be handed over like a chattel to some baron, who thought that marriage with her would advance his interests or increase his wealth.

We cannot here speak of the literature of the day, except to mention that one of the religious poets of the early 15th century was John Audelay, a monk of Haughmond, who was still living in 1426, though then blind and deaf. He, like Chaucer, wrote in English, in simple rhyme, and his poems deserve to be remembered for the devotional spirit that breathes in many of them.

The speech in Salop in 1403 did not differ greatly from the English of the present day, and we should probably find no difficulty in understanding and being understood by Salopians of that date. Among the MSS. in the Shrewsbury School Library is a fragment of a Miracle Play, with other 15th century documents, which are in perfectly intelligible English. We cannot pause to talk of the Miracle Plays, and of the great Corpus Christi proces-

sions which were part of the life of Shrewsbury in mediæval days, for they need a history of their own.

According to many writers, the England of the 15th century was "Merrie England" more than either before or since. It may be so, but as we picture our county 500 years ago, we are glad to live in the present. We have not the Prince of Wales, certainly, this May 15th, 1903, staying in Shrewsbury, but neither is our King at his wits' end for money with which to pay his soldiers, nor are our Welsh neighbours threatening our western border with fire and sword. Our land is prosperous and peace is within her borders; our poor are cared for, and knowledge is within the reach of all. Monk and friar have gone, but the parish priest remains: the monasteries have done their work, but our great schools carry on the tradition of learning.

Let those who will talk of the "good old times;" it seems to us that no days were quite so good as ours are now. The couplet on one of St. Julian's bells expresses well our wish:

"Prosperity attend old England's shore,
Let Salop flourish, now and evermore!"

TWO EXCHEQUER SUITS RESPECTING THE
TITHES OF THE RECTORY OF SHIFNAL,
AND CERTAIN PAYMENTS FOR THE POOR
INHABITANTS, 1585.

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

THE following proceedings in the Court of Exchequer relate to the Rectory of Idsall or Shifnal, which was one of the early endowments of the College or Chantry of Battlefield, and passed to the Crown in the reign of Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth, on 16 May, 1583, granted the Rectory to one Richard Moreton for 21 years, and he naturally expected the tenants to pay rectorial tithes; but Thomas Forster (with others) refused to do so, on the ground that in 1538, John Hussey, the Master of Battlefield College, granted a lease of the tithes of grain and hay for 92 years to Robert Forster. Moreton accordingly filed his bill in the Exchequer against Forster to compel payment of the tithes of his lands in Shifnal.

Moreton tried to get Hussey's lease declared invalid, on the ground that the Battlefield foundation was not a College, but only a Chantry. Forster's contention was that, shortly after its foundation, Battlefield was newly incorporated by the name of a College, and that ever since all leases had been made by the Master of the *College* of St. Mary Magdalene of Battlefield.

The Depositions taken in the first suit are very interesting, especially those of Richard Higgyns, who gives a number of details respecting the dealings with the rectory of St. Julian's, and mentions certain "Charters made from the Pope," which termed the House the "new College of Battlefield," and certain proceedings before the Judges, in which Lord Chief Baron Sanders said, "it doth plainly appear that it was a College." On the other hand, Baron

Flower is stated to have said at the Shropshire Assizes that "it was a Chantry and not a College." The final decision of the Barons in this Suit does not appear.

In the second Suit the Churchwardens of Shifnal took proceedings against Richard Moreton, the lessee of the Rectory under the Crown, to recover payment of a yearly sum of 26s. 8d., and twelve bushels of rye for bread for the poor, and partly for the maintenance of a deacon or clerk, which they averred was assigned when the Rectory was appropriated to Battlefield. In this suit they were successful. The bread was known as "St. Andrew's dole," and seems sometimes to have been called "pardon bread."

MORETON V. FORSTER.

Suit for Tithes of Rectory of Idsall granted 25 Eliz. to Richard Moreton for 21 years. Defendants plead a lease for 92 years by John Hussey, Master of Battlefield College, 30 Hen. VIII. Question is raised, was Battlefield a College, or a Chantry? 27 Elizabeth (1584-5).

(*Exch. Bills, Answers, &c., Eliz., Salop, no. 5; 2 pars*).

10 Feb. 27 Elizabeth. Complaint by Richard Moreton of Brocton co. Stafford, gent., the Queen's Farmer of the Rectory of Idsall alias Shuffnall co. Salop.

That the Queen is seised in fee of the Rectory of Idsall alias Shuffnall (it being a parsonage impropriate), and of the tithes &c. and of lands and tenements &c. to the same Rectory belonging, by reason of the suppression of the late dissolved Chauntry of St. Mary Magdelyne of the batell feilde near Shrewsbury co. Salop, and by Letters Patent 16 May 25 Elizabeth¹ did grant to orator the said Rectory of Idsall alias Shuffnall, and all messuages lands tithes and hereditaments from the Annunciation of B. M. then last for 21 years at rent of £10. And that one Thomas Forster of Tonge Norton co. Salop gent., Richard Forster, gent., and [*about thirty others named in Bill*] refused to pay the Tithes out of Stoneton Upton wyke the woodhouses Bridwicke

¹ Patent 25 Eliz. 13 pars (16 May), Grant to Richard Moreton gen, of the Rectory of Idsall for 21 years. See also *Pat. 25 Eliz. 11 pars (2 Sep.)* License to Richard Moreton to alienate 4 mills in Shiffnall to Walter Lee, gen.

Castell Evelith Drayton the Brande Ickes round filde and Lisiard Wood lately enclosed containing 500 or 600 acres And he prays that they may answer.

7 May 27 Eliz. (1585). Answer of Thomas Forster, gent., Richard Richards, John Richards, John Evans, Wm. Blockley, and Wm. Richards.

That one John Hussey clerk Master of the College of Mary Magdalene of Battelfeld and the brethren of the same were seised of the Rectory of Idsall, and on 14 March (1538) 30 Henry VIII. demised to Richard Moreton Esq. now deceased, late Father of Complainant, and to Robert Forster the Tythes of grayne and hay (except village of Aston) for 92 years, at the yearly rent of £10; and on 18 Feb. 2 and 3 Philip and Mary a partition was made betwixt said Richard Moreton the father and said Robert Forster of the said premises, whereby the tithes of the villages of Wyke, Woodhouse, Stanton, Upton, Eveleyghe Castell, Bridwick and Drayton, of the Brandes and Ickes round field, were allotted to the said Robert Forster, to hold to him in severaltye, in allowance of other lands aloted to the said Richard Moreton the father. And said Robert Forster by his Will 31 July, 1558 bequeathed his interest in said tithes to Katherine his wife and George Forster his son, and afterwards died. And defendant Forster was before impeached by the Queen's Attorney-General, on procurement of the complainant, in this Court, and issue was joined, and case heard before Sir Edward Saunders, L.C.B. And defendant Forster has demised said tithes to Wm. Blockley, Rd. Richards, John Richards, John Evans, and Wm. Richards, the other defendants. And they owe to the Queen in respect of said tithes £5 per annum.

Replication of Richard Moreton gent.

That long time before said pretended lease by the said Thomas Forster made of the premises in variance of said John Hussey, Master of the said pretended College of the Battelfeld and his brethren, the late King Henry IV. in the 11th year of his reign, in honor of a noble victory which not long before he had obtained against Henry Percy & certain other rebbels, and to pray for the soules of the said King,

and others slain in the battle, by Letters Patent 11 Henry IV., did erect found and establish in the same place one Chauntrey (which the said Thomas Forster pretendeth to be a Colledge) by the name of the Chaunterie of St. Mary Magdalene (on whose day the same battle was fought) near Shrewsbury, and by the same Letters Patent did constitute one Roger Ive Master or Warden of the said Chaunterie. And the said Roger Ive did incorporate the same by the name of the Masters or Wardens of the said Chaunterie, and not by the name of Colledge, nor by any other name. And said Letters Patent expressed that the Masters or Wardens of said Chauntry should be persons capable of purchasing taking and receiving lands &c. by the name of the Masters or Wardens of said Chantery, as in said Letters Patent is expressed. The which Chauntry being so founded as afore-said ever since the erecting and founding thereof by said Letters Patent did continue and remain by the name of Chauntrey, until the Stat. 1 Edward VI. for the Dissolution of Chantries, whereby the said Chantry and said Rectory of Idsall (parcel of possessions thereof) came to hands of said late King Edward VI., as by divers patents and confirmations thereof made by Kings Henry V., VI., VII., and other progenitors of the Queen may appear. Since which foundation said Roger Ive purchased the Rectory of Idsall, &c., by the name of Master of the Chantrey of S. Mary Magdalene of the Battlefield. That there was no such College, nor Master and brethren of any such College, but only a Chantry.

That Repliant got a verdict at the last Assizes in Shropshire given before Mr. Baron Flower, that it was a Chantry and not a Colledge. And by other Verdicts before his time, and nonsuits passed, &c. And an Order was set down expressly by Sir Edw. Sanders, late Chief Baron, that no judgment should be given upon the same verdict. And that Thos. Forster should justify his deteyning tythes of corne &c. from Repliant.

Rejoinder of Thomas Forster, gent., Richard Richards, John Richards, John Evans, Wm. Blockley and Wm. Richards.

That not long after the founding of the said Chantrey, the same Corporation was altered adjudged and newly

incorporated by the name of the Master of the Colledge of Mary Magdalene of Battelfylde nere Salopp and the brethren of the same place, as by divers records &c. shall appeare. And that the Master and brethren did always after the altering and changing of their name of Corporation make all demises grants &c. of their possessions by the name of Masters of the said Colledge of S. Mary Magdalene of Battlefield and the brethren of the same. That Roger Ive purchased the Rectory of Idsall by the name of the Master of the Chauntrey of S. Mary Magdalene is untrue. That said Robert Forster did make partition &c. of the premises.

(Exchequer Depositions by Commission. Trinity, 27 Elizabeth, No. 4, Salop. P.R.O.)

Richard Moreton, plaintiff, Thomas Forster and others, Defendants.

Commission directed to John Mytton, Esquire, John Yonge, gentleman, Thomas Woodcock, gentleman, and William Tylleston, gentleman.

Dated 24 May 27 [Elizabeth A.D. 1585].

Depositions of certain witnesses at Newport within the County of Salop the 11th day of June 27 Elizabeth [A.D. 1585] upon the part and behalf of Thomas Forster, gentleman, plaintiff, upon certain interrogatories hereunto annexed as defendant, against Richard Moreton, gentleman, followeth.

ROGER PARKES of Harlescott in the County of Salop, yeoman, of the age of 54 years saith as followeth.

Imprimis he saith that he doth know part of the parish of Shifnall alias Idshall in the said County but he doth not know all the hamlets, tithings, or parts of the said parish.

To the second he saith that he doth know that the rectory or parsonage of the said parish was part of the possessions of the late dissolved College of Mary Magdalen of Battlefield nere unto the town of Salop and was accounted and taken to be part thereof, and hath known the same so to be taken and accounted during 46 years last past.

RICHARD HIGGINS, clerk, parson of Kemberton, in the County of Salop, of the age of 70 years saith that he doth know that the said rectory or parsonage was part of the possessions of the said College of Battlefield.

To the third he saith there was a demise made by the Master and Brethren of the College of Battlefield unto the father of the said defendant Thomas Forster and also unto Richard Moreton father of the said complainant of all the tithes of grain and hay of the said parish, or of as much as they then had to grant.

To the fourth he saith that the said Robert Forster and Richard Morton deceased did make partition of the said tithes. The said Robert Forster had allotted unto him for his parte the tithes of the Wyke, Woodhousen, Drayton, Stonton, Upton, and Evelithe.

To the fifth he saith that the said Robert Forster did quietly enjoy the said tithes during his life without interruption.

To the 6th he saith that the said Robert Forster did bequeath his part of the said tithes to Katherine his wife and George his son.

To the seventh he saith that the said Katherine and George did assign to the said defendant Thomas Forster all their interest in the said tithes.

To the 8th he saith that waste ground called Lysiarte is reputed and accounted to lie within the villages and hamlets of Stoneton and Drayton, members of the same parish.

To the 9th he saith that he this deponent and his predecessors had by the grant of the Master and brethren of the said College of Battlefield in writing all such tithes as fell from the cattle of the inhabitants of Kemberton which departed in a certain waste ground called Upton Heath within the said parish of Idshall, and therefore paid unto the vicar of Idshall yearly 5^s, which sum of 5^s this deponent doth pay at this day.

THOMAS JBBER of Aston in the County of Salop, gentleman, of the age of 48 years, saith that he knoweth the parish of Idshall and the members thereof for that he is a parishioner of the same.

To the third he saith that he hath seen a lease made by John Hussey by the name of the Master and Brethren of the College of Battlefield to the said Robert Forster and Richard Morton of the tithes of grain and hay of the parish of Idshall.

To the 8th he doth know the waste ground called Lisiarte and that the same is within the parish of Idshall and doth adjoin to the lands belonging to the township of Stonton, to the lands belonging to the township of Aston, to the lands belonging to the township of Shifnall, and to the lands belonging to the township of Drayton.

To the 9th he saith that he hath seen certain leases and grants made by the Master and Brethren of the College of St. Mary Magdalen of Battlefield which leases and grants bear date in the time of King Henry the eighth, of which leases some are in this deponent's own possession, and some in the possession of the plaintiff, and some of the defendant.

WILLIAM HOMES of Norton in the County of Salop of the age of 58 years saith that the said Robert Forster and Richard Norton did make partition of the tithes of corn and hay of the said parish to them demised as aforesaid.

And being examined how he knoweth the same to be true saith that the same was done by the order and arbitrament of William Charleton, Esquire, elected for the said Richard Morton and John Barker of Cowlses elected for Robert Forster and he saith there was allotted to the said Robert Forster Wike, Woodhouses, Evelith, Upton, Stonton, Drayton, Bredwicke, Castell Blythbury, and the Wrekyn.

ROGER FORSTER of Hatton Graunge in the County of Salop, gentleman, of the age of 52 years, examined.

To the 9th he saith that he hath not read any Letters Patent, writings, or muniments whereby the said College of Battlefield was incorporate or founded by the name of a College. But he this deponent saith that he was present at the town of Salop at an Assizes there holden before Sir Edward Saunders, knight, then Lord Chief Baron about 17 or 18 years last past, at which time there was an issue to be tried between the now complainant in the Queen's behalf and the said Richard Morton his father, defendant, deceased, touching the validity and goodness of the said lease made unto the said Robert Forster And the said Richard Morton by the name of the said Master and brethren of the said College of Battlefield. At which time an Inspeximus under the great seal was delivered th[en in] the Court before the said Sir Edward Saunders for the mayntenance of the issue

of one of the which being perused by the said Lord Chief Baron, the said Chief Baron openly declared in the hearing of [this] deponent and many others in this manor—"Loo here is an inspeximus of the said College of Battelfild." Whereat all the counsel on the other side required to have a sight thereof, but it was kept away.

To the 11th he saith that he hath seen a writing under seal from the abbot and Convent of Peter and Paul in Shrewsbury purporting a grant of certain lands made unto the Master and Brethren of the said College of Battlefield in perpetuity and not unto the Chauntry. And hath also seen another deed to that effect of one meadow called "Shereffes medowe" being the land of one Gearye. One of the said deeds was in the possession of Gilbert Pius of Brocketon in the County of Salop, gentleman.

RICHARD HAULEY of Shifnall, yoman, knoweth waste ground called Lysiarte and thinketh and the same doth lie within the villages of Stonton and Drayton or one of them.

HENRY WORRALL of Lysiarte, husbondman, of the age of 76 yeres, to the 8th saith that the tithes of the same waste ground do belong to the township of Drayton.

RICHARD HIGGYNS the elder, of the town of Salop, gentleman, aged 58 yeres, saith he hath had in his custody divers Charters and "counterpanes" of leases sometime belonging to the said late dissolved College.

To the 9th interrogatory he saith that "Aboute xxx^{ti} yeres last past he was then servant & Clerke to one John Hallywell, gent. deceased w^{ch} John Halliwell then haveinge in his kepinge or custodie by the delyverye of one Shirde, one of the late Chaplens of the said howse (as the said Hallywell then named him) a Charter under the Brod seale of england which Charter did purport that Kynge Henrye the fowerth, in token of victorie w^{ch} he had agaynst diverse rebelles and at the intercession of one Roger Ive first Master of the said howse founded the same to be a Chantrye of a M^r & Certen Chaplens. And aft^r the said Hallywell had obteyned the said Charter he shortly aft^r obteyning the same, One Richard Capper, gent. reparinge to his howse in the towne of Salop where he then kept a Comyn Inne fell in Bargeyne wth the said M^r Capper for the rectorye or Chappell

of St Julians wⁱⁿ the towne & liberties of Shrewisburie. And at the end they concluded for the same rectorye of St Julians beinge late parcell of the possessions of the said late dissolved College. And upon conclusion of the Bargeyne the said M^r Halliwell shewed him the said foundation & would have had the said Capper to dischargd a leaze of acerten teythe called coleham, being parcell of the said rectory w^{ch} one Thomas Inxe deceassed claymed from the M^r and bretheren of the said College of Battelfild. Unto the w^{ch} the said Capper answered and denied his request by these wordes I have bought the same rectory by the name of a College from the Kinge and so was it presented to the Kinge by the name of a College and as for the first foundation I do not wey muche thereof, for said he, they myght have a newe creacion to be created by the name of a College & at the tyme of the said bargeyne so betwen them made at that instant or very shortly aft^r Inkes brought his accion *ejeccione firme* agaynst one Mystres Bowkeley who then held the very self same teythe so by the said Inkes claymed, by force of an other leaze made from the M^r and brethren of the said College. And in the meane tyme and before tryall had of that accion the said Halliwell by secret devise and agreement wth the said M^{rs} Boulkley got in possession of that parcell of teyth so by the said Inkes claymed & so unde^r hand privatlie defended the tytle of the said M^{rs} Boulkley & purposed as his counsell then gave him to distroy Inkes lease because of the sayd first foundation & the matte^r discending to issue betwene the said Inkes & the said M^{rs} Boulkley & so to be tryed by nisi pryse in the said countie of Salop, and before triall was thereof had the said Halliwell mistrustinge the said first foundation would not serve his turne w^{out} furthe evidences to help the same, sent this examinant and one Richard Halliwell his son w^t this lettre to one Richard Hussey esquire deceassed who was then commorant at the said Battelfild requestinge him that yf he had any evidences that would serve his turne & overthrowe Inkes leaze to sent them unto him by this examinant and his said son and he would requite the same, and thereupon the said M^r Hussey at his request delyvered unto this examinant a Chest belnge full of Cherters wrytinges dedes

Counterpanes of leasses belonging to the said Howse and in perusinge them over, he this examinant found as he remembereth two Inspeximus w^{ch} confirmeth it to be the name of a chauntry w^{ch} this examinant layd asyde, and aft^r founde three litle shorte charters in French & fixed throughe wth a rybband of Silke whereunto also was joyned to the same riband the greate scale of england the scale of the Duchchy of Lankaster, & one other greate scale w^{ch} this examinant then toke to be the scale of the metropolitan of england w^{ch} severall Charters lykewyse this examinant sett asyde w^t two other Charters made from the Pope terminge the same howse to be by the name of *novi Collegii de Battelfild*. And also found after a counterpane of a leaze made unto one Kyrby of Lankeshere of the teythes of Michael Church there, w^{ch} was made from Roger Ive by the name of the M^r and Brethren of the newe college of Battelfild. And also sett aside apeace or two of wrytinge more w^{ch} semed unto this examinant to alt^r the name of the first foundation and so to hinder his said M^{rs} tyle for the w^{ch} this examinant nowe is sorry for. Which cha'ters & evidences so sett asyd as before this examinant toke awaye w^t him and left behind him in the said Chest diverse cha't' symbolled and diverse other Cha't' & counterpane of leasses. In w^{ch} some of the said Charters there it did appeare that there wae other certen landes & tythes geven unto that howse by the name of the newe college of Battelfild more then was in the first foundation And upon the Comynge home of this examinant he delyvered unto his said M^r the forsaid charters so by this examinant taken awaye And he his said M^r in perusinge them over sett asyd the twoe Inspeximus w^{ch} confirmed the the furst foundation sayenge those made for his purpose, and in perusinge over the three litle Charters so fixed together with the said Ribband, said those made cleane agaynst him, & altered & chaunged the first foundation from a Chauntry to a College and further alleged, that two or three made of the said wrytinges were agaynst him also, and so those he put asyde, and as this examinant verely thinketh, he burned them or other wyse defaced them. And shortly after the matter beinge at tryall

betwene the said Inkes and the said Mystres Bowkeley he the said Mr Hallywell as a third person havinge the fee simple of the said rectorye of St. Julians shewed the first foundation & the said inspeximus to the Justices of the assises & to the Jury to the intent to deface Inkes leaze. But Inkes then shewed such evidences & proffe for the confirmation of his leaze, provinge it then to be a College that he recovered his said accion and had Judgein^t thereupon and a wrytt for his possession w^{ch} was executed. And so sithens that tyme there hath byn diverse other recoveryes of certen possessions belonginge to the said Howse by verdit by the name of a College untill nowe there was a Covenous practyse as this examinant veiely Beleveth betwen the nowe plⁱ and one Richard Morton deceased father of the nowe plⁱ that a suite should be brought in the Quenes Mat^{ies} name agaynst the said Richard Morton deceased for such parte of the tythe of Idshall w^{ch} he then held, to the intent arecoverye should passe agaynst him for the Quenes Mat^{ie}, for the only purpose to destroy Thomas Forsters interest of thother parte of the said tythe w^{ch} he held, and at the assises then holden wthin the towne of Salop before the Judges there the said Richard Moreton deceased amongst other Charters did cast an Inspeximus und^r the brod seale of England, purportynge it to be a college supposinge he had cast into the Courte an inspeximus to confirme the name of a Chauntry and then the lord Saunders beinge then Judge said unto the said Richard Morton—Loo M^r Morton by these wordes, or the lyke in effecte, here it doth appeare to be a College the said Richard Morton deceased gave informacion in the Quenes Mat^{ies} exchequer by the conceit as this examinant verely thinketh by the nowe plⁱ, alleginge that this examinat had in his possession the first foundation And so obteyned prosses for this examinats apperaunce there and also obteyned a lettre from the said L. Saunders and the rest of the Barons the tenure thereof was that yf this examinat wuld delyver unto the nowe plⁱ the said foundation this examinat should not nede to appeare. And so the nowe plⁱ delyvered unto this examinat the said lettre this examinat told him that he had it not nor any the rest of the said evidences for those he had and were left undefaced were

delyvered unto the said M^r Hussey accordinge to this examinat' promesse unto the said M^r Hussey. And so then this examinat was served by the pl' with the said wrytt unto w^{ch} he appeard and so was bound in a C^h to appeare untill order in the end was taken that prosses should goe furthe to M^s Morton decessed, The said M^r Hussey & one Roger Forst^r to appear at the next assyses to be holden in the Countie of Salop &c to bringe w^t them all souche Charters wrytinges and evidences they had in there kepinge concernynge the said Howse of Battelfild and at the said assisses the said M^r Hussey Brought in a greate number of evidences and lykewyse M^r Morton Brought in parte and so did Forst^r also, to the said Lord Saunders, and the said lord perusinge some of them over in his Chamber in the presens of the said M^r Morton M^r Hussey and this examinat & no more, said unto M^r Morton, nowe M^r Morton I have founde Higgyns woordes true for it doeth playnely appeare by these evidences that it was a College what became of the said wrytinges this examinat Knoweth not."

(*Exchequer Decrees and Orders. Hilary, 29 Elizabeth, p. 5).*
(*In Vol. xiii.*)

Salop.

Upon hearing of the matter betwene Tho: Jobber and other executors of the last will and testament of Richard Moreton, pl. and Thomas Foster, def. The parties have submitted them selves to souch order as this Court shall make in the sayd matter and it is ordered that the pl. shall delyuer to the Court a bill of theyr charges susteyned in the procuring of the lease whereby they clayme the tythes in question and also of the charges of this suyt for the better instructing and inducing of the Court to make a good end of the cause.

See also *Exchequer Decrees. Moreton v. Forster.*

27 Eliz., Mich. 15 and 22 (Book XI.)

28 Eliz., Mich. 164 (Book XI.)

BLOCKLEY v. MORETON.

Suit by Churchwardens &c. of Shiffnall against the lessee of the Rectory, for 26/8 and 12 bushels of rye, for the poor and maintenance of a Clerk, which they alleged to be

payable out of Idsall rectory under Statute 15 Richard II.
27 Elizabeth. (1585.)

(Exch. Bills, Answers, &c., Elizabeth, Salop, no. 12; 2 pars)

7 May 27 Elizabeth. Complaint of William Blockley and Roger Amias, Churchwardens of Idsall alias Shyffnall co. Salop, John Evans, Richard Richards, John Richards and Wm. Richards, inhabitants and parishioners, for themselves and the greatest part of the inhabitants and parishioners of Idsall.

That the Queen is seised of Idsall, which Rectory long since was impropriated to the dissolved Chauntrye of Marie Magdalen of Battelfield, upon the impropriating of which Rectory 26^s/8^d and bread to be made of 12 bushels of rye was assigned according to Statute of 15 Richard II., to be yearly issuing out of said Rectory for the poor inhabitants of Idsall, which sum was afterwards, with consent of inhabitants, given partly to the poor, and partly to maintenance of a deaken or clarke, and was so yearly paid until 1 Edward VI., when by the Act for dissolving Chantries &c., said Rectory came to hands of Edward VI. And same sum during reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, and during 8 or 9 years of Elizabeth was always paid by the farmers of the said Rectory.

That the Queen demised the said Rectory to Richard Moreton, gent., who being a man covetously given hath refused to pay the said sum of xxvj^s viij^d and to bestow the said bread.

Complainants pray that said Richard Moreton may answer &c.

Answer of Richard Morton gent. That he had a lease by Letters patent 16 May 25 Eliz. (1583) of said Rectory for 21 years at rent of £10. And that, notwithstanding he is put out by defendants and by Tho: Forster and others from the Rectory, he will prove that at the time of making the Lease there was no such sum as 26/8 payable.

That a certain pretended Lease, dated 14 March 34 Henry VIII., supposed to be made by John Hussey clerk, Master of the College of S. Mary Magdalene Battlefield, and the brethren of the same, to Richard Moreton (defendant's father) and Robert Forster, for 92 years, of the said Rectory, ought

to be accounted void, the Corporation being a chantry, and not a college, as the Lease went.

That no sum of 26/8 was assigned according to Statute of 15 Richard II.

Replication of Plaintiffs. That defendant is not in equity discharged of the payment, any more than other farmers.

Rejoinder of Defendant. That Bill should be dismissed, because Roger Amyas and the greater part of the parishioners were not privy to the said suit.

That Thomas Forster should have been a party to it.

*(Exchequer Depositions by Commission. Michaelmas,
27—28 Elizabeth. No. 25. Shropshire.)*

William Blockley & others, plaintiffs, Richard Moreton, defendant.

Com'ission directed to Jerome Corbet, Esquire, Vincent Corbet, Esquire, Andres Chorleton, Esquire, and Thomas Wodcocke, gentleman.

Dated 30 June, 27 [Elizabeth, A.D. 1585].

Depositions of witnesses taken at Shifnal alias Idshall the 20th day of September 27 Elizabeth [A.D. 1585,] on the part and behalf of plaintiffs.

THOMAS FORSTER of Tongue Norton in the County of Salop, gent. of the age of 47 years to the second interrogatory—
“sayeth that he knoweth that the said rectorye or parsonage [of Idsall alias Shyffnell] was impropriate to the said College or chauntry [of Battlefield] in that interrogatory mencioned and that the Fermors and ten^{antes} of the Masters & Bretherene of the said College did receave and take the tythes of corne & heye belonging to the said parsonage and paid yerely x^{li} rent therefore, and that he doth knowe the name to be true, for that this deponentes father & one Richard Moreton deceassed were fermors thereof and that there was a vicarage endowed out of the said rectory, and knoweth the said rectory, and knoweth the same to be true for that he hath seene a composicion of the indowment of the said vicarage Betwene the said Master and Bretheren of the said College and the vicar of Idshall for the tyme beinge w^{ch} was made in

the tyme of Kynge Edward the Fowerth¹ as he doth now remember and did see the same in the handes of one Vicar Morton deceased."

"To the third he sayeth that in the times of the raignes of Kinge Henrye the eyght, Kinge Edward the syxt Quene Marye & in some parte of the raigne of Her Ma'tie that nowe is there hath byn twelve strikes of rye or mongcorne baked in bred & yerely bestowed upon S^t Anderewes even, upon the inhabit^antes of the parishe by the fermors & Churchwardens of the said parishe at there discreSSIONS and that the same was so bestowed untill the vijth or viijth yere of her Ma'ties raigne, and nowe the one half thereof is still bestowed by this deponent beinge farmer of the moitye of the said parsonage & thother half of the said Corne beinge syxe strykes is deteyned by the said def^r & not bestowed as it was before. And further he sayeth that the said fermors of the said rectory hath payd for the M^r & Bretheren of the said College xiijs^s iiij^d to the Bysshop xxvj^s viij^d unto the Dekyn of the churche of Idshall for his wages & vij^s or there aboutes yerely for bred & wyne to serve the parisheners at est^r and iiij^s more for bell ropes & hath knowen the same to be payd the tyme aforesaid."

"To the fowerth he sayeth that there was payd to the Masters and Bretheren of the chauntery or College aforesaid the yerely rent of x^{li} . . . and the lyke rent of x^{li} is at this daye yerely payd to the Quenes Ma'tie."

To the vjth he saith the tithes of the said rectory be £40 by year better over & above the rent & charges.

RICHARD FORSTER of Berington, Clerke, of the age of 53 years saith that "Dole bred called Saint Anderewes dole was and yet is geven by the former deponent Thomas Forst^r " & hath hard that the same was geven for relyff of the Poor of that parishe and never hard the same to be calld pardon bred before this tyme."

RICHARD HIGGINS, Clerke, parson of Kemerton of the age of 75 yeres, to the second saith "that he knoweth that the said rectory or parsonage was impropriat to the late dissolved College or Chaunterye of Battelfild and that the said M^r & Bretheren comenly leazed the same to ten^ants & fermors w^{ch}

¹ A.D. 1461—1483.

tenants & fermors receavid the tithes & proffettes of the said parsonage being only the Corne & hey & that there is & hath byn long before his remembraunce a vicarege endowed out of the said parsonage at or sithens the impropriacion thereof to his knowlege w^{ch} yet doth continewe And sayeth further that he hath seene the leaze of the said rectorye w^{ch} was made unto the said Rob't Forst^r and to the said Richard Morton by the said M^r and Bretheren of the said Chaunterye or College, and was by at thensealinge thereof w^{ch} to his remember' was about xliij yeres last past, and that by the said leaze it was convenuted & agreed that they should dischargd as well the said paymentes of the said severall somes of money as also to performe the said yerelye distribucion of the said bred this deponent of his owne knowledge hath knowen the same money & bred so to have byn payd & distributed by the fermors of the said rectorye for the space of these syxtye yeres or there aboutes untill parte thereof was wthholden by the said Richard Moreton and the said defend' as aforesaid."

[There are other depositions by old men as to whether this bread was called Pardon Bread.]

(*Exchequer Decrees, Mich'as 28 & 29 Elizabeth, p. 153.*)
(*Vol. 12.*)

Thursday 27 October.

[Blockley v. Moreton.]

. . . . Yt is sufficiently proved that the said yerelie payment of xxvj^s viij^d and the brede of twelve bussells or Strikes of Rye hath bene yerelie contynewed payed and delyvered by the fermors of the said Rectory to the Churchwardens of the said Church to the uses aforesaid by the spaces of many yeres before the dissoluc'on of the said Chauntrye of Battlefeilde.

See also *Exchequer Decrees. Blockley v. Moreton.*

27 Eliz. Mich. 24. (Book XI.)

28 Eliz. Hil. 6. (Book XII.)

28 and 29 Eliz. Mich. 6. "An Annuity payable to Sexton of Idsall."

See *Exchequer Bills and Answers, Elizabeth, 2 pars, Salop, 21.* Rd. Moreton, ar. John Blockley and Wm. Knipton v. Inhabitants of Shifnall for 58^{li} levied by

THE LORDS-LIEUTENANT OF SHROPSHIRE.

By W. PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

THE present paper contains an attempt to compile a complete list of the Lords-Lieutenant of Shropshire from the earliest to the present time, accompanied with such biographical notes as throw light on their official work. The material required for such a purpose is widely scattered, and not easily acquired, and if my effort should appear fragmentary and imperfect, I trust it will be excused on this ground. Doyle's *Official Baronage of England*, the *Calendars of State Papers*, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, and many other works have been utilised. But in addition to these the valuable MSS. in the possession of Col. Charles James Cotes, of Pitchford Hall, have, by his kind permission, afforded some original correspondence of great value; and the Town Clerk of Shrewsbury has allowed me to copy several documents of interest found among the Borough Records. I would also especially acknowledge my great indebtedness to two gentlemen without whose invaluable help I should have entirely failed in my task—E. C. Peele, Esq., D.L., who consulted the Home Office Military Entry Book, and helped me in other ways; and the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, of St. Michael's Vicarage, who spent much time and trouble in examining the Patent Rolls, and many other sources of information.

The date when Lords-Lieutenant were first appointed has been variously stated by authors. Hallam informs us that "the power of calling to arms, and mustering the population of each county, given in earlier times to the sheriff or justices of the peace, or to special commissioners of array, began to be entrusted, in the reign of Mary, to a new officer, entitled the lord-lieutenant. This was usually a peer, or at least a gentleman of large estate within the county, whose office gave him the command of the militia, and rendered him the chief vicegerent of his sovereign."¹ This statement of the date

¹ *Constitutional History*, ii. 143.

nearly accords with that of Blackstone, who says that "About the reign of King Henry the Eighth, and his children, Lord-Lieutenants began to be introduced as standing representatives of the Crown to keep the counties in military order; for we find them mentioned as known officers in the Statute 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary, chap. 3, though they had been not long in use, for Camden speaks of them (in *Britannia*) in the time of Queen Elizabeth, as extraordinary magistrates constituted only in times of difficulty and danger." On turning to the Act of Philip and Mary referred to, the only clause which mentions the Lord-Lieutenant is the following:—

"Provided alwaies, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any the offences aforesayde, touching Captains, petie Captaines, or other having charge of men, shall be committed during the time that any army or number of men, being under a Lieutenant, shalbe assembled and continue together, or by any Captaine, pety Captaine, or other having charge of men, that shall serve any Warden, or other chieftaine, that then upon complaint thereof, the Lord-Lieutenant, or the Lord Warden, or other Chieftaine, during the time of any his or their Commission, shall and may heare, order, and determine the same offences by his or their discretions."¹

There is nothing in this passage to show that the office was of recent creation, or "had been not long in use." In point of fact, it had existed a century and half before this reign, as I shall presently show. But, before passing on, it is necessary to bring to notice a most valuable and interesting commission given to the Earl of Bedford, by Queen Mary, which sets forth in a striking and picturesque manner the work assigned him. It was first printed by Sir Henry Ellis in *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv., p. 351.

Queen Mary's Instructions to Francis, Earl of Bedford, Lieutenant of Dorset, Devon, Cornwall & city of Exeter.

17 March, 4th & 5th Philip & Mary. [1557-8.]

"MARIE QUEEN.

Instructions geven by the King and Queen's Majesties to their right trustie and right welbeloved cosen, the Erle of

¹ Rastell's *Statutes at Large*, vol. i., p. 1173, 5th section.

Bedford, appointed their Hignes Lieutenant of the Counties of Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and their Citie of Exeter, the 17th daie of March, the fourth and fifth yeares of their Majesties' raignes.

Imprimis, the said Lieutenant to have with him his Commission, his Instructions, and his Letters.

To departe forthwith to his chardge with all diligencie.

To geve order straight for the raysing of beacons and watchyng of the same according to such orders as he appointed, and to geve the chardge of the beacons to men of understanding.

To cause musters to be taken of all persons within the lieutenancie, of their weapons and of their armor, and to picke out and describe all the able horsmen and footmen, their names and dwelling places.

To call all the gentlemen of the shere together, and to take view of all their serving-men; and of all such horses and geldings as they have, meete to sett the serving-men upon them; and to consider what number there is of them able to carrie a dimi-lance, and howe many light horsemen

To appointe meete Captens for the horsemen and for he footmen such as he shall thinke most convenient, dividing he shere by hundreds, or such numbers as he shall thinke meete.

To appoint to everie Capten the nomber he shall leade; to deliver him the names and dwelling places of his nombre; and to deliver him a precepte or commandement for his nombers within that hundred to obaie him, and to all officers for his assistance yf anie disobaie.

To order every Capten to take often musters and viewes of his bande, seeing them harnessed with weapons and armor convenient, so as he may well knowe them, and have them alwaies in a readiness.

To appoint to what places and upon what warning everie capitaine shall resorte to with their men for defence.

To consider what dangerous places there be for the landing of the enemies upon the sea-coasts; and to cause the inhabitants next unto that place, and if they be not able their neighbours next unto them, to help them to make newe or to repaire, as the cause shall require for defence of that place, trenches and bulwarks of earth.

To cause the in land dwellers of the shire to furnish the numbers that goe from their quarters for their defence at the sea costs, not onlie of sufficient money to paie for their victualls when they come there, but also to have consideration of their chardges in coming back again; and of the tyme, which may be peradventure ten or twelve days, of their aboade upon the sea coste, whereunto the said inland men may be induced, seeing the others goo forth to adventure their lives for their defence, and to the intente that they may remayne the more quiet at home.

The Lieutenant, if he see the force of his enemies on lande so greate as he shall not be able with the force of his chardge to withstand them; then to withdrawe himself with his force to the places of advantage within his chardge, breaking the bridges behinde them, cutting of trenches, throwing downe of trees, and giving such other impeachment to the enemy as may be devised untill a greater force may come unto him for his aide; geving immediatlie upon such landing advertisement unto the Qween's Highnes or her Privie Counsell, and to other Lieutenants next adjoyning him for his further aide.

To cause diligent watch to be kept in all townes and boroughes within his Lieutenancie, according to the orders prescribed for the same.

To have speciale regarde for the punishment of vagabonds, spreaders of ill tales, and devisers or reporters of seditious rumors, by such paines as are ordained by the lawes of the realme in that behalfe.

To see the K. and Q.'s Highnes, of all able men indifferentlie, that noe man meete to serve be withdrawen from service by parcialitie, favor, or other like pretence, and unmeete men placed in lieu of them.

To have a speciall care to keepe the shire in good order and quiet, especially at the tyme of levying the subsidie.

To see the Statutes made for the musters and furniture of armor in this last session of Parliament trulie and uprightlie executed and kepte of all such as they shall put in truste, to muster or levie any number of men, and therefor to have as speciall care as they tender their Highness's service and the mayntaining of the subjects' good will and dueties towards them.

MARIE QUEEN."

Nothing can excel this valuable document in the clearness with which the work of a Lord-Lieutenant is set forth in all its ample details; but this, like the Act of Philip and Mary, contains nothing that can lead to the supposition that the office was a new one introduced for the first time in this reign, under this particular title.

The earliest appointment by the Crown of a Lieutenant, whose authority included Salop, appears to have been that of Henry, Prince of Wales, son of Henry IV., in 1403. He was appointed for Wales and the Marches, and resided at Ludlow Castle. An interval of 80 years occurs before the title appears again as affecting Shropshire, and it was for many years afterwards an intermittent appointment. The office appears to have arisen by a process of what may be called historical evolution, of which the Sheriff supplies the earliest form.

That the duties pertaining to it did not originate with the title is obvious. Those duties existed in the earliest organisation of Society, and were discharged by special officers bearing various titles at different periods of history. "The military host was originally the people in arms; the whole free population, whether landholder or dependents, their sons, servants and tenants. Military service was a personal obligation: Military organisation depended largely on tribal family relations: in process of conquest, land was the reward of service; service was the obligation of freedom, of which the land was the outward and visible sign."¹ These forces, or any portion of them, when called upon by the King for active service, were to be mustered and arrayed by the Sheriff or Sheriffs of the counties from which they were drawn. "His office is of Saxon origin, and its name is derived from the words *shire gerefa*, or *shire reeve*. He was inferior to the Earl only when that was the title of the county's military governor."² "He was," says Hallam, "the King's steward and judicial president of the shire, the administrator of the royal demesne and executor of the law. His sphere of jurisdiction was distinctly a single shire,

¹ Stubbs, *Con. Hist.*, i., 208.

² *Albany Fontblanque*, "How we are Governed," p. 72.

although after the Conquest for a long period the shires were administered in pairs. It is probable on early analogy that the geref was chosen in the folkmoot, but there is no proof that within historical times this was the case." The military duties of the Sheriff were usually confined, as already mentioned, to his own county, and being appointed annually, he was necessarily superseded by the appointment of officers for life, and for the command of extensive districts. In the 43rd Henry III. (1258), for example, John Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, received his Commission of Chief Captain in the Marches of Wales. And Edward I., on the 30th July, in the 11th year of his reign, commissioned "William le Butiller of Warrington to 'elect,' that is to press or pick, a thousand men in Lancashire; on the 6th December writing from Rhuddlan, and at several other dates during the same winter, he informed the counties that he had commissioned certain of his servants to choose a fixed number of able-bodied men and to bring them to head quarters to serve on foot: the commission for Nottingham and Derby fixes 300, that for Stafford and Salop 1000, that for Lancashire 200, that for Hereford and the Marches 2360."¹ Many other examples may be given, pointing to the same conclusion. The learned writer adds—"These and the county forces generally were placed under the superintendence of a *capitaneus* or *cheveteigne* in each shire, who must have been the prototype of the later lord lieutenant."² But as against this view Hallam suggests that the institution of Lords-Lieutenant may be "a revival of the ancient local earl-dorman; and it certainly took away from the Sheriff a great part of the dignity and importance which he had acquired since the discontinuance of this office. Yet the lord lieutenant has so peculiarly military an authority, that it does not in any degree control the civil power of the Sheriff as the executive minister of the law. In certain cases, such as tumultuous obstruction of legal authority, each might be said to possess an equal power; the sheriff being still undoubtedly competent to call out the comitatus in order to enforce obedience. Practically however, in all serious circumstances, the lord

¹ Stubbs, ii., p. 295.

² *Ibid.*

lieutenant has always been reckoned the efficient and responsible guardian of public tranquillity."¹

The Chief Captains and Commissioners of Array for Salop, who discharged the duties that fell at a later date to the King's Lieutenants, were usually selected from the great landowners of this or the adjacent counties. I have compiled a list of these which, although not complete, may be of sufficient interest to justify its insertion as illustrating the elevation in rank and high social standing of those intrusted with such duties. I am not quite sure that the last in this list, Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Surrey, should not have been included among the Lords-Lieutenant.

JOHN FITZ ALAN, EARL OF ARUNDEL, 43 Henry III., 1258. Chief Captain in the Marches of Wales, Baron of *Clun* and *Oswaldestre*. Born after 1222, died 1268.²

ROGER MORTIMER, LORD OF WIGMORE, 5 Edward I., 1276. Captain of *Salop*, Stafford and Hereford.³ He was born 1231, known by the Welsh as *Roger Cwta*, i.e., Short Roger, whom Dugdale states to have been firmly attached to Henry III., in opposition to his rebellious barons, being a great instrument in their subjection, and establishing him on the throne. Roger Mortimer married Matilda, eldest daughter of William de Braiose. The Mortimers were among the Lords Marchers who claimed the right of finding spears of silver to support the Queen's canopy on all coronations; and they exercised this privilege when Eleanor, Queen of Henry III., was crowned.⁴

JOHN DE BERWICK, 23 Edward I., 1294. Commissioner of Array for the Infantry of Shropshire.⁵

RICHARD FITZ-ALAN, THIRD EARL OF ARUNDEL, 24 Edward I., 1296. Appointed Inspector of Military Tenants in counties *Salop* and Stafford, January 13, 1296. A Patron of Haughmond Abbey, his ancestor William Fitz-Alan

¹ Hallam, *Con. Hist.*, ii., 134.

² Doyle, i., p. 68.

³ Stubbs, *Con. Hist.*, ii., 295, note.

⁴ Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, K.H., "Historical Memoranda of Wigmore Castle."—*The Analyst*.

⁵ Morris's *The Welsh Wars of Edward I.*, p. 246.

having founded it. Born February 3rd, 1267; died March 9th, 1302.¹

EDMUND FITZ-ALAN, FOURTH EARL OF ARUNDEL, 19 Edward II., 1326. Appointed Captain and Chief Supervisor of Array in Wales and counties *Salop*, Stafford and Hereford, May 10th, 1326. He had been appointed Warden of the Welsh Marches, September, 1325. He was born May 1st, 1285, and was beheaded November 17th, 1326.²

RICHARD FITZ-ALAN, FIFTH EARL OF ARUNDEL, 13 Edward III., 1339. Chief Commissioner of Array in county *Salop*, February 16th, 1339. Made Governor of Chirk Castle, September 13th, 1333, and Chief Justice of North Wales, November 8th, 1334; Sheriff of *Salop* for life, March 10th, 1345; Joint Guardian and Lieutenant of England, July 1st, 1355. Born about 1306, and died January 24, 1376.³

THOMAS FITZ-ALAN, EARL OF ARUNDEL, 7 Henry IV., 1405. Warden of the Town of *Shrewsbury* and the Marches, October 3rd, 1405. Baron of Clun and Oswaldestre. Born October 13th, 1381; died May 1st, 1415.⁴

JOHN TALBOT, THIRD EARL OF SHREWSBURY, 11 Edward IV., 1471. Appointed Commissioner of Array and Captain in North Wales, the Marches thereof, and the counties of *Salop* and Stafford, September 11th, 1471. Succeeded to the Earldom July 10th, 1440, as son of the second John Talbot. Born December 12th, 1448; died June 28th, 1473.⁵

GEORGE TALBOT, FOURTH EARL OF SHREWSBURY, 4 Henry VII., 1488. Appointed Chief Commissioner to muster Archers in counties *Salop* and Derby, December 26th, 1488; Commissioner of Array in counties Derby, Stafford and *Salop*, February 28th, 1513, and Commissioner of Array in counties *Salop*, Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, York, Cumberland and Northumberland, July 30th, 1522.⁵

The Earl was Steward of Morf Forest, co. *Salop*, August 22nd, 1493; Constable of Wigmore Castle, and Steward of

¹ Doyle, vol. i., p. 69.

² *Ibid*, 70.

³ *Ibid*, 71.

⁴ *Ibid*, 74.

⁵ *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic*, iii., p. 2.

the Lordship and Honour of Wigmore (1495); Master of the Deer in Oakeley Park and Moktree and Bringwood Chaces (1495). In 1535, he was High Steward of Shrewsbury, Buildwas, Haghmond and Lylleshall Abbeys, and Wenlock Priory. He was born about 1469, succeeded as fourth Earl June 28th, 1473, and died July 26th, 1541.¹

THOMAS HOWARD, DUKE OF NORFOLK, EARL OF SURREY, 14 Henry VIII. Commissioner of Array in counties *Salop*, Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, York, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancaster and Chester, 26th February, 1523.² "Surrey appointed Lieutenant of the North, and has directed proclamations to be made in counties Notts, Derby, Stafford and *Salop*."³ Born 1473; died August 25th, 1554.

It will be evident to the reader that it is hardly possible to draw any definite line between the duties discharged by the above officers and those who bore the title of the King's Lieutenant; and to have compiled a list of the latter without alluding to the former would have been an unsatisfactory omission. It is also necessary to add that it must not be inferred that Commissioners of Array ceased to be appointed after the date at which the above list ends, for such appointments continued to be made down to a comparatively recent date.

The Lord-Lieutenancy of *Salop* was not unfrequently conferred on the Lord President of the Council of Wales and the Marches, when he happened to be a layman. This Council, it is said, "was erected by Edward IV., in honour of the Earls of March, from whom he was descended, as the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster had been before by Henry IV., in honour of the House of Lancaster; and owed its institution at first to the prerogative royal, transacting matters and acting judicially by virtue of that authority, to the entire satisfaction of the subject, for about the space of sixty years, till 34 Henry VIII., when that Court was confirmed by Act of Parliament."⁴ The Council had its staff of officials,

¹ Doyle, iii., 312.

² Doyle, iii., 316.

³ *Let. and Pap., For. and Dom.*, iii., p. 2.

⁴ Dovaston's MSS., quoted in Clive's *History of Ludlow*, p. 14.

and its seal, the latter being laid aside by statute 4th Henry VII., which enacted that all grants and writings should be thenceforth under the Broad Seal.² It was abolished by Act of Parliament 1 William and Mary, at the humble suit of all the gentlemen and inhabitants within the Principality of Wales. The first Lord President, on whom the office of Lord-Lieutenant was conferred, was Henry Herbert, second Earl of Pembroke, in 1586-7. The second was Ralph Lord Eure, appointed Lord President 1607; the third, William Lord Compton, Earl of Northampton, 1617; the fourth, John Egerton, first Earl of Bridgewater, 1631; the fifth and last was Henry Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, Duke of Beaufort, 1672.

From the latter half of the seventeenth century, it became customary to appoint the Lord-Lieutenant to an essentially different office—that of Custos Rotulorum, or in the words of the latest commission, “Keeper of the Rolls of the King’s Peace.” The power of appointing to this post was by statute (3 and 4 Edward VI., ch. ii., sect. 3) vested in the Lord Chancellor without any bill signed by the King’s hand;³ but this was subsequently altered, and became a direct royal appointment. It constitutes its holder the first civil officer, as the Lord-Lieutenant is the chief military officer in the county, and the two offices are now almost invariably held by the same person. The Custos Rotulorum has the custody of the records and rolls of sessions; and the *Commission of the Peace*, among other things, states as follows:—“We also command the Keeper of the Rolls of our Peace in our county aforesaid, to bring before you [*i.e.*, the Court of Quarter Sessions] at the days and places aforesaid the writs, precepts, processes, and indictments aforesaid that these may be inspected and by a due course determined as is aforesaid.” This and all other duties as Custos are now really performed by the Clerk of the Peace, who by virtue of his office is Deputy. The Custos Rotulorum always appointed the Clerk of the Peace until 1888, when the Local Government Act (51 and 52 Vic., c. 41) transferred the

¹ Dovaston’s MSS., quoted in Clive’s *History of Ludlow*, p. 15.

² Cunningham’s *Law Dict.*

appointment to the Standing Joint Committee of the County Council and the Quarter Sessions. The Clerk of the Peace is now responsible for the records ex-officio, but is still subject to the discretion of the Custos.

It is necessary to add two more notes to this introduction; (1st), relative to Sir Edward Corbett of Leighton and Longnor, co. Salop, Baronet. It has been stated by the late Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, in *Salopian Shreds and Patches* (May 1st, 1878), that he was created a Baronet by Charles I., and appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Salop. The statement is repeated in *The County Seats of Shropshire*, under the head of Longnor Hall. As regards his appointment to the two offices of Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, I have not been able to find any confirmation of the statement, and do not feel justified in adding his name to the list. Sir Edward was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1651, but Blakeway, in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, makes no mention of his having held the two offices in question.

(2nd), I find that in 23 Charles II., 1672, Henry Somerset Duke of Beaufort, was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of North Wales, South Wales, and the Marches, July 22nd, of that year, which he held up to December 23rd, 1688.¹ As the "Marches" formerly included Shropshire, unless otherwise specified, it appears as if Lord Newport had been displaced; there is no evidence to show that he was displaced, and in this case the "Marches" could not have included Shropshire.

LORDS-LIEUTENANT OF SALOP.

HENRY, DUKE OF MONMOUTH, DUKE OF CORNWALL, LANCASTER, AND AQUITAIN, EARL OF CHESTER, AND PRINCE OF WALES. 4 Henry IV. Appointed Lieutenant of Wales and the Marches, March 7th, 1403.²

The government of North Wales and the Marches had been administered for some time previous to this date by the

¹ Doyle, i., p. 133.

² Doyle, i., 256.

Prince of Wales, and if a letter written by him to the Privy Council from Shrewsbury has been correctly assigned to the 15th May, 1402, he had already struck a severe blow at Owen Glyndwr by distroying one of his chief residences. The letter written in Norman French has been translated, and from it I quote the following passage:—

“And for news in this part, if you will know, among others we were lately informed that Oweyn de Glyndourdy assembled his forces of other rebels, his adherents, in great number, purposing to make an incursion, and to fight, if the English would resist him in his purpose, and so he boasted to his people. Wherefore we took our forces and went to a place of the said Oweyn well built, which was his principal mansion called Saghern (Sycharth), where we expected to have found him, if he had had will to fight in manner as he said, and at our coming thither we found nobody, and therefore we caused the whole place to be burnt, and several other houses thereabouts of his tenants. And then we went straight to his other place of Glendourdy, to seek him there, and there we burnt a fair lodge in his park, and all the country thereabout. And we lodged ourselves by there all that night, and certain of our people sallied forth there into the country, and took a great gentleman of the country who was one of the said Oweyn’s chieftains, who offered five hundred pounds for his ransome to have had his life, and to have paid the same sum within two weeks; nevertheless it was not accepted, but he was put to death, as well as divers others of his companions who were taken in the expedition.”¹

The Prince was assisted by a council in the difficult task allotted to him, whose head quarters were at Chester, the leading member of which, both as to power and activity was Henry Percy, eldest son of the Earl of Northumberland.² There were not wanting indications of disloyalty on the part of Percy, which may have prompted the King to give his son the appointment of lieutenant. It will be observed that the date was only a few months before the Battle of Shrewsbury, and was therefore an act of wise precaution on the

¹ Bridgeman's *History of the Princes of South Wales*, p. 257.

² Wylie, i., 214.

King's part. He was but following earlier precedents, for we find that Richard II. had appointed such an officer for Ireland, the Earl of March, who met his death there in 1398, by the hands of the O'Briens, in county Carlow.¹ In the second year of the present reign the King had appointed Sir John Stanley his Lieutenant in that country; and in June of the year following (1401) he had appointed his second son, Thomas, to the same office there, though only a boy, with all the revenues of the land, with power to remove inefficient officers, and to transfer the Courts for administration of Justice, wherever he should see fit.²

The injury sustained by the Prince in the Battle of Shrewsbury had rendered him incapable of discharging his duty as Lieutenant, and hence the following appointments were made:—"The King to Richard, Earl of Arundel, Thomas Berkeley of Berkeley, Edward Cherleton, Hugh Burnell, and John Tuchet of Audelee, greeting. Since our very dear son the Prince of Wales is not able to proceed to preserve the marches of our Kingdom of England towards Wales, against the hostilities and invasions of Owen de Gleyndowrey, and our other rebels there; We have assigned to you authority to preserve and govern the marches of Wales, and to resist the rebels if they presume to invade the marches, and to make war against and destroy them. Given at Salop the 23rd day of July.³ [1403].

An order was issued appointing the Prince of Wales Lieutenant of North Wales, for a year, March 24th, 1405. He was to command the army originally intended to serve under the King himself, and the number of Archers was to be raised, at the end of June, from 2650 to 3000.⁴

He was again Lieutenant of North and South Wales and the Marches, December 18th, 1407.⁵ This appointment appears to have been coincident with the sitting of the Parliament at Gloucester. "On October 30th the Prince of Wales arrived at Gloucester from Hereford, and took up his

¹ Wylie, i., 221.

² *Ibid.*, 230.

³ See *Transactions Shropshire Archaeological Society*, x., 2nd Ser., 233.

⁴ Wylie, ii., 170.

⁵ Doyle, i., 214.

quarters with his minstrels and his suite in Lanthony Priory, where the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of York, the Earl of Arundel, and a large number of the Lords spiritual and temporal paid him a visit of ceremony on November 28th, possibly in recognition of his recent coming of age. On December 2nd he was thanked by the Parliament for his great services and the 'dis-ease' that he had undergone for his country in resisting the great rebellion in Wales."¹ Sixteen days later was conferred on him his commission of Lieutenancy.

He was born in his father's castle of Monmouth, when his mother was only 16 years of age, August, 1386, or according to Doyle, September 16th, 1388; ascended the throne as Henry V., March 21st, 1413, and died August 31st, 1422.

HENRY STAFFORD, SECOND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

23 Edward V., 1483.

Lieutenant of the King, in the counties of *Salop*, Hereford, Somerset, Dorset, and Wilts, May 5th, 1483. A few days later he was made Constable of the Royal Castles, and Steward of the Royal Manors, in the counties of *Salop*, Hereford, Somerset, Dorset, and Wilts; Chief Justice and Chamberlain of North and South Wales, and the Marches.²

On the usurpation of Richard III., the Duke of Buckingham became his adviser, and all his appointments were confirmed; but they were of short continuance. The Duke suddenly turned round, and headed an insurrection, in conjunction with the Marquis of Dorset, with the view of placing Henry, Earl of Richmond, on the throne. He raised a large force, chiefly Welshmen, to carry out his design. His march was impeded by an extraordinary rise in the Severn and the Wye, and the destruction of the bridges by Sir Humphrey Stafford. "After ten days of weary waiting Buckingham's army dispersed, and he fled northwards in disguise to Shropshire; a price of 1,000*l* was placed on his head; a retainer, Ralph Bannister of Lacon Park, near Wem, sheltered him for a time, but he was not above claiming the reward for giving him up when his whereabouts

¹ Wylie, iii., 118.

² Doyle, i., p. 256.

was discovered. His lurking-place in a poor hut is said to have been betrayed by the unusual provision of victuals carried to it. He was brought to the Court at Salisbury on 1st November, by John Mytton, the Sheriff of Shropshire. Short shrift was allowed him. A confession failed to procure him an audience of the King, and next day, though a Sunday, he was beheaded in the Market-place. His great estates were confiscated."¹ He was born about 1454, and beheaded Nov. 2, 1483.

FRANCIS TALBOT, FIFTH EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

1 Edward VI., 1547.

He was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of York, Lancaster, Chester, Derby, *Salop*, Stafford, and Nottingham.²

He was second (but at the time) eldest son of the fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, when he was bearer of the Queen's scepter at the Coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn, June 1st, 1533. He succeeded as fifth Earl of Shrewsbury, July 26th, 1538.³ He was one of the Lords who proclaimed Mary Queen, in London, July 19th, 1553. He was born at Sheffield Castle in 1500, and was buried there 1560.

HENRY HERBERT, SECOND EARL OF PEMBROKE.

30 Elizabeth, 1587.

Queen Elizabeth appointed the Earl of Pembroke her Lieutenant in the Principality of South Wales and North Wales, the Marches adjoining, and the counties of Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, and *Salop*; and all corporate and privileged places therein. He had been made in March, 1586, President of the Council in the Marches of Wales."⁴

The Earl announced his appointment in the following letter :—

¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

² Doyle, iii., 316.

³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; but Doyle, iii., 316, says 1541.

⁴ Doyle, iii., 316, and Dovaston's MS., 13th Report Hist. MS. Com. Appendix IV., 247.

To his Loving frends the
 Shireffe & her ma'ts justieess
 Of peace within the County
 Of Salop.

Wheras I have receved her ma^{ts} Comysion of lewetenn'tye w'thin the principality & domynions of South Wales and North Wales the marches therunto adioyning & the severale Counties of Worcester Monnmouth Hereford, Salop, and all Corporat & prevelydged places within the same w'th full power & aucthority to levey gether & call together all her Heighnes subiects of what degree soever within the same, and to cause them to bee armed weaponed, and to take the musters of them, as by the same comysion amongst dyv's other things more at lardge appearth This is by virtue of the said Comysion to will & requyre you and every of you in her ma'ts name, that presentlie uppon sight hereof you call before you w'thin yo'r sevrall dyvisons all such persons as you shall thinke hable men and sufficient to fynd & provyde furnytüre for her ma'ts service, and that you doe assigne & appoynt them presentlie to provide Lawnces lieght horses armore weapons & other furnytüre & municon fitt for the warre as by the severall habylities & sufficiencie in Landes Livinge or welth you shall thinke them fytt and met accordinge to the subsidy & w'thall yt you make choyce of able men for the usinge & excersisinge of the said weapons munycon and furnytüre, and doe take musters of them furthw'th w'thout delay from tyme to tyme as by your good discrecons shalbe thought requysite yt they may be ready uppon x dayes warninge whensoever I shall requyre the same, or any other by my appoyntment and of yo'r proceedinges herin to Certifye me w'th all speed wherof fayle you not as you and every of you tender her ma'ts service & will answeere the contrary at yo'r uttermost perille, and soe fare you ha'tely well. Saroome, the vii of March 1586.

Y'r Loving frend,

H. PEMBROOKE.¹

Salopians were not backward in attending to the Earl's instructions, as will be seen by the following note in *Taylor's*

¹ Shrewsbury Borough Documents, No. 2700.

MS.¹ under the same date:—"This yere the Earle of Pembroke and lord President of the Marches of Wales cam into Shreusberie the 26 daye of Aprell and the 27 day following, musterid in Styrrys Close all the countrey bothe of horsem' and footmen, and the 28 day of Ap'll his honor musterid the townes men bothe horsemen and footmen, and the 29 daye of Ap'll dep'tyd and before his dep'ture his honor dyd tacke order for the agreement of the Aldermen and Counsellors of the said towne of Shreusberie amongst whom was greate controv'sie, and mutche money speant, and being so agreid they displaced serten Aldermen and counsellars that were not inhabitants wthin the said towne and placyd others in their rowmes that were continuall resiants according to their booke upon w^{ch} agrem'et for ioye therof there was both bancketinge and ringinge of bells to the greate reioysinge of the commons."

Another document in the Shrewsbury Borough Records will explain the cause of the military preparations in the following year.

The Privy Council to the Earl of Pembroke.

"After our harty comendacons to yo'r good L. wheras her ma^{ty} hath receved advertisment that the Spanish fleet having taken ther course northward is come to a place in Scotland called Meryffryth & have sett some of the men one Land, by course it is as yet not knowen whether they shall purpose to land ther & to joyne wth the evyll Affectyd of that Realme or doe mean only to staye to take in fresh water & to retire themselves wth such other necessities as that contrey may afford. Then it is thought meete to have those forces in a readynes, that were appoynted to the supply of the north This shalbe therfore to pray yo'r L. to cause the number of six hundred footmen and 32 Launces in this County of Salop under yo'r L. Livetenancy directed by l^res from her ma^{tie} uppon any occason to Repayre into the north p^{tes} to be in a p^sent readynes wth Armore weapon & furniture, That upon any warninge or notice unto you from o'r very good L. the earle of Huntington the said footmen & horse-

¹ Shrewsbury School Library. See transcript in *Trans. Shrop. Arch. Soc.*, vol. iii., p. 310.

men may be sent to such place and at such tyme as his L. shall appoynt wherin praynge yo'r L. to take order accordingly wee byd yo'r L. hartely farewell from the court of S^t James the xiiijth of August 1588.

Yo'r L. Assured frends

Hen. Derby

Cha Hatton

Ch. Howard

W. Burghley

Am. Paulet

Th. Hevendge.

Jo. Wolley.

To our very good L. the Earle of Pembroke L. president of her ma'ts Counsaill established in the m'ches of Wales her Highnes L. Leveten'nt for the County of Salop & in his absence to the deputy leveten'nts in the said County."

[B.R. 2617]

The Earl held his lieutenancy, and was Lord President of the Council of the Marches up to the time of his death. His predecessor as President was Sir Henry Sidney, whose daughter was the Earl's first wife. He died January 19th, 1602, and was buried in the Cathedral of Salisbury.

The old chronicle, *Taylor MS.*, quoted above, gives a different date of his death:—"1600-1. "This yeaere Henry Earle of Pembroke beinge Lord President of the Marches of Wales departed this present lyfe in December A° d'ni 1600 and was buried at London in Lennt followinge withe greate solempnitie he contynued in this sayd office but ye space of xiii^{te} yeaeres." The *Dictionary of Nat. Biog.* states he died at Wilton 9th January, 1600-1. This disparity in dates is perplexing.

RALPH, THIRD LORD EURE.

5th James I., 1607.

He received his Commission May, 1607, to be Lord-Lieutenant within the counties of Worcester, Hereford, and *Salop*, and the Principality and Dominion of South Wales, and North Wales, and the Marches thereunto adjoining (the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth only excepted), and in the town and county of Haverford West, removed for alteration of some of the Deputy-Lieutenants—with authority to appoint Muster-masters and Provost Marchalls.¹

¹ *Dockets*, March, 1607, October, 1610.

He was appointed at the same time President of his Majesty's Council in the Marches of Wales.¹ In 1611, he visited Shrewsbury, as shown by the following entry on the Minute Book of the Corporation :—"1611, Sept. 20. Aggreed that the Lord President of the Council in the Marches shall be entertayned in this sorte: viz. Mr. Bailiffs, the aldermen, and the common council, shall attend to meet him at his coming in their beste suytes next to their robes of scarlett; and the wardens of companyes likewise in their best gownes: and that the Bailiffs and Six men shall bestow such chardges as they think best for enterteynment of my Lord President, his lady and the rest of the Council."² A much more remarkable entry appears in January of the following year:—"1611-12, Jany. Aggreed that a gratuyteye not exceeding twenty nobles, be bestowed on the Right Honourable the Lord President, if it please him to keepe Lent terme next in this towne, or els not."³ The town authorities were always solicitous that the Court of the Marches should be held in Shrewsbury, being considered to be advantageous to the trading classes, as well as being more convenient for the numerous suitors and solicitors on this side of the county.

The Court appears not to have sat here again till October 17th, 1615.

We have no evidence that the Lord-Lieutenant exercised any of the duties which belonged to the Lieutenancy, the times being peaceable.

Ralph, Lord Eure was of Wilton, succeeded as third Baron in 1594, married first to Mary, only daughter of Sir John Dauney, of Sesay, co. York: she was buried in Ludlow Church, where there is (? was) an inscription to her memory; and secondly, to Elizabeth, Lady Hunsdon, daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Althorp. He died 1616.⁴

WILLIAM LORD COMPTON, FIRST EARL OF NORTHAMPTON.

15 James I., 1617.

William Lord Compton, first Earl of Northampton, son and heir of Henry Lord Compton, was on November 12th,

¹ Clive's *History of Ludlow*.

² Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, I. 403.

³ *Ibid*.

⁴ Clive's *Hist. of Ludlow*; Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, p. 191.

in the 15 year of the reign of James I. (1617), "in consideration of his wisdom, discretion, dexterity, fidelity, courage, and integrity in the execution of Justice without respect of persons," appointed President of the Council within the Marches of Wales; and on the same day constituted Lord-Lieutenant within the Principality of Wales, and in the Marches thereto adjoining, and the counties of Worcester, Hereford and *Salop*.¹ He was not invested in the dignity of Earl of Northampton till 2nd August, in the 16th year (1618) of the same reign, which took place in the Bishop's Palace at Salisbury. In the reign of Charles I., he was also appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Warwickshire.

The Dovaston MS. contains the following:—"The 21st May, 1617, This day in full Court, in sight and presence of the whole assembly, the Lord President, humbly kneeling upon his knees, took the oaths of supremacy and allegiance ministered to him by the Chief Justice of Chester. He then caused to be openly read two several Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, one for the Principality of Wales, and one for the Counties of [left blank]; and also one other Commission of Lieutenancy from the King's Majesty to his Lordship directed for the Principality and Marches of Wales, and for the Counties of [blank] excepting only [blank]. And immediately after the said Sir Thomas Chamberlain and the rest of the said Council (all kneeling on their knees) took the said oath of supremacy and allegiance, and the oath by his highnes's instructions set down and appointed to be taken by all such as are ordained of the said Council."¹

In February, 1624, the Parliament declared war against Spain, and the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury applied to the Lord-Lieutenant for permission to erect an "Artillery Yard," doubtless, for practice with the musked and calliver, which were fast superseding the bow and other weapons. A survey of arms within the town and liberties was made thirty-seven years earlier, when it was found that there were in the possession of householders 22 muskets and 116 calivers, the remainder of the arms being bows, bills, and swords.

¹ Dovaston's MS. Hist. MSS. Commission, 257.

Permission to erect the Artillery Yard was granted in the following letter.

To my Loveing friends the
Bayleifs of Shrewsbury, these /

After my harty commend'ns unto you. Wheras you have signified unto me by your letter your earnest desire to have an Artillery yard erected in your Corporation of Shrewsbury, which I approve of as a very commendable thinge, and wheras that liberty must be granted by his Maties letters, authorizing the Lord lieutenant to admit of such a competent number as he shall thinke is convenient ; thes are ther fore to let you understand that I will with all conveniency further your desire, and to that end I will send up about it ; and you shall receive an answeare what effect it hath. And so I rest

Your loving friend

Ludlow Castle

W. NORTHAMPTON¹

Sept. 8th 1624.

In the year following the Earl wrote to Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall, Knt., and Sir Andrew Corbet of Moreton Corbet, Knt., instructing them to see that all the trained soldiers, both horse and foot, within the county be forthwith viewed and put in order, in obedience to which they issued the following orders.

"After our very hartie Comendacones &c. Whereas wee have lately received Pres from the right Hob^{le} the Earle of Northampton Lord President of his Ma^{ts} Councell in the Marches of Wales, and Lord Lieuten'nt of the County or Salop together with the Copie of Pres from the Kings most excellent Ma^{tie} signed wth his owne Royall hand to his Lo^p enclosed strictly requireinge that all the trayned Soldiers both horse and foote w^{thin} the Countie bee forthwith viewed and putt in order in regard of the p'sent doubtfull and dangerous condicons of these times requireinge more then ordinary care for the p'servaton of that happie peace w^{ch} hath beene longe continued in this Kingdome. These are

¹ Shrewsbury Borough Records, No. 2564.

Therefore to pray and require you forthwith upon receipt hereof to give in chardge to all the trayned Soldiers both horse and foote w'thin the towne and lib'ties of Shrewsbury and alsoe to all and every of their Mayntaynors & finders that they and every of them bee and p'sonally appeare before us at the said Towne of Shrewsbury upon Monday the fift day of October next by nyne of the Clocke in the forenoone straightly requiringe the said Mayntaynors to bring wth them Armes wherewh'the they stand severally chardged well furnished and in good and serviceable manner. And that ev'y Soldior doe come furnished with one pound of Gun powder at the least and w'th a convenient quantity of Match for trayninge the same tyme And forasmuch as some of the said Soldiers may bee decayed sithence the last view of them Wee (for the better supplie herein) doe require you to cause to appear before us then Ten able men out of the said Towne and Liberties fitt for the service, that is men of the better quality, to wit, ffreeholders ffermors, owners of land or Housholders. And further you are to chardge all those of the Clergie w'hin the said Towne and Liberties that they and ev'y of them doe bringe and shew before us the day and place aforesaid w'th the Armes wherewith they stand sev'ally chardged well & compleatly furnished together w'th sufficient men for the usinge of them. And wee require you to lett all the Mayntaynors and Soldiers knowe that if every of them shallbee found remisse in this service they shall receive severe punishm't as wilfull condemners of his Ma^{ty}s expresse pleasure and speciall comaund, w'ch service must not bee sleighted by any as heretofore it hath beene. And soe not doubtinge of yo^r speciall care herein wee bidd you hartely farewell and rest, 10^{mo} Sept. 1625

Yo^r very lovinge friends

Di: v. Report
NDCorbet

The gents that are chardged
wth horse in that Towne and
Liberties unto whom you are
to give notice hereof are
S^r Richard Hussey, Knight

Thomas Ireland	} Esquiers
Richard Prince	
Roger Pope	
Richard Rocke	
Edward Hatton	

S^r Thomas Harries, Baronett"

[Shrewsbury Borough Records.]

The Earl's death happened under very peculiar circumstances, which are related in a letter from S. Meddus, dated July 4th, 1630, as follows:—"Yesterday sev'night the Earl of Northampton lord president of Wales (after he had waited on the King at supper, and had also supped) went in a boat with others to wash himself in the Thames, and so soon as his legs were in the water up to the knees, he had the colic, and cried out, 'Have me into the boat again, for I am a dead man,' and died a few hours after at his lodgings in the Savoy, within the suburbs of London." He [died June 14, 1630, and] was buried at Compton with his ancestors.¹

In Clive's *Ludlow* he is stated to have been Lord-Lieutenant of eighteen shires.²

JOHN EGERTON, FIRST EARL OF BRIDGEWATER, VISCOUNT
BRACKLEY, AND BARON OF ELLESMERE.

7th Charles I., 1631.

He was appointed July 8th, 1631, Lord-Lieutenant of North and South Wales, and the counties of *Salop*, Worcester, Hereford, and Monmouth, and Custos Rotulorum of *Salop*.³ He had been made President of the Council in the Marches of Wales May 12th of the same year, with an official residence at Ludlow Castle.⁴

¹ Collin's *Peerage of England*.

² Clive's *History of Ludlow*, p. 199.

³ Doyle i. 224.

⁴ Dovaston's MS., p. 278; and *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

He entered upon his official duties with great solemnity at Ludlow, being attended by a large concourse of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. He and his family "had been on a visit at a house of the Egerton family in Herefordshire, and in passing through Haywood Forest were benighted; and the Lady Alice was even lost for a short time. This accident, which in the end was attended by no bad consequences, furnished the subject of a Mask for a Michaelmas festivity, and produced Comus."¹

An event of much interest occurred during the Earl's Lieutenancy of Shropshire. Sir John Corbett, Bart, M.P. for that county, brought a complaint in the House of Commons against the Earl, that when holding the office in 1632, he appointed Edward Burton muster-master for the county, and contrary to law imposed upon the county a large yearly sum, afterwards reduced to £50; and that at a sessions before Sir John Corbett and others this was presented to the grand jury as a grievance, and some doubt arising, Sir John said the Petition of right would determine the question, and desired that it might be read. For this he, Sir John, was put out of the commission of the peace, attached, and brought before the Council Board, and was committed to the Fleet, and there kept prisoner 24 weeks and three days, the Plague being then in London. During this imprisonment an information was exhibited in the Star Chamber, containing no other matter than that aforesaid, to which Sir John was compelled to answer, and to enter into a bond for £2,000 to attend from time to time. The House of Commons impeached the Earl, together with William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry Earl of Manchester, Lord Privy Seal, Francis Lord Cottington, Edward Lord Newburgh, Sir Henry Vane, and Sir Francis Windebank, Knights and Secretaries of State, who shared in these illegal proceedings. The Earl's reply was to the effect that in 1631 he did appoint Edward Burton muster-master of the county, but denied having levied a charge upon the inhabitants in respect of that office, or that by his means Sir John Corbett was put

¹ Warton's *Juvenile Poems of Milton*.

out of the commission of the peace. He also denied the other charges brought against him.¹

It was the boldness displayed by Sir John Corbett in this, and other acts which led Mr Blakeway in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, to say of him, that "he was one of those illustrious patriots worthy of the eternal gratitude of their country, who opposed the forced loan in the same year—a most illegal measure of Charles I., while under the sway of Buckingham."

In May, 1643, the Earl was appointed joint-commissioner of Array for Flint, Denbigh, and Merioneth, but soon after withdrew to his house at Ashridge and lived a retired life during the Civil War.² In the following year, at the sitting of the Commissioners of Prince Rupert in Shrewsbury, November 1, "it was ordered that all the rents of the Lord of Bridgewater that are unreceived, and to be received in this county, be received by Sir Francis Ottley," for paying the latter's officers.³ This can only be explained by the fact that he had ceased to render any assistance to the King, if, indeed, he had not gone further, and as stated by Owen and Blakeway, certainly adhered to the Parliament.⁴ The Parliament had undoubtedly ignored his position of Lord-Lieutenant, by appointing the Earl of Essex on September 2nd, 1642, to that office in Shropshire.

He was born in 1579, succeeded his brother as M.P. for Shropshire, on the death of his father 15th March, 1617, became Viscount Brackley, and on the 27th May following was promoted to the Earldom of Bridgewater. He died at his house at Ashridge, December 4th, 1649, aged 70 years.

ROBERT DIVEREUX, THIRD EARL OF ESSEX.

18 Charles I., 1642.

Appointed by the Parliament Lord-Lieutenant of *Shropshire*, September 5th.⁵

He had been appointed by the King Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Stafford and city of Lichfield, February

¹ Fourth Report Hist. MSS. Com., p. 99; *L. Journal*, iv., 382-3.

² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³ Ottley papers, *Trans. S. A. Soc.*, viii., n.s., 254.

⁴ *Hist. of Shrews.*, i., 439.

⁵ *Journal of the House of Commons*, ii., 752.

22nd, 1612; and also for the county and city of York, June 2nd, 1642.

When the King appealed to the House of Lords (April 24th, 1640) in the short Parliament to support him against the Commons, the Earl voted with the minority, which refused to do so.¹ Notwithstanding his having taken this course, the King appointed him Lord-Chamberlain of the Household (July, 1641), and also conferred on him other honours. Soon afterwards the Earl forsook the royal cause, and was appointed by the Parliament Lord-Lieutenant of Stafford, York, and Montgomery, became a member of the Parliamentary Committee of Safety, and was appointed General of the Parliamentary Army, July 12th, 1642. He was further appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Hereford, August 8th, and *Salop*, September 5th.

He married (1st) Lady Frances Howard, second daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Suffolk, January 5th, 1606, from whom he was divorced October, 1613; and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Paulet, Knt., 1631.

He was born 1592 (Doyle), baptised 1591 [*sic*], according to the *Dict. of Nat. Biography*; and died 14th September, 1646.

¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

AUTHORITY TO SIR RICHARD OTTLEY, KNT.,
TO SEARCH FOR HIDDEN TREASURES.

By WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

DURING the eighteen years preceding the restoration of Charles the Second, the insecurity of money and portable property, such as plate, jewels, and other valuables, was so great, owing to their being liable to seizure by Royalists or Roundheads in turn, that every conceivable expedient was resorted to for protection. Not unfrequently a secret place in the house, in the cellar or the attic, or more often the garden or shrubbery, adjoining the residence, was chosen to conceal it. The profoundest secrecy was observed even among the members of the same family, and in the event of an untimely death, or flight from threatened danger, the place of its concealment remained undivulged till discovered by some one unconnected with the original owner. Samuel Pepys tells us in his inimitable *Diary*, that the Comptroller of the Mint, with whom he was on one occasion dining in 1663, "did discourse very finely to us of the probability that there is a vast deal of money hid in the land." This the Comptroller inferred from the quantity of money coined by the Mint in former years, and not to be accounted for. "There ought to have been resting £6,111,120¹ or thereabouts," and that "most of this must be hid is evident." Pepys and Lord Sandwich made repeated efforts to discover a sum of £7,000, said to have been buried in the Tower of London, but were unsuccessful.² The author gives a highly amusing account of the recovery of money buried by his father-in-law in the garden attached to their residence.

¹ Oct. 30, 1662.

² *Diary*, date May 19th, 1663.

"My wife did give so bad an account of her and her father's method in burying of our gold, that made me mad : and she herself is not pleased with it she believing that my sister knows of it. My father and she did it on Sunday, when they were gone to church, in open daylight, in the midst of the garden ; where for aught we knew, many eyes might see them ; which put me in trouble, and I presently cast about how to have it back again, to secure it here, the times being a little better now."¹ Later on he tells us how he and his father proceeded to unearthen it.² "My father and I with a dark lantern, it being now night, into the garden with my wife, and there went about our great work to dig up my gold. But, Lord ! what a tosse I was for sometime in, that they could not justly tell where it was ; that I began heartily to sweat, and be angry, that they should not agree better upon the place, and, at last, to fear that it was gone : but by and by, poking with a spit, we found it, and then begun with a spudd, I did discern that I had scattered the pieces of gold round about the ground among the grass and loose earth ; and taking up the iron head-pieces wherein they were put, I perceived the earth was got among the gold, and wet, so that the bags were all rotten, and all the notes, that I could not tell what in the world to say to it, not knowing how to judge what was wanting, or what had been lost by Gibson in his coming down : which all put together, did make me mad ; and at last I was forced to take up the head-pieces, dirt and all, and as many of the scattered pieces as I could with the dirt discern by candle-light, and carry them up into my brother's chamber, and there lock them up till I had eat a little supper : and then, all people going to bed, W. Hewer and I did all alone, with several pails of water and besoms, at last wash the dirt off of the pieces, and parted the pieces and the dirt, and then began to tell them by a note which I had of the value of the whole, in my pocket ; and do find that there was short above a hundred pieces : which did make me mad ; and considering that the neighbour's house was so near that we could not possibly speak one to another in the garden at that place where the

¹ June 19th, 1667.² Oct. 10, 11, 1667.

gold lay—especially my father being deaf—but they must know what we had been doing, I feared that they might in the night come and gather some pieces and prevent us the next morning; so W. Hewer and I out again about midnight, for it was now grown so late, and there by candle-light did make shift to gather forty-five pieces more. And so in, and to cleanse them: and by this time it was past two in the morning: and so to bed, with my mind pretty quiet to think that I have recovered so many. I lay in the trundle-bed, the girl being gone to-bed to my wife, and there lay in some disquiet all night, telling of the clock till it was daylight. And then W. Hewer and I with pails and a sieve, did lock ourselves in the garden, and there gather all the earth about the place into pails, and then sift those pails in one of the summer-houses, just as they do for diamonds in other parts of the world; and there, to our great content, did by nine o'clock make the last night's forty-five up seventy-nine: so that we are come to about twenty or thirty of what I think the true number should be; and perhaps within less; and of them I might reasonably think that Mr Gibson might lose some, so that I am pretty well satisfied that my loss is not great, and do bless God that place is so well. So do leave my father to make a second examination of the dirt; and my mind at rest in it, being but an accident: and so gives me some kind of content to remember how painful it is sometimes to keep money, as well as to get it, and how doubtful I was to keep it all night, and how to secure it to London: so got all my gold put up in bags."

Enough has been quoted of this amusing narrative to convey an idea of the practice common among possessors of property at the time he wrote, and the anxiety it involved. It is certain that many discoveries were made, and considerable wealth was within the reach of any one who had the time and ingenuity to devote to such work. From contemporary documents, still at Pitchford Hall, we learn that Charles the Second exercised his royal control over such discoveries, and issued special grants to those of whom he approved, authorising them to search for hidden treasures, and in cases where the proper owners could not be discovered, determining how the treasures were to be allotted.

The King, having been informed that Richard Pight and James Freeze were able and willing "to make discovery to his Majesty of a considerable quantity of money, Bullion, Jewells, plate, and other goods, which, of right, belong to the King, but have been concealed from him, and have never come into his possession," issued a Commission, 31st July, 1660, to his trusty and wellbeloved Sir Charles Harbard, Knt., Sir Philip Warwick, Knt., Sir George Hamilton, Knt., Christopher Copley, Esqr., John Ruckworth, Esqr., and William Rumbell, Esq., in whom he reposed special trust and confidence, giving them full power, or any three of them, to call before them Richard Pight and James Freeze, and such other persons as they shall think fit, to take information as to what moneys, bullion, plate, jewels, or other goods there are, and in whose hands they are, and in what places the same remain buried, or otherwise concealed, and shall detain the same. And for reward and recompense of Pight and Freeze, they are to receive one moiety of the same, the other moiety being paid into the King's Exchequer, and they were to have tallies from the Exchequer for their discharge.

Among those to whom the King granted his Warrant was Sir Richard Ottley, Knight, of Pitchford Hall, Salop, the eldest son of Sir Francis Ottley, Knight, Governor of Shrewsbury in the early part of the Civil War. Sir Richard was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Salop, but resided frequently in London, and his authority to search for Treasure Trove was limited to the county of Middlesex, and was only for a specified period. Several of the Royal Warrants are still extant among the Pitchford muniments, but as they are long and wordy documents, a copy of the "Deputation" of Sir Richard to his subordinates will convey a sufficient knowledge of their contents.

"A Coppy of my Deputacon of Tr: Trove.

To all to whom these p'sents shall come. I Sir Richard Ottley K^t and one of the gent.['] of his Ma^{ties} pryvy Chamber in ordinary send Greeting.

Whereas our soverigne Lord Charles the second by the grace of God King of England Scotland france And Ireland defender of the Fayth &c, in the 21 yeare of his Raigne did

graunt unto me the sayd Sir Richard Ottley A warrant under his seale dated the xiith of this instant March 1669: to Enquire And search for all Concealed & hidden treasure within the County of Middl^x giveing & graunting unto me full power And Authority by my selfe & my Deputyes to Inquire and search for, seize & secure & keepe in Costodye, all such hydden treasures as shalbee found, And to dispose thereof for my own propper use—Now know yee that the sayd Sir Richard Ottley K^t have Constituted and Appointed and by theise presents doe Ferther assigne depute Appoint & Aucthorize, John Hawkes, Jno. Blowe & Richard Stretthill of London Gent: to bee my deputyes during the tyme And Lymmytacon of the Fore Recyted warrant to Inquire & search for all hydden & Concealed Treasure in all places whatsoever within this County of Middl^x Aforesayd, Giveing And by Authority Aforesayd Graunting unto them the forsayd Jn^o Hawkes John Blowe & Richard Stretthill Full power Lycense And Authority to Breake any grouwnd or place whatsoever where any such treasure is supposed to bee hydd And the same to seize to myne, theire, and every of their owne proper use and behoofes, hereby Requyring all Mayors, Bayliffs, Sherriffes, Justices of the peace & all other his Ma^{ties} Officers whomesoever it may Concerne to bee Ayding And Assisting unto the foresayd Jn^o Hawkes, Jn^o Blowe, & Richard Stretthill wherein they shall Require their Aydes & assistance in the dew execution theareof; given under my hand & seale this 29th day of March, 1669, in the 21st yeere of the Reigne of our Lord Charles.”

It would have been interesting to have known what success attended the searches made by Sir Richard Ottley's deputies; but of these no mention is made in any of his papers.

Charles the Second was not the first of our reigning monarchs who granted these warrants to search for buried treasures. We have a curious instance of an application made through Lord Burleigh to Queen Elizabeth, in 1574, by the celebrated Dr. John Dee, astrologer and mathematician, to search in Salop and the Welsh border, preserved in the Landsdown MSS. at the British Museum. He writes:—“Your honor knoweth that thresor trouve is a very casuall thing; and of which, althowgh the prerogative of the quenes

majestie do entitle to her a propriitie, yet how seldome her grace hath hitherto receyved any commodity thereby, it is to your honor better known than unto me. But as for mines of gold and silver to be in England or Ireland, many have written and reported both of old tyme and latter, as I think your honor hath ere this hard abundantly discoursed. The value of a myne is a matter for a kinges threasor; but a pot of two or three hundred pounds, &c. hid in the ground, wall, or tree, is but the price of a good boke or instrument for perspective, astronomy, or some feat of importance. And truly vulgar obscure persons, as hosiers and tanners, can (by colour of seking assays of metalls, for the say master) enjoye liberty to content their fantasies to dig after dremish demonstrations of places, &c. May not I, then, (in respect of all the former allegations of my pains, cost, and credit, in matters philosophicall) yf no better nor easier way to serve my turne will fall to my lot from her majesties hands; may not I, then (I say) be thought to meane and intend your good service towards the quenes majestie and this realme, if I will do the best I can at my own costis and chargis, to discover and deliver true profe of a myne, vayn, or owre of gold or silver, in some one place of her graces kingdomes and dominions, to her graces only use; in respect, I mean, of any my demaund or part to be had thereof. But uppon this comfortable consideration, that her majesty do frely give unto me, by good warranty and assurance of her letters patents, her right and property to all thresor trouve, and such things commodious, as (under that name and meaning comprised) by digging or search any where in her graces kingdoms and dominions I or my assigns shall come to or find; and for all good warranty (for my indemnity) agayn all laws and persons, to make search by digging or otherwise, And this to dure the term of my life."

I cannot learn whether any other Salopian besides Sir Richard Ottley was granted this privilege.

TWO MERCHANT GILD ROLLS OF THE 14TH CENTURY.

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

THE following rolls are those which are described in the Calendar of the Borough Records as Nos. 54 and 55 in the 28th and 29th years of Edward III. (1354, 1355), the first as "Rotulus Gilde Ville Salop, &c.", and the other as "Rotulus de fforincesis de Gylda Mercatoris." It is plain, however, that both are "de fforincesis," for although separated in point of time by an interval of twelve months, they contain the *same* matter, or, to speak more exactly, 74 names of the second and shorter roll are found among the 124 names of the other. This second roll, moreover, is now incomplete, a very considerable portion is missing, and we may fairly suppose that, if the whole were extant, the second would be found to be very nearly a duplicate of the first, the only differences being such as would result from the lapse of twelve months.

There is nothing at all unusual in these two rolls. They are of ordinary interest; the expectation entertained that in the remaining records of this century some pointed reference would be found to the disorganised state of society and the dismal prospects of the country, is not yet fulfilled. Possibly, as only one plague had visited the land, when these rolls were made, the people had not realised their danger, and it was only when the other two *woes* had fallen that the survivors could feel how very near to absolute extinction the nation had been in the last forty years of the 14th century.

Lists are subjoined, as heretofore, giving the Personal names, Surnames, Designations, and Place-names, which will be found useful for comparison with the past as well as with

such other documents as may be deciphered and printed in the future. Very few words, fewer, in fact, than usual, are found illegible, for the documents are in very good condition.

No. 54 of the Calendar of the Shrewsbury Borough Records.

1ST ROLL.

ROTULUS Gylde Ville Salop' tente ibidem die Martis in festo Sancti Laurencij Anno xxvii^o Edwardi terciij (12th Aug., 1354).

- 1 Johannes de Schetton' finiuit Lx.s. (1).
- 2 Robertus de Couyntre Glouere finiuit liij.s. iiij.d. (2).
- 3 Henricus le Carderus finiuit L.s. (3).
- 4 Elyas filius Ricardi Reuene de prestesweston Coruiser finiuit Ls. (4).
- 5 Willelmus filius Willelmi Godbert de Wolstanton finiuit liij.s. iiij.d. (5).
- 6 Johannes filius Henrici de Sogedon' finiuit L.s. (6).
- 7 Ricardus de Wygemore coruiser finiuit xlvj.s. iiij.d. (7).
- 8 Johannes Russel del Lowe finiuit xliij.s. iiij.d. (8).
- 9 Johannes filius Thome del Knokyn coruiser finiuit pro se et Rogero filio suo et heredibus dicti Rogeri Lx.s. (9).
- 10 Willelmus filius Hugonis Hauwys de Oswald coruiser finiuit xliij.s. iiij.d. (10).
- 11 Ricardus filius Willelmi Godbert de Wolstanton permonter finiuit Lx.s. (11).
- 12 Hugo filius Johannis Alleyns de Acton finiuit xlvj.s. xiiij.d. (12).
- 13 Willelmus filius Ricardi Jondan de Haberley Carnifex finiuit L.s. (13).
- 14 Willelmus filius Johannis le loksmith de Neupord finiuit xl.s. (14).
- 15 Willelmus de Wemme filius Willelmi carpentarius de Edestanton finiuit xl.s. (15).
- 16 Thomas filius Willelmi Aleyns de Ondeslowe finiuit xl.s. (16).
- 17 Thomas filius Petri de Byrcheore merser finiuit L.s. (17).
- 18 Ricardus filius Ricardi Elkyn de Doninton textor finiuit L.s. (18).

- 19 Willelmus filius Willelmi le Budel of Longgenorlle
finit Lx.s. (19).
- 20 Rogerus de Enchemerch carnifex finit xl.s. (20).
- 21 Ricardus de Beorton finit xlvj.s. viij.d. (21).
- 22 Thomas de Ideshalle finit xlvj.s. viij.d. (22).
- 23 Thomas Broun de peppelowe finit xl.s. (23).
- 24 Johannes le shaleworthe (or scaleworthe) Glouere
finit xl.s. (25).
- 25 Henricus de Wenlokes packere finit xl.s. (24).
- 26 Rogerus filius Ricardi le sheker de Berewyks iuxta
Atyngham skynner finit xliij.s. iiij.d. (26).
- 27 Johannes filius Reginaldi de Lynches Barker finit
xlvj.s. viij.d. (27).
- 28 Johannes de Betton ffletcher finit xl.s. (28).
- 29 Willelmus de Moneford Webbe finit xl.s. (29).
- 30 Thomas de Hatton Barker finit xl.s. (30).
- 31 Rogerus filius Willelmi de foressotton' scherrere finit
xl.s. (31).
- 32 Robertus de Dodeleston quondam seruiens Thome
Vaghan finit xl.s. (32).
- 33 Thomas de Paris Skynner finit xl.s. 33.
- 34 Robertus de Ruggeley Draper finit xl.s. (34).
- 35 Rogerus de Lyleshul coqus finit xliij.s. iiij.d. (35).
- 36 Johannes Maynwarynges finit xl.s. (36).
- 37 Rogerus Dynotes de Hereford Aurifaber finit
xliij.s. iiij.d. (37).
- 38 Walterus de Brome carnifex finit xliij.s. iiij.d. (38).
- 39 Reginaldus de Golden' finit xl.s. (39).
- 40 Ricardus le Nelder merseus finit L.s. (40).
- 41 Rogerus de Charnes finit xl.s. (41).
- 42 David del Trench' plmmere (should be *plumere*) finit
xl.s. (42).
- 43 Johannes Dun carnifex finit xlvj.s. viij.d. (43).
- 44 Howel piscator finit xlvj.s. viij.d. (44).
- 45 Robertus Hodd piscator finit xlvj.s. viij.d. (45).
- 46 Ricardus le Steris pisto finit xl.s. (46).
- 47 Johannis de conewey piscator finit xlvj.s. viij.d. (47).
- 48 Ricardus filius Ricardi Jondan de Haberley Carnifex
finit xl.s.
- 49 Ricardus le Archer Barker finit xl.s.

- 50 Symond Shinaler' et Johannes filius eius et eorum
heredibus (*sic*) finiuit xl.s.
- 51 Willelmus filius Johannis de Hanchirch sadeler finiuit
xl.s. (61).
- 52 Willelmus de Emestre Barker finiuit xl.s.
- 53 Adam del Neupord Barkere finiuit xl.s.
- 54 Willelmus de Eyton dominus de Marchia finiuit xx.s.
- 55 Willelmus filius Alani de Longenorille finiuit xl.s.
- 56 Willelmus de Lye subter Brochurste taylor finiuit xl.s.
- 57 Willelmus de Stokyate carnifex finiuit xl.s.
- 58 Matheus de Penebrugge finiuit xl.s.
- 59 Rogerus de Bolyngham dictus procurator finiuit liij.s.
iiij.d.
- 60 Thomas de la Toure filius Johannis de la Toure finiuit
xl.s.
- 61 Th. le fforbor et Willelmus filius eius finiuit xl.s.
- 62 Rogerus filius Willelmi de Harley de Etoncustyn
finiuit Lij.s. iiij.d.
- 63 Willelmus Banastre de yorton finiuit xl.s.
- 64 Philippus de Schobbedon finiuit xl.s.
- 65 Ricardus Cappe Carnifex finiuit xl.s.
- 66 Henricus de Tuttebury carectarius et Thomas filius eius
finiuit xl.s.
- 67 Rogerus filius Ricardi Daudid de Horton finiuit xl.s.
- 68 Willelmus Banastre tunc senior¹ Ville Salop' finiuit xl.s.
- 69 Johannes de Sampeden clericus ville finiuit xl.s.
- 70 Johannes de Peynton' Glouere finiuit xl.s.
- 71 Willelmus de Lyee pistor finiuit xl.s.
- 72 Johannes filius Ythell stillestokes finiuit xl.s.
- 73 Ricardus de Caynham Barber finiuit xl.s.
- 74 Willelmus de Hakestan filius Thome de Hakestan
finiuit xl.s.
- 75 Willelmus filius Johannis de Lundethorp dictus pro-
curator de Smethecote finiuit x.s.
- 76 Ricardus Warynges de Pullerbach finiuit pro termino
vite xij.s. iiij.d.
- 77 Willelmus de Neuton filius Johannis Steuenes (*de Neuton*)
iuxta Braciesmele taylor finiuit xl.s. (48).

¹ Blakeway's *Liberties*, p. 213.

- 78 Thomas filius Willelmi Dod de Grileshul cymentarius
finiuit liij.s. iiij.d. (49).
- 79 Johannis filius Thome Geffrey finiuit. xl.s. (50).
- 80 Willelmus Lucas de Bromcote texter finiuit xl.s. (or
Brompton) (51).
- 81 Willelmus de ffowalle Draper finiuit L.s. (52).
- 82 Henricus Abel finiuit xlvj.s. viij.d. (53).
- 83 Nicholaus de Schelton (or Schetton) finiuit xl.s. (54).
- 84 Johannis filius Rogeri de Byriton finiuit xl.s. (55).
- 85 Adam del Bala finiuit xl.s. (56).
- 86 Walterus de ffeckenham finiuit xl.s. (57).
- 87 Johannes Gyna torner finiuit xl.s. (58).
- 88 Willelmus le Bor de Sybascote finiuit xliij.s. iiij.d. (59).
- 89 Margeria del parmenter finiuit xl.s. (60).
- 90 Johannis filius Johannis de Hanchirche sadeler finiuit
xl.s. (61).
- 91 Willelmus Conynges finiuit xl.s. (62).
- 92 Johannes de Stretford coruier finiuit xl.s. (63).
- 93 Willelmus Kech filius Johannis Kech coruier finiuit
xl.s. (64).
- 94 Willelmus Robyns finiuit xl.s. (65).
- 95 Johannis filius Hugonis de Mokele Wyke coruier
finiuit xl.s. (66).
- 96 Hugo de Stanton chaundelere finiuit xl.s. (67).
- 97 Johannes de Poliley carnifex finiuit xl.s. (68).
- 98 Johannes de Vpton seruiens Thome de Mutton finiuit
xl.s. (69).
- 99 Ricardus de Grafton seruiens eiusdem Thome finiuit
xl.s. (70).
- 100 Reginaldus de Dyngbech couper finiuit xl.s. (71).
- 101 Thomas Gery Tyngtor finiuit xl.s. (72).
- 102 Johannis filius Ricardi de Bykedon' finiuit xl.s. (73).
- 103 Ricardus Russel Barker finiuit xl.s. (74).
- 104 Rogerus de Hennecote finiuit xl.s.
- 105 Rogerus de Wygwyke coruier finiuit xl.s.
- 106 Ricardus de Peynton taylor finiuit xl.s.
- 107 Adam de Borleton le halte taylor finiuit xl.s.
- 108 Ricardus filius Willelmi padelan finiuit xl.s.
- 109 Thomas Glais finiuit v. marcas.
- 110 Walterus Cresset finiuit xl.s.

- III Johannes faber et Johannes filius eiusdem Johannis
finiuit xl.s.
- II2 Ricardus de Pymbeley pistor finiuit xl.s.
- II3 Ricardus filius Radulphi Hord finiuit xij.s. iiij.d.
- II4 Johannes le ffox de Wylderdeley finiuit xl.s.
- II5 Johannes Perlee filius Reginaldi Perlee finiuit xl.s.
- II6 Willelmus filius Willelmi de Aston in Coluille finiuit
ij. marcas.
- II7 Rogerus filius Johannis le Rede de Byriton finiuit
ij. marcas.
- II8 Ricardus de Wadeton' finiuit ij. marcas.
- II9 Willelmus de Welynton' taylor finiuit ij. marcas.
- II0 Walterus de Ragedon' finiuit xl.s.
- II1 Thomas filius Ricardi de Eton finiuit ij. marcas.
- II2 Radulphus de Cleobury finiuit xx.s.
- II3 Johannes de Engelsond pistor finiuit xl.s. *inde debet xx.s.*
- II4 Adam Dolfyn finiuit L.s.

Note.—The figures at the end of a line refer to the other roll.

No. 55 of the Calendar of the Shrewsbury Borough Records.

2ND ROLL.

ROTULUS de florinceis de Gylda mercatoria libertatis
Ville Salop ad nonam assisam primus dies sessionis dies
Martis in festo Sancti Laurencij Anno regni Regis E terciij
post conquestum xxix° (11th Aug. 1355).

- 1 Johannes de Schetton finiuit Lx.s. (1).
- 2 Robertus de couyntre Glouere finiuit Lij.s. iiij.d. (2).
- 3 Henricus le Cardere finiuit L.s. (3).
- 4 Elys filius Ricardi Reuenes de Prestes weston' coruiser
finiuit L.s. (4).
- 5 Willelmus filius Willelmi Godbert de Wolstanston
finiuit Lij.s. iiij.d. (5).
- 6 Johannes filius Henrici de Sogedon' finiuit L.s. (6).
- 7 Ricardus de Wygemore coruiser finiuit xlvj.s. viij.d. (7).
- 8 Johannes Russel de La Lowe carnifex finiuit xliij.s.
iiij.d. (8).

- 9 Johannes filius Thome del Knokyn coruiser finiuit pro
se et Rogero filio suo et eorum hereditibus Lx.s. (9).
- 10 Willelmus filius Hugonis Hawys de Oswald coruiser'
finiuit xliij.s. iiij.d. (10).
- 11 Ricardus filius Willelmi Godbert de Wolstanston'
permonter finiuit Lx.s. (11).
- 12 Hugo filius Johannis Aleyns de Acton finiuit xlvj.s.
viij.d. (12).
- 13 Willelmus filius Ricardi Jondan de haberley carnifex
finiuit L.s. (13).
- 14 Willelmus filius Johannis Le Locsmith de Noupord
finiuit xl.s. (14).
- 15 Willelmus filius Willelmi de Wemme Carpentarius de
Edestaton' finiuit xl.s. (15).
- 16 Thomas filius Willelmi Aleyns de Ondeslowe tauernerus
finiuit xl.s. (16).
- 17 Thomas filius Petri de Byrcheoremerserus finiuit L.s. (17).
- 18 Ricardus filius Ricardi Elkyn de Doninton textor
finiuit L.s. (18).
- 19 Willelmus filius Willelmi Le Budel de Longenorlle
finiuit Lx.s. (19).
- 20 Rogerus de Euchemerch carnifex finiuit xL.s. (20).
- 21 Ricardus de Beorton tauernerus finiuit xlvj.s. viij.d. (21).
- 22 Thomas de Ideshalle finiuit xlvj.s. viij.d. (22).
- 23 Thomas Broun de peppelowe finiuit xl.s. (23).
- 24 Henricus de Wenlokes Packere finiuit xl.s. (25).
- 25 Johannes le Sealeworche (or scaleworthe) glouere
finiuit xl s. (24).
- 26 Rogerus filius Ricardi le streker (or sheker) de Berewykes
iuxta Atyngham permonter finiuit xliij.s. iiij.d. (26).
- 27 Johannes filius Reginaldi de Lynches Tannator finiuit
xliij.s. viij.d. (27).
- 28 Willelmus de Betton fletcher finiuit xl.s. (28).
- 29 Willelmus de Moneford Webbe finiuit xl.s. (29).
- 30 Thomas de Hatton Barker finiuit xl. s.
- 31 Rogerus filius Willelmi de *forressotton* scherrere finiuit
xl.s. (31).
- 32 Robertus de Dodeleston seruiens Thome Vaghan finiuit
xl.s. (32).
- 33 Thomas de Parys permonter finiuit xl. (33).

- 34 Robertus de Ruggeley Draper finiuit xlvj.s. viij.d. (34).
- 35 Rogerus de Lyleshul' coqus finiuit xliij.s. iiij.d. (35).
- 36 Johannis meynwaringes sausere finiuit xl.s. (36).
- 37 Rogerus Dynotes de hereford Aurifaber finiuit xliijs.
iiij.d. (37).
- 38 Walterus de Brome carnifex finiuit iiij. marcas. (38).
- 39 Reginaldus de Golden finiuit xl.s. (39).
- 40 Ricardus le Nelder' merserus finiuit L.s. (40).
- 41 Rogerus de Charnes finiuit xl.s. (41).
- 42 Daudid le plumere del Trench' finiuit xl.s. (42).
- 43 Johannes Dun cornifex finiuit xlvj.s. viij.d. (43).
- 44 Howel piscator finiuit xlvj.s. viij.d. (44).
- 45 Robertus Hod piscator finiuit xlvj.s. viij.d. (45).
- 46 Ricardus Le Stery pistor finiuit xl.s. (46).
- 47 Johannes de Conewey piscator finiuit xlvj.s. viij.d. (47).
- 48 Willelmus filius Johannis Stephenes de Neuton iuxta
Braciesmele taylor finiuit xl.s. (77).
- 49 Thomas filius Willelmi Dod de Gryleshul' cymentarius
finiuit iiij. marcas. (78).
- 50 Johannes filius Thome Geffrey finiuit xl.s. (79).
- 51 Willelmus Lucas de Brompton' tyngor' finiuit xl.s. (80).
- 52 Willelmus de fflowalle Draper finiuit L.s. (81).
- 53 Henricus Abel finiuit xlvj.s. viij.d. (82).
- 54 Nicholaus de Schetton' finiuit xl.s. (83).
- 55 Johannes filius Rogeri de Bynton' finiuit xl.s. (84).
- 56 Adam del Bala finiuit xl.s. (85).
- 57 Walterus de ffeckenham finiuit xl.s. (86).
- 58 Johannes Gyna Le torner finiuit xl.s. (87).
- 59 Willelmus Le Bor de Sybascote finiuit xliij.s. iiij.d. (88).
- 60 Margeria del pamentier finiuit xl.s. (89).
- 61 Johannes filius Johannis de Hanchirche sadelere finiuit
xl.s. (see 51) (90).
- 62 Willelmus conynges finiuit xl.s. (91).
- 63 Johannes de Stretford coruisere finiuit xl.s. (92).
- 64 Willelmus filius Johannis Kech coruisere finiuit xl.s. (93).
- 65 Willelmus Robyns finiuit xl.s. (94).
- 66 Johannes filius Hugonis de Mokelewyk' coruiser finiuit
xl.s. (95).
- 67 Hugo de Staunton chaundeler finiuit xl.s. (96).
- 68 Johannes de Polyley carnifex finiuit xl.s. (97).

- 69 Johannes de Vpton seruiens Thome de Mutton finiuit
xl.s. (98).
70 Ricardus de Grafton finiuit xl.s. (99).
71 Reginaldus de Dyngbech' couper finiuit xl.s. (100).
72 Thomas Gery Tyngtor finiuit xl.s. (101).
73 Johannes filius Ricardi de Bykedon finiuit xl.s. (102).
74 Ricardus Russel Barber finiuit xl.s. (103).

(*Cetera desunt*).

N.B.—The figures in brackets refer to the other roll.

This incomplete roll is endorsed in a later hand thus—
"Ultima Gilda Anno Regni Regis Edwardi tercii post
conquestum xxix°."

ANALYSIS OF PERSONAL NAMES WITH SOME OF RECURRENCE.

William, 39 (21)	Reginald, 4 (3)	Symond, 1
John, 38 (23)	Walter, 4 (2)	Alan, 1
Richard, 26 (13)	Adam, 4 (1)	Mathew, 1
Thomas, 19 (12)	Radulph, 2	Philip, 1
Roger, 14 (8)	Dauid, 2 (1)	Ythell, 1
Henry, 5 (4)	Peter, 1 (1)	Nicholas, 1 (1)
Robert, 4 (4)	Elyas, 1 (1)	Margeria, 1 (1)
Hugh, 4 (4)	Howel, 1 (1)	

SURNAMES AND PATRONYMICS WITH REFERENCE.

Abel, 82 (53)	Gery, 101 (72)
Aleyns, 12, 16 (8, 12, 16)	Gyna (or Gyua), 87 (58)
Banastre, 63, 68	Hauwys, 10 (10)
Broun, 23 (23)	Hodd, 45 (45)
Capper, 65	Hood, 113
Conynges, 91 (62)	Joudan, 13, 48 (13)
Cresset, 110	Kech, 93 (64)
Dauid, 67	Lucas, 80 (51)
Dod, 78 (49)	Maynwarynges, 36 (36)
Dolfyn, 124	Padelan, 108
Dun, 43 (43)	Perlee, 115
Dynoter, 37	Reuene, 4 (4)

Elkyn, 18 (18)	Robyns, 94 (65)
Geffrey, 79 (59)	Russel, 8, 103 (8, 74)
Gery, 101 (72)	Shinaler, 50
Glais, 109	Steuenes, 77 (48)
Godbert, 5, 11 (5, 11)	Warynges, 76

The figures in brackets refer to the 2nd roll.

DESIGNATIONS, &C.

Bor le, 88 (59)	Nelder le, 40 (40)	Seruiens, 32
Budel le, 19 (19)	Plumere le, 42 (42)	Sheker (or Streker)
Cardere le, 3 (3)	Procurator, 59, 75	le, 26 (26)
fforber le, 61	Rede le, 117	Steri le, 46 (46)
ffox, 114	Sealeworthe (or	Torner le, 87 (58)
Loksmithle, 14 (14)	Scaleworthele (24)	

Figures in brackets refer to the 2nd roll.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Aurifaber, 37 (37)	Glouere, 2, 24, 70 (2, 25)
Barber, 27, 49, 52, 53, 73, 103 (74)	Loksmith, 14 (14)
Barker, 30 (30)	Merser, 17, 40 (17, 40)
Budel, 19	Packere, 25 (24)
Carectarius, 66	Permonter, 11 (11, 33)
Carnifex, 13, 20, 38, 43, 48, 57, 65, 97 (8, 13, 20, 38, 43, 68)	Pistor, 46, 71, 112, 123 (46)
Carpentarius, 15 (15)	Piscator, 44, 45, 47 (44, 45, 47)
Chaundelere, 96 (67)	Plumere, 42
Clericus, 69	Procurator, 59, 75
Coqus, 35 (35)	Sadelere, 51, 90 (61)
Coruier, 4, 7, 9, 10, 92, 93, 95, 105 (4, 7, 9, 10, 63, 64, 66)	Sausere (36)
Couper, 100 (71)	Scherrere, 31, (31)
Cymmentarius, 78 (49)	Skyunner, 26, 33
Dominus, 54	Tannator (27)
Draper, 34, 81 (34, 52)	Tauernerus (16, 31)
fflecher, 28 (28)	Taylor, 56, 106, 107, 119 (48)
	Textor, 10, 80 (18)
	Torner, 87
	Tyngtor, 101 (51, 72)
	Webbe, 29 (29)

PLACE-NAMES.

Acton, 12 (12)	Grafton, 99 (70)	Parys, 33 (33)
Acton in Coluille, 116	Grileshull, 78 (49)	Penebrugge, 58
Bala, 85 (56)	Haberley, 13, 118	Peppelowe, 23 (23)
Beorton, 21 (21)	(13)	Peynton, 70, 106
Berewyks iuxta	Hakestan, 74	Poliley, 97 (68)
Atyngham, 26 (26)	Hanchirch, 51, 90	Prestesweston, 4 (4)
Betton, 28 (28)	(61)	Pullerbach, 76
Bolyngham, 59	Harley, 62	Pymbeley, 112
Borleton, 107	Hatton, 30 (30)	Ragedon, 120
Bromcote, 80	Hennecote, 104	Ruggeley, 34 (34)
Brome, 38 (38)	Hereford, 37 (37)	Sanpeden, 69
Brompton (51)	Horton, 67	Schetton, 1, 83 (1, 54) ¹
Bykedon, 102 (73)	Ideshalle, 22 (22)	Schobbedon, 64
Byrcheore, 17 (17)	Knokyn, 9 (9)	Smethecote, 75
Byreton, 84, 117 (55)	Longenorlle, 19, 55	Sogedon 6 (6)
Caynham, 73	(19)	Stanton, 96 (67)
Charnes, 41 (41)	Lowe, 8 (8)	Stillstokes, 72
Cleobury, 122	Lundethorp, 75	Stretford, 92 (63)
Conewey, 47 (47)	Lye subter Brok-	Stokyate, 57
Couyntre, 2 (2)	hurste, 56	Sybascode, 88 (59)
Dodeleston, 32 (32)	Lyee, 71	Tourela, 60
Doninton, 18 (18)	Lyleshul, 35 (35)	Trench, 42 (42)
Dyngbech, 100 (71)	Lynches, 27 (27)	Tuttebury, 66
Edestaston, 15 (15)	Marchia, 54	Upton, 98 (69)
Emestre, 52	Mokelewyk', 95 (66)	Villa Salop, 68
Enchmerch, 20 (20)	Moneford, 29 (29)	Wadeton, 118
Engelond, 123	Mutton, 98 (69)	Welynton, 119
Eyton, 54	Neupord, 14, 53	Wemme, 15
Eton, 121	(14)	Wenlokes, 25 (24)
ffleckenham, 86 (57)	Neuton iuxta	Wolstanton, 5 (5, 11)
Foresotton? 31 (31)	Bracies Mele, 77	Wyggemore, 7 (7)
Fowalle, 81 (52)	(48)	Wygwyke, 105
Goldene, 39 (39)	Ondeslowe, 16 (16)	Wylderdeley, 114
	Oswald, 10 (10)	Yorton, 63
	Pamenter, 89 (60)	

N.B.—The figures in brackets refer to the 2nd roll.

¹ Blakeway's *Lib.*, p. 194.

The majority of these Place-names are easily recognised, they are of well-known localities. The variations in spelling are noticeable, as affording some evidence of their origin, which in their modern form is more or less obscured. The following are found in the Shropshire *Domesday*:—Actune or Æctune; Burtune; Berewic; Betune; Bruma; Brantune; Bichetone; Beritune; Caiham; Claiberie; Duestune; Donitone; Stanestune (for Edestaston); Eimonstre; Estone, otherwise Hetone, Etone, and Etune; Goldene; Griveshull; Habberley; Halstune; Harlege; Hatune; Hortune; Iteshale; Languenare; Lai or Law; Lege; Linleshelle; Mersse or Messe; Maneford; Mutone; Andreslaue or Andrelau; Peven-tone; Polelie; Polrebec; Scentune? Schentune (for Schetton); Smerecote; Stantune; Straford; Uptone or Uptune; Walitone; Weme; Wenlock; Ulestanestune; Wigemore, Wigewic; Wildredelege; Jartune. About 47 names. Others not found in the Shropshire *Domesday* are Bala; Borleton (i.e., Burlton); Byrcheore; Charnes; Dyngbech (i.e., Denbigh); Enchmerch; Engeland; ffeckenham; Foresotton; Fowalle; Grafton; Hanchirch; Hennecote (unless this appears as *duo lida*); Hereford, Knokin; Lundethorp; Lyee; Lynches; Mokelewyk; Neupord; Oswald (i.e., Oswestry); Pamentor; Prestesweston; Ragedon; Ruggeley; Sanpeden; Schobbedon; Sogedon; Stillstokes; Stokyate; Sybascote; Toure (la); Tutbury; Wadeton. Some of these are known places either in this or the adjoining counties; a few names are unknown and require to be investigated. One remark may be made respecting them all, viz., that the Merchant Gild of Salop was still extending its influence.

THE PROVOSTS AND BAILIFFS OF SHREWSBURY.

BY THE LATE MR. JOSEPH MORRIS.

(Continued from 3rd Series, Volume II., page 286.)

[p. 3835.]

1390. ROBERT DE GRAFTON (*continued*).

Adam Grafton, LL.B., of this family, was, according to the inscription on his sepulchral brass, still remaining in Withington Church, co. Salop, "the most worshipfull prest lyvyng in hys days; sumtyme chapleyne to the ffamous princys Kyng Edward the vth & prynce Arthure: archedecon of Staff, Warden of the Battellffeld, Deane of Seynt Mary College in Salop, & p'son of thys church" (*i.e.*, Withington).¹ He was instituted to the Vicarage of St. Alkmund, Shrewsbury, in 1473, which he resigned in 1489; to the Rectory of Upton and of Withington, 27th August, 1494, on the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of Haughmond; to the Archdeaconry of Salop, in 1504; having been presented to the prebendary of Wellington, in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, in 1497. He resigned the Archdeaconry of Salop for that of Stafford in 1514. He resigned the Rectory of Upton Magna in 1529; and died 24th July, 1530.

Richard Grafton, of London, had a grant of Arms and Crest by Hervey, Clarencieux, 26th June, 1560, viz., Gyronny of 4, Ermine and Sable, a lion rampant Or. Crest: A falcon standing on a tun Or, holding in his right foot a mace Azure. In this grant he is styled of London, esquire;

¹ "Here lyeth buried Master Adam Grafton, the most" [&c., as here recited], "whych deceassyd ye xxiv day of Juli Aⁿ dⁿi MD^oXXX whos soul God r[est]."
From the inscription itself in 1852.—J.M.

his profession of stationer and printer not being deemed derogatory of that rank.

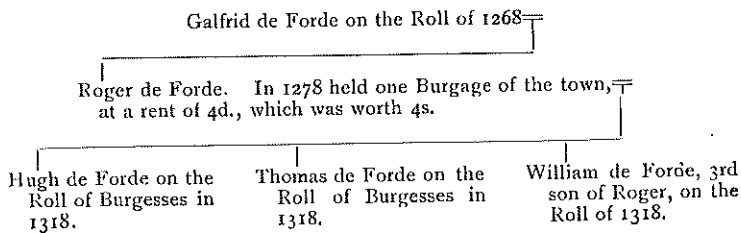
Richard Grafton, then of London, and afterwards of Carew, co. Pembroke, had a grant of the same Arms as his father, above-mentioned, and for Crest, "a falcon standing upon a stump of a tree Or," by Cooke, Clarencieux, in 1584.

The Arms locally assigned to Robert de Grafton and his grandson John Grafton, Bailiffs of Shrewsbury, are—"Per saltire, Sable and Ermine, a lion rampant Or." These Arms are given in Edmondson as those of the families of Grafton, of Shrewsbury, of Little Missenden, co. Bucks, and of London; and their Crest he states to be, "On the trunk of a tree coupéd and eradicated Or, an eagle volant of the last."

Anno 1391. SIMON DE LA TOUR. See page 3823.

1391. RADULP DE FORDE. He was a descendant of Galfrid de Forde, whose name appears on the Roll of Burgesses in 1268, and whose descendants stand thus on the Records:—

ARMS : Or, 2 bars wavy, Azure.



Ralph de Forde, Bailiff in 1391.

[p. 3836.]

Anno 1392. JOHN GEFFREI. See page 3830.

1392. WILLIAM DE BIRITON. See page 3827.

1393. THOMAS PRYDE. See page 3770.

1393. WILLIAM WILLYLEI. By the name of "William de Wylleleye" he appears on the Roll of Burgesses in 1372. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1397, and was a younger branch of the family then seated at "Wylleleye," now called Willey, near Broseley, co. Salop. "Thomas, son of William de Willyleye," is named in a recognizance under Stat. Merc. in the Exch. of Salop, 21 Richard II.,

1398, and with him the connexion of the family with Shrewsbury appears to have ceased.

The Arms assigned to William de Wylleleye are Argent, a chevron Ermine, between 3 escutcheons Vert, each charged with 2 bars and a border of the field. In Le Neve, the escutcheons are Gules, and charged with a fesse Vert.

1394. { JOHN TYLERE.
RICHARD DE ALDUSCOTE.

John Tieler, with Walter, William, John and Thomas, his sons, are on the Roll of Burgesses in 1372. The Arms assigned to John Tyler in the list of Bailiffs are — Per saltire Sable and Or, a saltire Ermine.

Richard,¹ son of John de Alduscote, is on the Roll of Burgesses in 1384. He was again elected to the office of Bailiff, with Thomas Paunteley, in 1398-9, when Robert Thornes and William Byriton were removed from that office, as hereafter stated. He derived his name from Alduscote, now called Allscott, in the parish of Wrockwardine; and the Arms assigned to him are — Per pale indented Or and Gules, a chevron party per pale Sable and Argent. He was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1395.

Of the same family were John Aldescote, of Salop, draper, and Thomas Aldescote, of Salop, corviser, his brother, sons of Richard Aldescote. These were admitted Burgesses in 1468. Thomas Aldescote had then issue David, Richard and Reginald. Their grandfather Richard Aldescote and his brother Roger are named in the Court Roll of 22 Richard II., 1398. Margery, wife of Roger Aldescote is named in Court Roll of 1382.

1395. { WILLIAM DE BIRYTON. See page 3827.
REGINALD SKRYVEYN. See page 3831.

1396. { JOHN JEFFREY. See page 3830.
JAMES DYER. See page 3832.

[p. 3837.]

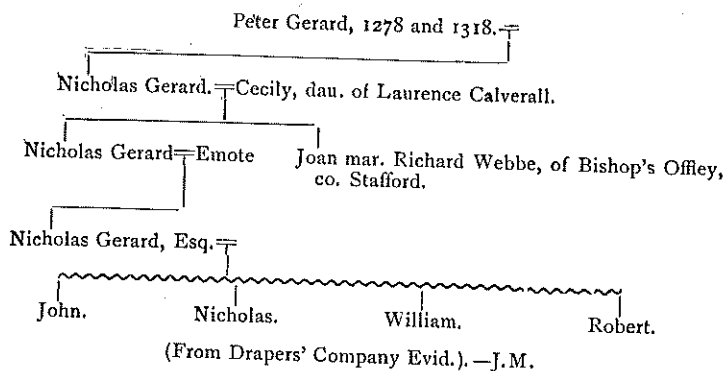
Anno } WILLIAM WILLILEY. See page 3836.

1397. } NICHOLAS GERARD. He was son of Nicholas

¹ Richard Aldescote married prior to 1378, Agnes, the widow of John Colle, son of Thomas Colle. (Deed of Drapers' Company).—J.M.

William Aldescote and Agnes his wife are named in a Court Roll of 8 Henry IV., 1406; and it appears by the Court Roll of 3 Henry V., 1416, that they had in the latter year a daughter, Margery.

Gerard, and great grandson of Peter Gerard, who appears on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318; and he again served the office of Bailiff in 1411. The Arms assigned to Nicholas Gerard are—Gules, a lion passant gardant crowned Or. He was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1399, and Town Clerk in 1403. He left four illegitimate sons, John, Nicholas, William and Robert Gerard.



The Arms of Nicholas Gerard on his own Seal to a Deed in 1415, are—Quarterly and per fess indented. See page 4147. Nicholas Gerard, Esq., held the office of Governor or Constable of Shrewsbury Castle, temp. Henry IV.

1398. { ROBERT THORNES. See page 3829.
WILLIAM BYRITON. See page 3827.

It appears from the Records in the Exchequer of Shrewsbury these Bailiffs were removed from their office, on the Tuesday before Widsuntide, 1399, before their term of office had expired, in the presence of Sir Hugh Burnell, then one of the King's Justices, of John Beostan, Matthew del Mer, and other gentlemen, as also of all the Burgesses and Commonalty of the town. It also appears that John Raves, one of the serjeants at mace of the town, had on the 16th of April preceding, excited a body of persons in the town to attack the Bailiffs and others having authority in the town, and had thereby caused such a riot and tumult as to place the lives of the Bailiffs and other principal persons in the town in great danger. Messrs. Owen and Blakeway, in noticing these circumstances, attribute the removal of the

Bailiffs to them, and express their surprise that Sir Hugh Burnell and the other gentlemen should have been so weak as to have thus yielded compliance to the demands of a furious rabble. The Records, however, would shew that such was not the case; for they state what Messrs. Owen and Blakeway have either overlooked or omitted to mention, namely, that immediately after the tumult, viz., on the 18th of April, Raves and his associates were brought in custody before Robert Thornes and William Byriton, then styled Bailiffs of the town, and for their misconduct on the said 16th of April, were dealt with according to the law, Raves, the ringleader, being sentenced to be imprisoned for one whole year and one day, to be removed from his office, and to be fined for his greater offence £20, and for his lesser offence £10. The removal of the Bailiffs had, most probably, [p. 3836.*]

its origin in the political feuds of that period, which shortly afterwards terminated in the exclusion of Richard II. from the throne, and in the accession thereto of Henry IV., Sir Hugh Burnell being a secret but warm adherent of the latter Monarch, then Duke of Lancaster.

On their removal from office, the successors of Robert Thornes and William Byriton were elected the same day, viz. :—

{ THOMAS PAUNTELEY.

{ RICHARD ALDUSCOTE. See page 3836.

These only continued in office until the next customary election day.

The said Thomas Paunteley appears on the Roll of Burgesses in 1372 as "Thomas de Paunteley, of Syvyngton" (*i.e.*, Silvington, co. Salop), and he has been afterwards marked as "Mort. sine hered." The Arms assigned to him are—Sable, a fess Argent, between 3 mascles voided Or.

Anno { JAMES DYER. See page 3832.

1399. { THOMAS PORTER. Thomas, son of William le Porter, is on the Roll of Burgesses in 1372, and was Bailiff in 1399. The Arms assigned to him are—Sable, 3 bells tongued Or, the bells Argent.

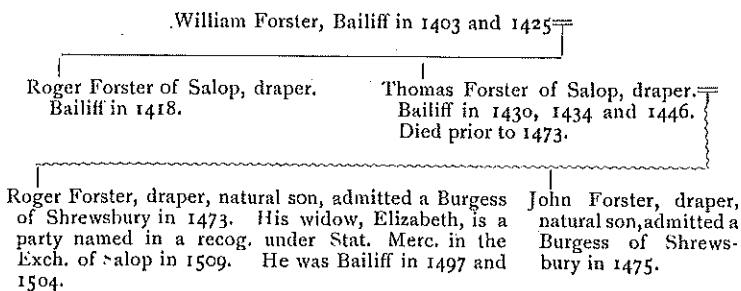
1400. { THOMAS SKYNNER. See page 3779.

{ REGINALD DE MUTTON.—See page 3826.

1401. { ROBERT DE GRAFTON. See page 3833.
 { WILLIAM BIRYTON. See page 3827.
1402. { ROBERT THORNES. See page 3829.
 { JOHN SCRIVEYN. See page 3831.
1403. { SIMON DE LA TOUR. See page 3823.
 { WILLIAM FORSTER. Thomas and William, sons of "Ade Forestarii," appear in the Roll of Gild Merchant in 1232. The younger of these, "William Forestarius," is also on the Rolls of 1239 and 1252. I suspect the present Bailiff was a descendant of this William Forester, as I find no intermediate admission of a Burgess of this name; and my conjecture is confirmed by the fact that on the Roll of Burgesses in 1397 I find "Roger, son of William Forster," evidently showing that his father, William Forster, had been also a Burgess—as it does not record the admission of the father. This family appears on the Records as follows:—

[p. 3837.*]

ARMS: Quarterly, per fess indented Argent and Sable, in the 1st and 4th quarters, a bugle-horn strung of the last



- Anno { THOMAS SKYNNER. See page 3779.
1404. { RICHARD STURY. See page 3787.
1405. { WILLIAM TOUR. See page 3823. He was 2nd
 { Bailiff this year.
- { WILLIAM BIRYTON, Senior. See page 3827. He died in office, and
- JOHN PERLE, Junior, was elected to complete the year.
- See page 3820.

1406. { JOHN SKRYVEYN. See page 3831.
 { JOHN PERLE, Junior. See page 3820.

1407. { JOHN GLOVER.
 { DAVID RATHEBON.

John Glover was descendant of Alan le Glover, the Bailiff of 1280. By the name of John, son of John Glover of Salop, he was party to a recognizance under Stat. Merc. in the Exchequer of Salop in 1389. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1413, 1420 and 1424. The Arms assigned to him are—Sable 2 gloves palewise dexter and sinister Argent, evidently in allusion to the trade of his ancestors, and from which their surname was derived.

David Rathebon is on the Roll of Burgesses in 1397, by the name of "David Radebon," and was descended from "William Rathebon de Meadle" (i.e., Middle, co. Salop), who appears on the Foreigners Roll of the Guild Merchant of Shrewsbury in 1268. Thomas Rathebon, son of David Rathebon, of Whitchurch, is on the Roll of Burgesses in 1408. David Rathebon again served the office of Bailiff in 1415 and 1419.

The Arms of Rathebon as assigned to David Rathebon, the Bailiff, are—Gules on a fess Argent, 3 roses of the field.

Agnes, widow of David Rathebon, married John Falk, who was Bailiff in 1435. She was wife of John Falk in 1426.

[p. 3838.]

Anno { RICHARD STURY. See page 3787.

1408. { NICHOLAS SCHETTON. See page 3829.

1409. { ROBERT THORNES. See page 3829.

 { SIMON DE LA TOUR. See page 3823.

1410. { JOHN PERLE. See page 3820.

 { WILLIAM TOUR. See page 3823.

1411. { NICHOLAS GERARD. See page 3837.

 { WILLIAM HORD. The family of Hord were for a long period of considerable importance in the town of Shrewsbury and County of Salop. The first mention of them, that I find, is in the Deeds connected with the Priory of Alberbury, to which foundation Thomas Hord, son of William Hord, was a benefactor in the reign of Henry III.; he had property at Eyton and Rowton, in the Parish of Alberbury. Mr. Blakeway, in his Account of the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, throws out a conjecture that the great Baronial

family of Howard derive from this family. It will be seen from their pedigree, at page 600 of my Collection, that they were seated at Stanwardine in the Wood as early as the reign of Edward I., and at Walford, co. Salop, in the reign of Edward II. Their connexion with Shrewsbury commenced in the year 1344; and Richard Hoord of Walford, admitted on the Roll of Guild Merchants in 1372, was father of the Bailiff of 1411. Another branch of the family was seated at Bridgnorth, and members of both branches respectively were at the head of the Municipality of Shrewsbury, and of that of Bridgnorth at various periods, and represented many times both these Boroughs in Parliament, and served the office of High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1457 and 1498. See the pedigree of Hoord, and my copy of the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, for more particulars of this family. They give their name to the Village of Hord-Ley, of which they were the owners, holding the same by Socage, under the Abbey of Shrewsbury.

1412. { DAVID HOLBACHE.
 { RICHARD STURY. See page 3787.

David Holbache was born in the Manor of Trayan, in the Chapelry of Dudliston (a portion of Shropshire, then included in the Marches of Wales), and was brought up to the profession of the law. He was appointed the King's Pleader and Attorney for the whole of Wales by Pat., 1 Richard II., 1378.—J.M. And he was subsequently Steward of the Lordships of Oswestry, Bromfield and Yale, under the Earls of Arundel. He was, by the name of "David de Holbache," admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 21 Richard II., 1397. He was Deputy Steward of Bromfield and Yale, and to obviate any question arising as to his Welsh origin (he being a lineal descendant of Tudur Trevor), he was made denizen of [p. 3839.]

England, by petition to Parliament, in the 8th year of Henry IV. In 1413, being the 1st year of the reign of King Henry V., he represented Shrewsbury in Parliament, and in the same year he obtained from that Monarch a pardon for Owain Glyndwr, but of which, it is said, that chieftain was afraid of availing himself. David Holbache again was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1417; and he evinced his regard for

his native district by founding and endowing the Free School, still existing at Oswestry. The Welsh genealogists state that he left a daughter named Gwenhwyfar, the wife of Robert Salter of Oswestry. Certain it is that he left no male issue, for he is marked on the Roll of Burgesses that records his admission in the Exchequer of Shrewsbury, *Mort. sine hered.* by the description of "David Holbache, of Salop, Esquire," he is named in a recognizance under Stat. Merc. in the Exchequer of Shrewsbury in 1421; and he was Steward of Powys, under Edward Charlton, Lord Powis, in 1420.

The Arms assigned to David Holbache in the List of Bailiffs, as given by Messrs. Owen and Blakeway, are—"Argent, a cross Sable, and dexter canton Ermine." But the Arms borne by his ancestors, and to which he was entitled, were:—"Gules, a chevron engrailed between 3 boars' heads erased close Argent." There is no doubt that his connexion with Shrewsbury originated in the patronage he received from the noble families of Charlton, then Lords of Powys, and Fitzalan, Earls of Arundel. There was among the Mytton Deeds a short grant (in French) from David Holbache to Reginald Mutton of Salop, of all the interest of the said David in the Grange of Monkmeole. There was a portion of the seal remaining which was a chevron engrailed between 3 heads.

David Holbeche, John Wynnesbury, and Hugh Cresset were parties to Deeds relating to the Manor of Aynho, co. Northampton, in 1418 and 1419. Vide *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. iii., pp. 244, 245. The Manor of Aynho then belonged to a branch of the Shropshire family of Fitzalan.—J.M.

David Holbeche had lands in Croesmere, near Ellesmere, as appears by Deed of 21 Henry VI., among the Bridgwater Evid'.—J.M.

That David Holbache had a daughter, Gwenhwyfar, is confirmed by the Court Roll of Shrewsbury, of 6 Henry VI., 1427, where she appears in a suit by the name of "Gwenhauar Holbache."—J.M.

Hugh Holbache (doubtless, a brother of David) was Dean of St. Mary's, Salop, in 1416; he was also Dean of St. Asaph from 1404 to 1417, when he died. Besides these preferments,

he was Prebendary of Lichfield, and Rector of Llaneurgain or Northop, and Custos of Flint Chapel.—J.M.

Anno { JOHN GAMELL, Senior. See page 3772.

1413. { JOHN GLOVER. See page 3837.

1414. { NICHOLAS SHETTON. See page 3829.
 { ROBERT HORSLEY.

Robert Horsley was grandson of "Thomas de Horsley, cardmaker," who, with William his son, were on the Roll of Burgesses in 1372. Robert Horsley was a mercer; and he represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1414 and 1416; and he again served the office of Bailiff in 1421. The Arms assigned to him are—Sable, 3 cinquefoils pierced Argent.

1415. { DAVID RATHEBON. See page 3837.*
 { JOHN SCHETTON. See page 3829.

[p. 3840.]

Anno {

1416 { ROGER CORBET.

and { JOHN PERLE. See page 3820.

1417.)

All the lineal male descendants of Roger Corbet, the companion of the Conqueror, appear to have been recognised as Burgesses of Shrewsbury in right of their descent. On the Roll of 1318, "William Corbett" appears to have been enrolled without fee, by the direction of that Sovereign himself, as there is a note on the margin of the Roll against his name thus "Ad instanc' dn'i Rg^s;" and the Record states his admission into the Guild thus "Will' Corbet triumph'¹ r'cept' est infra lib'tatem ad t'minu' vite sue ad instanc' magnat'."

Roger Corbet, the Bailiff of 1416 and 1417, was undoubtedly a scion of the same great house. He represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1425, and again served the office of Bailiff in 1429. Arms—Or, a raven proper.

1418. { ROGER FORSTER.² See page 3837.*
 { WILLIAM HORD. See page 3838.

¹ [The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in his transcript of this Burgess Roll, reads this as "Willelmus Corbet trumpeter." See the *Transactions*, 3rd Series, II. 87.—ED.]

² In a Deed of the Drapers' Co., dated 1st July, 1419, which is witnessed by these Bailiffs, the name of "William Hord" stands first.

1419. { DAVID RATHEBON. See page 3837.*
 { JOHN NORTHAMPTON. He was admitted a Burgess in 1405, and was by trade a mercer, and a man of considerable wealth. The Arms assigned to him are—Or, a chevron disjointed Gules, between 3 pellets.

1420. { JOHN GLOVER. See page 3837.
 { ROBERT WHYTCOMBE. The admission of Robert Whytcombe does not appear on any of the existing Rolls of Burgesses, but as, unfortunately, some of the ancient Rolls are missing, and some are damaged, the record, it may be assumed, was made on those not now being, or which have been so injured. His descendants still exist, and the Records prove that they exercised their franchise as Burgesses by descent down to 1721; since which period they have not resided in Shrewsbury.¹ They were for a considerable period seated at Berwick-Maulveysin, in the parish of Atcham, near Shrewsbury, which estate was obtained by the marriage of Thomas Whytcombe, son of the Bailiff of 1420, with Edith, the eventual heiress of the Maulveysin family. The Arms assigned to Robert Whytcombe in the List of Bailiffs are—Sable, 3 plates in fess between 2 combs Argent; but the Arms borne by the family were—Paly of 6, Or and Sable, 3 eagles displayed counterchanged.

[p. 3841.]

Robert Whytcombe again served the office of Bailiff in 1426, 1432, 1437, and 1441, and he represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1420, 1421 and 1433.

For further particulars of the Whytcombe family, see the pedigree, &c., pp. 2021, &c.

Anno { JOHN SHETTON. See page 3829.

1421. { ROBERT HORSLEY. See page 3839.

{ JOHN PERLE. See page 3820.

1422. { NICHOLAS SCHETTON. See page 3829.

{ JOHN TOUR. See page 3823.

1423. { URIAN SEINTPIER.

Urian St. Pierre was a scion of a very distinguished family, then seated in the County Palatine of Chester. By the

¹ On the 15th May, 1857, the Rev. Philip Whitcombe, a lineal descendant of Robert "Whytcombe," was inducted to the Vicarage of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, and on the 22nd August, 1857, he was sworn a Burgess by descent.

name of "Urianus Seintpiere," he is on the Burgess Roll of 1408, and he represented the Borough of Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1413. Urian Sentpeir also held for life the office of Constable or Governor of Shrewsbury Castle, that fact being recited in the appointment of his successor, Bevis Hampton, Esq., by King Henry VI. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1430. His nephew, Thomas St. Pierre (afterwards knighted), married Joan, daughter and heir of Richard Corbett of Asterley, in the parish of Pontesbury, in Salop, whose descendants continued there and in the vicinity for several generations. "Hugh de St. Pierre," son of Thomas de St. Pierre of Asterley, was admitted a Burgess of Salop in 1465, and his son, Thomas, was admitted of the Drapers' Company, Shrewsbury, in 1499. Florence St. Pierre, another son of Hugh, was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1491. The elder branch of the descendants of Thomas St. Pierre, resided at Cause, in the parish of Westbury, for some time; and the last notice I find of them in that vicinity is an entry in the Register of Pontesbury recording the baptism on the 5th Sept., 1616, of "Martha fil' Oeni Sempiers."

Arms—Argent, a bend Sable, over all a label of three points Gules.

See the pedigree of this family, page 2064.

1424. { JOHN GAMELL. See page 3772.

{ JOHN GLOVER. See page 3837.

1425. { JOHN SCHETTON. See page 3829.

{ WILLIAM FORSTER. See page 3837.*

[p. 3842].

Anno { ROBERT WYTCOMBE. See page 3840.

1426. { WILLIAM BORELEY. This gentleman was, I suspect, a son of William Boreley or Burley of Bromcroft, in Salop, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in this year. He was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1427, and again served the office of Bailiff in 1434, 1439, 1444, 1448 and 1454. Richard Boreley, his brother, was Bailiff in 1438, 1442 and 1452. On the 1st of October, 29 Henry VI., 1450, John Boerley,¹ son of

¹ The original entry of the admission of John Burley shews that he was admitted without fine, at the special request by letter of his Sovereign. The following is a copy from the Roll:—"Joh'es Boerley filius Will'i Boerley de Malehurst unus valedor' Corone d'ni Regis admissus est liber Burgensis ville p'd'ce ad instanciam D'ni Regis per l'ram ejusdem D'ni Regis dict' Ball'is & Co'itat' direct' & eius finis ad instanciam d'e'i D'ni Regis p'donat'."

William Boerley or Boreley was admitted a Burgess, and is thus described :—"Joh'es Boerley filius Will'i Boerley de Malehurst unus valector' Corone D'ni Regis." His descendants continued at Malehurst, in the parish of Pontesbury, until a very recent period, and other branches of them were settled at Asterley, in the same parish, at The March, in the parish of Westbury, and in the adjacent parishes of Habberley and Alberbury, while some were tradesmen in Shrewsbury. The remaining representatives of this ancient family deriving from Knights of the Garter, and from warriors and courtiers of the 14th century are—Richard Burley, ironfounder, and his brother Edward Burley, sons of Richard Burley, deceased, formerly of Habberley Hall, farmer, the former of these was recently working at his business of an ironfounder in Belgium, the latter was residing at Wolverhampton, and both are married, and burgesses of Shrewsbury by descent from John Boerley aforesaid. Their father, Richard Burley, was sworn a Burgess on the 18th of January, 1796.

See the pedigree of the Burley family, page 553.

1427. { WILLIAM TOUR. See page 3823.

{ WILLIAM HORD. See page 3838.

1428. { NICHOLAS SCHETTON. See page 3829.

{ JOHN PAUNTON. He was admitted a Burgess 9 Henry IV., 1408, and is stated to have been son of Rowland Paunton. The family of Paunton were seated at Trefnant, near Alberbury, an estate acquired by Sir Hugh Paunton in marriage with Jane, daughter and heir of Hugh Gerbrand of that place, Temp. Edward III.

Arms—Barry of 6, Or and Gules, a bend Sable.

1429. { ROGER CORBET. See page 3840.

{ RICHARD HORD. See page 3838.

[p. 3843.]

Anno { THOMAS FORSTER. See page 3837.*

1430. { URIAN SEINPIER.—See page 3841.

{ WILLIAM HORD. See page 3838.

1431. { JOHN SCHETTON. See page 3829.

{ ROBERT WHITCOMBE. See page 3840.

1432. { THOMAS THORNES. See page 3829.

{ NICHOLAS SCHETTON. See page 3829.

1433. { JOHN KNYGHT. He was son of Thomas Knight of

Walford, in the parish of Baschurch, co. Salop; and again served the office of Bailiff in 1447 and 1460. His eldest son, Roger Knight, was Bailiff in 1465, 1470, 1477, 1484 and 1488; Thomas Knight, the eldest son of Roger, was Bailiff in 1501, 1505, 1509, 1513 and 1517, and was M.P., for Shrewsbury in 1510; Edmund Knight, brother of Thomas, was Bailiff in 1507.

See the pedigree of this family, page 491.

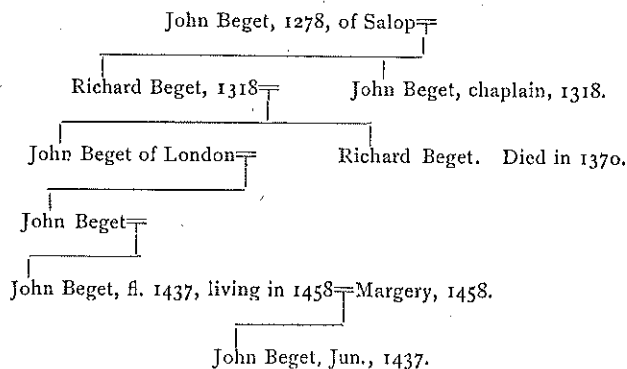
1434. { THOMAS FORSTER. See page 3837.*
 { WILLIAM BURLEIGH (*i.e.*, BOERLEY). See page 3842.

1435. { RICHARD HOORDE. See page 3838.
 { JOHN FALK. He was Bailiff in 1435, 1443 and 1447, in which last year he died. He was one of the first Aldermen of Shrewsbury. Arms—Vert, a fleur de lis Argent.

John Falk married Agnes, widow of David Rathebon, who was Bailiff in 1407, 1415 and 1419.

1436. { THOMAS THORNES. See page 3829.
 { JOHN BEGET.

In 1278, "John Beget" held a burgage in Frankwell at a rent of 2d., stated to be worth 4s. per annum. His sons, Richard Beget¹ and John Beget, chaplain, were on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318. From Richard Beget descended John Beget, the Bailiff of 1436, who was one of the first twelve Aldermen created in Shrewsbury.



Arms—Argent, a chevron Gules between 3 martlets Sable.

¹ Richard Beget, son of Richard, left a rent-charge to the Vicar of St. Chad in 1370. See *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii., p. 207, where, however, the name is erroneously printed "Geget."

On the 8th March, 15 Henry VI., 1437, the present Bailiff, by the description of "John Beget," Senior, son and heir of John Beget, son and heir of John Beget, late of London, granted and confirmed his tenement called "Blakehalle," in Romaldesham Street, Shrewsbury, to Degory Watur of Shrewsbury, Draper. (Deed in possession of Drapers' Co.)—J.M.

1437. { ROBERT WHYTCOMBE. See page 3840.
JOHN SCRYVEN. See page 3831.

1438. { JOHN GAMEL. See page 3772.

{ RICHARD BOERLEY. See page 3842. He was a draper in Shrewsbury.

[p. 3844].

Anno { WILLIAM BOERLEY. See page 3842.

1439. { THOMAS OTLEY. This gentleman was descended from David de Oteley, who resided at Oteley, near Ellesmere, in 1300. Richard de Oteley, son of William, and grandson of the said David de Oteley, was admitted of the Guild Merchant of Shrewsbury in 1318. From him descended the present Bailiff, who purchased the estate at Pitchford in 1473, which continued to his descendants until the death of Adam Ottley, Esq., without issue in 1807.

"Thomas Otley" again served the office of Bailiff in 1443, 1467, 1473 and 1478. "William Oteley," his brother, was Bailiff in 1462, 1469 and 1474. John Ottley, son of William, was Bailiff in 1483 and 1487. William Ottley, son of Thomas, was seated at Pitchford, and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1500. His descendant the celebrated Royalist, Sir Francis Ottley, made Governor of Shrewsbury for King Charles the First, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1645, and on the Restoration of King Charles the Second, his son, Adam Ottley, Esq. (afterwards Knighted and made a Master in Chancery), was appointed to the office of Town Clerk of Shrewsbury. A further account of the distinguished members of this family will be found in the *History of Shrewsbury* by Messrs. Blakeway and Owen, and in Mr. Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*. See also the pedigree of the family, pp. 1259, &c., of my collection.

1440. { THOMAS THORNES. See page 3829.
THOMAS MYTTON. See page 3826.

1441. { ROBERT WYTCOMBE. See page 3840.
 { JOHN MUTTON. See page 3826.
 1442. { RICHARD BOERLEY. See page 3842.
 { JOHN GAMEL. See page 3772.
 1443. { JOHN FALKE. See page 3843.
 { THOMAS OTELEY. See above.
 1444. { WILLIAM BOERLEY. See page 3842.
 { RICHARD STURY. See page 3787.
 1445.¹ { ROGER EYTON.
 { WILLIAM BASTARD.

[p. 3845].

Richard, son of William de Eyton de le Wych, is on the Roll of Burgesses in 1372. Roger Eyton was probably his descendant, as I find no entry of his admission; and the Arms assigned to him being those of the ancient family seated at Eyton, near Wellington, co. Salop, he was, probably, also of that stock. He served the office of Bailiff again in 1449 and 1455, and he was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1420, and Sheriff of the County of Salop in 1450. He was a strenuous adherent of the Duke of York in his designs upon the Crown, and in consequence was attainted of High Treason in the Parliament of 1459, but was restored on the accession of Edward the Fourth in the following year, and had a grant from that King, of which there is a saving in the great Act of Resumption in 1464. He was chosen one of the first twelve Aldermen of Shrewsbury in 1444.

William Bastard was son of Peter Bastard, whose name appears the first on the Roll of Burgesses in 1397. He served the office of Bailiff again in 1451, was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1447 and 1450, and was Town Clerk of Shrewsbury in and prior to 1456, in which year he was succeeded by John Phelyppes.

Arms—Or, a chevron engrailed between 3 cocks Gules.

William Bastard was a draper in Shrewsbury as well as Town Clerk.

¹ All the Bailiffs to this period had been elected on the "Sunday next after the Feast of St. Giles the Abbot (1st. Sept.)." By Act of Parliament 24 Henry VI. (1445-6) the elections of Bailiffs were directed to take place on the Friday next after the Feast of St. Michael (29th Sept.), and so they continued until the 14th of Charles I., when the government of the town of Shrewsbury was changed from two Bailiffs to a Mayor.

1449. { THOMAS FORSTER. See page 3837.*
 { ADAM GOLDSMYTH derived his surname from his occupation. He was admitted of the Company of Mercers, Goldsmiths, &c., Shrewsbury, in 1424, and was warden of that Company in 1447. Thomas Goldsmith, his son, was admitted a Burgess in 1450, and is recorded as the son of "Adam Goldsmith of Shrewsbury, goldsmith." The said Thomas Goldsmith was Bailiff in 1468 and 1479.

Arms—Gules, a fess Argent between 3 pellets.

1447. { JOHN KNIGHT. See page 3843.
 { JOHN FALKE. Died in office. See page 3843.
 { JOHN GAMELL. Elected to complete the year. See

page 3772.

[p. 3846.]

Anno { WILLIAM BOERLEY. See page 3842.
 1448. { RICHARD STURY. See page 3787.
 1449. { ROGER EYTON. See page 3845.
 { JOHN HOORD. See page 3838.
 1450. { ROBERT SCRYVEN. See page 3831.
 { THOMAS LYD or LUYT¹ (i.e., LLOYD). "John Lloyt, of Salop, draper, son of John ap Madoc late of Wyleston," was admitted a Burgess in 1411. Thomas Lloyd, the Bailiff of 1450, and who again served the office in 1468, was, I suspect, his son. "John Loit" of Shrewsbury, Esquire, son of Thomas, was admitted a Burgess in 1450, and had then issue Richard, William, Nicholas, Elizabeth, and Alice. His father was in that and the preceding year M.P. for Shrewsbury.

The Arms assigned to this family are those of the ancient family of Lloyd, long seated at Llwynymaen, near Oswestry, viz., Argent, an eagle with two heads displayed Sable. John Lloyt, son of Thomas, was Bailiff in 1499.

1451. { JOHN GAMELL. See page 3772.
 { WILLIAM BASTARD. See page 3845.

1452. { RICHARD STURY. See page 3787.
 { RICHARD BOERLEY. See page 3842.

¹ "D'na Joh'na Luyt" is on the Subsidy Roll of the Hundred of Ford, co. Salop, temp. Edward IV. She was daughter and heir of Robert Whitcombe, junr., of Shrewsbury, merchant, and wife of Thomas "Luyt," Gent., in 19 Edward IV., 1479. Their eldest son and heir was Robert Luyt.

1453. { JOHN COLLE. See page 3812.

{ PHILIP GRACE. "John le Grys," described on the Duplicate Roll as "John son of Richard Gras of Coton upon Tyrne" (i.e., of Coton, near Hodnet, co. Salop), was admitted a Burgess in 1318. The present Bailiff was, doubtless, his descendant. The Arms assigned to him are—Or a fess Gules, between 3 leaves slipped Vert.

1454. { WILLIAM BOERLEY. See page 3842.

{ ROBERT SCRIVEN. See page 3831.

1455. { ROGER EYTON. See page 3845.

{ JOHN TRENTHAM of Shrewsbury, draper.

[p. 3847.]

John Trentham was grandson of "William Trentham, saddler," who was admitted a Burgess in the 8th of Richard II., 1384. The present Bailiff much advanced himself and family by marrying the sister and heir of William Hoord of Shrewsbury. He served the office of Bailiff again in 1459, 1467 and 1472. His nephew Thomas Trentham served the office of Bailiff in 1491, 1500, 1507 and 1511; and his grandson, Thomas Trentham, junior, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, Knt., and is stated to have been a favourite of King Henry the Eighth, was Bailiff in 1512 and 1516. He also represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1512 and 1515. His son Robert Trentham was of the Household of King Henry the Eighth, and obtained a grant of the Abbey of Rocester, co. Stafford, from that monarch. Dying without issue, Robert Trentham was succeeded in that estate by his brother Richard Trentham of Shrewsbury, Esq., who had filled the office of Cupbearer to King Edward the Sixth. The family continued at Rocester until that estate was conveyed by the heiress Elizabeth Trentham to her husband Brian Cockayne, the second Viscount Cullen.

Arms: Argent, 3 griffins' heads erased Sable (2 and 1).

1456. { RICHARD STURY. See page 3787.

{ JOHN HORDE. See page 3838.

1457. { NICHOLAS FITZHERBERT.

{ ROGER ADIS.

Nicholas Fitzherbert was admitted a Burgess of Salop 29 Henry VI., 1451, and is described in the Record as

"Nicholas Fitzherbert, Esq., son of Henry Fitzherbert, late of Norbury, co. Derby," having then issue, Richard, Robert, Ralph, John, Nicholas, Edmund and Joan. His connection with Shrewsbury arose from having married secondly Isabel, daughter of John Ludlow, Esq., by whom also he had issue, of whom Anne married Richard Lyster of Shrewsbury and Rowton, Esq. His ancestors had been seated at Norbury from the year 1125, when that Manor was granted to William Fitzherbert by William Prior of Tutbury, and it still continues in the possession of the family. Thomas Fitzherbert, Esquire, now (1848) of Norbury, is tenth in descent from our Bailiff of 1457.

Arms—Argent, a chief vair Or and Gules, over all a bend Sable.

[p. 3848.]

"Roger Adis" was a mercer in Shrewsbury, and a Freeman of that Company here in 1424; he was one of the wardens of the Company in the same year that he was Bailiff of the town. His son "Thomas Adys," draper, was admitted a Burgess in 1460.

Arms—Gules, an antelope's head erased at the neck Or.

Anno { ROBERT SCRYVEN. See page 3831.

1458. { NICHOLAS STAFFORD. He was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1450, and is recorded as "Nicholas Stafford, Esq., son of John Stafford of co. Derby, gent." An altar tomb to the memory of Nicholas Stafford and Katherine Meverell, his wife, was formerly in the church of St. Mary, Shrewsbury. He died in April, 1471. And the old MS. Chronicle of Shrewsbury, formerly belonging to Dr. Taylor, says, he was "a worthie gentylman and a wyse."

Arms—Or, a chevron Gules.

1459. { JOHN TRENTHAM. See page 3847.

{ THOMAS BYRINGTON. See page 3827.

1460. { JOHN KNYGHT. See page 3843.

{ JOHN GRAFTON. See page 3833. He was of Shrewsbury, draper.

1461. { THOMAS WYNNES.

{ THOMAS STONE.

Thomas Wynnes was of a very old family of Burgesses. In 1278, "Richard Wyn," jointly with Reginald de Porta

and others, held a burgage in Frankwell at a rent of 11½d., which was worth 20s. per annum. "Philip, son of Richard Wyn," was on the Burgess Roll in 1318. "Thomas Wyn," son of Philip, was on the Roll of Burgesses in 1372, and he was ancestor of the present Bailiff.

Arms—Azure, a fess breasted Or.

"Thomas de Stone and Roger his son" are on the Roll of Burgesses in 1344. Their descendant, the present Bailiff, was admitted of the Mercers Company, Shrewsbury, in 1424.

Arms—Argent, a cross Gules, in the dexter chief a catharine wheel of the second.

1462. { THOMAS LLOYD, Esq. See page 3846.
 { WILLIAM OTTLEY. See page 3844.
 [p. 3849.]

1463. { JOHN BAXTER, of Shrewsbury, draper.
 { HUGH HOSIER, of Shrewsbury, draper.

"Reginald Baxter," son of "Hood de Wrexham," was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1398. The present Bailiff was his son, and either he or his son of the same name again served the office of Bailiff in 1470, 1481 and 1486. Roger Baxter, grandson of the Bailiff of 1463, married Elizabeth, one of the coheirs of Richard Payne, of Eaton Constantine, and they were the progenitors of Richard Baxter "the Puritan," and of William Baxter "the Critic," and of numerous other descendants, Burgesses of Shrewsbury, several of whose representatives in the lineal male line are yet extant, though their connection and residence is not now with Shrewsbury, or in its Liberties.

Arms: Argent, a bat Sable (wings extended).

Hugh Hosier was, doubtless, so named from the principal branch of trade in which, as a draper and mercer, he then occupied himself. Messrs. Owen and Blakeway state that he was sometimes called Hugh Pimley and sometimes Hugh Trevor. This, however, as far as the name of Trevor goes, is an error. The family of Hosier, to whom the surname of Trevor was also given, were of a different race, as will hereafter be stated. The present Bailiff was admitted a Burgess by the name of "Hugh Pymley alias Dycher, of Salop, draper, son of David Dycher;" and he was admitted of the Mercers Company by the name of "Hue Pymley draper." "William Dycher of Hencote," in the Liberties of Shrews-

bury, was a Burgess in 1372, and I suspect these were his descendants. Hugh Hosier again served the office of Bailiff in 1471. Laurence Hosyer, his son, served the office of Bailiff in 1494. William Hosyer, another of his sons, was admitted of the Mercers' Company in 1500. Laurence Hosyer was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1495.

Arms: Quarterly, per fess indented, Argent and Sable, 4 pellets counterchanged.
[p. 3850].

Anno { RICHARD STURY. See page 3787.

1464. { THOMAS MYTTON. See page 3826.

1465. { ROGER KNYGHT. See page 3843.

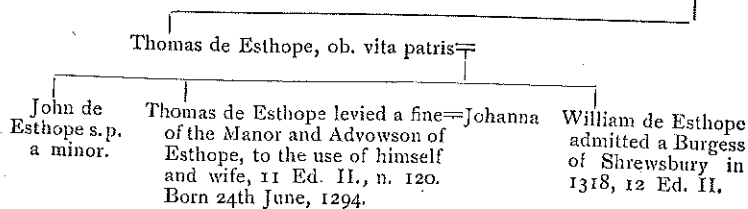
{ JOHN COLTON. He was admitted of the Mercers Company in 1424; and he served the office of Warden of that Company in 1462, 1463 and 1464. He was also a member of the Drapers' Company.

Arms—Gules, a fess Or between 3 pellets.

1466. { JOHN COLE. See page 3812.

{ EDWARD EASTHOPE. He was of a very ancient Shropshire family, originally seated at a parish and village of that name, near Much Wenlock. He was admitted a Burgess in 1449, and is described in the Record as "Edward Easthope of Salop, son of Richard Esthope of Esthope, juxta Plash." William de Esthope, also of this family, was a Burgess in 1318. He was thus connected with the proprietors of that estate. Edward Easthope was a draper, and he is the first person in the list of names of the brothers of the "Guild of the Holy Trinity of the Men of the Mystery of Drapers of the Town of Salop," founded and incorporated by King Edward IV., in 1461. (Records of the Drapers' Co.—J.M.). Edward Easthope married Alice, daughter and heir of Richard Forster, and widow of John Knight, who was Bailiff in 1460.

John de Esthope died seised of the Manor of Esthope 34 Edward I., as appears by Escheat in 27 of that year.



From the above Thomas descended Edward Easthope, the Bailiff of 1466. Arms—Per chevron, Sable and Ermine, according to *History of Shrewsbury*; but the seal of Edward Easthope to a deed of his in 1460, bears a lion rampant.

Sir John Easthope, recently created a Baronet, was of a branch of this family, for some time resident at Bridgnorth.

1467. { JOHN TRENTHAM. See page 3847.
 { THOMAS OTTLEY. See page 3844.

1468. { THOMAS MYTTON. See page 3826.
 { THOMAS GOLDSMITH. See page 3845.

1469. { WILLIAM OTTLEY. See page 3844.
 { THOMAS PONTESBURY. See page 3832. He was of

Shrewsbury Mercer.

[p. 3851.]

Anno { ROGER KNYGHT. See page 3843.

1470. { JOHN BAXTER. See page 3849.

1471. { HUGH HOSIER. See page 3849.

1471. { RICHARD WANTNOR. The surname of Wantnor is derived from the parish and village of Wantnor, now written Wentnor, near Bishops Castle, co. Salop. "William and Nicholas, sons of Roger de Wantnor," were on the Roll of Burgesses of Shrewsbury in 1232.

Thomas Wantnor, of Salop, son of John Wantnor, was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury 29 Henry VI., 1448. He had then issue a son, John Wantnor.

Richard Wantnor,¹ brother of the said Thomas, was admitted in the same year, and was the Bailiff of 1471. He again served that office in 1483 and in 1487, and he represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1483. He died prior to July, 1491, for when in that month Henry the Seventh had "a benevolence" towards the expense of the war with France, it is stated that William Sugden, "son of the execut^s of Richard Wantnore" paid as such his executor £6 towards that object. Richard Wantnor was a draper, and married Alice, daughter of Thomas Mytton of Shrewsbury, Esq.

Arms: Argent, a chevron Sable, and chief Azure.

¹ Richard Wantener was on the Subsidy Roll of the Hundred of Ford, co. Salop, temp. Edward IV.

1472. { THOMAS MYTTON. See page 3826.
 { JOHN TRENTHAM. See page 3847.
 1473. { THOMAS OTTLEY. See page 3844.
 { THOMAS PONTESBURY. See page 3832.
 1474. { WILLIAM OTTLEY. See page 3844.
 { ROGER HORTON.

Richard Horton, barker (i.e., tanner), was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1397. John Horton of Shrewsbury, his son, was father of the present Bailiff, who was sworn a Burgess on the 1st of October, 1450, and is then described as "son and heir of John Horton, late Burgess of Salop, and of Eleanor his wife."

Arms: Quarterly Argent and Azure, a cross Or.

1475. { JOHN COLLE. See page 3812.
 { ROBERT AP EGNION, or BEYNYON, of Shrewsbury,
 [p. 3852.]

draper. Robert ap Egnion was admitted a Burgess 30 Henry VI., 1451, and is described on the Record as son of "Deys ap Eignon of Rowton" (in the parish of Alberbury).

The Arms assigned to him are—Per pale Or and Gules, a pale indented counterchanged. He was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1478.

- Anno { THOMAS MYTTON. See page 3826.
 1476. { THOMAS THORNES. See page 3829.
 1477. { JOHN HOORD. See page 3838.
 { ROGER KNYGHT. See page 3843.
 1478. { THOMAS OTTLEY. See page 3844.
 { THOMAS BYRINTON. See page 3827.
 1479. { THOMAS GOLDSMITH. See page 3845.
 { WILLIAM SUGDON.

Sugden, anciently written Suggeden, Soggedon, and Sugdon, is one of the two townships that form the parish of Rodington, about 6 miles east of Shrewsbury. This parish adjoins the extra parochial place of Haghmond, or nearly so, which was formerly attached to the Monastery of Haghmond, founded by William Fitz-Alan in or about the year 1100, and among the early benefactors of that foundation were some of the family of Sugden.

By a deed in the Haghmond Chartulary (sans date, but executed towards the close of the 12th century) "Danmar de

Soggedon" gave to Haghmond Abbey half a virgate of land in Soggedon.

By another deed, in the same Chartulary, "Ganfrid, son of Danmar de Suggeden," gave to William Francis of Berwick (i.e., Berwick in the parish of Atcham), and to Sibilla his wife, half a virgate of land in Suggeden, which "William the Welshman" then held, paying to him (Ganfrid) one penny, and to Haghmond Abbey two shillings yearly.

Another deed, in the same Chartulary, recites that Richard, son of the said Ganfrid de Suggeden (by the description of "Richard son of Ganfrid Danmar de Suggedon") released to Haghmond Abbey an annual payment of eight pence.

In the 39th Henry III., 1255, Paganus (Payne) de "Suggeden" held one moiety of the township of Sugdon under John Fitz-Alan.

[p. 3853.]

In the 36th of Henry the Third, 1252, "William-de-Shuggedon" was admitted on the Foreigners' Roll of the Guild Merchant of Shrewsbury. And in 1336, another "William de Sugden" was one of the Jurors on an Inquisition as to lands pertaining to the Abbey of Haghmond. In the 46th of Edward the Third, 1372, John de Suggedon, son of Roger¹ de Suggedon, appears in the Roll of Burgesses of Shrewsbury. And in the 50th year of that reign, 1376, the same John de Suggedon is named as a creditor in a recognizance taken under the Statute Merchant in the Exchequer of Shrewsbury. In the 1st of Edward IV., 1461, Thomas Sugdon of Shrewsbury was chosen as one of the six "sessores" (assessors), being persons taken from the principal resident burgesses, whose duty it was to see that the bailiffs caused to be properly levied and duly accounted for the revenues of the town. This Thomas Sugdon was admitted a Burgess in 1457, and he is described as Thomas Sugdon of Salop, brewer, son of Henry Sugdon of Wrockwardine (a parish adjoining that of Rodington). He had then issue one son, John Sugdon. * In 1450, Thomas Sugdon was plaintiff in a suit versus John Sugdon, son of Giles Sugdon.

¹ A Roger de Suggedon held 1 messuage and 3 acres of land in Rodington under John Fitz-Alan 5 Edward I., 1277.

Thomas Sugdon does not appear to have filled any other office in the Borough.

William Sugdon,¹ the present Bailiff, was probably a grandson of John Sugdon, recorded as a Burgess in 1372. He was a draper in Shrewsbury, and in 1456 was one of the Burgesses present at the election of Bailiffs. In 1462 he was chosen one of the six "sessores," and he appears to have been one of the most wealthy, if not the most wealthy, of the residents in Shrewsbury, for when, in July, 1491, Henry the Seventh sent his Commissioners throughout the kingdom to collect what was then oddly termed "a benevolence" towards the expense of the war with France, William Sugdon contributed more than any other person did for that object. The entry on the Record is as follows:—"Will^m Sugdon hath paide in plate and money ix^l and to pay at Mighelmas ix^l ... xvij^l."

"The same William Sugdon, son of the the execut^s of Ric' Wantnore ... vj^l."

John Sugdon, brother of Thomas Sugdon above-named, was admitted a Burgess in 1460, and had then no issue. [p. 3854].

The Arms assigned to William Sugdon, on the List of Bailiffs are—Gules, 6 billets, Argent 3, 2, 1; but the Arms of Sugdon of Sugdon are (properly) Azure, a fess Or, in chief three maidens' heads couped at the shoulders proper, vested and crined Or; in base a leopard's head of the last. And these Arms are now borne by the Right Hon. Sir Edward B. Sugden, Lord Chancellor of Ireland (since created Baron St. Leonard's).

Anno { THOMAS MYTTON. See page 3826.

1480. { THOMAS PONTESBURY. See page 3832.

1481. { THOMAS THORNES. See page 3829.

{ JOHN BAXTER. See page 3849.

1482. { JOHN HOORD. See page 3838.

{ JOHN GUTTYNS. He was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury on the 5th October, 1465, and is described on the Record as "John Lloyt" of Salop, alias John Guttyns, draper, son of "Jeuau Lloyt of Longenor, weaver." "David

¹ William de Sogedon and Maiota his wife are named several times on a Roll of 1475 in the Exchequer of Salop.

Lloyt, of Salop, draper," his brother, was admitted at the same time; and in the following year, another brother, also named "John Lloyt of Salop, draper," was admitted a Burgess. John Guttyns again served the office of Bailiff in 1490 and 1494, and he was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1478.

John Guttyns with his son and heir, Richard Guttyns, are named in a deed of 15th Henry VII., 1500. Both were then living, and had estates in Meole Brace, Pulley Horton and Woodcot, in the Liberties of Shrewsbury. He had also a son John Guttyns, as he is in a recital upon record, quoted in Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., page 265, described as "John Gyttns, of the town of Shrewsbury, the elder, draper."

Arms:—Lozengy sinister bendwise Argent and Gules.

1483. { RICHARD WANTNOR. See page 3851.
 { JOHN OTTLEY. See page 3844.

1484. { THOMAS MYTTON. See page 3826.
 { ROGER KNYGHT. See page 3843.

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.]

XIII.

HOTSPUR'S WIFE.

Elizabeth, the wife of Hotspur, who was in November, 1403, allowed the privilege of giving Christian burial to the quarters of her husband's body, was the daughter of Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March. She was born at Usk, 12 Feb., 1371, and baptized 16 Feb. by the Bishop of Exeter. She was left a widow with one son, Henry, who, in 1408, succeeded his grandfather as 2nd Earl of Northumberland, and was allowed possession of his estates in 1414.

Elizabeth Percy married as her second husband (she being his second wife) Sir Thomas Camoys, K.G., 5th Baron Camoys, one of the greatest soldiers of his time. He was summoned as a Baron of the Realm as early as 1383, and was on the Council of Henry V. In 1401 he was summoned to take up arms against Owen Glyndwr. In 1403 he received £100 for conducting Henry IV's intended bride, the Princess Joan, from Brittany to England. Two years later he was sent to Calais, to treat with the Flemish Ambassadors. In 1415 he accompanied Henry V. on his French expedition, and he commanded the left wing of the English army at Agincourt. He died on 28 March, 1420 (his wife, Elizabeth, whose effigy is shown at his mother's feet in the fine brass to the memory of Sir Thomas and his wife in Trotton Church, Sussex. It is curious that the son should be depicted at the wife's and not the husband's feet. Can it be intended as an effigy of her son, Henry Percy, and not of a son by her second marriage at all?)

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

XIV.

EXISTING TOMBS OF KNIGHTS SLAIN AT
BATTLEFIELD.

Lord Dillon, in his Paper on the *Arms and Clothing of the Forces*, in the present volume of the *Transactions*, asks—"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?" There are yet extant memorials of a few of the prominent men who were slain in the battle.

(1) In Ashbourne Church, Derbyshire, is an altar tomb of excellent character, of John Cokayne and Edmund Cokayne (his son) whose effigies are recumbent thereon. The tomb itself is of freestone, the effigies are of alabaster. Edmund Cokayne was engaged on the King's side at the battle of Shrewsbury, where he fell, and his body (tradition says) was brought to Ashbourne for burial. He is represented clad in the armour of the period, with a pointed bascinet, a tippet of mail (or camail) which bears thereon a plain shield, remarkably if not uniquely placed, and a tabard displaying the three cocks, the arms of the Cokayne family. Angels support his pillow, and his feet rest on a lion (See *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, vol. vii.; J. C. Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, ii., 381; Glover's *Derbyshire*, ii., 35.)

(2) In Bakewell Church, Derbyshire, is a well executed effigy in alabaster of Sir Thomas Wendesley of Wendesley, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Shrewsbury, and was buried at Bakewell. He is represented clad in plate-armour, but wearing a camail and shirt of chain mail. Round the hips is a bawdric or broad belt richly ornamented, and on the head, which rests on a cushion supported by angels, is a pointed helmet or bascinet, having the letters "IHC NAZAREN" inscribed on the front. The surcoat bears his Arms, Ermine on a bend gules, three escallops or, and round the neck is the collar of SS. Round the tomb is the following modern inscription:—"Hic jacet D'ns Thomas de Wendesley miles in proelio apud Shrewsburye occisus Anno D'ni MCCCCIIL." The effigy formerly rested on a raised tomb within a plainly arched recess in the east wall of the south transept, but is now placed upon a new table monument away from the wall. (See J. C. Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, ii., 18; Glover's *Derbyshire*, ii., 72).

(3) The effigy of Richard Sandford of Sandford, kneeling, in armour, with a surcoat bearing the Sandford arms, is now to be seen in a window in the north aisle of Prees Church. (See "Miscellanea," XI, *ante*, p. xxi).

(4) In Mavesyn Ridware Church, Staffordshire, is the altar tomb of Sir Robert Malveysin, of freestone, with an alabaster top, on which is incised the figure of Sir Robert Malveysin. He is represented clad in plate armour, with a gorget and pointed

helmet. Round the figure is this inscription: "Hic iacet d'ns Robertus Mawveysyn miles d'ns de Mawveysyn rydwar qui occubuit juxta Salopiam Anno d'ni Mill'mo cccc^oiiij stans cum rege et dimicans ex parte sua usque ad mortem cuius anime propicietur deus ✠." The tomb was opened September 8th, 1785. There is a tradition that there was a deadly feud between the families of Malveysin and Handesacre. When Henry IV. collected his army to oppose Hotspur, Sir Robert Malveysin rode forth with six or seven retainers to aid the King. Sir William de Handesacre, Knight, left home the same day with an equal number of followers to help Percy. The rival parties met on their way to Shrewsbury, and at once engaged in battle, when Handesacre was slain. Malveysin, after defeating his opponent, marched forward to Shrewsbury, and was himself slain in the battle, fighting for his King. It appears that about five years after the battle, Handesacre's son and heir, William de Handesacre, married Margaret Malveysin, the younger daughter and co-heiress of the victorious knight, and "with her received her purparty, as a recompense for the death of his father slain by her's." (See Shaw's *Staffordshire*, i., 179, 193, 209.)

In the list of combatants given at pp. 161 and 162 *ante*, the name of Edmund de Stafford, 5th Earl of Stafford, K.G., is inadvertently omitted. He was slain fighting for the King, and was buried at the Augustine Friars in Stafford.

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

XV.

OBJECTS FOUND DURING RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT THE SHREWSBURY RAILWAY STATION.

At the end of last year, and the beginning of this year, a large quantity of ground was removed from the front of the General Railway Station. It was expected that there would be many *finds* of interest, especially as the locality is in such close proximity to the Castle. As far as I can ascertain from Mr. R. McNaught, Station Master, and others, the following is a list of the only objects, and these are of no special value:—

- (1). A Silver Coin of Elizabeth.
- (2). A Bronze Bodkin, about four inches long, somewhat similar to No. 19, Plate 36, Roach Smith's *Illustrations of Roman London*, 1859, only the head was flat and plain. I saw this for a few minutes, when going on a railway journey, and unfortunately it was accidentally lost immediately afterwards. This was found about five to six feet below the surface, and about three feet below the foundation of an old house pulled down when the Station was first built.

(3). The blade of a dagger, much rusted, about nine inches long, unseen by me. As there was no haft, it is difficult to fix a date, but from description of blade, it may have been 14th century. The person into whose possession it fell, thinking it of no value, threw it in a fire.

(4). Part of the skeleton of a young man. This was found about six feet from the surface, and a few feet from the present central entrance. As there were traces of lime, which had acted on the bones, it has been suggested that the person was probably murdered, and afterwards buried on this site.

No traces of the Castle Ditch were observed, it having been destroyed when the Station was erected.

HERBERT R. H. SOUTHAM, F.S.A.

XVI.

CLAVERLEY CHURCH.

The earliest church, of which we have found distinct indications, was built by Roger de Montgomery towards the close of the 11th century, and given by him in 1086 as part endowment of his new foundation of St. Mary Magdalene, Quatford. Indications of foundations discovered in the chancel may have belonged to a Saxon building. Roger's church seems to have consisted of what now forms the nave, with the lower part of the present tower. In the 12th century the present north aisle was thrown out, leaving at both ends traces of Roger's walls. By lowering the floor 20 inches we came upon the original floor level, and revealed the bases of the piers. The galleries also having been removed, which obstructed the view of the capitals, the fine Norman arcading is now seen to advantage. In the 13th century the south aisle was added. Here, too, Roger's wall is easily traced in the foundations. There are good specimens of carving round the capitals. The fine 15th century roof is in excellent preservation, and has beautiful carving in the first bay. Plaster and varnish had concealed much of it. The Norman piers of the tower arch opening into the nave have been disclosed. The most interesting find has been the 12th century wall-painting, on the north wall of the nave. A full account of it may be found in the paper read by Mr. Philip M. Johnston, before the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute, which has been printed in their *Transactions*, with coloured photographs made from his tracings. The scheme runs the whole length of the wall, and more than half of it is in fair preservation, the colours being quite good. It is a military scene, in the spirit of the Bayeux Tapestry. It has been suggested that one of the subjects represents Roger meeting and killing with a lance, at the battle of Senlac, the "gigantic Englishman" mentioned by Wace in his "Roman de Ron." (See Freeman's *Norman Conquest*.)

On the spandrels are angels and religious emblems. Between the clerestory windows, over the chancel arch, on the walls and in the windows of the tower, and elsewhere, are traces of later painting. On the chancel walls, and on the west wall of the nave, are consecration crosses. Near the latter are circles containing a kind of Tudor Rose. In the chancel pier is the staircase leading to the rood-loft. There is a large recess in a buttress in the nave, which may have been originally a shrine, and subsequently enlarged to form a seat, but no satisfactory explanation of its use has yet been given. Numerous old tiles were found, with chalices and griffins and shields upon them. These are now placed round the font, which is an interesting specimen of Norman work.

T. W. HARVEY, Vicar.

XVII.

FIND OF AN ANCIENT POTTERY VASE AT WHITCHURCH.

In digging the foundation of a new shed adjoining the Market at Whitchurch, Salop, an ancient pottery vase was discovered. Unfortunately the workman broke the base, otherwise it is in a perfect state. The height is about 12 inches, diameter 9, and base about 4 inches. The top is circular, about 5 inches, with a rudely constructed lip, and no handle. The pottery is light reddish yellow in colour, and similar to the cinerary vase found in another part of the town, which contained the remains of a human cremation. This vase was empty. It is now placed in the Whitchurch Museum.

EDWARD P. THOMPSON,

Hon. Curator, Whitchurch Museum.

GENERAL INDEX TO VOL. III.

COMPILED BY R. E. DAVIES.

A

- Accounts, Statement of, lviii
 Annual Excursion, viii
 „ Meeting, v
 Arms and Armour, 149, 261, *xxiv*
 ARMORIAL BEARINGS, 271,* *xix**
 Alduscote, 365 Ive, 229
 Cokayne, *xxiv* Paunteley, 367
 De Forde, 364 Porter, 367
 Fitz Alan, *xx* Rathebon, 369
 Forster, 368 Sandford, *xx, xxi*
 Gerard, 366 Smalman, 4
 Glover, 369 Strange, *xx*
 Grafton, 269, 363, Tyler, 365
 364 Wendesley, *xxiv*
 Hussey, *xx, xxi* Wylleley, 365
 AUDEN, Miss H. M., F.R.Hist.S.,
 Hotspur at Berwick, *xvii*
 Hotspur's Wife, *xxiii*
 Shropshire Five Hundred Years
 Ago, 285
 AUDEN, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A.,
 F.S.A.
 Giraldus Cambrensis in Shropshire,
 37
 Our Lady of Pity, *xiv*
 Authority to Sir Richard Ottley, Knt.,
 to Search for Hidden Treasures,
 William Phillips, 345
 AUTOGRAPHS.
 Corbet, Sir Andrew, 340
 Newport, Sir Richard, 340
 Smalman, 'Tho., 20, 22

B

- BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY, 293, 295
 Arms and Clothing of the Forces;
 Viscount Dillon, 149
 Documents, some additional; Rev.
 W. G. D. Fletcher, 153
 Glyndwr, Owen, and the Battle; J.
 Parry Jones, 163
 Knights, &c., who fought, 154,
 161, *xxv*
 Knights Slain, existing tombs of;
 Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, *xxiv*

- Prince Henry's speech; Rev. W.
 G. D. Fletcher, *xvi*
 Traditions, *xxvii*
 Wylie, Dr. J. H. on, *xxiii*, 139

- Quincentenary celebration of, viii
 Lectures delivered at Battlefield
 DR. J. H. WYLIE on the Battle
 of Shrewsbury, *xxiii*
 REV. D. H. S. CRANAGE on
 Battlefield Church, *xxxi*
 REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER on
 Battlefield College, *xxxi*
 Medal, Commemoration, *xliv*
 Old High Cross, Shrewsbury, *xlv*
 Public Luncheon, and speeches,
xxxiii
 Service at Abbey Church, Shrews-
 bury, *ix, x*
 Service at Battlefield Church, *xvii*
 Sermon by Bishop of Lichfield, *xvii*
 „ Prebendary Moss, *x*
 Shakespearean Plays by F. R.
 Benson's Company, *xvii, xxxvii,*
xxxix, xlii
 Sports, Old English, at Shrews-
 bury, *xxxix*
 Visits, and Descriptive Addresses
 „ Haughmond Abbey, *xlii*
 „ Shrewsbury Churches,
 Castle, &c., *xxxvii*
 „ Uriconjum, *xxxix*
 „ Wroxeter Church, *xli*

BATTLEFIELD.

- Bibliography of, A; Rev. W. G. D.
 Fletcher, 273
 Bronze Implements, found at;
 William Phillips, *xxii*
 Fair, 190, 251
 Hearth Tax, 284
 Population of parish, 260
 Relics alleged; Herbert R. H.
 Southam, 261

* An asterisk denotes more than one reference on the same page.

BATTLEFIELD CHURCH.

- Architecture of, 172
- Bells and goods, 246
- Cranage, Rev. D. H. S., on, xxxi, 171
- Decorated windows in, 172
- Foundation of, 171
- Our Lady of Pity, 173, *xiv*
- Restoration of, 172
- Stained glass, 176, *xix*
- Tower of, 174, 267

BATTLEFIELD COLLEGE, 145, 175, 260

- Agreement with Haghmond Abbey, 221
- Briefs, 219, 226, 234
- Charter of Royal Confirmation, 191
- " Papal " 191
- Commissioners' certificate, 241, 243, 245
- Dissolution, xxxiii, 242
- Endowment of perpetual chantry, 186, xxxii

ENDOWMENTS.

- Advowson of Albright Hussey, 194
- Advowson of Battlefield, 194
- " Ford, 200
- Advowson of Idesale (Shifnal), 187, 303
- Advowson of Michaelleskirke, Lancashire, 180, 183
- Advowson of Penkeriche, Staffordshire, 194
- Advowson of Shrewsbury, chapels of Ss. Michael and Juliana, 187, 197
- Exchequer suits respecting tithes of rectory of Shifnal, 1585; Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, 303
- Fletcher, Rev. W. G. D., on, xxxi
- Foundation, 177, 190
- Jurisdiction of wills, &c., 235, 237
- Masters
 - Ive, Roger, 213
 - Bastard, Henry, 213
 - Phelyps, Roger, 216, 222
 - Grafton, Adam, 222
 - Hussey, John, 224
 - Thomas, Humphrey, 226
 - Hussey, John, 230, 303
- Plate and goods, 246
- Property, 232
- " Sale of, xxxiii, 247
- Right to execute briefs, warrants, &c., 210
- School, 201, 239, 240
- Seal, 208, 229
- Shifnal Rectory and Battlefield College, 303

Suits *re* College or Chantry, xxxiii, 303

Berwick, *xvii*

 " Maviston, *xvii*

Brasses, 149, 223, 267, 363, *xxiii*

Bronze Implements, *xxii*

C

Carvings in Battlefield Church, 267, *xiv*

Carvings in Ludlow Church, *i*

CHURCHES, Shropshire, *xlix*

 Battlefield, 171

 Claverley, *xxvi*

 Heath, *xlvii*

 Ludlow, *i*

 Prees, *xxi, xxiv*

Churchwardens' Accounts, Worfield, 99

Civil War, 4, 345

Claverley Church; Rev. T. W. Harvey, *xxvi*

Cockayne tomb, Ashbourne Church, *xix, xxiv*

Corporation Insignia, Shrewsbury, *vii*

CRANAGE, THE REV. D. H. S., M.A., F.S.A.,

 Battlefield Church, xxxi, 171

D

DILLON, Viscount, P.S.A.,

 Arms and Clothing of the Forces at the Battle of Shrewsbury, 149

Documents, some Additional, Relative to the Battle of Shrewsbury; the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, 153

DRINKWATER, THE REV. C. H., M.A.,

 Seven Shrewsbury Gild Merchant

 Rolls of the 14th Century, 47

 Two Merchant Gild Rolls of the 14th Century, 351

E

Exchequer Suits Respecting the Tithes of the Rectory of Shifnal, and certain payments for the poor inhabitants, 1585; the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A., 303

F

FAMILIES.

 Alduscote, 365

 Carnovs, *xxiii*

 Forster, 368

 Gerard, 366

 Grafton, 269, 363

 Hord, 369

 Hussey, 179, *xix*

 Prince, 9, 13

 Rathebon, 369

 Smalman, 2, 12

 13, 14

 Willyle, 364

FINDS.

 Battlefield; bronze implements, *xxii*

Claverley Church; wall paintings, *xxvi*
 Shrewsbury Railway Station;
 various, *xxv*
 Whitchurch; pottery vase, *xxvii*
 Five Hundred Years Ago; J. H.
 Wylie, M.A., D.Litt., 139
 Five Hundred Years Ago, Shropshire;
 Miss H. M. Auden, F.R.Hist.S.,
 285
 FLETCHER, THE REV. W. G. D.,
 M.A., F.S.A. (W. G. D. F.)
 A Bibliography of Battlefield, 273
 Battlefield College, *xxxi*, 177
 Existing tombs of knights slain at
 Battlefield, *xxiv*
 Living descendants of Hotspur in
 Shropshire, *ix*
 Prince Henry's speech at the Battle
 of Shrewsbury, *xxi*
 Some additional documents relative
 to the Battle of Shrewsbury, 153
 The Hearth Money Tax for Battle-
 field and Albright Hussey, 1674,
 284
 The Sequestration Papers of
 Thomas Smalman of Wilderhope,
 I
 The Stained Glass formerly in
 Battlefield Church, *xxix*
 Two Exchequer Suits respecting
 the Tithes of the Rectory of
 Shifnal, and certain payments for
 the poor inhabitants, 1585, 303
 Where was Hotspur buried? *xii*
 Forster, Robert, 227, 303, 305

G

Ghost, Major Smallman's, 6
 Gild Merchant Rolls, Shrewsbury, 47,
 351
 Baptismal and Personal Names, 84,
 359
 Designations and Trades, 85, 91,
 360
 Surnames and Patronymics, 86, 359
 Place Names, 93, 361, 362
 Giraldus Cambrensis in Shropshire;
 Rev. Thomas Auden, 37
 Glass Stained, *xxxix*, *xix*, *xxiv*
 Glyndwr, Owen, 146, 163, 330, 370
 " and the Battle of
 " Shrewsbury; J. Parry-Jones, 163
 Goushill, Sir Robert; J. H. Wylie,
 xviii
 Grafton, Adam, 222, 223, 267, 363

H

HARVEY, THE REV. T. W.,
 Claverley Church, *xxvi*
 Haughmond Abbey, *xlii*

Heath The, Norman Chapel at, *xlvii*
 Hearth Tax, Battlefield and Al 5
 Hussey, 1674; 284
 Henry, Prince of Wales (Henry V.),
 140, 164, 329, *xvi*
 Holbeach, David, 170, 370
 HOTSPUR.
 At Berwick; Miss H. M. Auden,
 xvii
 At Nantwich, 161
 Living descendants in Shropshire, *ix*
 Barnard, Lord, *ix*
 Bath, Marquis of, *ix*
 Borough, J. S. Burton, *ix*
 Bradford, Earl of, *ix*
 Brooke, W. J., *ix*
 Burton, Mrs. Lingen, *x*
 " R. F., *x*
 Childe-Pemberton, W. S., *x*
 Cholmondeley, T. R., *x*
 Corbet, Sir W. O., *x*
 " Reginald, *x*
 " Rev. G. W., *x*
 Cotes, C. J., *x*
 Davenport, Miss H. M., *x*
 Egerton, Rev. W. H., *x*
 " Rev. G. H., *x*
 Eyton, R. A. Slaney, *x*
 Forester, Lord, *x*
 Haymes, Rev. R. E., *x*
 Heber-Percy, A., *ix*
 Herbert, E. W., *x*
 " Hon. W. H., *x*
 How, T. M., *x*
 Jenkins, C. E., *x*
 " E. F., *x*
 Kilvert, J. M., *x*
 Kynnersley, T. F., *xi*
 Leeke, Ralph, *xi*
 " Rev. W., *xi*
 Leighton, Sir B. B. M., *xi*
 " B. E. P., *xi*
 LLoyd, A. H. O., *xi*
 Morris, C. E., *xi*
 Mytton, Robert, *xi*
 Oakeley, Miss K. E., *xi*
 " E. M., *xi*
 Oswell, A. E. LL., *xi*
 Plowden, W. F., *xi*
 Powis, Earl of, *xi*
 Rocke, J. C. L., *xi*
 Rouse-Boughton, Sir C. H., *xi*
 Smythe, Sir J. W., *xi*
 Sutherland, Duke of, *xi*
 Swainson, Rev. J. G., *xi*
 Thursby-Pelham, J. A. H., *xi*
 " Rev. Augustus *xi*
 Vane, Hon. and Rev. G. H. F., *xi*
 Vaughan, E. G., *xi*
 Wakeman, Sir Offley *xi*
 Walcot, O. C., *xi*

- Wight Boycott, T. A., *xvii*
 Windsor, Lord, *xvii*
 Wingfield, C. R. B., *xvii*
 " Rev. William *xvii*
 Remains of, *xlv*, 153, 154, *xvii*
 Traditions, *xvii*
 Where was Hotspur buried? Rev.
 W. G. D. Fletcher, *xvii*
 Wife; Miss H. M. Auden, *xviii*
 Husseys, of Albright Hussey, 179
 Hussey, John, 224
 " " 230, 303
 " Richard, 171, 177,
 179, 194, 257, *xvii*

I

INCUMBENTS.

- Albright Hussey, 177
 Alkmund, St., Shrewsbury, 222, 363
 Fitz, 177, 178
 Kemberton, 307, 317
 Upton Magna, 222, 363
 Withington, 363
 Worfield, 100, 101
 Index, General, to Vol. III., *xvix*
 Ive, Roger, 177, 306
 Arms, 229; Will, 201; Tomb,
 213

J

- Justices of the Peace, 1590; *ii*

L

Lords-Lieutenant of Shropshire;

- W. Phillips, F.L.S., 319
 1258. John Fitz Alan, 325
 1276. Roger Mortimer, 325
 1294. John de Berwick, 325
 1296. Richard Fitz Alan, 325
 1326. Edmund Fitz Alan, 326
 1339. Richard Fitz Alan, 326
 1405. Thomas Fitz Alan, 326
 1471. John Talbot, 326
 1488. George Talbot, 326
 1523. Thomas Howard, 327

1403. Henry, Prince of Wales, 329
 1483. Henry, Duke of Buckingham,
 332
 1547. Francis Talbot, Earl of
 Shrewsbury, 333
 1587. Henry Herbert, Earl of
 Pembroke, 333
 1607. Ralph, Lord Eure, 336
 1617. William, Earl of
 Northampton, 337
 1631. John Egerton, Earl of
 Bridgewater, 341

1642. Robert Devereux, Earl of
 Essex, 343

- Ludlow Church, carvings in, *i*

M

- Members, List of, 1903, *lii*
 Mills and Millers, 291
 Minutes of Council Meetings, *xlvi*
 MORRIS, JOSEPH, THE LATE,
 The Provosts and Bailiffs of
 Shrewsbury, continued, 363.
 (See list under P.).

MONUMENTS AND TOMBS.

- Cokayne, John, and Edmund;
 Ashbourne Church, Derbyshire,
xvii
 Malveysin, Sir Robert; Mavesyn
 Ridware Church, Staffordshire,
xvii
 Wendesley, Sir Thomas; Bakewell
 Church, Derbyshire, *xvii*
 [See also under BRASSES].

O

- Objects found during recent excavations
 at Shrewsbury, *xvii*
 Officers of the Society, *li*
 Oswestry, 39, 169
 Otley, Sir Richard, Knt., 345
 Our Lady of Pity, 173, *xvii*

P

- Pardon Bread, 304, 315, 317, 318
 PARRY-JONES, J.,
 Owen Glyndwr and the Battle of
 Shrewsbury, 163
 PEDIGREES.
 De Forde, 364
 Forster, 368
 Gerard, 366
 Grafton, 270
 Smailman, 2, 3
 Percy, Sir Henry (see Hotspur)
 PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, F.L.S.
 Authority to Sir Richard Otley, Knt.,
 to Search for Hidden Treasures,
 345
 Bronze Implements found at
 Battlefield, *xvii*
 Carved Memorials on the Tower of
 Battlefield Church, 267
 The Lords-Lieutenant of Shropshire,
 319
 Recusants in Salop in 1690, *vi*
 Shropshire Justices of the Peace,
 A.D. 1590, *ii*
 Phillips, Wm., and Honorary Freedom
 of Borough of Shrewsbury, *viii*, *l*

PLACE-NAMES, 93, 361, 362
 Oswestry, 45 Wenlock, 45
 Shrewsbury, 45 Whitchurch, 44
 Prince Henry's Speech at the Battle
 of Shrewsbury, *xvi*
 Prince, Sir Richard, 9, 26

PROVOSTS AND BAILIFFS OF
 SHREWSBURY (*continued*), 363

1390. Robert de Grafton (*continued*)
 1391. Simon de la Tour
 Radulp de Forde
 1392. John Geffrei
 William de Biriton
 1393. Thomas Pryde
 William Willelei
 1394. John Tylere
 Richard de Alduscote
 1395. William de Biryton
 Reginald Skryveyne
 1396. John Jeffrey
 James Dyer
 1397. William Willelei
 Nicholas Gerard
 1398. Robert Thornes
 William Bynton
 Thomas Faunteley
 Richard Alduscote
 1399. James Dyer
 Thomas Porter
 1400. Thomas Skynner
 Reginald de Mutton
 1401. Robert de Grafton
 William Biryton
 1402. Robert Thornes
 John Scryveyne
 1403. Simon de la Tour
 William Forster
 1404. Thomas Skynner
 Richard Stury
 William Tour
 1405. William Biryton, Sen.
 John Perle, Jun.
 1406. John Skryveyne
 John Perle, Jun.
 1407. John Glover
 David Rathebon
 1408. Richard Stury
 Nicholas Schetton
 1409. Robert Thornes
 Simon de la Tour
 1410. John Perle
 William Tour
 1411. Nicholas Gerard
 William Hord
 1412. David Holbach
 Richard Stury

R

Recusants in Salop in 1690; William
 Phillips, *vi*

S

Sandford, Richard, *xx, xxi, xxiv*
 Seals, 163, 229
 Sequestration Papers of Thomas
 Smalman of Wilderhope; the Rev.
 W. G. D. Fletcher, I
 Shelton Oak, 146, 165
 Shifnal, Rectory, 259, 303
 SHREWSBURY.
 Battle, 139, 149, 153, 163, *xvi, xxiv*
 [See also under BATTLE and
 BATTLEFIELD]
 Castle, Constable of, 154, 332
 Corporation Insignia, *vii*
 Excavations at Railway Station, *xxv*
 Earls of, 272,* 326,* 333, *xviii*
 George inn, 237
 Gild Merchant Rolls, 47, 351
 Giraldus Cambrensis at, 41
 M.P. for, 365, 370
 Muster of the Forces, 1590, *iii*
 Plague of 1348, 48
 Provosts and Bailiffs. (*See list*
 under P.)

SHROPSHIRE.

Five Hundred Years Ago; Miss
 H. M. Auden, 285
 Giraldus Cambrensis in; Rev.
 Thomas Auden, 37
 Hotspur, Living Descendants in;
 Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, *ix*
 Justices of the Peace, 1590;
 William Phillips, *ii*
 Lords-Lieutenant of; William
 Phillips, 319 (*See list under L.*)
 Place-names, 44, 45,* 93, 361, 362
 Recusants in 1690; William
 Phillips, *vi*
 Surnames, 86, 102, 359
 Smalman, Thomas, of Wilderhope, I
 SOUTHAM, HERBERT R. H., F.S.A.,
 F.R.Hist.S. (Mayor of Shrews-
 bury)
 Alleged Relics from Battlefield, 261
 The Corporation Insignia of the
 Borough of Shrewsbury, *vii*
 Objects found during Recent
 Excavations at the Shrewsbury
 Railway Station, *xxv*
 Societies in Communication, *lvii*
 Stapleton, Moat Farm, 287

T

Talbot, Francis, 333
 " George, 272, 326
 " Gilbert, 272
 " John, 326, *xviii*
 THOMPSON, EDWARD P.,
 Find of an Ancient Pottery Vase at
 Whitchurch, *xxvii*

- TRADITIONS.
Hotspur, *xviii* Smalman, 5
- U
- URICONIUM, xxxix
- W
- WALTERS, H. B., M.A., F.S.A.,
The Churchwardens' Accounts of
the Parish of Worfield, 1500-
1511, 99
- WEYMAN, HENRY T.,
A Contract for Carvings in Ludlow
Church, 1524-5, 1
- WHITCHURCH.
Ancient Pottery Vase, found at, *xxvii*
- Hotspur buried in Church, 154, *xii*
Wilderhope, 1
" House, 15
- WILLS.
Forster, Robert, 305
Ive, Roger, 201
Smalman, Edward, 14
" Francis, 1, 17
" Thomas, 2, 11, 17, 18
- WORFIELD.
Chantry of Blessed Virgin, 100
Churchwardens' Accounts, 99
Players at, 110, 115
- WYLIE, J. H., M.A., D.Litt.,
Five Hundred Years Ago, 139
Sir Robert Goushill, *xviii*

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

3RD SERIES,
VOL. III., 1903.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

SHREWSBURY:
ADNITT AND NAUNTON, THE SQUARE.
OSWESTRY:
WOODALL, MINSHALL, THOMAS AND CO.

WOODALL, MINSHALL, THOMAS AND CO.,
PRINTERS, ETC., OSWESTRY AND WREXHAM.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

CONTENTS of 3rd Series, Vol. III.

	Page.
Annual Meeting	v.
Account of the Celebration of the 500th Anniversary of the Battle of Shrewsbury.	viii.
Service at the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, 19 July, 1903	x.
Sermon by the Rev. Prebendary Moss	x.
Service at Battlefield Church, 21 July, 1903	xvii.
Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield	xvii.
Lectures delivered at Battlefield, viz. :—	
Dr. J. H. WYLIE on the Battle of Shrewsbury	xxiii.
Rev. D. H. S. CRANAGE on Battlefield Church	xxxi.
Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER on Battlefield College	xxxi.
Public Luncheon and Speeches	xxxiii.
Visit to Shrewsbury Churches, &c.	xxxvii.
Visit to Uriconium	xxxix.
Visit to Haughmond Abbey	xlii.
Battlefield Medal	xliv.
The Old High Cross... ..	xlv.
Minutes of the Monthly Council Meetings... ..	xlv.
List of Members, 1903	lii.
The Sequestration Papers of Thomas Smalman of Wilder- hope. By the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.	i
Giraldus Cambrensis in Shropshire. By the Rev. THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.	37
Seven Shrewsbury Gild Merchant Rolls of the 14th Century. Transcribed and Edited by the Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.	47
The Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Worfield. Part I, 1500-1511. Transcribed and Edited by H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A.	99
Five Hundred Years Ago. By J. H. WYLIE, M.A., D.Litt.	139
Arms and Clothing of the Forces at the Battle of Shrews- bury. By Viscount DILLON, P.S.A.	149
Some Additional Documents relative to the Battle of Shrewsbury. By the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.	153

Owen Glyndwr and the Battle of Shrewsbury. By J. PARRY-JONES	163
Battlefield Church. By the Rev D. H. S. CRANAGE, M.A., F.S.A.	171
Battlefield College. By the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.	177
Alleged Relics from Battlefield. By HERBERT R. H. SOUTHAM, F.S.A., Mayor of Shrewsbury	261
Carved Memorials on the Tower of Battlefield Church. By WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.	267
A Bibliography of Battlefield. By the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.	273
Assessment to the Hearth Tax, 1676	284
Shropshire Five Hundred Years Ago By H. M. AUDEN, F.R.Hist.S.	285
Two Exchequer Suits respecting the Tithes of the Rectory of Shifnal, and certain payments for the poor inhabitants, 1585. By the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.	303
The Lords-Lieutenant of Shropshire. By W. PHILLIPS, F.L.S.	319
Authority to Sir Richard Ottley, Knt., to search for hidden treasures. By WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.	345
Two Merchant Gild Rolls of the 14th Century. Transcribed and Edited by the Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.	351
The Provosts and Bailiffs of Shrewsbury. By the late Mr. JOSEPH MORRIS. (<i>Continued.</i>)	363

MISCELLANEA :—

I. A Contract for Carvings in Ludlow Church, 1524-5	i
II. Shropshire Justices of the Peace, A.D. 1590	ii
III. Recusants in Salop in 1690	vi
IV. The Corporation Insignia of the Borough of Shrewsbury	vii
V. Living Descendants of Hotspur in Shropshire	ix
VI. Where was Hotspur buried?	xii
VII. Our Lady of Pity	xiv
VIII. Prince Henry's Speech at the Battle of Shrewsbury	xvi
IX. Hotspur at Berwick	xvii
X. Sir Robert Goushill	xviii
XI. The Stained Glass formerly in Battlefield Church	xix
XII. Bronze Implements found at Battlefield	xxii
XIII. Hotspur's Wife	xxiii
XIV. Existing Tombs of Knights slain at Battlefield	xxiv
XV. Objects found during recent excavations at the Shrewsbury Railway Station	xxv

XVI. Claverley Church	<i>xxvi</i>
XVII. Find of an Ancient Pottery Vase at Whitchurch...	<i>xxvii</i>
General Index to Vol. III.	<i>xxix</i>
Official Programme of the Battlefield Celebration.	

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Battlefield Church, south-east view; and Battlefield Medal.	
To face page	<i>xliv.</i>
Temporary Cross erected on the site of the old High Cross	<i>xl.</i>
Wilderhope: Front View	<i>1</i>
Arms of Smalman	<i>4</i>
Wilderhope: Back View	<i>9</i>
Wilderhope: Section of the Ceiling	<i>16</i>
Wilderhope: One of the Ceilings	<i>17</i>
Facsimile Signatures of Thomas Smalman	<i>20 & 22</i>
Sketch Map of Worfield Parish	<i>99</i>
Henry IV., from his Tomb at Canterbury Cathedral ..	<i>139</i>
Brass of Sir John Swynborne, 1391, and Sir Thomas Swynborne, 1412	<i>149</i>
Early picture of the Battle of Shrewsbury	<i>152</i>
Seal of Owen Glyndwr	<i>163</i>
Shelton Oak, circa 1825	<i>165</i>
Exterior of Battlefield Church, from south-east	<i>171</i>
Interior of Battlefield Church, from the east	<i>172</i>
Plan of Battlefield Church	<i>173</i>
East Window, and Figure of Henry IV.	<i>173</i>
Mouldings of windows and plinth	<i>176</i>
Plan of the site of Battlefield Church and College precincts, made 1855	<i>177</i>
Seal of Battlefield College	<i>229</i>
Memorials on the Tower of Battlefield Church	<i>267</i>
Chain of Office of the Mayoress of Shrewsbury	<i>vii.</i>
Our Lady of Pity, at Battlefield	<i>xvi</i>

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held in the Lower Room of the Music Hall, Shrewsbury, on Monday, July 20th, 1903. There were present the Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A. (Chairman of the Council), presiding, Revs. C. H. Drinkwater, A. Thursby-Pelham, W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Miss Blanche Smythe, Miss A. Lloyd, Messrs. J. Nurse, T. R. Horton, W. Phillips, F.L.S., W. H. Parry, and the Secretary (Mr. F. Goynes).—The Chairman said the small attendance was probably due to the fact that most of the members were kept away by the preparations for the commemoration of the Battle of Shrewsbury.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN read the Annual Report of the Council as follows:—

The past year has not been marked by any event of stirring interest. It has, in fact, been largely a year of preparation for the event which is in progress during the week in which this Annual Meeting is being held. More than twelve months ago the Society determined that the 500th Anniversary of the Battle of Shrewsbury ought not to pass by without a fitting celebration, and in conjunction with the County Council and that of the Borough of Shrewsbury, under the chairmanship of the present Mayor, they have used their utmost endeavours to make it a success. Battlefield has held the chief place in the deliberations of the Council and in the *Transactions* issued, and it is hoped and believed that the arrangements made for the commemoration are not unworthy of the great annals both of the shire and its chief town. During the past year the Society has lost two members by death. The Hon. R. C. Herbert had been a vice-president of the Society from its formation in 1877, and as a member of one of the leading families of the county he never failed to take an interest in everything that was connected with its history or promoted its welfare. Mr. W. Lyon Browne had been a member of the Society since 1894, the year in which the Royal Archæological Institute visited Shrewsbury. Those who were privileged to take part in the proceedings of that gathering will remember how gracefully Mr. Browne, as Mayor of the borough that year, welcomed the visitors, and did everything possible to promote the success of their visit. At the beginning of the year covered by this Report—as mentioned at the last Annual Meeting—an

effort was made to recommence the excavations at Uriconium. After much deliberation, however, and correspondence with those interested, it was decided that the matter must stand over for a while longer. It is, however, a work of which the Council never allow themselves to lose sight, and they hope also that others will not fail to bear it in mind as a goal at which to aim.—Signed on behalf of the Council, THOS. AUDEN, F.S.A., Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN also read the Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1902, which showed that on the general account there was a balance in hand of £32 10s. 4d., a slight increase on the year. On the printing account there was an excess of £39 7s. 7d. over liabilities, a little less than last year, when an abnormal sum was received from the sale of *Transactions*.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts. He said they would notice that the principal item in the Report was the allusion to the event they were commemorating that week,—the celebration of the 500th Anniversary of the Battle of Shrewsbury. They had all of them heard various questions asked—some of them wise, some of them certainly not wise—as to why they were celebrating that battle. He was quite sure, speaking as the Chairman of the Council of that Society, that they might dismiss one statement at once. It had been asserted that the commemoration had been got up for personal reasons, to glorify some individual or some number of individuals. He was sure they had never had such a thought in their minds. (Hear, hear). Nor, again, were they celebrating the Battle of Shrewsbury in order to glorify civil war. (Hear, hear). Of course it was a battle which took place in a civil war, but he thought in estimating the matter from the standpoint of those who had made that assertion, they should remember that civil war then was not what civil war would be now in England. England was not thoroughly consolidated then as it was now. There were diverse elements which had not the same obligation of cohesion and alliance which existed now. Nor again were they keeping that commemoration in order to show their sympathy with either side. They might admire Henry IV., or they might have greater admiration for Hotspur; that was a perfectly open question; the idea did not enter into their celebration. The fact was this: They had to contemplate a great historical event—an important event with important issues resulting from it—and as such they were right, he thought, and he felt sure he would carry all present with him, in saying that they were right, in holding a commemoration of that historical event. (Hear, hear). Nay, more: They already had a memorial of the event in the noble

church, for he might call it such, which stood within three or four miles of the town. As members of that Society they were in a certain sense the guardians of that church, as they were of all old buildings, and he thought they could not go out there and see Battlefield Church and not feel that they were right in trying to instil into others who had not studied the subject some knowledge of the events which led to the erection of that church, and the circumstances connected with it. (Hear, hear). It was connected with various historical characters and events, both in Church and State; it bore upon its stones the impress and marks of some of those, and he thought they ought to bear in mind that part of their duty as members of the Shropshire Archæological Society was to educate, as far as they possibly could, the public in a greater knowledge and more earnest study of our past history, and to lead them to take a greater interest in everything connected with it. (Hear, hear). He had sometimes been perfectly astonished at the ignorance on the part of well-educated people as to the history of the past. Only a few days ago he was talking to a gentleman belonging to one of the well-known families of the county, and mentioned that during the celebration some of them would go round and show the interesting memorials that existed in Shrewsbury. The gentleman asked, "What is there interesting to show in Shrewsbury?" (Laughter). He (Mr. Auden) pitied the gentleman's ignorance—(hear, hear)—and advised him to read a certain Guide-book bearing his own name. (Laughter). But they need not go out to Battlefield to find ample justification for the celebration of that week. They had only to turn into their studies and take down from the shelves a copy of Shakespeare's works, and they would find that the Battle of Shrewsbury was one of the scenes in the drama of Henry IV. He believed he was right in saying that that was the only battlefield which formed a scene in the dramas of Shakespeare. He had not verified his statement, and, therefore, he gave it subject to correction, but at any rate, he felt sure there was no other battle which occupied such an important and prominent position in Shakespeare's works. Therefore, when Shakespeare had already immortalised the battle, they might well follow in the same path. (Applause).

The Rev. A. THURSBY-PELHAM seconded the adoption of the Report, and said he thought the members could congratulate themselves upon having such an able Chairman and such a patriotic Mayor.

The motion was carried.

THE COUNCIL.

Mr. J. NURSE proposed that the Members of the Council, being eligible for re-election, be re-appointed.

Mr. T. R. HORTON seconded, and the motion was carried.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

The Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER moved that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Dr. Calvert for his services in the past year, and that he be re-elected auditor for the ensuing year.

Mr. W. PHILLIPS seconded, and said as one who took a deep interest in the Society he wished to thank the Chairman for his vindication of those who had taken an active part in that commemoration from the aspersions of certain people whose opinion, perhaps, was not worth considering—(hear, hear). As to selfishness, in his opinion the people who made such insinuations did themselves no credit. (Hear, hear). The Society was much indebted to several gentlemen; he would not mention all by name, but he must of necessity refer to the Mayor, because he was Chief Magistrate, and he did so with pleasure; Mr. Southam and many with him had been most cordial, most diligent, and most unselfish in the work they had been doing. (Hear, hear).

The CHAIRMAN, before putting the motion, thanked Mr. Phillips for what he had said. In passing, he added, he would like to express the delight with which he, in common, he believed, with all present, had observed a certain notice as to an honour which was about to be conferred upon their friend, Mr. Phillips. (Applause).

The motion was carried.

VOTE OF THANKS.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved by the Rev. A. THURSBY-PELHAM, and seconded by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher.

The Annual Excursion was not held this year, in consequence of the proceedings connected with the Commemoration of the Battle of Shrewsbury.

CELEBRATION OF THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY,

JULY 19TH TO 25TH, 1903.

THE Council of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society for some years past have had under their

consideration the due observance of the 500th Anniversary of the Battle of Shrewsbury. On their initiative, the Corporation of the Borough of Shrewsbury and the County Council of Shropshire were approached, in order to make the commemoration a success, and a strong Committee was formed from these three bodies, to which other persons were added, to make all necessary arrangements. Mr. Herbert R. H. Southam, F.S.A., Mayor of Shrewsbury, who has throughout taken the keenest and most active interest in the proceedings, was appointed the Chairman of this Committee, and the Rev. Thomas Auden, F.S.A., and Mr. J. Bowen-Jones (the Chairmen of our Council and of the County Council of Salop respectively), were appointed Vice-Chairmen.

The Committee decided that the best way to commemorate the event would be by having special Services at the Abbey Church and at Battlefield Church, lectures on the battle and church, old English sports in the Quarry, and by engaging Mr. F. R. Benson's Shakespearean Company to perform some of the great dramatist's historical plays. The Celebration proved a remarkable success, over 1,400 guinea tickets being sold beforehand; the tent specially erected for the plays was crowded at every performance, and the liveliest interest was taken in the proceedings throughout. The only drawback was a certain amount of wet weather, during the week.

The cast of the plays, and the details connected therewith, will be found in the official programme appended to this Volume. The events of each day are briefly given here. It was felt that the week's proceedings should fitly commence with a Special Service at the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, the preacher being the Rev. Prebendary Moss, Headmaster of the Schools. This service was attended by the Mayor and Corporation in state; and the Mayors, Town Clerks and Records of all the other Shropshire Corporations were invited to attend, as also were the magistrates, officers of the various military departments, representatives of Friendly Societies, and the Masters and Sixth Form boys of Shrewsbury School.

SUNDAY, JULY 19TH, 1903.

SERVICE AT THE ABBEY.

The Service, which commenced at 3 o'clock, had many notable features. It was remarkable first of all for its beauty, dignity, and impressiveness, and for the scholarly sermon delivered by Prebendary Moss. In one respect, probably, it had a unique distinction, that derived from the representative character of the congregation taking part—a congregation representative not only of every section of the community in the Borough of Shrewsbury, but also of the whole county. An especially noteworthy feature was the fact that the Mayors of all the Shropshire Boroughs were there, attended by their Town Clerks and their Mace-bearers, carrying with them the emblems of the power from which they derive their authority. It is unlikely that such a phalanx of municipal dignitaries has ever before been seen in any Shropshire town, and, flanked as they were by an imposing array of past Mayors of Shrewsbury, also robed, they made a most effective picture.

SERMON BY THE REV. PREBENDARY MOSS.

Prebendary Moss, who took for his text Psalm lxxvii., verse 5, "I have considered the days of old, the years of ancient times," delivered the following sermon:—

What is it that lends a glamour to the distant past? Consciously or unconsciously we all invest it in imagination with a romance which we find it hard to associate with the dull, commonplace facts around us. Tennyson suggests that "the days of old" attract us because we see them from so remote a standpoint. "Is it," he asks,

"That the past will always win
A glory from its being far?"

No doubt, that is, in part, the right explanation. When we stand close to a series of events, it is hard to estimate their true meaning, or their relation to one another, because we are bewildered by the multitude of details. But details shrink into comparative insignificance in the long vistas of history. Grand outlines, dramatic scenes, heroic figures, the clash of embattled kingdoms, the fierce conflict of irreconcil-

able principles,—these things absorb the attention of posterity. Little personal questions, uninteresting trivialities, whatever is sordid or tedious or monotonous, soon sink into merited oblivion. And so it is that we gaze to-day on the stirring incidents which attended the dawn of the Fifteenth Century as on some magnificent picture of struggle and effort, where everything is on the great scale, and the issues involved are far more momentous than the combatants suppose. To the hasty observer the Battle of Shrewsbury may seem to differ in no way from the many faction-fights with which the Wars of the Roses were to make England painfully familiar in the second half of the century. Unquestionably the personal element is no less conspicuous. Henry was jealous of the Percies, whose opportune help had won for him the throne. They in their turn hated him for his ingratitude, and were profoundly suspicious of his intentions. But much more was at stake in the conflict than either he or they imagined. First, the Percies represented only “the grand old rule, the simple plan, that he shall take who has the power, and he shall keep who can.” Their chief aim was the increase of their possessions and the aggrandisement of their house. Partly, perhaps, from policy, largely from the force of circumstances, Henry was reigning in the spirit of a constitutional monarch. His title to the crown was a Parliamentary title. According to the laws of hereditary succession, as Englishmen interpret them, the young Earl of March was the rightful King. Moreover, Henry had been raised to power on the wave of a violent re-action against Richard’s attempt to rule England as an autocrat. If he had fallen in the battle, England would have lost the instructive spectacle of a constitutional monarchy, sowing germs of suggestion which were destined to spring up into a rich harvest of fulfilment after many generations had passed away. Lest you should suppose that I mis-state or exaggerate, let me quote a few words from Bishop Stubbs’ summary of the results of King Henry’s reign. “He reigned,” writes the Bishop, “as a constitutional King; he governed by the help of his Parliament, with the executive aid of a council over which Parliament both claimed and exercised control. Never before, and never again for more than two

hundred years, were the Commons so strong as they were under Henry IV.; and, in spite of the dynastic question, the nation itself was strong in the determined action of the Parliament." Now we value our monarchy highly. We know well how the slender golden thread of royal supremacy running uninterruptedly for so many hundreds of years through the diversified woof of the nation's life has given it an unity of design and an organic coherence which it could have gained in no other way. We acknowledge gratefully, how deeply we are indebted both to the late and the present sovereigns for their lofty patriotism and the personal influence which they have wielded abroad as well as at home. But there is something in the English blood which is impatient of despotic sway. Never since our race first emerged from the twilight of history has tyranny prospered among Englishmen. Some eighty years later than the Battle of Shrewsbury, it is true, wearied with the bloodshed and devastation of the Civil Wars, the nation flung itself submissively at the feet of the Tudors, praying only for tranquillity and repose. But in later centuries, both in England and in the great English-speaking communities beyond the seas, the old abhorrence of autocracy, the old love of free thought and free speech, have printed themselves indelibly, in characters which none can mistake, upon the annals of our race. The triumph of Henry over Hotspur meant the triumph, for a time at any rate, of a principle which is very dear to us all. In the second place, at the Battle of Shrewsbury the ideal of national unity was pitted against the spirit of separatism. Henry stood for lawful authority; his army was the army of England. The Percies sought allies in Scotland; they stretched out their hands to Owen Glyndwr; they were in league with the friends of France, if not with the French King himself. Now two things are certain,—the first, that Englishmen will never tolerate the intrusion of a foreign potentate into their domestic differences; the other, that no party or policy is likely to command for long the support of the nation as soon as it is plainly seen that its object or tendency is to split up England—may we not in our own day go one step further and say, the United Kingdom?—may we not go one step further still and say,

the British Empire?—into fragments. Now, when Shakespeare portrays Hotspur and Glendower and Mortimer as meeting in solemn conclave at Bangor to divide this realm among them in full anticipation of the victory which (they fondly supposed) would shortly crown their arms, whether that meeting is real or fictitious, he divines with the intuition of genius the consequences which might conceivably have resulted from their success. The stream of British history might have flowed thenceforth in three, if not four, separate channels. The work of the first Edward, the work of Egbert himself, might have been undone. Granted that the poet is conjuring up a mere chimera. Granted that the nation had advanced too far on its appointed path to be turned aside thus easily from its assured destiny. Still the fact remains that the attainment of the Percies' aims meant incidentally the crippling of England; that Henry was, perhaps unwittingly, the champion of national unity and national progress. Thirdly, we may embark, if we will, on the trackless ocean of the "might-have-beens." If the King had been vanquished at Shrewsbury, if he and Prince Henry had been slain, plainly the course of events would have been deflected in a different direction, and the chronicle of subsequent time would not be what it is. No Henry V. would have crossed the sea. No Agincourt would have awakened a thrill of pride, whenever the word is uttered, in English breasts. Possibly during that and the succeeding generation England would have gained no signal victory, would have suffered no disastrous defeat, on the soil of France. Joan of Arc might have lived and died in the obscurity of her native village. The prolonged duel between the Houses of York and Lancaster might never have been. No Henry VIII. might have gathered the reins of power in Church and State into his hands. No Elizabeth might have given her name to one of the most splendid and fertile epochs in the history of the world. But of what use is it to indulge in these empty speculations? Change or eliminate any of the greater factors in the development of a nation, and the results must work themselves out into endless ramifications of difference. We will not claim for the Battle of Shrewsbury any distinction to which it is not justly

entitled. Let us content ourselves with saying that on that hard-fought field Englishmen, arrayed against one another in civil strife, exhibited the contempt of danger, the tenacity of purpose, the indomitable fortitude, which in later times, under happier circumstances, have done so much to build up our worldwide Empire. Wisely, I think, has it been determined to commemorate here, in Shrewsbury, the quincentenary of a struggle which is closely associated in literature as well as in the pages of the historian with the name of our ancient borough. Indeed, for one student who is acquainted with the actual facts, there are hundreds, if not thousands, who see them as transformed and vivified and illuminated by the potent art of the greatest of all dramatists. But, whether we cling in a prosaic spirit to the verities of history, or yield ourselves unresistingly to the wizardry of Shakespeare's invention, I think that such a celebration as this is good for us. It takes us for a time out of the narrow round of petty interests in which so much of our life is spent. It enlarges our horizon. It brings us into sympathy with the mood of St. Paul, when he declared himself with pride "a native of Tarsus in Cilicia, a citizen of no mean city." We, who live in Shrewsbury, are surrounded by mementos of the past. Every century which has elapsed since the Norman Conquest has impressed its characteristics upon our houses and churches and streets, and has bequeathed to us a heritage of cherished traditions. "Through that gateway," we say, "Roger de Montgomery often passed. Here, in this Abbey, his remains found a resting-place. There the Welsh Prince, David, was beheaded, when Edward the First was King. This is the house in which Sir Henry Sidney lived,—the house from which his son, Philip, attended school. Through that little archway soldiers of the Parliament were admitted by treachery, when the town was held for King Charles." And this, as you know, is only a scanty, haphazard, handful of specimens. The more ancient portion of Shrewsbury teems with historic memories. During this week our attention will be directed especially to the beginning of the Fifteenth Century. Its princes, its nobles, its bishops, as reflected in the mirror of the Elizabethan drama, will play their parts on the mimic stage.

The bravery of its costumes and banners, its outward pomp and circumstance, will be reproduced with scrupulous fidelity. But let none of us fancy that he would have been a happier man if he had lived in that day. Could any of us be transported for a short time by some magic spell into the age of Hotspur and Henry IV., there is much from which he would recoil in amazement and disgust. And that amazement and disgust would spring from more profound causes than the absence of modern refinement and the lack of modern comforts and conveniences. The world in which he would find himself would appear to him hard, cruel, and even brutal. He would look round him on a society split into irreconcilable sections by deep cleavages of class-sentiment. He would hear the sullen echoes of the peasant-insurrection of twenty years before. He would soon discover that the substance of political power was in the hands of a small and self-seeking caste, that legislation was conceived in the interest not of the many but of the few. Wherever he went, he would meet swarms of "sturdy beggars" and homeless vagabonds. And, if he turned to the Church for consolation, a deplorable spectacle would present itself, a religious organization penetrated with the spirit of the world and forgetful of its divine Master, ready to ally itself with any party in the State which would protect its enormous wealth and screen its abuses from exposure and reform. "The Lancastrian dynasty," writes Mr. Wakeman in his *History of the Church of England*, "came to the throne in strict alliance with the clergy." Soon, "a new horror made its appearance in English national life. Acts of Parliament blackened the statute-book which struck at men's political action through their religious opinions." The statute sanctioning the burning of heretics was passed in 1401, and in 1410 the Prince of Wales himself, who had fought so gallantly at Shrewsbury seven years before, who was about to succeed his father three years later as Henry V., was present, an interested spectator, while a certain layman, John Badby by name, expiated the offence of heresy at the stake. Thank God, the last five hundred years have been full of instruction. Both as a nation and as individuals we stand on a higher plane than did our forefathers in 1403.

The accretions of mediæval superstition have been purged away from the Church. The pure gospel of Christ has been brought within the reach of the humblest of the people. Though the practice of many of us is lamentably deficient, we all pay homage, in theory at least, to Christian standards of conduct. The missionary zeal of the first ages of the Church has been rekindled. As we look back to-day, we see how far we have travelled since the Church of Battlefield was reared to consecrate the scene of that stubborn encounter, and to draw down the mercy of God on the souls of the slain. What the future has in store for our Church and nation, who shall predict? Not even the keenest prophetic vision could have descried, in however dim outline, in the year 1403, the vast inheritance of power and prosperity, which we have received from our fathers, and shall hand on, if such is God's will, enriched and augmented, to our children and our children's children. There is no reason to suppose that we are more far-sighted than were our ancestors. Probably even the next thirty or forty years have many surprises in reserve for those members of this congregation who will live so long. So much as this, however, we may safely say. To all appearance the tendency of the times is in favour of the increase of what is great already. The habitable globe is being rapidly partitioned among a few great Powers. Commerce is threatened, if not dominated, by huge combinations of capital. The race for wealth is to the swift, the battle for empire is to the strong. In a changed and changing world let us cling firmly to those grand principles, the soundness of which, under the most diverse conditions, has been repeatedly tested by experience. Let us uphold resolutely the supremacy of law. Hotspur defied the authority of Parliament; he wished to be a law to himself; and he fell, fighting bravely in a bad cause. Let us support loyally whatever, in our judgment, is likely to maintain the unity and coherence of this kingdom and empire. The ambition of the Percies and their friends, if it had prevailed in the Battle of Shrewsbury, might have torn England to pieces. Above all,—and this shall be my last word,—let us face the contingencies of the future with confidence and hope. Let us have faith in God. It is simply incredible

that He would have dealt with England as He has dealt with her in the past, unless He intended to use her as an instrument for the accomplishment of great and far-reaching designs in the centuries to come.

During the singing of the last hymn a collection (which realised £26 16s. 6d.) was taken in aid of the Abbey Tower Reparation Fund, and the service ended with the National Anthem.

MONDAY, JULY 20TH.

At 2 30 p.m. Mr. Benson's Company gave a performance of Shakespeare's Play of RICHARD II.

At 8 p.m. the Mayor and Mayoress of Shrewsbury held a Reception in the tents erected in the meadow behind the Technical Schools. To this Reception over 1,400 persons were invited. Mr. Benson's Company gave selections from the "School for Scandal" and "Twelfth Night," and Professor Collins' Band gave a musical programme. Refreshments were provided in an adjoining tent.

TUESDAY, JULY 21ST.

This day, the actual Anniversary of the Battle, which was fought on Saturday, July 21st, 1403, the proceedings included a Special Service at Battlefield Church, with Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, Lectures by Dr. J. H. Wylie, the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage and the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, a Public Luncheon in the Music Hall, and a representation in the Evening of Shakespeare's Play of Henry IV.

SERVICE AT BATTLEFIELD CHURCH.

The Special Service was held at 10 30 a.m., and commenced with the National Anthem, which was followed by the Apostles' Creed and Te Deum. After the Bidding Prayer the following Sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

SERMON BY THE LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

It is a long way from Shrewsbury to Cordova; but it happens that an old Spanish Chronicler gives an account, which has been preserved, of the appearance and manners of

a band of English Volunteers towards the close of the century, at the beginning of which the Battle of Shrewsbury was fought.¹

The Lord Scales, Earl of Rivers, had fought on the side of Henry Tudor at Bosworth Field. He loved arms, and he went off to Spain to join the forces which Ferdinand and Isabella were collecting at Cordova for the conquest of Granada. He took with him "a hundred archers, all dexterous with the long bow and the cloth yard arrow, also two hundred yeomen, armed cap-à-pie, who fought with pike and battle axe; men robust of frame, and of prodigious strength." And the Spanish Chronicler (Fray Antonio Agagida) thus describes the English Lord and his men—"This cavalier was from the island of England, and brought with him a train of his vassals; men who had been hardened in certain civil wars which had raged in their country. They were a comely race of men, but too fair and fresh for warriors; not having the sunburnt hue of our old Castilian soldiery. They were huge feeders, also, and deep carousers; and could not accommodate themselves to the sober diet of our troops, but must fain eat and drink after the manner of their own country. They were often noisy and unruly, also, in their wassail; and their quarter of the camp was prone to be a scene of loud revel and sudden brawl. They were withal of great pride; yet it was not like our inflammable Spanish pride; they stood not much upon the *pundonor* and high punctilio, and rarely drew the stiletto in their disputes; but their pride was silent and contumelious. Though from a remote, and somewhat barbarous island, they yet believed themselves the most perfect men upon earth; and magnified their chieftain, the Lord Scales, beyond the greatest of our grandees. With all this, it must be said of them, that they were marvellously good men in the field, dexterous archers, and powerful with the battle-axe. In their great pride and self-will, they always sought to press in the advance, and take the post of danger, trying to outvie our Spanish chivalry. They did not rush forward fiercely, or make a brilliant onset, like the Moorish and

¹ See Washington Irving's *Conquest of Granada*.

Spanish troops, but they went into the fight deliberately, and persisted obstinately, and were slow to find out when they were beaten. Withal, they were much esteemed, yet little liked, by our soldiery, who considered them staunch companions in the field, yet coveted but little fellowship with them in the camp."

The Spanish Chronicler was a shrewd observer. We recognise the picture of our fellow-countrymen in all its salient features. Did not our foes in the Spanish Peninsula three hundred years later confess that the English soldiers puzzled them? For, though they were few, and ought to have been overwhelmed by superior forces, or driven back, "they were slow to find out when they were beaten." The thin red line never gave way. Only yesterday I came across an illustration of this English spirit in a letter of General Stewart, who commanded a Division in the Peninsula, written in 1811 from Almandralejo soon after the battle of Albuero. "Our situation," writes the General, "was rather a critical one, but I trust that all things considered we acquitted ourselves well. Our Spanish friends fought well and I owe the preservation of my Division to their support, for the enemy's columns were so heavy as although *not to have defeated us*, yet such as would have at last *killed us off*."¹ Does not the Englishman abroad still display in modern fashion the characteristics of his ancestors?

Of this we may be sure: that this, which Fray Antonio describes, was the character, these were the manners of the men who fought under Henry of Richmond, and under Harry Hotspur on the Battlefield of Shrewsbury five hundred years ago: this was the character, these were the manners of the men who were slain in hundreds on the Battlefield, and who lie buried beneath our feet and in the fields around us. What point it gives to the foundation of this Collegiate Church? The soul of Roger Yve of Leaton as he thinks of these huge feeders and deep carousers, often noisy and unruly in their wassail, given to revel and to sudden brawl, cut off in the midst of their career, is filled with pity. Rough and careless they may have been; yet, there were friends

¹ Printed in Miss Disbrowe's charming volume, "Old Days in Diplomacy."

who stood by them, and women who loved them, and children who looked up to them; and there was good in them all, and Christ had died for them, and surely God would wish the living to plead the Saviour's merits for them, that their souls might be the sooner delivered from the pains of purgatory. So he made his request to the king, and the king was in sympathy with him, and thought of his own soul, too, and of the account that he must one day give to the King of kings; and these were the terms of the Patent which, in 1408-9, he granted to the good, loving-hearted Rector of Albrighton Hussey, in whose parish the battle had been fought. He had already granted his royal license to Richard Hussey to assign to Roger Yve and John Gilberd two acres of land in the parish for the purpose. The land is described as "lying in a certain field called Hateleyfield, in which there was a battle between us [King Henry IV.] and Henry Percy, lately our adversary deceased and his adherents." And it was assigned to "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 faithful departed." Follows the founding of the Chantry in these words:—"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 subduing 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." To make assurance doubly sure Pope John XXIII. issued a Bull in 1410, confirming the foundation and endowment of

the College, concluding thus—"It is therefore permitted to none of mankind to infringe this written page of our confirmation, ratification, and supplement, or rashly to dare 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."

"Man proposes, but God disposes." Notwithstanding the devices of King Henry IV. and the anathemas of Pope John XXIII., a century and a half had not passed before, in 1548, Battlefield College came to an end, and its property passed into the hands of the King.

But the Chapel which Roger Yve built in 1409, and the tower which Adam Grafton added some 100 years later, still stand in Hateleyfield. We are in the Chapel to-day. We stand over the bones of those who fell in the battle that was fought on the vigil of St. Mary Magdalene, in 1403. For the sake of their souls this Chapel was built and endowed, and in it masses were daily said. Their souls, and the soul of Henry, and the souls of his progenitors, are in the hands of God: we are content to leave them with the Righteous Judge. The times are changed. We must look to Servia to-day, to understand the temper of those times. We, too, are changed, no doubt; but the finer characteristics of the race endure. The compassion for the rough, untutored, brawling soldiery, which showed itself then in the foundation of Chantry Chapels, and the saying of masses for lessening purgatorial pains, and for speeding the deliverance of sinful souls, shows itself in different ways, but is not dead amongst us. It directs itself rather to the improvement of the living generation, believing that so we can best do our duty to our neighbour, and fit ourselves and others for citizenship in the Kingdom of our Lord.

The evils of those days were mainly three:—

A certain coarseness and brutality of character and in conduct; civil wars; and error in religion.

How do we combat these to-day? By *education*; by *constitutional government*; by reversion to the *primitive type of Christianity*.

Education is universal and compulsory. Education has for its object to mould character and to influence conduct. As

some of the older ones amongst us were taught at school—

“Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes
Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros.”

We retain our independence, our power of initiative, our courage—witness South Africa, witness the expansion of our Colonies—but we mitigate the natural ferocity of our character by the study of the arts in the widest sense of the word, and by the development of our industries.

Constitutional Government, resting on a truly democratic basis, preserves us from the tyranny of sovereign or protector, secures the hearing of the voice of the people in the Great Council of the Nation, makes (as we hope and believe) civil war almost an impossibility. Parliament met, indeed, when summoned, in the days of Richard II. and Henry IV. It met at Shrewsbury in 1398. But its methods and its powers were partially developed. To-day, our battles are fought on the floor of the House of Commons, and the decisions come to there are generally accepted by the Nation, of which it is the genuinely representative assembly.

A return to the *primitive type of Christianity*, guards us against indulging in vain speculations in respect of the future state. We approach the question, with the humility and due reserve which marked the early Church. We accept the Communion of Saints as a fact. We believe that the living and the departed are One Body in Christ. We believe they pray with us, and we with them. But we decline to intrude in any way into the hidden things of God. We are content to entertain a larger hope. We believe that as the vengeance which God takes here on sin in man is the conversion of the sinner's heart, so hereafter His will towards the souls that He has made will not be changed. He “knows all, and loves us better than He knows.” “Tout savoir, c'est tout pardonner.” “Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?” All souls are His. We remember the fact in the Prayer for the Church Militant; we remember it in our Communions.

May He who made us, and loves us with an everlasting love, grant to us, when the battle of our life is over, as well as to the souls of all on either side who fell in the field of

Shrewsbury 500 years ago, refreshment, light, and never ending peace.

After the Sermon, a collection was made for the expenses incurred in connection with putting the Church into order for the celebration, and for the special choir, and it amounted to £19.

The congregation then assembled outside the Church, in order to hear the special Lectures. The various lecturers were introduced by the Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., Chairman of our Council. Dr. J. H. Wylie, H.M.I., author of *The History of England under Henry IV.*, delivered the first lecture.

DR. J. H. WYLIE ON THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

In introducing his paper Mr. Wylie, who had a most cordial reception, said he was there more or less on false pretences. As he came down from London on the previous day he read in a paper that he was down to speak on the History of the Reign of *Edward IV.* Some little time ago there was also a notice in a London paper, which had a very wide circulation, which described him as the leading authority on the Wars of the Roses, and the same newspaper was also able to inform its readers that it had been arranged that there should be a troop of yeomanry placed at his command and that there should be signals arranged in various parts of the field, and that he should be the leader of the troop. He felt that anything that had to be said about the battle and its details had been many times said, and well said already. They had their own local historians, Messrs. Owen and Blakeway. They had also Sir James Ramsay's book on the Houses of Lancaster and York, the recent account by Mr. A. G. Bradley in *Macmillan's Magazine*, and last, but not least, the excellent *résumé* published by Mr. Fletcher, to whom they all stood immensely indebted that day. He (Mr. Wylie) did not propose to go over again the particulars of the battle, for as he would show them in a moment he knew nothing about those details. He proceeded to read his paper as follows:—

I feel it to be a great honour to have been asked to take a part, however small, in the 500th anniversary of which this

remarkable spot forms the centre of interest, for it is no exaggeration to say that the whole leisure time of my life during the last 30 years has been spent in a study of those complicated events in our country's history, the first crisis of which may be said to have culminated on this battlefield. For many years I read all I could about the battle, collecting all details that were obtainable from every quarter in my power. I asked information from friends who had visited the locality, but I published my written account and had it circulating for some considerable time before I was able to pay a personal visit to the spot. All this I fear is a confession of wilful sluggishness, but there has often been a strange fatality about my rambles, both in books and fields, that I have constantly been within an ace of a bull's eye or a centre, and have landed in an outer or a miss. However, though living then a long way off, I always cherished the hope that I might some day visit Battlefield at leisure, and the chance at length came when I was spending a summer holiday in Wales, eleven years ago. After working over the Glendower country around Corwen, I made my way by rail to Hadnall Station. I walked over to the ground, looked reverently at the gray old figure above the east window, and longed for a ladder to examine it, but had to content myself with a rough sketch from below; looked through the church, examined the Pièta, tramped over the mounds, wandered to Albright and saw the Manor House, but came back irresistibly to Battlefield in search of further information. I had just read the 1st volume of Sir James Ramsay's great book on the Lancastrian Kings, and seen his plan of the ground, in which he marks the position of the contending armies, viz., Percy's in a long blue oblong, placed just where the church is now, but with a front about five times as long as the church, and the royal army ranged in two red oblong blocks, the left under Prince Hal stretching between two pools marked A and B, and the right represented by another block commanded by the King between two other pools, marked B and C respectively. The Prince is credited with "rather more elbow room" than the King, and "an easier gradient to encounter." He, therefore, charges "up the slope," doubles up the right of the insurgents,

gets round to their rear, and forces them forward towards the King's section, which is cramped between the ponds, where, being completely surrounded, they meet their terrible fate. It had all looked so simple and understandable on paper, but the sight of it on the spot was altogether a puzzle. How could the 40,000 or 50,000 men who certainly took part in this fight have manœuvred in such a small area? and what were these ponds that form so prominent a feature on Ramsay's plan? There stood the Vicarage just as it stands now, placed opposite to pool A, and a little to the rear of Percy's right. So after searching in vain for the oldest inhabitant to enlighten me, I knocked at the Vicarage door with much timidity, for I had not then the acquaintance with the westcountry Vicar that I was afterwards privileged to obtain, and did not know the extent of his kindness to inquisitive strangers. Although entirely without introduction I was most kindly received, shown over the church, and supplied with all available information. But the ponds—well, some of them at least—were of quite recent origin, and had yielded the clay that made the bricks that had built the present Vicarage; and if there were more of them marked on the plan than were really to be found on the ground, it must have been because Sir James Ramsay had visited the spot in the winter when there was more rain about than would be found in my summer visit in July. With this shaft of scepticism sticking right through the pond theory, I walked back over the fields to Harlescot, with my first view of the Shrewsbury spires in the dim smoky haze of a lovely summer night; and though I have often looked upon the prospect since, the beauty of that first view has always remained to me a delightful and indelible memory. After this there followed a little encounter in the columns of a weekly literary paper, for which, at this distance of time, I must hope that Sir James Ramsay has forgiven me; but he taught me the beginnings of a lesson which time and longer experience have only tended to deepen, i.e., to beware of plans of mediæval battles, or at least to keep it clear in the mind that they are only pictorial summaries of what modern writers imagine to have taken place, and that they stand on quite a different footing from the

evidence that can be gleaned from writers who were alive when the events took place or had reliable means of acquiring first-hand information of the facts about which they undertook to write. And this brings me again into another personal explanation. It is, let me say, a matter of the sincerest delight to note the wide-spread interest taken by Salopians in the past of their ancient town and its historic surroundings, as evidenced by the keenness with which this quincentenary celebration has been prepared, and is being carried through. But while I rejoice at being in total sympathy with the effervescence of the celebration, the very keenness of the interest and the numbers of the *assistance* inspire me with a feeling of dread that my undertaking to be present must lead after all to much disappointment. When first I received the kind invitation of the committee, I accepted it under the anticipation of a feast of calm and contemplative enjoyment, for I could think of nothing more restful than the prospect of a memorial service in this historic building, bathed, so far as the necessity of following the sermon would permit me to bathe, in a delightful hour's communion with the dead Englishmen that have long peopled my thoughts, though they died and passed away 500 years ago. With this came an invitation to speak a few words when the service was done, but this did not seem very formidable at the time, as I knew that the bulk of the talking would fall to others who were far more competent to instruct us as to the architecture of the church and the topography of the ground. But all at once my dream was shattered by a shock to which the Battle of Shrewsbury was itself but a pin-prick, for one fine morning last spring there appeared in a London daily paper an announcement that I was the greatest living authority on the Wars of the Roses, and that I was billed to command a troop of Shropshire Yeomanry, who would be posted at convenient points of rising ground ready to signal the positions of the contending forces and show how they manœuvred at different hours of the eventful day. Now this brought down on me a shower of merciless chaff from the few intimate friends that I have; some of whom I really believe pictured me as preparing to mount and lead about the troop myself in basnet and full-dress

plate armour, with the visitors roped off to prevent them breaking through and spoiling the demonstration. Of course, I knew that no such pageantry was possible for me, but I have been haunted ever since with a mountain of uneasiness lest crowds should be collected in the expectation of seeing a really good thing, and not take very kindly to the disappointment of a *ridiculus mus*. And yet I fear that the truth must be told, even though you should fall upon me for telling it that in spite of many laudable attempts at depicting the battle (pictorial and otherwise) my full conviction is that about the details of the day our reliable knowledge is literally *nil*.

You may remember that once, on a memorable occasion, a large number of students had assembled in Dublin to hear John Ruskin discourse on Art, and after he had talked delightfully for a long time about poverty and ignorance and the immortality of the soul, and much else that seemed beside the mark, he pulled up abruptly and said: "You sent for me to talk to you about Art, but the main thing I have to tell you is that Art must not be talked about." And this is exactly my position to-day. Of course it would be possible to stir your minds with rich romance, and make Prince Hal say "This bodes no good for us; hie thee quick to horse! Speed like the wind to Shrewsbury. Get thee fair escort from my lord of Warwick, and then on to the King at Burton!" This kind of treatment once delighted us in the pages of such charming writers as George Alfred Henty and Charlotte Yonge, of both of whom, now lately dead, I desire to speak with the utmost respect; but somehow our satisfaction with these methods stops with childhood, and when we become men we put away our childish things. We read romances as romance, but in recalling the history of the past we must have facts to build on; and if the facts are wanting, it is better not to build at all. Now in all the really contemporary accounts of the Battle of Shrewsbury I can find scarcely a trace of any evidence that the writers were possessed of any first-hand information as to the nature of the ground in detail. To this there may be one or two exceptions. One tells us that the field was partly sown with peas; and another that a man lay wounded under a hedge, and the

information is curious, as we are inclined to look upon hedges as of later date. A third account, which comes from Scotland, tells us that after Hotspur had refused the King's offer of compromise sent by the hands of the Abbot of Shrewsbury, he began to disperse his army, and that while they were scattered King Henry approached with his army "on the other side of a narrow pass;" that when Percy heard of it he blew trumpets to collect the stragglers, but few only could be got together, and so he was killed. The words have been explained as referring to the distance between these pools B and C, but I cannot think that such an explanation meets the case; and if we cast our eyes around us in the direction in which the King's army was advancing we shall be inclined either to search for it in the neighbourhood of Coton Hill, or perhaps to believe that the writer was romancing. However, if anyone can find a "narrow pass" somewhere else convenient, the subject will, doubtless, prove excellent material for subsequent discussion.

But I seem to hear some one saying, "This is a very beggarly result, sir, and if you have nothing better to say about the particulars of this battle except to tell us that nothing is known about it, you had better have stayed away." So be it! I reply, but yet since the days of Socrates it has surely been of service to know that we know nothing, when we really do not. It is fortunate, however, that in this case we have not to come altogether empty away. For, after all, books and deliberately designed accounts do not exhaust all the sources of our information, and it is the undesigned evidence of non-bookish facts that exercises so strange a fascination over the relic-hunter and the antiquarian, if only he can be sure of the authenticity of the objects he examines and have sober evidence to support the inferences he draws.

Now from an abundance of written testimony, it is certain that the armies of King Henry IV. and the Percies met and fiercely fought somewhere in these fields from noon till night-fall on this very day 500 years ago—but if we ask where they fought and how they fought, I believe that no one really knows. But after the fight was done certain things happened of which this graveyard in which we stand can tell us something if we

will patiently search for it. As the darkness of that July night settled down on these fields, strewn with hundreds of dead and dying, King Henry gave orders for the burial of the dead and the tending of the wounded, and offered thanks to God for giving him the victory. He then vowed that he would build a cell or chantry on the spot, where masses should be sung for himself, his forbears, and for the souls of all the slain, both friend and foe alike. The bodies of the greater leaders, so far as they could be identified, were removed for burial elsewhere. But on the very spot where this church now stands they dug a large pit, in which the countless bodies of the unconsidered dead were laid after they had been stripped of all clothing and armour. This pit, together with two acres of the adjoining land, was then surrounded with a trench, which was cut round it on all four sides, leaving two approaches, one with a width of twenty feet towards Hadnall on the eastern side, and the other fifteen feet wide opening into Harlescot-lane. Whether the King forgot his vow or not, it is certain that he left it to be carried out by another. This was Roger Ive, at that time Rector of Albright Hussey, in whose parish the battle was fought. He obtained from the lord of the manor the whole of the enclosed plot of land, with the buildings that stood on it, and here he built this church where we have assembled to-day. The building was taken in hand six years after the battle, and the main part of it was ready for use, minus the tower, within a year afterwards. The King, so far as is known, paid nothing towards the cost of its erection, but he gave his sanction to the project in a document from which the detailed measurements given above are quoted, and he furthermore consented to the appropriation of the funds belonging to four parish churches which were henceforward to be used for its maintenance. Two of these were situated in Shrewsbury, viz., St. Julian and St. Michael-in-the-Castle; and it is of special interest that for the best account of the battlefield with its church and college we are indebted to the zeal and learning of the present Vicar of the impoverished St. Michael's of to-day.

Here, then, are the certainties that lie about us. What the ponds are or were I confess I do not know; I have found

no mention of them in any official document; but I hope this opportunity will not be lost to put on record the best opinions that can be gleaned upon the point, for in view of the classic instance of "Bill Stumps His Mark," the best of antiquarians should beware lest he be confounded out of the mouths of old inhabitants, if only the mouths of oldest inhabitants can be trusted not to play them false. The earliest note of these ponds that I have found occurs in an account by an enquirer who visited the spot in 1857, and described them as "several shallow holes or pits which have been dug in the hopes of discovering something of interest." He records that they had been conjectured to have been the sites of small fishponds, but he preferred to regard them as the excavations where the foundations or cellars of the old college buildings may have been. Mr. Fletcher (p. 15) inclines to the fishponds view, though it is noticeable that no fishponds appear in the inventory of the college property made in the time of Edward VI.

But all about to right and left of us are groups of curious mounds, whose meaning and origin have been variously explained. A rough sketch of them was made by a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1846; and this should certainly be consulted for comparison with their condition to-day. This writer considered them to be "entrenchments constructed to cover the advance of the King's army and to strengthen his position," adding that "they would present to an enemy a series of earthen rampires and mutually flanking defences." Holding this view, he believed that "the heat of the conflict raged round these works," and that "here was the Hougoumont of the day." Others have supposed that the mounds were earthworks thrown up by Hotspur. But in the absence of proof both suppositions may safely be dismissed, for we know that in that age a battlefield was usually chosen on account of its openness and freedom from obstacles, where masses of men could push each other about without hindrance, like a magnified tourney. The latest supposition, viz., that these earthworks are really the foundations of Roger Ive's college, should be capable of verification if funds were available for careful excavations.

And so the one certain fact about this historic spot is the

existence of this venerable chapel beneath whose roof our commemoration service has just been held. In the 500 years that have elapsed since the battle day, it has seen its bright days and its dark days, and has had an uphill task in its struggle for existence. Its architecture will be described for us by a gentleman who is far better able to deal with it than I am, and its history has been written with an industry and patience that few such buildings have been fortunate enough to secure. For myself, as a student, I cannot but rejoice that a spirit has been evoked which will see to it that this building shall be protected and preserved, not from dynastic or party motives, but rather as a venerable memorial which recalls to us with absolute truthfulness the memory of a great national event in the far off past.

REV. D. H. S. CRANAGE ON BATTLEFIELD CHURCH.

The Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., F.S.A., author of "An Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire," followed with an able lecture dealing with the architectural features of the Church and its history from the time when it was founded by Roger Ive in 1409, to its restoration from an almost ruinous condition in 1861 by the late Mr. Samuel Pountney Smith at the expense of Lady Brinckman. The lecture was delivered extempore, and unfortunately was not taken down at the time, and it is impossible to reproduce it. Mr. Cranage's views on the subject are, however, printed at length in his Paper on *Battlefield Church* in the current volume of the *Transactions*. It is perhaps worthy of note that the architect to whom the modern features of the Church are due was a Salopian by birth and residence, and in 1873 was Mayor of Shrewsbury.

Rain began to fall heavily at the conclusion of Mr. Cranage's lecture, and, by permission of the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, Mr. Fletcher's lecture on Battlefield College was delivered in the Church.

REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER ON BATTLEFIELD COLLEGE.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Assistant-Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., gave a brief account of Battle-

field College. Mr. Fletcher said that the College or Chantry was founded by Roger Ive, priest, rector of Albright Hussey and Fitz, under license from King Henry IV., dated 28 Oct., 1406. The King endowed it with the tithes of St. Michael-on-Wyre in Lancashire, and a little later with Shifnal, St. Michael-within-the-Castle of Salop, and St. Juliana. There was a Master or Warden, appointed by the lord of Albright Hussey, and five chaplains, and their continual duty was to pray for the royal and other benefactors of the College and for the souls of those who were slain in the battle and there lay buried. The Statutes are lost, but it is evident from the Will of Roger Ive that the life of these priests was a very strict one. They were continually occupied by day and by night in one long round of masses and services for the dead. They would attend daily the services of the seven canonical hours, besides one or more masses, in each of which certain special collects were directed to be said. Then there is evidence that they taught school, when not engaged in services. The founder directed that they should have all their meals together, and not in their own rooms, and for their commons they were to pay four marks each year (half their stipends). No priest might ever leave the precincts of the College by day or by night, without leave of the Master, under penalty of 3s. 4d. (perhaps £3 or £4 in our money) for each offence. These Chantry priests would have three meals a day: the first about noon; in the afternoon a second meal called bevers (beverage), which was a light refection; and supper before or after compline at night. For all their unremitting labour they received a stipend of from £4 to £5 a year apiece. Reckoning the value of money then at 20 times its present value, each chaplain would receive about £80 a year, of which his food cost one-half. The Master was much better off; at the dissolution in 1549 he was receiving about £20 a year, or perhaps £400 of our money,—but he was a relative of the squire of Albright Hussey. The most distinguished of the masters was Adam Grafton, instituted in 1478. To him we owe, at least, the upper part of the tower of Battlefield Church. He was Chaplain to Edward V. and Prince Arthur, Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and Archdeacon of Salop.

He died in 1530, and was buried at Withington, where his brass still remains.

It is worthy of notice that the foundation is first called a *College* in the Bull of Pope John XXIII., dated 30 October, 1410. In previous documents it is always called a *Chantry*. This led to a good deal of subsequent litigation, and in 1584 the judges of assize seem to have decided that it was a Chantry and not a College. The King as early as 1410 had granted to Roger Ive and his successors freedom from taxation of every kind, which also led to a series of law-suits.

The exact site of the College buildings is not known, but it stood, probably, on the south side of the churchyard, between it and the fishponds, which can very readily be traced in the adjoining field. The College was dissolved in 1549, after having lasted just 140 years. A pension was paid to one chaplain, and another, Edward Shorde, was appointed Curate of the Church. The others were presumably provided with some other preferment.

The property belonging to the College was confiscated, and shortly after 1549 sold by the Crown to several purchasers at from 20 to 22 years' purchase. It is a mistake to think that Henry VIII. and Edward VI. gave away monastic and college property wholesale to their favourites. The Particulars for Grants at the Public Record Office show that laymen usually paid from 20 to 30 years' purchase for the property. The King, it is true, received the money, but his courtiers had to pay a considerable price for the land they bought.

PUBLIC LUNCHEON.

At 2 p.m. a public luncheon was held in the Music Hall, Shrewsbury. The Mayor presided over a numerous and distinguished company.

Luncheon over, the MAYOR proposed "The health of the King," and said that they all hoped that the journey his Majesty was making to Ireland would result in drawing that part of his dominions nearer to us. (Applause).

The toast of "The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family" having been duly honoured,

MR. R. B. DYKE ACLAND (Recorder of Shrewsbury) proposed "The Bishop and Clergy of all Denominations."

The Bishop of LICHFIELD responded.

The Earl of Powis proposed "The Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces." He said they need not go back to the Battle of Shrewsbury for heroic exploits. There were among them that day those who had acquitted themselves nobly under the national banner. (Applause). Still, there was a contrast between the past and the present. See the change in armaments during 500 years! Formerly men fought in armour, but now we clothed our ships in garments of steel and the breasts of our men were bared to the bullet.

Major-General the Hon. W. H. HERBERT responded.

Mr. R. LLOYD KENYON proposed "The 500th Anniversary of the Battle of Shrewsbury and our Visitors." He said he fancied he must have been asked to propose that toast because he was one of the few people in Shropshire who were not descended from Hotspur. (Laughter). Naturally the sad events of that day had thrown all those who claimed his kinship into mourning; and they could hardly be expected to take a prominent part in the celebration of a battle which had so unfortunate an ending. They were, however, glad to see that some of Hotspur's descendants had so far overcome the feelings of regret at so sad and recent an incident in their family history as to consent to be present that day. (Laughter). The Lord-Lieutenant was one of them; he was able to propose a toast, but of course not a toast in celebration of the battle. Lord Barnard was also suffering from the same family bereavement. He (Mr. Kenyon) was not debarred by any such circumstances as those. He was, however, depressed when he read the first article in the latest publication of the *Transactions* of the Archæological Society, which began by saying that the Battle of Shrewsbury (it must be confessed) was not a world event. No one ever called it a decisive or a typical battle. There might be people who were asking why they were celebrating it at all. That was depressing. (Laughter.) He thought they could not sympathise very much with the leaders on either of the sides on that momentous day—Henry IV. on one, and the Earl of Northumberland and the Earl of Worcester on the other—for he thought they must confess that they were all traitors, oath-breakers, and murderers. (Laughter). But for all that, he had no hesitation in saying that they might with great pleasure celebrate the 500th anniversary of the battle. They might look with great pride not on the motives which actuated the leaders, but on the deeds of their followers. (Hear, hear). He thought we were the richer to-day for the memory of Henry Percy, who was killed and defeated in that battle; and richer for the memory of Henry Plantagenet, who

was wounded and victorious, and who afterwards won for us the battle of Agincourt. The character, and the bravery, and the manliness of men like those were among the heritages of the present race, and while they tended at the time to strengthen and unite the kingdom, they still helped us to display those sterling qualities which were essential to empire builders. (Applause). Let them 'praise famous men, and our fathers who begat us.' Those men were their fathers, and they were famous; and he thought that although they might not sympathise with the motives of the battle, they might be thankful for its results. If it was not a world event, it was at any rate a family event, and the members of the English family from all over the world had come together to claim their kinship with these famous men. (Hear, hear).

Lord BARNARD was the first to respond to the toast. He said that the Recorder for Oswestry had completely stricken him with consternation with the allusions he had made to his (Lord Barnard's) descent from Henry Hotspur. He had not, until he lately saw it in the *Transactions*, the faintest idea that his ancestry was so distinguished as Mr. Kenyon had made it out to be. (Laughter). Having heard what Mr. Kenyon had said, he felt less hesitation on rising than he otherwise would have done; for he could no longer realise that he was in that sad condition of mourning which Mr. Kenyon had suggested he ought to be. (Laughter). He must say that the words of the Bishop in the church that morning had impressed him very much. His quotations from the ancient Spanish Cordovan chronicler showed him that the continuity of the British race was something beyond our wildest dreams. That ancient chronicler alluded to the fact that British soldiers astonished the Spaniards by their devotion to their food and drink. They did nothing without eating enormously and carousing tremendously. (Laughter). Well, through the Mayor's hospitality that day they had done what their forefathers did in Spain, although he trusted they had not followed their example in indulging in the rudeness of wassail. (Laughter). At any rate, they must admit that their efforts were crowned with success, if not actually pleasant success in accordance with modern ideas. (Hear, hear). He found on the programme many excellent quotations from their greatest dramatist, and one of them was, "And we fought a full hour by Shrewsbury clock." The company had fought there for over an hour, and therefore he thought he must not detain them at too great length.

Colonel MONTGOMERY, of the United States Army, and Mr. F. R. BENSON, also replied to the toast.

Prebendary Moss proposed the health of the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Shrewsbury. He remarked that they were proud of their municipal institutions. They knew they could trace their origin in some instances to mediæval times, and the spirit which gave them their birth went back to an age earlier than they thought. It was the spirit of corporate feeling, the desire to go outside individual life and enter the larger sphere of public needs and public welfare. The Mayor was the elect of the citizens. The mayoralty was an office to which any citizen in the borough might legitimately aspire as the goal which he desired to attain. At the beginning of the present municipal year no doubt the fact that the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Shrewsbury was approaching was brought fully to the eyes of the electors, and they knew they must appoint a man of great energy, because this 500th anniversary could not be adequately celebrated unless the Mayor who had the management and organization of the proceedings was gifted by nature with great industry and a very high sense of duty. They knew also that a considerable archæological knowledge would be necessary. Were they not fortunate in having in their Corporation one who could combine in so eminent an extent both these requisites? (Hear, hear, and applause).

The MAYOR, in replying, thanked Prebendary Moss for the very cordial way in which he had spoken of the Mayoress and himself, and expressed the hope that everything in connection with the celebration had been carried out with satisfaction to all. He could tell them, however, that nothing could have been accomplished without the help of those who so kindly backed him up in the matter. He referred specially to the Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society, the County Council, and the Town Council, who had joined with him and carried the thing through. There was one thing he hoped the celebration had done, and that was to make the people, at any rate in that locality, read their English history. Some people thought that the Battle of Shrewsbury was one of the battles of the Roses. They had no idea of the circumstances which led up to it, and the important events which followed it.

The proceedings ended with the toast "All Friends Round the Wrekin."

The programme of the dinner and after proceedings was very artistically printed. On the front it bore a representation of Battlefield Church, and the card was also interesting in having a number of most appropriate quotations from the play of King Henry IV.

At 7 30 p.m. Mr. Benson's Company gave a performance of Shakespeare's Play of HENRY IV. The two parts of this Play were amalgamated and abridged for the occasion.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22ND.

At 2 30 p.m. Mr. Benson's Company gave a performance of HENRY V., and at 7 30 p.m. of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 23RD.

At 10 30 a.m. a large party of Visitors were conducted to the various Churches and other ancient buildings of Shrewsbury, under the guidance of the Rev. Thomas Auden, F.S.A., and Captain Williams-Freeman.

VISIT TO SHREWSBURY CHURCHES, &c.

The first place visited was the Abbey Church, where Mr. Auden spoke briefly of its history and of the various monuments to which it has given a safe harbour since the 18th century. The grand Norman arches of the nave were much admired, especially the horse-shoe arch at the end of the north aisle. The excellent printed description of the monuments, and the plans that hang near the south door, were commented on as adding much to the interest of the church. From the Abbey Church the party crossed the road that Telford made over the site of the monastic buildings to the reader's pulpit, a beautiful example of the work of the middle of the 14th century. It looks no longer into the refectory on one side and the cloisters on the other, but stands desolate in the yard of a deserted railway. The way back to the town was then taken, crossing the English Bridge, built in 1774 in place of the old Stone Bridge, whose gateway formed the 17th century debtors' prison. Passing down the walk by the river-side, the party halted for a moment on one of the old quays to which in former days the Severn trows brought their cargo, and then again halted beside the scanty remains of the buildings of the Grey Friars. Here Mr. Auden spoke of the distinction between the monastic and the mendicant orders, and of the difference between the Benedictine monks, whose rule was old when Earl Roger de Montgomery founded the Abbey, and the orders of Friars that came into existence at the beginning of the 13th century.

Beyond the Grey Friars' footbridge a good view is to be had of the town on one side and Kingsland on the other, and distance

lends picturesqueness to the buildings of the present Shrewsbury School. These buildings have in their day played many parts. They were originally intended as a foundling hospital in connection with the great one in London, and it was from here that Mr. Day, the author of "Sandford and Merton," chose the two little girls on whom he tried his theories of education. During the French wars of the last century it was filled with French prisoners, and within living memory it was the Shrewsbury Workhouse. Now, it may be hoped, it is a "house of industry" in another sense! From the meadows the party made their way to the foot of the Wyle Cop, and after a glance at the fine half-timbered houses there, went along the Town Walls and up to old St. Chad's. Here much interest was shown in the old crypt, and in the fragment of the church, which was opened for their inspection. Mr. Auden pointed out the grave of Captain Benbow, who was shot in the time of the Commonwealth on a charge of treason. St. Julian's Church was next visited, and Mr. Auden drew attention to the early work in the base of the tower, where acutely-pointed arches rest upon pillars almost Norman in character. Thence, passing by the beautiful spire of St. Alkmund's, the old houses of Fish Street and Butcher Row were pointed out, and Mr. Auden mentioned in passing that in one nearly opposite St. Alkmund's John Wesley is said to have preached. A slight halt was made in Church Street opposite the house where Prince Rupert stayed when Charles I. and his court were in Shrewsbury at the commencement of the Civil War. Beyond the Infirmary, below which originally stood the house of the Dominican Friars, the party went down the Water Lane to the Water Gate, through which the Parliamentary forces entered the town and surprised the castle in 1645. After a passing glance at the Council House Gateway the party went to the Castle, where, by Miss Downward's kind permission, they went up to Laura's Tower, which occupies the site of the old keep, and enjoyed the beautiful view it affords of the town and its surroundings. Mr. Auden pointed out the great strength of the site on which the Norman Earl planted his castle. After the rebellion of Robert de Belesme, the third Earl of Shrewsbury, the castle became a Royal fortress, and remained so till about the time of Queen Elizabeth. Henry IV. gave the tithes of the Church of St. Michael-within-the-Castle to Battlefield Church, and now even the exact position of that building is unknown. The towers of the castle that overlook the railway station were built by Edward I., but the building behind them that forms the modern residence is somewhat later in date.

A visit to St. Mary's Church closed the morning's programme, as time did not allow of more than a passing glance at the old School Buildings, now occupied by the Free Library and Museum. Mr. Auden spoke briefly of the history of St. Mary's, and called attention to the many points of architectural interest of the building. The great pride of the church is its stained glass, which a former vicar collected and placed there in the early part of the 19th century. Much of this glass is of foreign make, but the great east window and some lights in the other windows are of English glass.

Thursday afternoon was devoted to a series of Old English Sports, which were held in the Quarry. These included Tilting at the Ring, Tilting at the Quintain, Wrestling on Horse-back, Jesters' Races, Hobby Horse Races, Coracle Races, Water Quintain, Maypole Dancing, Shepherdess Dances, Quarter Staff, Morris Dancing, &c. The attendance was very large, and the Sports excited the keenest interest.

At 7 30 p.m., a second performance of Shakespeare's RICHARD II. was given.

FRIDAY, JULY 24TH.

At 10 o'clock a large party met at the Technical Schools, and were conveyed in brakes to Wroxeter, and a second party visited Haughmond Abbey.

VISIT TO URICONIUM.

The delightful weather of Friday morning encouraged many visitors to take advantage of the opportunity offered for seeing something of the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, and the large party who went to Wroxeter under the guidance of the Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., and the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., had a very enjoyable drive up the Abbey Foregate, and over Atcham Bridge, passing Atcham Church with its association with Ordericus Vitalis. Attingham Hall and Tern Bridge were looking their best in the sunshine, and the Shropshire hills stood out clearly on the horizon.

The foundation of Uriconium dates from the early part of the Roman occupation, and it was probably destroyed by Ceawlin in his raid on the Severn Valley in the year 584. Legend says that the Saxons tarred a number of sparrows and then set them on fire. The poor frightened birds flew for refuge to the thatched roofs of

the town, and set the houses on fire, and in the panic that ensued the enemy made an entrance into the city. No doubt this is simply legend; but the excavations made in 1859 showed that the destruction of the city had been by fire. The part then uncovered was found to be the great public baths, which formed in the Romano-British city, as in Rome itself, a centre of social life. They were the club-houses of that day, where men met to talk over current events, and to exchange ideas on politics or art, or whatever subjects they were most interested in.

The "Old Wall," which for so many centuries was all that was left to tell the casual passer-by where Uriconium had been, adjoined the baths. It was part of the basilica, or great hall, on the south side of which lay the baths themselves, with the hypocausts for heating the warm rooms, and a cold bath lined with tesserae of white marble. Crouching under the hypocaust, or rather in the heating-chamber of the building, the skeleton of an old man was found in 1859. Beside him, among a little crumbling wood, was a pile of coins of small value, telling vividly the story of fear and flight with hardly-won savings. In the open courtyard near were found the bones of five people, some of them women, and one an infant—all apparently struck down in the act of flight; and many years ago several skeletons were found near the mounds that mark the watch-tower that guarded the riverside entrance to the city.

Uriconium was a great meeting-place of Roman roads, and the Severn, was crossed by either a bridge or a paved ford. The Watling Street from London to North Wales passed by the town, and the road, also known to this day as Watling Street, branched from it to go down the Stretton Dale towards South Wales. The London Watling Street was the route from Shrewsbury to London in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It passed by St. Albans and Coventry, and in the first part of "Henry IV." Falstaff brings his body of the King's troops by St. Albans (where he complains that his soldiers stole a shirt), through Coventry (where he sends Bardolph to fetch him a bottle of sack) to Sutton Coldfield, and so to Shrewsbury.

The Romans lived in Britain much as the English of the present day in India, or in Natal. There was no lack of native population to till the soil, but camps, towns, roads, mines, and bridges owed their origin and maintenance to the strong foreign nation that held the reins of government.

The tribes of Britain varied in civilisation, those of the South being considerably further advanced than those of the North; but everywhere they assimilated readily the Roman customs. It has

been the fashion to think of them as an enervated race, helpless without the Roman legions; but this is disproved by their many years' struggle with the wild heathen Saxons. Their trained soldiers had been withdrawn; their own men had been called to fight for Rome in outlying parts of the wide empire; and the civilian population was called upon to defend itself against fierce fighting men, who loved war for war's sake. We are not surprised that Uriconium lies in ruins, but, rather, that it survived more than a century after the Roman legions had been called to the defence of Rome itself.

The many objects of interest found at Uriconium, which are now preserved in the Museum at Shrewsbury, show no decline in civilisation and art from the most flourishing time of the Roman occupation, and the pottery is especially well finished.

In mediæval days the ruins were reputed to contain much buried treasure. In 1292 four men were in disgrace for "digging by night at Wroxeter, in search of treasure." One man was in prison, one was dead, and the other two appeared for trial at the Assizes. They were dismissed, because, "though they had dug as aforesaid, they had found nothing."

From the excavations, the party walked to Wroxeter Church, where they were met by the Rector, the Rev. R. Steavenson, who pointed out the interesting features of the building and the monuments.

The Saxons as a general rule regarded the ruins of the Roman towns and villas as haunted, and rarely placed their villages within their precincts. Thus we find the Saxon village of Wroxeter only just touching the walls of Uriconium. The church at Wroxeter was a Saxon collegiate foundation of four priests, who ministered in its wide parish. There were four priests still there in 1086, but their number was later reduced to three, and after the first William Fitz Alan granted the advowson to the Canons of Haughmond in 1155, the three prebends by degrees made way for a single vicar. William Fitz Alan was the founder of Haughmond, and lies buried there before the spot where once stood the high altar. The Fitz Alans occasionally lived at Wroxeter, where they apparently had a house, which has been conjectured to have been a small fortress overlooking the passage of the river. William Fitz Alan's descendants for some generations did not fully acknowledge his gift of the advowson, and it was not till 1347 that the Abbey gained absolute possession of the rectorial tithes. William Fitz Alan had wished that in return for his gift to the Abbey five of the

Canons of Haughmond should yearly be present in Wroxeter Church on the festivals of St. Andrew, St. George, and St. Denys, and five lay serving men should overlook the property of the church. Probably this side of the agreement was not carried out, as that on the part of the Fitz Alans was not for six generations. The dedication of Wroxeter Church to St. Andrew goes to show that it was founded by Christian missionaries from the North, as was the case at Atcham.

After the Dissolution of the Abbeys, Henry VIII. granted the advowson of Wroxeter Church to Adam Oteley, whose son sold it to Sir Francis Newport. The Newport family lived in Wroxeter parish, at Eyton-on-Severn, which had come to them by marriage with Margaret, the only daughter of Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chief Justice, and one of the executors of the will of Henry VIII. Eyton had been the country-house of the Abbots of Shrewsbury, and came to Sir Thomas at the dissolution of the Abbey. The Abbot paid tithes on his estate to Wroxeter Church, and the Vicar of Wroxeter, in turn, was bound to serve the chapel of Eyton. The Abbey of Lilleshall also had a small estate in Wroxeter, which passed to the Wolryches. The Earls of Bradford of the Newport family made the old house at Eyton their principal residence, and several are buried in Wroxeter Church; but the chief interest of Eyton lies in the fact that George Herbert, the poet, spent much of his boyhood there with his grandmother, Magdalene Newport.

The fabric of the church is an epitome of English history. Worked into its walls are Roman bricks; built into the south wall is the shaft of a Saxon cross; it has a Norman doorway and chancel; and later builders have successively left their handiwork in its windows and its walls. Fragments of an earlier building have been used in the tower, which are difficult to account for. Enlarged windows tell of the Reformation, and the need of light for the congregation to use their Bibles and their Prayer-Books; while the fine 16th century monuments speak of the stately house at Eyton, and the courtly men and women that have long since passed away.

EXCURSION TO HAUGHMOND ABBEY.

A large party went to Haughmond under the guidance of the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, F.S.A. The bright morning showed the grey ruins to full advantage, and Mr. Cranage gave a most interesting account of both the ruins and the life of the canons in the olden days.

Haughmond Abbey, as it is generally styled, was a house of Austin Canons, founded in 1135 by the first William Fitz Alan, the ancestor of the Fitz Alan, Earls of Arundel. There is a tradition that it was founded on the site of an earlier hermitage. Throughout the 12th and 13th centuries the Abbey grew steadily in importance and in wealth. Towards the close of the 12th century Richard Peche, the then Bishop of Lichfield, allowed the canons to become parochially independent, and to undertake parochial duties, and the administration of the Sacraments to those people living in the immediate neighbourhood of the Abbey. A trace of this permission exists at the present day, in the fact that Sundorne and Haughmond were until lately extra-parochial. In 1306, Bishop Walter de Langton found at one of his visitations of the Abbey that five of the canons were leading irregular lives, and ordered them to be sent for stricter discipline to five other Austin Monasteries in Lichfield Diocese. Nine years later, the same Bishop found a less serious irregularity in the custom that had grown up of each canon being allowed a sum of money to provide his own clothing. He forbade this, and ordered that a chamberlain should be appointed who would provide garments for all alike, and the tithes of Cheswardine Church were among the Abbey revenues set aside for the purpose. In 1326, Bishop Northburgh ordered the canons to provide for the maintenance of a priest, who had been ordained on a title provided by the Abbey, but who had been so maltreated by robbers as to be unable to discharge the duties of his office. About this time Abbot Nicholas built a new kitchen for the Abbey, and endowed it with tithes from Hunstanton (Norfolk) and Ruyton-xi-Towns. In 1443, the Abbey took part in a movement for providing a college at Oxford for students of the Austin Order, in conjunction with the Prior and Convent of Holy Trinity, London.

In 1536, the income of the Abbey was nearly £300, equivalent to about 15 times that amount in modern money. Thomas Corvesor was then Abbot, and he, with 10 other canons, surrendered their house to the King in 1539. Abbot Thomas was pensioned with £40 a year.

The site of the Abbey became the property of the Barker family, who made it their house for some generations. Several traces of alterations of their time are to be seen in the buildings that now remain, especially the wooden ceiling of the Chapter House. After some years part of the buildings was inhabited as a farmhouse by the family of Clarke, several of whose members in later days

were distinguished as antiquaries and travellers. This in turn was disused and partially pulled down. It was however, still standing when Buck's view of the ruins was drawn in 1731. The ruins of the Abbey now standing are those of the Abbot's Lodgings, of the Infirmary, with the Chapter House and a wall of the cloisters. The church has wholly disappeared, only the processional doorway into the cloisters and the base of the north doorway being left to tell of the beauty of its 12th century architecture. An interesting feature of the Abbey that still remains is the mediæval well-house in the wood behind the ruins.

At 2 30 p.m. Mr. Benson's Company gave a second performance of Shakespeare's HENRY IV.

SATURDAY, JULY 25TH.

At 2 30 p.m. Mr. Benson's Company gave a second performance of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR; and at 7 30 p.m. of HENRY V.

At the close of the latter performance, the Mayor thanked Mr. Benson and his Company for their efforts in producing the Plays, and Mr. F. R. Benson suitably responded. So ended a very interesting week. It only remains to add that the arduous duties of Hon. Secretaries were undertaken and successfully carried out by Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton.

BATTLEFIELD MEDAL.

In connection with the Commemoration, the Mayor designed a Medal, which was drawn by Mr. E. Cole and executed by E. Robinson & Co., all of Shrewsbury. On the *obverse* is a representation of the south-east view of the Church, having the words "Battlefield Church" underneath, and surrounded by the legend "THE FIVE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY, 1403. JULY 21, 1903." On the *reverse* are four Shields of Arms, those of Edward VII., Henry IV. (at the time of the Battle), the County of Salop, and the Town of Shrewsbury, and the legend "THE EARL OF POWIS, LORD-LIEUTENANT OF SHROPSHIRE. HERBERT R. H. SOUTHAM, MAYOR OF SHREWSBURY." The Medal was struck in white metal, bronze, and silver, and also four in gold, one of which was graciously accepted from the Mayor by the King, another given by the Mayor to the Lord-Lieutenant, one kept by himself, and the fourth split in half, and the *obverse* and *reverse* placed on the Mayor's chain of office.



M. J. Harding.

Photo.

BATTLEFIELD CHURCH, (SOUTH-EAST VIEW).

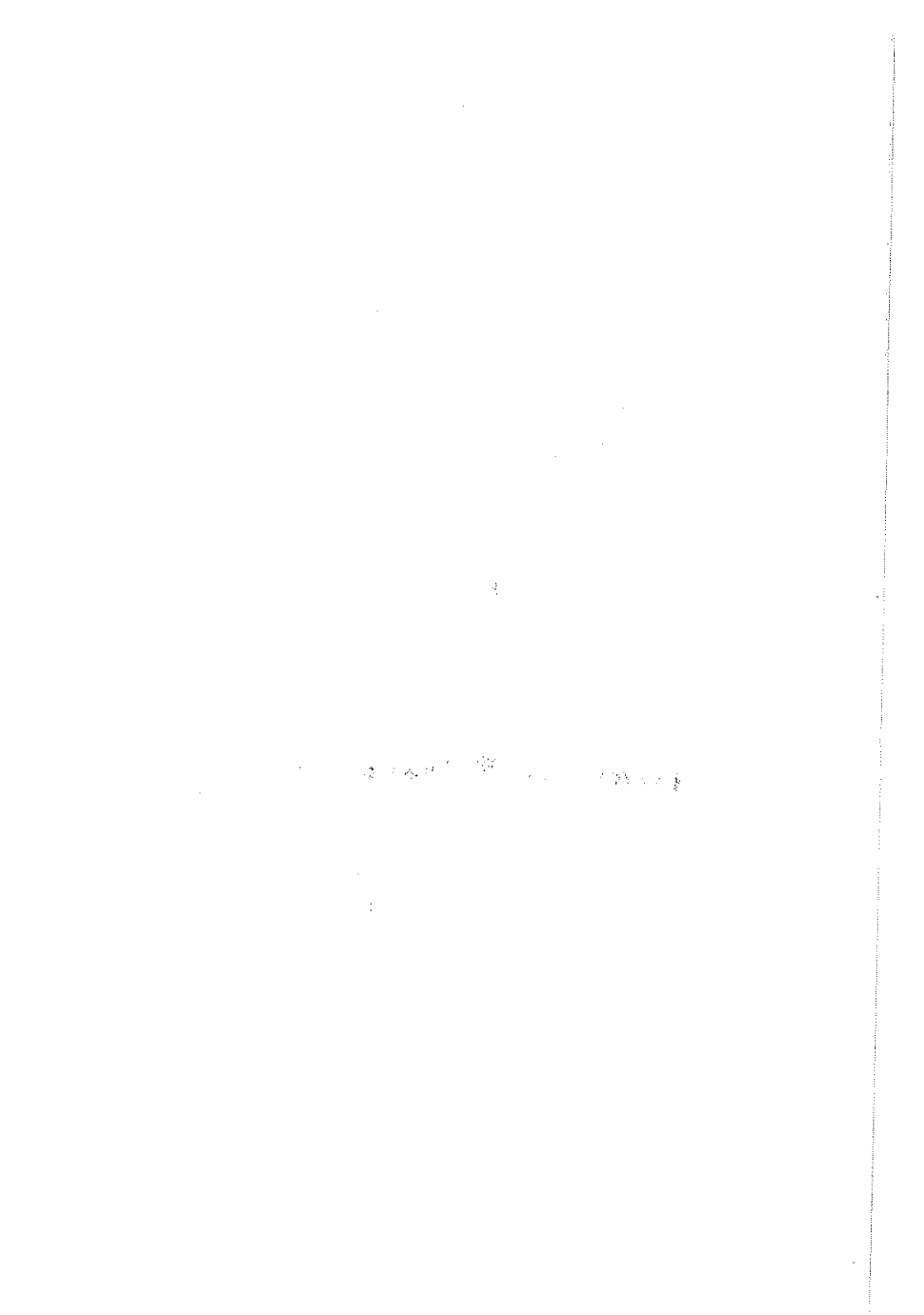


BATTLEFIELD QUINCENTENARY MEDAL.

✠ 21ST JULY, 1903. ✠

Blocks of the Medals kindly lent by the "LADY'S PICTORIAL."







Temporary Cross, erected near the site of the old
High Cross, at the top of Pride Hill, Shrewsbury,
July, 1903.

(R. L. BARTLETT, Photo.)

The Mayor also gave several silver medals to prominent persons in the County and Borough who had assisted him, some 200 bronze to Celebration helpers, School Teachers, Borough Police and others, and some 1,750 white metal to children, in the Fourth Standard and upwards, attending the Elementary Schools of Shrewsbury. By the kindness of the proprietors of the *Lady's Pictorial* we are enabled to give a reproduction (*obverse and reverse*) of the Medal, which can be purchased from Messrs. Robinson & Co.

THE OLD HIGH CROSS.

The Mayor of Shrewsbury, at his own expense, had an excellent representation of the High Cross, which formerly stood near the spot, erected at the top of Pride Hill, in front of the General Post Office. This temporary Cross, which was made of wood by Messrs. Cole and Sons, deceived many persons by its close imitation of stone work, attracted great attention, and was one of the special features of the Celebration. It was near the Cross that the dead body of Hotspur was publicly exhibited, on the Monday after the battle, and placed between two mill stones, guarded by armed men. The temporary Cross bore the following inscription:—"THIS CROSS IS A REPRESENTATION OF THE HIGH CROSS WHICH STOOD NEAR THIS SPOT, AND THE DESIGN IS COPIED FROM THE ONE SHOWN ON LORD BURLEIGH'S MAP OF SHREWSBURY (TEMP. ELIZABETH). HERE HOTSPUR'S BODY IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN PLACED BETWEEN TWO MILL STONES AFTER THE BATTLE." It is hoped, if funds can be raised for the purpose, to erect a permanent stone Cross on the site. The cost will probably be about £200, but it would be a pleasing addition to the beauties of this part of Shrewsbury. The illustration of the temporary Cross is from a photograph by Mr. R. E. Bartlett, and is kindly given by the Mayor.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

October 8, 1902—Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.
Nothing of interest to record.

November 12, 1902—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The following Resolution was carried :—

The Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society are of opinion that the 500th Anniversary of the Battle of Shrewsbury should be suitably commemorated on the part of the Borough of Shrewsbury and the County generally, and for this purpose they ask the Mayor of Shrewsbury and the Chairman of the County Council to consult together as to what measures are desirable for the carrying out of the proposal in co-operation with the Council of the Archæological Society.

The Chairman was requested to convey this resolution to the Mayor and the Chairman of the County Council.

The following new Members were elected :—

Mr. Edward John Charles, Seisdon House, Wolverhampton.

Mr. Harry Price, Cloverley, St. Donatt's Road, New Cross, London, S.E.

Mr. H. T. Weyman reported that in executing some external repairs to Ludlow Church they had discovered underneath the surface some stones of early Norman work. The Council requested Mr. Weyman to kindly furnish a short account for insertion in the *Miscellanea*.

December 10, 1902—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Mayor reported that 15 members of the Town Council had been appointed to act on the Commemoration Committee, and he believed that the County Council would nominate 15 members.

A Letter was read from the Bishop of Lichfield promising to preach at the Commemoration service in July next.

January 14, 1903—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

It was decided that 150 copies of the articles and papers on Battlefield Church to be printed in Part II. of the *Transactions*, and the report of the celebrations in Part III., be printed extra,

re-paged, and issued to subscribers at such price as the Council may decide.

The members of the Council were appointed a Committee to confer with the members of the County Council and the Town Council in the preparation of the programme of the proceedings in the Commemoration of the Battle of Shrewsbury.

February 11, 1903—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher brought before the Council the desirability of printing in the *Miscellanea* of the *Transactions* a list of the present Shropshire families who are descendants of Hotspur slain at the Battle of Shrewsbury. It was decided that 50 extra copies of this list be printed and sent to the Mayor for distribution.

May 11, 1903—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

A Letter was read from the Rev. Richard Perkins, Vicar of Stoke St. Milborough, relative to the preservation of Heath Chapel, enclosing Report on its condition by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, which was as follows :—

REPORT BY J. OLDRID SCOTT, ESQ., ARCHITECT, 2, DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, CONCERNING THE HEATH CHAPEL.

This is a very complete early Norman building of very simple character. It consists of nave, about 29 feet long and 16 feet broad, and a chancel of 17 feet long and 13 feet broad. There is a good south doorway, with the shafts in each jamb, and a plain tympanum; the arch being enriched with a chevron moulding. The chancel arch is only 5 feet 6 inches wide, has also two shafts in each side and slightly carved caps, the arch being quite plain. All the original windows are nearly alike and consist of narrow round headed openings with a broad splay running round them internally. There are three of these windows in the nave, and the same number in the chancel. In much more recent times a plain square headed window with a wooden mullion and frame was inserted in the north wall, to give more light to the pulpit. There are also two small openings high up in the west gable, which must have lighted a chamber above the flat ceiling which once covered the nave. The whole buildings, with the exception of the square headed windows, appears to belong to the end of the eleventh century. Externally, the walls are relieved by flat pilaster buttresses, those in the centre of the end walls being pierced with the tiny east and west windows. The roofs are of latter date than the walls. That on the nave is a very simple one, which has been repaired and re-tiled not very long since. The chancel roof seems to be of the same age, but it is hidden internally by a flat plaster

ceiling, which unfortunately cuts off the top of the side windows.

The font is a very old one, certainly as old as the church, and very simple in design. The pulpit, altar rails, and a considerable portion of the seats are Jacobean, and the sill of a seat in the chancel seems to be the cornice of a mediæval screen: there is no sign of such screen having ever existed at the chancel arch, and it is possible that it was brought from some other church.

It will be evident that a church possessing these features is one of considerable antiquarian interest, and there can be but little doubt that in carrying out the necessary repairs as little alteration should be made in its appearance as is possible.

The paving is of very rough flags, probably of no great age, and none of them carrying inscriptions, indeed, there do not ever appear to have been burials either inside or outside the church. The church is very damp, and there are a few settlements in the walls, especially at the south-west and north-west angles, where all the water from the nave roof has been allowed to sink into the soil, and, no doubt, the foundations have been affected. Until recently the pews for the most part had floors of earth, but deal boarding has been supplied, and is in fairly good condition. The interior of the walls has always been plastered, and the whole has received repeated coats of whitewash, the stone work as well as the plaster being thickly coated.

The essential points to aim at in repairing the church are to get rid of the dampness of the wall and floor, and to remedy the settlements which have taken place.

There are other repairs which seem desirable, such as removing the whitewash from the stone dressings and repairing the plaster, removing the plaster ceiling in the church so as to shew the timbers, if they are worth exposing, and to allow the top of the arches of the side windows to be seen.

There are also the questions whether to do anything to the pews and to the flooring; the difficulty as to these two matters being that if anything is done, it will be hard to know where to stop.

The church internally is so picturesque and interesting as it is, that it may be wisest to leave it almost untouched, trusting to lowering the ground externally and draining the building to cure the dampness.

I feel strongly that these questions should be decided on antiquarian grounds rather than architectural, and I would suggest that the local Archaeological Society should be asked to express an opinion, and that their advice should be followed.

With regard to the essential repairs, the north-west and south-west angles of the nave must be under-pinned, good foundations resting on solid ground being carefully inserted, the loose stonework must then be re-set exactly as it now stands, but with sufficient bond to the body of the walls. The centre part of the south wall, where there is an inclination outwards, must also be

under-pinned, including the east jamb of the south doorway and extending some 10 or 12 feet to the east.

It will be necessary to uncover some of the roof at this point to get at the end of the beam and to attach it securely to the top of the wall, so that any further outward movement may be prevented. Where there are cracks in the walls, bonding stones should be inserted and as much liquid cement poured in as may be found possible.

The surface of the ground against the walls must be lowered so as to be six inches below the floor levels, and the joints in the walls so exposed must be carefully pointed with cement mortar.

Any open joints should be pointed and the tops of the pilaster buttresses made good, so that water can no longer get in.

Eaves gutters should be supplied in the chancel, with a down spout on each side, connected properly with a drain. There are eaves gutters to the nave roofs, but their down spouts must be repaired and connected with the drain, which must be continued across to the ditch near the road.

These are the only matters which I need deal with in detail now.

If, as I hope, a report is obtained from the local Society there may be other points on which some advice may be wanted, which I shall be happy to supply.

A letter from Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Assistant-Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, as to the Heath Chapel, was also read.

June 17, 1903—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

A Letter was read from the Secretary of the Society for the protection of Ancient Buildings to the Rev. W. Leeke relative to the Tower of the Abbey Church, enclosing a report by Mr. Weir, the Society's representative, upon the repairs necessary.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Vicar of Holy Cross expressing the pleasure of the Council that the repairs are likely to be carried out and at a moderate cost.

It was decided that the Special Battlefield number of the *Transactions*, with necessary additions, should be published in October at 10/6 per copy in cloth, post free 11/-.

July 8, 1903—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Beville Stanier, Esq., of Peplow Hall, Market Drayton, was elected a member of the Society.

The Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane brought to the notice of the Council the existence of Sir Stephen Glynne's Manuscript Notes on the Shropshire Churches now in St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden.

September 9, 1903—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The following resolution was unanimously passed :—

The Council of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society desire to offer to their colleague Mr. Wm. Phillips their hearty congratulations on his receiving the honorary freedom of the Borough of Shrewsbury. Associated as they are with him in antiquarian pursuits, and therefore specially able to estimate the extent and value of his labours, they have peculiar pleasure in congratulating him on this public recognition on the part of his fellow townsmen, and trust that he may be long spared to enjoy the well merited honour.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, 1903.

President :

THE RIGHT HON. LORD BARNARD.

Vice-Presidents :

His Grace The DUKE OF SUTHERLAND
The Right Hon. The EARL OF POWIS
The Right Hon. The EARL BROWNLOW
The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF BRADFORD
The Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT BOYNE
The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF
LICHFIELD
The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF
HEREFORD
The Right Hon. LORD KENYON
The Right Hon. LORD FORESTER
The Right Hon. LORD HARLECH

The Right Hon. LORD HAWKESBURY,
F.S.A.
Sir W. O. CORBET, Bart.
Sir C. H. ROUSE-BOUGHTON, Bart.
Sir OFFLEY WAKEMAN, Bart.
The Right Rev. BISHOP ALLEN
Rev. Prebendary W. H. EGERTON, M.A.
Rev. Prebendary G. H. EGERTON, M.A.
R. LLOYD KENYON, Esq.
H. D. GREENE, Esq., K.C., M.P.
Rev. Prebendary H. W. MOSS, M.A.
ALGERNON HEBER-PERCY, Esq.

Council :

Rev. T. AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A., Condover (Chairman)	S. M. MORRIS, Esq., Shrewsbury
E. CALVERT, Esq., LL.D., Shrewsbury	E. C. PEELE, Esq., Shrewsbury
Rev. W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL, M.A., F.S.A., Clunbury	Rev. A. THURSBY-PELHAM, M.A., Cound
Rev. D. H. S. CRANAGE, M.A., F.S.A., Cambridge	W. PHILLIPS, Esq., F.I.S., Shrewsbury
Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A., Shrews- bury	H. R. H. SOUTHAM, Esq., F.S.A., F.R. Hist. S., Shrewsbury
Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A., Shrewsbury	Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. VANE, M.A. F.S.A., Wem
CHARLES FORTEY, Esq., Ludlow	HENRY T. WEYMAN, Esq., Ludlow
	Captain WILLIAMS-FREEMAN, Shrewsbury

Editorial Committee :

E. CALVERT, Esq., LL.D.
W. PHILLIPS, Esq., F.I.S.
Rev. T. AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.
Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

Hon. Editorial Secretary :

MR. H. W. ADNITT, Shrewsbury

Auditor :

E. CALVERT, Esq., LL.D.

Treasurers :

MESSRS. EYTON, BURTON, AND Co., Shrewsbury

Secretary :

MR. F. GOYNE, Dogpole, Shrewsbury

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1903.

- Adnitt, H. W., Esq., Shrewsbury.
 Allen, The Right Rev. Bishop, Bishop's House, Belmont, Shrewsbury.
 Allen, W., Esq., Benthall, Broseley.
 Anderson, Mrs., The Red House, Much Wenlock.
 Anstice, Colonel, Marnwood, Ironbridge.
 Anstice, W., Esq., Madeley Wood Hall, Ironbridge, R.S.O.
 Auden, Rev. T., M.A., F.S.A., Condover Vicarage, Shrewsbury.
- BRADFORD, Right Hon. Earl of Weston, Shifnal.
 BROWNLOW, Right Hon. Earl, Belton, Grantham.
 BOYNE, Right Hon. Viscount, Brancepeth, Castle, Durham.
 BARNARD, Right Hon. Lord, Raby Castle, Darlington (*President*).
 Baldwyn-Childe, Mrs., Kyre Park, Tenbury.
 Barker, Thomas, Esq., Tong Lodge, Shifnal.
 Barnes, Harold A., Esq., The Quinta, Chirk.
 Beacall, W., Esq., J.P., Sunfield, Shrewsbury.
 Beckwith, Miss, Radbrook House, Shrewsbury.
 Benthall, E., Esq., Glantwrch Ystalyfera, R.S.O., Glamorganshire.
 Beresford, Robert de la Poer, Esq., M.D., Oswestry.
 Bibby, F., Esq., Hardwicke Grange, Shrewsbury.
 Board of Education, South Kensington, S.W.
 Bowdler, W., Esq., Penybont, Sutton Lane, Shrewsbury.
 Bowen-Jones, J., Esq., J.P., Beckbury, Shrewsbury.
 Bridgeman, Rev. E. R. O., M.A., Blymhill Rectory, Shifnal.
 Burd, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., Chirbury Vicarage, Salop.
 Burd, E., Esq., M.D., J.P., Newport House, Shrewsbury.
 Burd, T. H., Esq., Lexden Gardens, Shrewsbury.
 Bulkeley-Owen, The Hon. Mrs., Tedsmore Hall, West Felton.
 Bulkeley-Owen, Rev. T. M., B.A., J.P., Tedsmore Hall, West Felton.
 Burton, Rev. J. R., Bitterley Rectory, Ludlow.
 Burton, Rev. R. Lingen, Little Aston Vicarage, Sutton Coldfield.
 Birmingham.
- Burton, E. R. Lingen, Esq., Whitton Hall, Westbury.
- Calvert, E., Esq., LL.D., J.P., Kingsland, Shrewsbury.
 Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club.
 Cavan, James, Esq., M.A., Eaton Mascott Hall, Shrewsbury.
 Chance, A. F., Esq., M.A., The Schools, Shrewsbury.
 Charles, Edward John, Esq., Seisdon Hall, Wolverhampton.
 Churchill, Rev. C. J. S., M.A., The Schools, Shrewsbury.
 Clark-Maxwell, Rev. W. G., M.A., F.S.A., Clunbury Vicarage,
 Aston-on-Clun, R.S.O.
 Clay, J. Cecil, Esq., Market Drayton.
 Clayton, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., The Rectory, Ludlow.
 Collett, Rev. Edward, M.A., Hayton Vicarage, Retford, Notts.
 Colville, H. K., Esq., J.P., Bellaport, Market Drayton.

Cooksey, J. H., Esq., Bridgnorth.
 Corbet, R. St. John, Esq., Wrexham.
 Corbet, Sir W. O., Bart., Acton Reynald, Shrewsbury.
 Corbet, Rev. Canon G. W., Upton Magna Rectory, Shrewsbury.
 Corfield, F. Channer, Esq., J.P., Chatwall Hall, Leebotwood.
 Cranage, Rev. D. H. S., M.A., F.S.A., 4, Regent Street, Cambridge.

Davis, Rev. J., The College, Cleobury Mortimer.
 Dickin, Capt., Loppington House, Wem.
 Dovaston, Adolphus, Esq., 14, Madeley Road, Ealing, London, W.
 Dovaston, J. E. F., Esq., West Felton.
 Downes, Dr., 46, Gordon Square, London.
 Downward, Miss Alice, The Castle, Shrewsbury.
 Drinkwater, Rev. C. H., M.A., St. George's Vicarage, Shrewsbury.
 Duignan, W. H., Esq., Gorway, Walsall.

Eckersley, N. ff., Esq., Trench, Wem.
 Egerton, Rev. Canon G. H., M.A., Middle Rectory, Shrewsbury.
 Egerton, Rev. Canon W. H., M.A., The Rectory, Whitchurch, Salop.

FORESTER, Right Hon. Lord, Willey Park, Broseley.
 Feilden, Rev. O. M., M.A., Frankton Rectory, Oswestry.
 Fielden, E. B., Esq., J.P., M.P., Condoval Hall, Shrewsbury.
 Fletcher, Rev. W. G. D., M.A., F.S.A., St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury.
 Foley, P. H., Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Prestwood, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
 Fortey, Charles, Esq., Ludlow, Salop.
 Foster, W. H., Esq., Apley Park, Bridgnorth.

Gepp, Maurice, Esq., Thorneycroft House, Shrewsbury.
 Godsal, Philip Thomas, Esq., J.P., Iscoyd Park, Whitchurch, Salop.
 Gough, Fred. H., Esq., Chilton Moor Vicarage, Fence Houses, co. Durham.
 Greene, H. D., Esq., K.C., M.P., 4, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.
 Greensill, Frank, Esq., 4, Windsor Terrace, Douglas, Isle of Man.
 Griffin, Harcourt, Esq., J.P., Summer Hill, Market Drayton.
 Guildhall Library, London, E.C.—C. Welch, Esq.

HEREFORD, Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Hereford.
 HARLECH, Right Hon. Lord, Brogyntyn, Oswestry.
 HAWKESBURY, Right Hon. Lord, F.S.A., Kirkham Abbey, York.
 Harley, Miss Theresa, Ross Hall, Salop.
 Harding, W. E., Esq., Shrewsbury.
 Hawkins, Miss, St. Mary's Court, Shrewsbury.
 Heber-Percy, Major Algernon, J.P., Hodnet, Salop.
 Heighway, S., Esq., Claremont, Shrewsbury.
 Hignett, T. H., Esq., Oswestry.
 Hodges, E., Esq., Edgmond, Newport, Salop.

Honyman, Sir Wm. M., Bart., Coton, Whitchurch.
 Hope-Edwardes, Miss, Netley Hall, Salop.
 Horton, T. R., Esq., Harley Tower, Much Wenlock.
 How, T. M., Esq., Nearwell, Shrewsbury.
 Howells, T. Middleton, Esq., Highfield, Shrewsbury.
 Hughes, H. H., Esq., Shrewsbury.
 Hughes, R. Scoltock, Esq., The Square, Shrewsbury.
 Humphreys, Henry, Esq., Woodhouse, Loughborough, Leicester-
 shire.
 Humphreys, Miss, Swan Hill Court House, Shrewsbury.
 Hunt, Captain, Ruyton Park, Ruyton-xi-Towns.
 Hunt, Captain Charles, Boreatton Hall, Baschurch.

Instone, Mrs., Walton Grange, Much Wenlock.

Jackson, S., Esq., Kingsland, Shrewsbury.
 Jeffreys, Miss, Windsor House, Shrewsbury.
 Jones, H., Esq., F.S.A., 42, Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath,
 London, S.E.
 Jones, Heighway, Esq., J.P., Earlsdale, Pontesford, Salop.
 Jones, J. Parry, Esq., Beechfield, Oswestry.
 Jones, S. Gingell, Esq., Woodville, Shrewsbury.

KENYON, Right Hon. Lord, Gredington, Whitchurch, Salop.
 Kenyon, Rev. A. E. Ll., The Vicarage, Clun.
 Kenyon, R. Lloyd, Esq., M.A., J.P., Pradoc, West Felton, Oswestry.
 Kittermaster, Rev. F. W., M.A., Bayston Hill Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

LICHFIELD, Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Lichfield.
 Leslie, Mrs., Bryntanat, Llansantffraid, Oswestry.
 Lloyd, Lieut.-Colonel Francis, J.P., Aston Hall, Oswestry.
 Lloyd, J. B., Esq., Dorrington Grove, Salop.
 Lloyd, Miss Mary B., 2, Claremont Buildings, Shrewsbury.

Maggs Bros., Messrs., 109, Strand, W.C.
 Maddocks, T., Esq., Woodlands, Wem.
 Marshall, Rev. W., B.A., Sarnesfield Court, Weobley, R.S.O.
 Marston, Charles, Esq., Highfield, Wolverhampton.
 Maude, Ven. Archdeacon. M.A., Swan Hill, Shrewsbury.
 Minsball, Philip H., Esq., Bronwyllfa, Oswestry.
 Morris, J. A., Esq., The Priory, Shrewsbury.
 Morris, S. M., Esq., All Stretton Hall, Shropshire.
 Moss, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., The Schools, Shrewsbury.

Naunton, W. W., Esq., Shrewsbury.
 New York Public Library, c/o Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown,
 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.
 Nicholson, A. C., Esq., Salop Road, Oswestry.
 Norton, Rev. F. C., Ditchling Vicarage, Sussex.
 Nurse, John, Esq., 37, Bellevue, Shrewsbury.

Oldham, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., Bridgnorth.
 Oswell, A. E. LLoyd, Esq., Shrewsbury.
 Oswestry Free Library.

Powis, Right Hon. Earl of, Powis Castle, Welshpool.
 Parry, Lieut.-Colonel G. S., 18, Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne.
 Parry, W. H., Esq., Shawbury, Salop.
 Patchett, Miss, Allt Fawr, Barmouth.
 Patchett, Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, Greenfields, Shrewsbury.
 Peele, Colonel E. C., D.L., J.P., Cyngfeld, Shrewsbury.
 Pelham, Rev. A. Thursby, M.A., Cound Rectory, Shrewsbury.
 Pennsylvania Historical Society, c/o Messrs. Stevens and Brown,
 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.
 Perkins, Rev. R., Stoke St. Milborough Vicarage, Ludlow.
 Phillips, Richard, Esq., Pride Hill, Shrewsbury.
 Phillips, W., Esq., F.L.S., J.P., Canonbury, Shrewsbury.
 Pickering, T. E., Esq., M.A., The Schools, Shrewsbury.
 Pool, Robert, Esq., Mytton Oak, Copthorn, Shrewsbury.
 Poole, T. Frank, Esq., The Sytch, Dorrington.
 Potts, E. B., Esq., Broseley.
 Price, Harry, Esq., Cloverley, St. Donatt's Road, New Cross, S.E.
 Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London.
 Purton, Rev. Ralph C., M.A., Kempsey, Worcester.

Roberts, R. Lee, Esq., Dinham Cottage, Ludlow.
 Roberts, T., Esq., The Cottage, Stapleton, Shrewsbury.
 Robinson, Brooke, Esq., M.P., Barford House, Warwick.
 Robinson, Nicholas, Esq., Frankton Grange, Ellesmere.
 Roche, Mrs., Clungunford Hall, Aston-on-Clun, R.S.O.
 Rogers, Henry Exell, Esq., J.P., Shrewsbury.
 Rouse-Boughton, Sir C. H., Bart., D.L., J.P., Downton Hall, Ludlow.
 Rowland, G. J., Esq., 14, Parkdale, Wolverhampton.

SUTHERLAND, His Grace the Duke of, Lilleshall.
 SHREWSBURY, Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of, Edgmond
 Rectory, Newport, Salop.
 Salt, G. M., Esq., Quarry Place, Shrewsbury.
 Salvey, T. J., Esq., J.P., Mill Street, Ludlow.
 Sitwell, Willoughby Hurt, Esq., J.P., Ferney Hall, Craven Arms.
 Smith, H. Percy, Esq., Dunstall Manor, Wolverhampton.
 Smith, F. Rawdon, Esq., Eastfield Ironbridge.
 Smythe, Miss Blanche, Trysull, Wolverhampton.
 Southam, Herbert R. H., Esq., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., Innellan,
 Shrewsbury.
 Southam, L. A. C., Esq., Rodney House, Malvern Link.
 Southam, Mrs., The Hollies, Shrewsbury.
 Southwell, W. L., Esq., J.P., Astbury Hall, Bridgnorth.
 Stanier, Beville, Esq., Peplow Hall, Market Drayton.
 Steavenson, Rev. R., B.A., Wroxeter Vicarage.

Stretche, T. Price, Esq., Heath Lodge, Lennard Road, Beckenham,
Kent.

Swainson, Rev. J. G., M.A., Wistanstow Rectory, Craven Arms.

Tayleur, J., Esq., J.P., D.L., Buntingsdale, Market Drayton.

Taylor, R., Esq., J.P., Abbey House, Shrewsbury.

Thompson, E. G., Esq., Pauls Moss, Dodington, Whitchurch.

Thursfield, T. H., Esq., J.P., The Grange, Much Wenlock.

Tipton, Miss, Sutton Lane, St. Giles, Shrewsbury.

Twemlow, Francis R., Esq., J.P., Peatswood, Market Drayton.

Vaughan, H. F. J., Esq., B.A., S.C.L.Oxon., 30, Edwardes Square,
Kensington, London.

Vane, Hon. and Rev. Gilbert H. F., M.A., F.S.A., The Rectory,
Wem.

Venables, R. G., Esq., B.A., J.P., Oakhurst, Oswestry.

Vickers, Dr. K. B. J., Engleton House, Wellington.

Wace, G. R., Esq., Fieldside, Shrewsbury.

Wakeman, Sir Offley, Bart., M.A., D.L., J.P., Yeaton-Peverey.

Watts, Professor W. W., M.A., F.G.S., Holmwood, Bracebridge
Road, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield.

Webb, Walter H., Esq., 2, Boundary Road, Birkenhead.

Webster, E. M., Esq., Newport, Salop.

Weyman, H. T., Esq., Ludlow, Salop.

Whitaker, W. H., Esq., J.P., D.L., Totterton, Lydbury North.

Whitcombe, Robert H., Esq., Bewdley.

Whitley, J. H., Esq., J.P., D.L., Bourton Cottage, Much Wenlock.

Wilcox, Rev. H. J., Cockshutt Vicarage, Ellesmere.

Williams-Freeman, Captain, F.R.G.S., The Barn Field, Radbrook,
Shrewsbury

Wood, R. H., Esq., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Belmont, Sidmouth, South
Devon.

Woods, Sir Albert W., K.C.M.G., C.B., F.S.A., Garter King of
Arms, 69, St. George's Road, Warwick Square, London,
S W.

Woodall, E., Esq., "Oswestry and Border Counties Advertizer,"
Oswestry.

Woolley, G., Esq., Ludlow.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The High Sheriff of Shropshire	during the year of office.
The Mayor of Shrewsbury	
Randall, Mr. J., F.G.S., Madeley, Salop.	

Members are requested to notify any change of Residence, or
error of Description, to the Secretary, Mr. F. GOYNE, Dogpole,
Shrewsbury.

SOCIETIES IN COMMUNICATION WITH THIS SOCIETY.

- Archæological Society, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Birmingham
- Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society. Rev. W. Bazeley, Eastgate Library, Gloucester.
- Cambrian Archæological Association. C. J. Clarke, Esq., 65, Chancery Lane, W.C.
- Cambridge Antiquarian Society. St. Mary's Passage, Cambridge.
- Cheshire and North Wales Archæological Society, Grosvenor Museum, Chester.
- Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological and Antiquarian Society, Kendal.
- Derbyshire Archæological Society. Percy H. Currey, Esq., 3, Market Place, Derby.
- East Riding Antiquarian Society, Yorkshire. Wm. Andrews, Esq., 1, Dock Street, Hull.
- Essex Field Club. Springfield, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
- Glasgow Archæological Society. 88, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
- Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Mr. Shaw, The Athenæum, Church Street, Liverpool.
- Kent Archæological Society. G. Payne, Esq., The Precincts, Rochester.
- Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society. Major Freer, 10, New Street, Leicester.
- Powys-Land Club, Welshpool. T. Simpson Jones, Esq.
- Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. 20, Hanover Square, W.
- Society of Antiquaries of London. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
- Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne. R. Blair, Esq., South Shields.
- Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.
- Somerset Archæological Society. Townton Castle, Somerset.
- Surrey Archæological Society. Castle Arch, Guildford.
- Sussex Archæological Society. The Castle, Lewes.
- Thoresby Society, Leeds. S. Denison, Esq., 10, Park Street, Leeds.
- Worcester Diocesan Archæological Society. Rev. J. K. Floyer, F.S.A., Green Hill, Worcester.
- William Salt Archæological Society, Stafford.
- Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association. 10, Park Street, Leeds.
-

Bodleian Library.

British Museum. (Copyright Office).

Natural History Department of British Museum. Cromwell Road, S.W.

Shrewsbury Free Library.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Statement of Accounts for the year 1902.

[illegible]

A few copies of BLAKEWAY'S HISTORY OF THE LIBERTIES OF SHREWSBURY, 500 pages, in cloth, can still be had from Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, price 11/6. It contains the history of 34 villages and townships in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury.

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

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

Any Member of the Society may obtain for his own use the eleven volumes of the First Series of the *Transactions* (of which very few copies now remain) at Five and a half Guineas per set, and the twelve volumes of the Second Series at Six Guineas per set. Or the First and Second Series together may be had for Ten Guineas per set of twenty-three volumes. Application for copies should be made to Mr. F. GOYNE, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

THE MUSEUM

IS LOCATED IN THE

OLD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL BUILDINGS, SHREWSBURY,

AND IS AT ALL TIMES FREE.

Honorary Curators of the Museum:

PHANEROGAMIC AND CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY	}	-	-	W. PHILLIPS, Esq., F.L.S., J.P.
CONCHOLOGY	-	-	-	CHARLES FORTEY, Esq.
GEOLOGY	-	-	-	ROBERT A. BUDDICOM, Esq.
ENTOMOLOGY	-	-	-	G. M. SALT, Esq.
NUMISMATICS, &c.	-	-	-	R. LLOYD KENYON, Esq., M.A., J.P.
ZOOLOGY	-	-	-	H. E. HARRIES, Esq.
ARCHÆOLOGY	-	-	-	REV. T. AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.
FINE ARTS, &c.	-	-	-	W. BEACALL, Esq., J.P.