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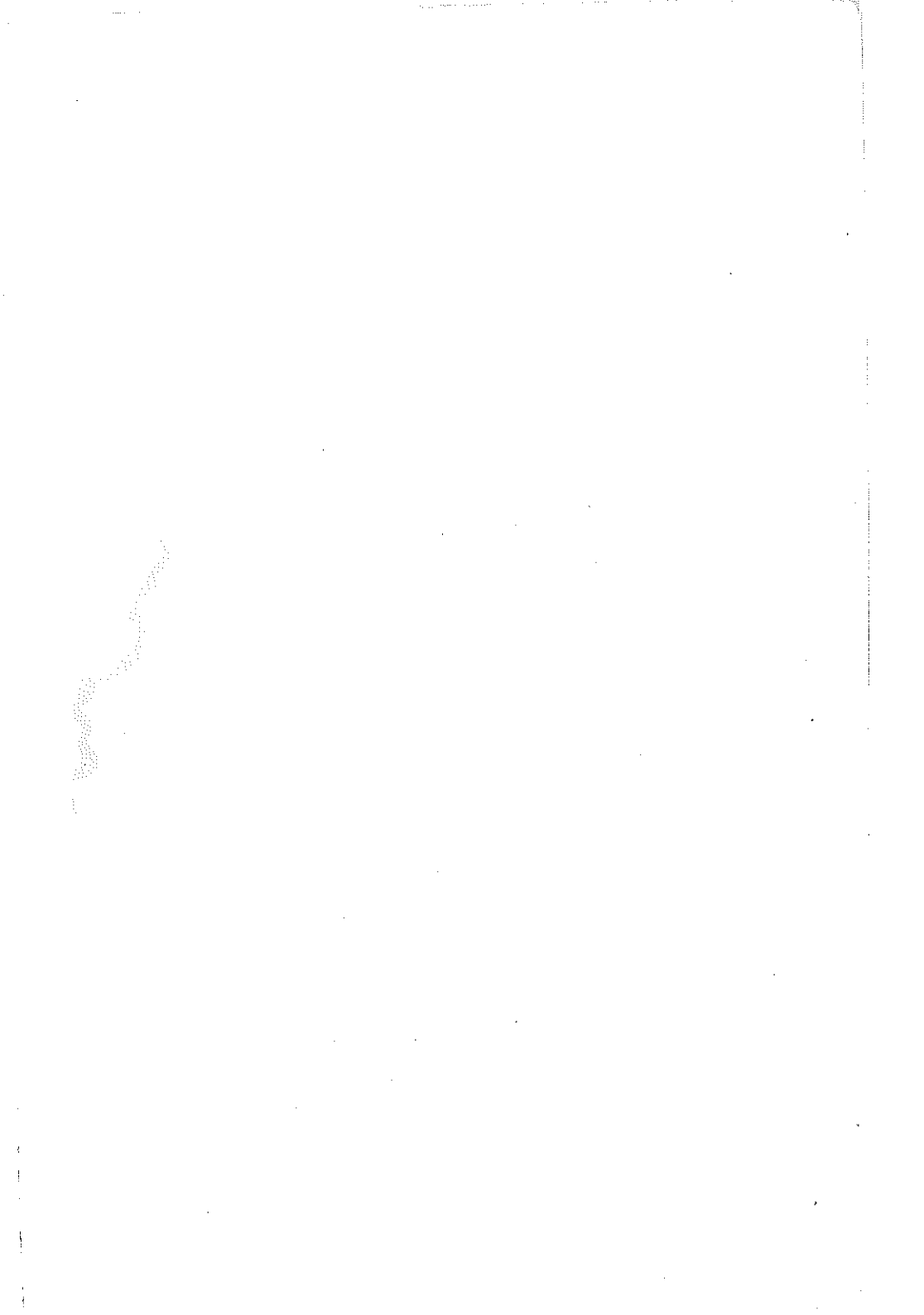
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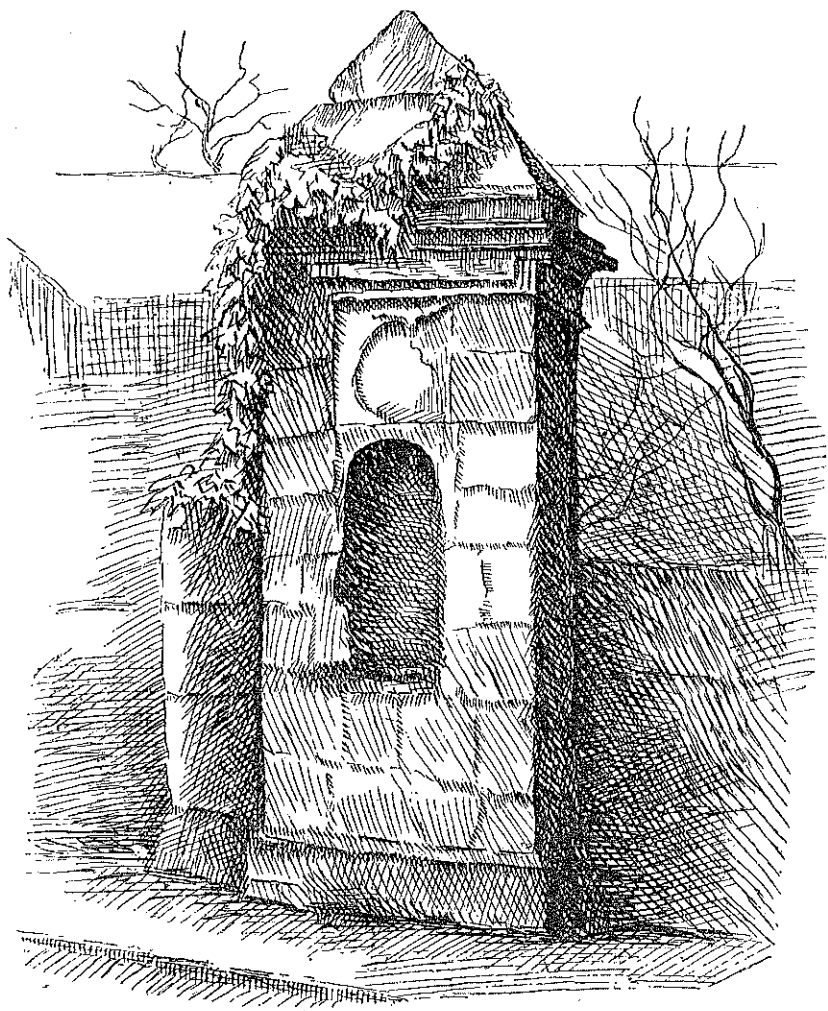
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All Donations will be acknowledged in the *Transactions* of the Society.





THE BEATRICE GATE.

THE FOUR GATEWAYS OF OSWESTRY.

By ASKEW ROBERTS.

THE siege of Oswestry in 1644, though it did little damage to the walls, and less to the castle, led to the destruction of both. Probably the inhabitants would not greatly lament this course, for such defences had more than once proved attractions to belligerents, who availed themselves of a position so defended, to the no small loss of the peaceable inhabitants in their trade and manufactures. But, although the walls went, the gateways remained, for these were in the power of the feudal lords, and were as carefully guarded as ever: not to keep out enemies, but to tax friends.

The walls were built by the order of King Edward the First, in the sixth year of his reign, and are said to have been six years in the building. His Majesty, according to Pennant, fixed his eye on Oswestry as a key wherewith to unlock Wales; so he sought to make it a stronghold and a defence. For the repairs of these walls arose the infliction of Tolls at the Gates, as the following document will testify:—

Of the Murage of Oswaldestre.

THE KING to the Bailiffs and Burgesses and the other good men of Oswaldestre, Greeting, Know ye that we have granted in aid of enclosing our Town of Oswaldestre that from the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle in the 12 year of our reign to the twenty years thence ensuing, ye may take in the same Town to the reparation of the Walls of the same Town of every Horse load of Corn to be sold one halfpenny, &c. &c., [here follows a list of articles and amount of Tolls to be taken, and the MS. concluded with] and therefore We command that ye take the said Custom to the end of the term aforesaid, but the said term of twenty years being complete, the said custom ceases and is done away. T[este] R[ege] at Salop.—17 Dec. 1284.

The twenty years stipulated in this royal command proved to be somewhat elastic, for when the walls were demolished after the civil wars, the tax remained, and for this reason the gateways were retained. In number they were four, viz :—New-gate, Beatrice-gate, Black-gate, and Willow-gate. A glance at Price's Map of Oswestry (previously given in the *Transactions*) will show the relative positions of these gates, and the main streets leading from one to the other. And a reference to the map is necessary even for Oswestrians in the present day, for our modern rulers have so chopped and changed the names of the thoroughfares, that we question whether any member of the Corporation, from the Mayor down to the Bellman, could, off-hand, say where one street began and another ended.

The NEW GATE formed the barrier on the south, and its position is marked by a pier enclosed in the wall of a house in Church-street. It is supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward II., and Pennant conjectures that "the figure of a horse at full speed, with an oaken bough in his mouth," that was sculptured over it, "alluded to the generous breed of horses which Powisland (of which this was part) was famous for, derived from some fine Spanish stallions, introduced by Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury." The Rev. Peter Roberts¹ (Price's *History*, 1815), says more truly that the horse was "the crest of the Fitzalans, and is borne by the present earl-marshal of England, as the dexter supporter of his shield;" and he goes on to

¹ Oswestry has been grateful to its historians. On p. 220 of Vol. III. of *Transactions* will be found an ode in praise of the town by one Gutto'r Clynn, who flourished in the middle of the fifteenth century. In the oldest of our Corporation books we have the following entry :—"No't'n. Gutto Glyn' / his fredome was ge'vyn ouely for his owne p'son / and not for his cheldernes / in recompence for a songe that he made in lawde & prese as well of the towne of Osuestrie as also touchyng the burges & inhabitants there / with the ryoltes of the same." In 1814 (when the Rev. C. A. A. Lloyd, the compiler of the *History* of 1818, published by Edwards, was mayor) the freedom of the borough was presented to "the Rev. Peter Roberts, A.M., of Llanarmon, author of numerous and extensive publications, in the deep and laborious researches of ancient records, in consideration of his profound learning." The information respecting Mr. Roberts appears in Mr. Lloyd's history, which was, in the main, a transcript from Pennant.

quote the MS. of John Davies, the Recorder in 1635, which he says states that the oak branch also appears on the Seal of King Oswald; but, "as a mere ornament, as on those of the bailiffs of Shrewsbury, and several royal seals in the time of Edward I." And he adds, "There is a very ancient carving of the horse and oak bough in the old house at Trenewydd, near Whittington." That house, by the way, was the one where Edward Lloyd, the historian of Shropshire and mayor of Oswestry of 1707, resided; whose valuable collections were the very important nucleus of the far-famed Mytton MSS. The opinion of Davies, respecting the seal, we may remark, is not given very accurately in Price's *History*, as the following extract from the MSS. will show; and we give the passage entire, although it goes further into Oswestry history than the question under review.

Speaking of "Maserfield" as a name applied to the town he says:—

This Saxon name was derived (as app'th) from the oulde Brittische name thereof Messen, which in the oulde Brittish & accordinglie in our modern Welsh signifieth an accorne, mees [mes] in the plurall number Acornes, meserie glandium copia and Mesbren an oake or the acornetree whence the Saxon Meserfelth (see written by Beda) or Maserfield by the other historians & Antiquaries¹: Both being the same in sense & neere in sound signifie glandium campus & semblably the ould Britaynes called this towne Tre'r fesen glandium urbem, & accordingly the Welsh poet

Llosgoth ffagloth i phen
Trwy oer fisif tre'r fesen.

Hereupon the Normans afterwards implying the reason & rendering the meaning of this antient Brittish name did call it Glanvill or Glandeville Glandium Villa: and the Welsh Bards sometimes Tre'Koderi (i.e., coed deri, oak-wood), The towne of great oakes as being situate in a soil then full of greate oakes growing thereupon, & compassed therewith for a spacious distance & large circuit on every side; and therefore (as I suppose) the oaken bough was antiently the armes of the

¹ *Marginal Notes.* "Maesbury, a hamlet in the P'ish of Oswestry is now called Llys feisir or llys feisidd [feisydd]."

towne of Oswestry; for upon their ould com'n seale of brasse (called the townse seale) I finde depicted a kinge (in all likeli-hood Kinge Oswald) sittinge on a chaire, houlding a sword in his hand, and in his left hand an oaken bough. So that when the noble owner of that antient crest the white horse came first to be owner and also Baron of Oswestry, whether to evi-dence his love, or to add hon'r to the Towne, or taking it as an hon'r to be Lord of the Towne, or either, he put the oaken bough into his white horses mouth, of which white horse & of that right noble peer whose crest it was, one made this disticon

Hic alacer sonipes niveo candore superbus
Est gentileii nobile ste'ma sui.

The Recorder Davies goes on to say that he differs from the common account given of the origin of this crest, viz., a race between twins to a standing oak, taken for his crest by the winner. A spirited representation of this crest is drawn at the foot of the charter granted to Oswestry in 1582, by Philip Howard, earl of Arundel.

The White Horse on New-Gate doubtless suggested the name for the public house adjoining it,¹ and a hostelry in that locality would not lack customers when the gate was used as a guard-room for soldiers, a resort for constables, and a receipt of custom. During the time it was used as a gaol it confined one notable prisoner there for a whole month,—the Earl of Castelmaine, who was arrested (in 1689) by order of the mayor as he was on his way to join his Catholic friends at Llanfyllin.² Records of prisoners less tenderly

¹ This ancient house was refronted in 1872, but the (not very old) sign, representing a white horse with one leg pawing the air, was carefully refixed in the new building. Oswestrians will be familiar with the fact that this leg is broken, although few perhaps will know how the accident happened. In the memorable Gore and Cotes contest of 1832, there was something like a riot in the town on the last night of the election, and some of the more violent politicians relieved their feelings by smashing windows. Amongst others that of the "Tea Room" (as the "Drawing-rooms" of middle class houses were then called) above the shop of the late Mr. S. Roberts, bookseller, in the Cross, suffered; and the next morning a curiously carved stone was found on the floor of the room, which proved to be the knee-joint of the White horse, which had also been broken on the same evening.

² A very interesting account of Lord Castelmaine is given in Vol. V. of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, pp. 181-3, where, quoting Dr. Howard's *Mis. Gen. et Her.*, pp. 105-110, it is said that "In the latter part of his life his lordship lived retired, and died at Oswestree, in Shropshire, July 21st, 1705, in the 71 year of his age, and was buried in Pool chapel, amongst his mother's relations, in Montgomeryshire."

treated abound in our Corporation books; where we are told of women being led from "the goale in New-gate" to the Pillory, there to be whipped "'till their backs be bloody!" Whether any Tolls other than those connected with the traffic were taken at the gate we are not informed, but the name "Loft a Teer" (Llofft-y-Tir=The Land Loft) by which it was called in 1739, would, our Welsh friends say, indicate that it was also associated in the public mind with the Lay Rector and his tithes.¹

The BEATRICE GATE, that formed the barrier on the north-east side of the town, is popularly supposed to have taken its name from Beatrix, natural daughter of the King of Portugal, and wife of one of the Earls of Arundel, lords of Oswestry, but we gather from Davies's MS. (*Harl. MS.* No. 1981) that another origin has been suggested. The passage runs thus:—

Some say that the castle-gate called Beatrice gate was built in Henry the 2nd's time by Beartrix (sic) or Betrard a greate Lady daughter of Simon Earl of Mountford and Eureux [Evreux] in Normandy wief of Hugh Kiviliog [qu. Cyveiliog] the 5th Earl Palatine of Chester. This lady travailing that way fell there in Labour, & was delivered of a son named Randolph Earl of Chester and Lincoln who was surnamed Blande-vill because hee was borne in Powis in a Towne called Album Monasterium [one of the Saxon names of our town]. But others say that gate was built by another greate Lady named Beatrice daughter of King John of Portingall (sic) & married to Thomas Earl of Arundel & Surrey 1405 in the p'sence of Henry the 4th Kinge of Englande (p. 6. b).

Thomas Fitzalan, the lord in question, flourished from 1399 to 1415. He granted Oswestry a charter in 1407, which (thanks to Mr. Stanley Leighton) is now carefully preserved amongst the Corporation muniments. On the old engraving of the gateway, in Price's *History*

¹ We are led to understand that there was an upper chamber in New-Gate, and if it was ever called Llofft-y-Tir=The Land Loft, it would be reasonable to suppose it would acquire the name on account of its use in connection with some territorial business, such as storage of tithe produce; or it may be that some manorial gifts due from the land were collected in the loft over the gate.—BONWM.

of *Oswestry*, a coat-of-arms may be faintly traced, but so faintly that the details cannot be deciphered. In the *Harl. MS.* No. 2017, it is stated, that in 1586 a coat-of-arms hung in Oswestry Church (1st and 3rd *qu.* a lion rampant *or*, 2nd and 4th chequy *or* and *az.*, impaling the arms of Portugal, *arg.* five escutcheons in cross *az.*, each charged with as many plates in saltire ; the whole within a border *gu.*, upon which seven castles *or.*) And in Boutell's *Heraldry Historical and Popular*, p. 480, there is an engraving of a seal with the same coat, described as that of "Beatrice of Portugal, Countess of Arundel and Surrey, *temp.* Henry V., Fitzalan and Warrene quarterly, impaling Portugal." Possibly these were the arms on the gate.

The spelling of the name of the gate and street seems to have varied at different periods. Mr. J. Parry-Jones, now Town Clerk of Oswestry, writing to *Bye-gones* on January 30, 1878, says that in some old deeds he had occasion to examine, he found from 1550 to 1770 it was called Bettridge-street. Leland (1538) speaks of "Beteriche Gate, unde & vici nomen qa ducit in urbem," and Harrison (1564) calls the street Beterich, and the gate "the Baderickes or Baderish gate." In quite modern times, we have been told that Welshmen over the border talked of Stryt y Petris, and in addressing letters wrote Partridge Street.

To the south-east, leading to Shrewsbury, we had the BLACK GATE, which crossed the roadway at the bottom of "Legge-strete;" and amongst the older inhabitants the locality and the street still go by that name; although our modern Local Board has lopped off the "leg" and called the street up to the new one leading to the Railway Station, Salop Road.¹ There is no record connected with this gate; Leland calls it

¹ It is not quite clear when the name "Leg-street" was first known in Oswestry: certainly as early as the reign of Edw. II., and in shape it was supposed to represent the "Three Legs of Man," as on the Manx Arms. Our Local Board has amputated one of the legs, and shortened another, and so rendered the name unmeaning. (See *Bye-gones*, Feb. 23, 1876.)

"the Blake Gate, alias Portdee,¹" and Edwards's *History of Oswestry* (1818) quotes Rylance for the fact that Black-gate "was demolished (1766) in consequence of its having become so low in the arch, that loads could scarce go under, having been rendered so by several pavements being put one over the other to repair the street, and make a vent for the water, which made the passage through it bad."²

Nothing is known, historically, of the WILLOW-GATE which completes the set. Mr. Cathrall (*History of Oswestry*, 1855,—chiefly taken from Price and Edwards) says, "Willow-Gate, or Wallia-Gate, derived its name from the road, in which the gate was situate, leading directly into Wales." In this he only echoes the words of his predecessor, Price, who says, "Willow-Gate, (properly, Wallia-Gate) took its name from being the thoroughfare to Wales, over the boundary of Offa." That through it people got into Wales of course there is no dispute, but the derivation of the name has been a subject of controversy between Welshmen. Leland says "North-West toward the Montaine of Penllin in Merioneth. . . . Wylliho Gate, alias Mountain Gate, quia per eam ad vicinos montes itur quarta miliarii parte distantes ;"³ and he adds, "There be no Towers in the Waulles beside the Gates." Harrison called the Gate, two centuries ago, Willi-gate, and the street, Waliho. As recently as 1732 the death of Edward

¹ It has been suggested that it was so called because it was the gate through which prisoners were taken out for execution. Lower down the road we still have the name of Llys—court house ; and lower still (near Maes y garreg lwyd) at the junction of the roads to Felton and Maesbury, we have Gallows Tree Bank. Can any of your readers connect these places with the Black Gate ? And whilst I am referring to Salop Road, can any one give the origin of Roff-street, leading out of it in the opposite direction to Llys Lane ? Has it any connection with Croft y Spytty=Croft of the Hospitallers, the name of a field in the town, according to Price's *History*, which I have been told is situated on that road ?—*Bye-gones*.

² More official records say the gateway was removed in 1770, with the consent of the Lord of the Manor.

³ Up to a very recent period it was usual to see farmers' wives riding behind their husbands on horseback to market from the hill country in this direction ; and a "Horse-block" (i.e., a convenience for ladies to dismount) was not an unusual adjunct to the public-houses.

Buttry, bellman, of Woolliow-street, is recorded in the Parish Registers.

So far the published authorities : whose conclusions have at various times been disputed. It has been asserted that Wallia and Willow are corruptions of Y Waliau=The Walls; and in support of this it has been contended that a couple of centuries ago Walia, or Gwalia, was a name for Wales unknown to Welsh-speaking people. Another opinion is that Wulliho is a quaint way of spelling Wylaw, written also by the Welsh, Wylo, and that Wylau is a corruption of Wylan: and some old people speak of hearing their fathers say that when they were children *their* fathers spoke of the locality as being called Wylan street when they were young. This would imply some connection between Croes-Wylan and the Willow Gate.¹

¹ The following notes appeared in *Bye-gones* of April 30, 1884 :—

"Is there any connection between Willow Gate and our Wyle Cop? The Wyle Cop was some 12 or 15 feet higher than at present. *Wyle* no doubt means a wild or woody *Cop*, a hill; the very aspect which gave its name to Scrobbsbyrig—a fortified scrubby hill. The term Wild is still retained in the Wild or Weald moors, from their being in earlier times covered with rubbishy shrubs or scrubs.—W.A.L."

"Besides the well-known Wyle Cop at Shrewsbury there is a farm at Llanwnog of that name, and in a meadow of that farm stands a high mound, or moat, surrounded by a ditch. This mound is known as Wyle Cop, and so called by the Welsh-speaking inhabitants. They have no other name for it. At Dinas Mawddwy, and, Mr. Hamer says, also at Berriew, there is an elevated mound in an old entrenchment known by no other name than Wyle Cop. '*While* away time'=watching, loitering or idling. A *wily* customer, or a cunning watchful person. A *Watch-mound*. These mounds were and are not at all rugged, *wild* or bushy, and were constructed of earth for the purpose of *Wyllo* (watching) thereon. They tell, in their altitude, their own tale in the first place, and the name affirms and corroborates it. Dinas Mawddwy and Llanwnog two hundred years ago were purely Welsh-speaking districts, and every house, field, farm, and ditch in existence at that time carry with them to this day their old Welsh names, *Wyle Cop* included. We have *Wylva* and *Wylidy*, *Wylfryn*, *Wylfaen* and *Wylfen*, meaning respectively, a watching-place, watch-house, watch-hill, watch-stone, and a place for watching. The Cop is also purely Welsh, as well as Saxon, meaning the top or head of anything. *Copa*=the head; *Cobyn ceiliog*=the crest of a cockerel. (Where is the 'cop' at Gobowen?—it must be there) As to the Willow Gate in Oswestry, if it was in the Welsh Walls, as they are called, I should be inclined to think that the sentinels stood watching in the *Wyliau* gate; and there may possibly be old records in existence in which Willow-gate-street is written in full. But in the absence of any such record I would say that *porth* or Gate-y-Waliau (walls) became Willow Gate, and that Stryt y Beili, Stryt yr Eglwys, Stryt y Groes, and Stryt y Waliau became Bailey, Church, Cross, and Willow Streets. It should be noted that *Wyliau* is a noun as well as verb, as the word watch is both in English. *Watch* and pray,

Around the walls ran water courses, one of which remained open to the time the Cattle Market "Under the [English] Walls" was formed in 1849. The authorities did well to cover over that dangerous brook, but old Oswestrians regret that, at the same time, it was deemed necessary to destroy the magnificent row of trees that added such a charm to the thoroughfare.

The water-course in question is mentioned by Leland, who says:—"There goith thorowg the Town by the Crosse a Broke cumming from a Place caullid Simon's Welle, a Bow Shott without the Waulle by North-West. This Broke cummith in thorough the Waulle betwixt Wulliho Gate and New Gate, and so renning thorough the Towne, and goith oute under the Black-Gate." Locally this well was called "Ffynnon Shuman," and it is situated in the second field above the Cottage Hospital. The stream from it (before our Water-works were completed and the town was systematically drained), ran through Cae Glas, and under Mr. Bull's House, and re-appeared, as we have said, 'Under the Walls.' A century ago a mill occupied the site whereon now stands Mr. Blaikie's house; which would perhaps account for the street having once been called "Street yr Velyn." It has been stated that such a name was known in 1690, but for which portion of the thoroughfare it is hard to say. Leland in describing the town says, "The 3. moste notable Streates be: The Crosse Streate, ubi Crux lapidea: The Bayly Streate, ubi forum maximum & mercatotares: The 3. the New-Gate Streate." No. 3 was the one within the gate, for he also mentions the one without, in his description of "the 4 Suburbes. The greatest wherein be iiii Streates, thus caullid, Stratellan; the secunde Suburbe Strete Wallis; the 3. Beteriche . . . the 4. Blake Gate Streate." Earlier than Leland's time Church Street (from the gate up to Brook Street) went

and to keep *watch*. Wyliaw-gate is exactly a similar compound to words like *trysting-tree*. *Croes Wylan* is Wylan's Cross. But St. Wyland, Weyland or Weylin, must be found somewhere with Oswald in the annals of our early Christians.—J.C.H."

by the name he gives it, and the will of one Thomas Salter, 1517, mentions a house "w'th'n Streidyellyn." When Leland wrote it would appear that what in Price's map (within the walls) is called Cross Street, was known as New Gate Street, and perhaps this thoroughfare (from The Cross to the gateway), was, in 1690, Street yr Velyn. It is now incorporated into Church Street; and one of the limbs of ancient Leg-Street (from The Cross to the top of Oswald Road) has been called Cross Street.

To return to the water-courses. That spoken of by Leland, after crossing the Salop Road at the Black Gate, came down the Coney Green into the fields, where it joined, or perhaps formed, the main stream, through the late Mr. Sabine's property, below Gallows-Tree Bank turnpike-gate on the way to Shrewsbury. The stream that formed the defence of the Beatrice-Gate took its rise in a sheet of water our elders will remember as "Swan Hill Pool" in Brogyntyn Park. The over-flow of that pool supplied the Rope Walk stream, and after crossing Beatrice Street, turned a Snuff Mill on the site of the new Wesleyan Chapel. After leaving "Bickerton's Pool" (called after the snuff manufacturer—who was mayor in 1784) the water crossed the old "Mud Pits" (now Oswald Road, and too often muddy still!) below which it joined the stream from Church Street. These complete the water-courses that surrounded the walls; but there were other wells and brooks known to the last generation, that modern drainage has either diverted, or dried up.¹

¹ The *Cambro Briton* (Vol. I., p. 342) states that in 1699 there was a well called Maen Tysilio, at Oswestry, "where the inhabitants resorted to celebrate their annual wake." This was, perhaps the one known in later years as Ffynnon Goulden, situate in a field below Park Issa. Formerly there stood a house on the spot, called the Bath House, exactly where the Cambrian railway now crosses. Then we had a "Medical Well," as it was called by some, or "Bloody Well," (from its red deposit) by others; in a small field adjoining "Downderry." What is now Brook Street was formerly Oswald Street, and it is but natural to suppose that the overflow from our most important well took this course. Last century the water flowed in an open stream across the top of Church Street, and after passing down Lower Brook Street, continued its course along what is now called Victoria Road. To

We have said that the walls were destroyed after the civil wars, but not so rapidly as was the castle. In 1673, the year that Charles the Second granted Oswestry a Charter, a Table of Tolls was engrossed on parchment, and copies were placed in the gates, which was probably the last official act performed by the Bailiffs under the old Charter of James the First. This table is a curiosity, and the original has been framed and glazed by the thoughtful care of Mr. Stanley Leighton, and hung up in the council chamber. The following is a copy of it :—

1673.

OSWESTRY CORPORATION.

The ensueinge Table containeth the auncient Towle custome usually payd at the Gates of this Towne by buyers and sellers on faire market and weeke dayes as followeth :—

	d.
Imprimis If any exchange be made between horses and mares being florreigners must pay for Towle iiijd a peece ...	0 8
If a horse or mare bee bought by florreigners they must pay for Toll iiijd a peece ...	0 8
for a Bull ijd a peece ...	0 4
„ an oxe or cow bought or sold pence a peece ...	0 2
„ ev'y sheep or goat $\frac{1}{2}$ penny ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ a Boar bought or sold ijd ...	0 2
„ a Sow & pigges ijd a peece ...	0 2
„ ev'y hogg & gilt pence a peece ...	0 2
„ ev'y calfe $\frac{1}{2}$...	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ ev'y colt or filly bought sold or exchang'd ijd a peece ...	0 2
„ ev'y score of sheep viijd. iiijd y'e buyer & iiijd y'e seller	0 8
„ iiij pound of Bees wax either pays a penny ...	0 2
„ a pack of wooll a penny ...	0 1
„ one pound of wooll $\frac{1}{2}$ penny ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ one Bale of flax $\frac{1}{2}$ penny ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ a pack of Linnen cloath ijd ...	0 2
„ $\frac{1}{2}$ a piece of woollen cloath $\frac{1}{2}$ penny ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ a webb of woollen cloath a penny ...	0 1

return for a moment to "Downderry," (the fields adjoining Mr. Parry's skin factory). The story goes that a London milkman, a century ago, established a dairy at the house afterwards known as the Horse and Jockey, and took the fields between that point and the Castle field as a dairy farm. The house and fields he called The London Dairy, which was speedily corrupted into London-derry, and eventually into Downderry. A more sober origin for the name has been suggested, in *Dan deri*=under the oaks.

	<i>d.</i>
for a horse load of Iron wares <i>ij</i> d	0 2
„ a sieth a penny	0 1
„ a horse load of Tinmen wares a penny	0 1
„ a horse load of pipes <i>ij</i> d	0 2
„ a waine load of Beare or meath bought or sold <i>ij</i> d	0 2
„ ev'y p'ticu'lar mans goods & com'odities in awaine or cart weighing 112 <i>li</i> w't a penny and under 112 <i>li</i> w't $\frac{1}{2}$ penny }	
„ ev'y hide in a waine or cart wet or dry 1 <i>d</i>	0 1
„ ev'y Bull hide	0 2
„ ev'y hide wet or dry	0 1
„ ev'y doz'n of calfe skins mail'd ¹ or unmail'd $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ ev'y dozen of sheep skins mail'd or unmail'd $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ ev'y dozen of Lamb skins mail'd or unmail'd $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ ev'y dozen Hare or Coney skins mail'd or unmail'd $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ ev'y Mill stone bought in Town <i>iiij</i> d... ..	0 4
„ ev'y horse load of cheese or butter <i>ij</i> d	0 2
„ ev'y wallet of cheese upon a horse a penny	0 1
„ ev'y gallon of Butter a penny	0 1
„ ev'y $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ poultry ware as eggs, or fish in a basket $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ a load of fish a penny	0 1
„ ev'y grindle-stone $\frac{1}{2}$ penny... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ ev'y horse load of any kind of graine or under $\frac{1}{2}$ d	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ exchange of Barley mault or any other graine ev'y horse load a penny	0 1
„ ev'y waine load of any manner of graine <i>iiij</i> d	0 4
„ ev'y horse load of salt $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ ev'y horse load of apples plumbs cherries or any kind of fruite a penny	0 1
„ a hamper or box carried on ones back <i>j</i> d	0 1
„ a horse load of Bread a penny	0 1
„ a brass pan or pan of <i>iijs</i> price a penny	0 1
„ a dozen of sickles $\frac{1}{2}$ penny... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ a flitch of Bacon $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ ev'y brass or Iron pott of <i>iijs</i> price a penny	0 1
„ ev'y pack of hoops <i>ij</i> d	0 2
„ ev'y $\frac{1}{2}$ pack of hoops a penny	0 1
„ ev'y waine or cart load of hoops <i>viiij</i> d	0 8
„ ev'y peece of flannen a penny	0 1
„ ev'y peece of Linnen cloath a penny... ..	0 1
„ ev'y hogshead of Malasses <i>ij</i> d	0 2
„ ev'y hogshead of oyle <i>ij</i> d	0 2
„ ev'y Oswestry pound weight of woollen yarn $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ ev'y pack of Tobacco <i>viiij</i> d	0 8
„ ev'y $\frac{1}{2}$ pack of Tobacco <i>iiij</i> d	0 4
„ ev'y Role of Tobacco $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	$\frac{1}{2}$

¹ Mailed=Speckled; or, perhaps, Moiled=Worked, laboured.

			d.
ffor	ev'y dozen pound of Cut & dry tobacco 1 <i>d</i>	...	0 1
"	ev'y $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen pound of Cut & dry tobacco $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d</i>	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
"	ev'y pound of hemp $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
"	ev'y horse load of hemp mail'd or unmail'd 11 <i>ij</i> <i>d</i>	...	0 4
"	ev'y waine or cart load of hemp or flax vii <i>d</i>	...	0 8
"	ev'y horse load of Tallow ...	...	0 2
"	ev'y horse load of Candles ...	...	0 2
"	ev'y $\frac{1}{2}$ horse load of tallow or candles a penny	...	0 1
"	a waine or cart load of tallow or candles vii <i>d</i>	...	0 8
"	a barr of Iron ...	...	0 1
"	a horse load of Iron i <i>d</i>	...	0 2
"	a waine or cart load of Iron vii <i>d</i>	...	0 8
"	ev'y Barrell of drink bought in Town j <i>d</i>	...	0 1
"	ev'y $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrell of drink $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
"	bedding ware as Cov'letts & blanketts of Manchester stuff		
	ev'y pack i <i>d</i>	...	0 2
"	cov'letts & blanketts & any thing of that nature bought in		
	Town pence a peece	...	0 1
"	pewtry ware, as gunns flaggons or dishes bought in Town		
	or exchanged if they pass iij <i>s</i> a penny	...	0 1
"	a horse load of Clout leather 11 <i>ij</i> <i>d</i>	...	0 4
"	$\frac{1}{2}$ a load of Cloute leather i <i>d</i>	...	0 2
"	ev'y load of leather bought in Town a penny	...	0 1
"	Cowperry ware by horse i <i>d</i>...	...	0 2
"	waine load of Cowperry ware vii <i>d</i>	...	0 8
"	a horse load of starch a penny	...	0 1
"	ev'y pack of earthen wares $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
"	ev'y pack of hatts i <i>d</i>	...	0 2
"	ev'y cloake, bagg of hatt bands or any manner of wares to		
	be sold a penny	...	0 1
"	horse load of wheelles a penny	...	0 1
"	a wheele bought in the Town $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
"	sadlers ware by horse i <i>d</i>	...	0 2
"	a hackney or pack saddle bought in the Town $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d</i>	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
"	a peece of girth webb bought and sold $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d</i>	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
"	ev'y horse load of yarn to make mapps ¹ a penny	...	0 1
"	horse load of spills ² $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
"	ev'y pack of moulds ³ a penny	...	0 1
"	a baskett of fish a penny	...	0 1
"	a Pedlar or Shempsters ⁴ box a penny...	...	0 1
"	a horse load of Cotton stockings i <i>d</i>	...	0 2
"	$\frac{1}{2}$ a horse load of Cotton stockings i <i>d</i>	...	0 1
"	a burden of Cotton stockings $\frac{1}{2}$ penny...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
"	a horse load of brown paper a penny	...	0 1

¹ Mapps=Mops.² Spills=rubbish; or, Spels=chips.³ Moulds=breast of a plough; or, it may be mould candles.⁴ Shempsters=seamstress.

					<i>d.</i>
for Cards by horse <i>ijd</i>	...	...	...	...	0 2
„ a burden of Cards a penny...	...	...	...	...	0 1
„ a horse load of card board a penny	...	...	...	...	0 1
„ ev'y pack of old cards <i>ijd</i> ...	...	...	...	...	0 2
„ a horse load of broker's ware <i>ijd</i>	...	...	...	...	0 2
„ a horse load of buttons <i>ijd</i> ...	...	...	...	...	0 2
„ $\frac{1}{2}$ a horse load of buttons a penny	...	...	...	...	0 1
„ ev'y pack of Scotch cloath <i>ijd</i>	...	...	...	...	0 2
„ $\frac{1}{2}$ a pack of Scotch cloath a penny	...	...	...	...	0 1
„ a burden of Scotch cloath a penny	...	...	...	...	0 1
„ Garden seeds by horse a penny	...	...	...	...	0 1
„ $\frac{1}{2}$ a horse load of garden seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ a horse load of tinne wares <i>ijd</i> ...	...	...	...	...	0 2
„ $\frac{1}{2}$ a horse load of tinne wares a penny	...	...	...	...	0 1
„ a horse load of twiggen baskets a penny	...	...	...	...	0 1
„ a horse load of turnips $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ a horse load of silk and haire sives <i>ijd</i>	...	...	...	...	0 2
„ a horse load of wooden sives a penny	...	...	...	...	0 1
„ a burden of sives $\frac{1}{2}$ penny ...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ a horse load of glasses a penny	...	...	...	...	0 1
„ a burden of glasses $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ a horse load of Lanterns <i>ijd</i> ...	...	...	...	...	0 2
„ $\frac{1}{2}$ a horse load of lanterns a penny	...	...	...	...	0 1
„ a burden of lanterns $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ ev'y paire of cart wheelles <i>ijd</i>	...	...	...	...	0 2
„ draggs & Ladders half pence a piece...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ ev'y Keeve or Coome ¹ a penny	...	...	...	...	0 1
„ ev'y furnace <i>ijd</i> ...	...	...	...	...	0 2
„ ev'y frying pann $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ ev'y Brandiron $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ ev'y stand barrell churn bowle or Turnell ² bought in Town					
pence a peece...	...	...	...	...	0 1
„ ev'y haire cloath a penny	...	...	...	...	0 1
„ ev'y pack of Kidderminster stuff <i>ijd</i> ...	...	...	...	...	0 2
„ ev'y whole peece of y'e same stuff a penny	...	...	...	...	0 1
„ ev'y pack of woollen cloath <i>ijd</i>	...	...	...	...	0 2
„ ev'y pack of ware y't is open'd in Town and exposed to					
sale <i>ijd</i> ...	...	...	...	...	0 2
„ ev'y pack of Braziers ware <i>ijd</i>	...	...	...	...	0 2
„ $\frac{1}{2}$ a pack a penny	...	...	...	...	0 1
„ ev'y pack of old brass <i>ijd</i> ...	...	...	...	...	0 2
„ $\frac{1}{2}$ a pack of old brass a penny	...	...	...	...	0 1
„ ev'y horse load of riband or any comodoties <i>ijd</i>	...	...	...	...	0 2
„ ev'y box of riband $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ ev'y pack of bodies <i>ijd</i> ...	...	...	...	...	0 2
„ ev'y $\frac{1}{2}$ pack a penny	...	...	...	...	0 1

¹ Keeve or Coome=a large Brewing tub.² Turnell, Brewing or Salting tub.

THE FOUR GATEWAYS OF OSWESTRY.

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	d.
ffor ev'y box or wallet of needles or pinns or in cloak baggs	
pence a peece ...	0 1
ev'y pack of gloves or gloves leather drest ijd...	0 2
ev'y doz'n of pelts $\frac{1}{2}$ pence a peece ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
ev'y Lottery ware or show by horse ijd	0 2
goldsmiths ware by horse ijd	0 2
ev'y waine or cart load of Trunks viij <i>d</i>	0 8
ev'y horse load of Trunkes ijd	0 2
ev'y horse load of spiggotts & faucetts $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	$\frac{1}{2}$
ev'y horse load of wooden heeles a penny	0 1
ev'y horse load of lasts a penny	0 1
ev'y measure of hemp seed a penny	0 1
ev'y dozen of Rabetts a penny	0 1
ev'y horse load of wooden cans ¹ a penny	0 1
ev'y horse load of straw hatts a penny	0 1
ev'y burden of straw hatts $\frac{1}{2}$ penny	$\frac{1}{2}$
ev'y horse load of wooden measures & pecks to be sold a penny	0 1
ev'y horse load of hornes a penny	0 1
ev'y horse load of cuttler's ware ijd	0 2
ev'y horse load of nailers ware ijd	0 2
ev'y fire grate above y'e price of iij <i>s</i> a penny	0 1
all other sorts of Iron wares as tongs, shies ² yf bought in Towne ev'y horse load ijd	0 2

If there be anything that is not express'd in this table and above y'e rate of xii*d* is toleable,

Whatsoever is contained in this Table as well changed as bought & sold is toleable.

If any fforreigner bring anything mene'on'd within this Table to sell to this Town he must leave pawn with y'e Toleman at his entrance into Town, if he sell he must pay Toll and if he sell not, his pawn is to be returned, and if any refuse to deliver a pawn as aforesaid the Toleman may seize on bridle collar or anything else and y'e same retaine & keep untill his Toll be paid, and the Toleman may seize on anything mene'on'd in y'e above Tables & on anything expressed in y'e Table aforesaid.

If any burgess doth buy any thing mene'on'd in this Table for a fforeigner the fforeigner must pay Tole or y'e Burgess to take his oath that he bought y'e same for himself.

If any Burgesses man servant or maid servant doe drive or carry any thing mene'on'd in this Table in his Masters name, and y'e Tole-

¹ Can=a milk pail.

² Shies, qy.

man doe suspect they be y'e goods of another they must take their oaths that it is their master or mistresses goods or else Tole must be paid for them.

If any Fforeigner doth professe to be a Burgess he must bring a testimoniall from the Town Records of Oswestry to produce to y'e Steward Receiver or Toleman else he must pay y'e Tole.

If any Burgess goe to the country and buy any graine or corn menc'on'd in this Table of a floreigner if y'e floreigner doth deliver y'e thing sold into Town y'e floreigner must pay Tole.

If any Fforeigner bring any goods into this Town to leave it stand hee must pay Tole therefore or else take his oath he hath not sold it.

If any Burgess sell to any floreigner anything menc'on'd in this Table & y'e Burgess send y'e same out of Town y'e floreigner is to pay Toll.

EVERY floreigner y't lives within this Town & liberties and buyes anything expressed in this Table must pay Toll.

If anything be bought sold or exchang'd within y'e Libertyes of this Corporation and noe Toll paid y'e Toleman may at any place w'thin y'e said liberties seize on y'e same, for y'e same Toll if goeing from y'e market of y'e suburbs but if comeing into Town Toll must be paid at y'e gate he first comes throw, if sold or leave pawn.

If any waggon cart or waine with any manner of loading bought sold or exchanged come to this Town, ye Toleman may seize on y'e loading or one of the horses, and y'e same keep untill Towle be paid if pawn be denied him.

EVERY Toleman is to keep a Tole booke for the entry of all manner of cattle bought sold or exchanged in this Town, for which y'e buyer or seller is to pay twopence for recording thereof, and noe manner of cattle are to be brought out of Town being bought sold or exchang'd before entry in y'e Toleman's office.

Noe Toleman to stand between another Tolemans gate in Town or out of Town & receive Toll for anything ye't comes throw another Toleman's gate.

If any floreigner doe come within y'e gates without paying Toll y'e Toleman may seize & take up w't com'odoty soever he bring unless he produce a token from y'e Toleman y't belongs to y'e gate he came in : And not any Toleman shall stand or set others to stand take up or receive any Toll in any cross lane within y'e suburbs leading to another Toleman's gate.

THESE several Townships hereafter named & y'e Ffreeholders there Inhabiting are free by paying a penny a faire see y't they pay their penny withiu vij days after ev'y faire, and noe undertennant is to have y't freedome, but must pay as afores'd and in default they doe not pay their penny as afores'd every faire, they forfeit to y'e Lord of y'e Manner for every penny xvs and to be p'sented by y'e Toleman y'e next Court viz't. Trevelagh, Trevyrelawdd, Bryn, Morton, Trevonnen, Llyncklis, Crickheth, Blodwell, Measbury, Sweeney, Pentregaer, Cynynnion, Llanvorda and Syllatin.

Soughton is not free for a penny a faire, but must pay as other foreigners.

JO. TREVOR, Sen^r.

RICHARD JONES, } Baylieffes.
JOHN GLOVER, }

MORG. WYNNE, Record^r.

The gateways, as the town advanced in importance, must have become a great hindrance to traffic. Indeed, we have seen how the one in Salop Road, by the continual raising of the roadway, was rendered so inconvenient, that the Lord of the town consented to its removal in 1770; and the Quarter Sessions books contain entries, pretty frequently, of complaints, followed by the order that the Lord be "amerced" in that he did not repair, &c. At last it was felt that if the three remaining gates did not share the fate of the one destroyed, at least they should be so far renovated ("restored" church-architects would call it now-a-days!) that carts and wains should pass through them without danger. Colonel Lovett (whose father and grandfather served the office of mayor of Oswestry) some time back found a sketch of the proposed alteration in the gates, and a reference to it¹ will show that all that was suggested was an archway in Church street, of 10 feet wide and 12 feet high, and in Beatrice street and Willow street, in width a foot less. Probably this was deemed inadequate, at least more vigorous measures were adopted, and in 1782 the gateways were swept away, and the stone in them was used for building what is now the Town Hall on the Bailey Head, and 'Piers' in Church and Beatrice Streets to mark the sites of the gates, and to remain a warning to outsiders that they would still have to pay "Toll Thorough."

On the Piers in Beatrice Street (one of which has recently shared the fate of old landmarks) was sculptured a representation of the town seal; but from want of care the ornamental parts have long since decayed.

¹ This was published in Vol. V. of *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society*.

Mr. Hutton, who visited Oswestry in 1798, says, "Observing the figure of a man upon a stone pillar on each side a street, with a sword in his right hand and a palm in his left, indicating, I apprehend, Victory and Peace,—the same figure also represented on the Town Hall,—I was led to enquire his name, and was answered, 'King Oswald, a favourite king, saint, and martyr, who fell at this place, then called Maserfield.'" The figure is still in good condition on the Town Hall, as also is the shield, giving the arms of the Herberts, on the Pier in Church Street. These decorations were the work of a Penrith man, Mr. John Nelson, who lived for many years in Shrewsbury, and whose talent as a sculptor may be judged from examples that remain, in the Lion and Head of Bacchus (at the Hotel) in Shrewsbury; the statue of Sir Rowland Hill at Hawkstone, and other monuments in the county. He died in 1812, and was buried at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.¹ His memoir was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

It soon became evident that our ancestors were not content with the removal of physical obstructions; and they began to dispute the right of the Lord to Tolls, and evaded them on every possible occasion. Not only were commodities taxed at the Gates; produce had also to pay toll in the markets, and all grain "pitched" on the Bailey Head—then the *al fresco* market—and delivered to maltsters, had a certain amount taken from each bag, with a Toll-dish retained for the purpose. Marks in the pavement of the Bailey Head will still show where the bags were "pitched," and the matter will be further referred to in a notice of the celebrated trial that led to the redemption of the Tolls altogether.

¹ Mr. Nelson made a strange mistake in the arms over the Pier in Church Street, by reversing them; consequently we have the dexter supporter where the sinister should be, and vice versa, and the lions-rampant face sinister instead of dexter. The arms are those of George Edward Henry Arthur Herbert, second Earl of Powis, the Lord who gave permission for the gates to be removed. The arms are, "Per pale, *azure* and *gules*, three lions rampant *argent*. Crest, a wyvern *vert*, holding in the mouth a sinister hand couped at the wrist *gules*. Supporters, dexter a panther guardant *argent* incensed spotted *or*, *vert*, *sable*, *azure* and *gules* alternately, ducally collared *azure*; sinister a lion *argent*, ducally collared *or*."

We have seen in the old Table of Tolls that the inhabitants of certain parishes were exempt on payment of four pence a year (a penny for each of the four fairs), and they were known as "Groat Burgesses," by which we presume that the "groat" as a name was familiar in Oswestry, although as a coin it had long been disused. The inhabitants of less favoured parishes sought to ease their pockets by making bargains with the "Toll-gatherers;" and, as in late years, one lessee did not take all the gates,—and a farmer by going a little way round had a choice of entries—this led to annoyance and confusion. At last our agricultural neighbours formed something like a "Trades-union," with Mr. David Jameson, a corn-factor in Bailey street, as their treasurer; and determined to try the question. A Mr. Edward Rogers was the victim, and the First of April, 1818, the appropriate day on which he committed what for him turned out to be a very foolish act. He refused his toll, forced his entrance into the town, and abided the consequences.

Retribution soon came, and the following is an abstract of the "Brief" put into the hands of Counsel, in the case tried at Shrewsbury, before Mr. Justice Richardson in 1819 :—

OSWESTRY TOLLS—1819—THE PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

The Seigniorship or Lordship of Oswestry in Shropshire comprised the Borough of that name and the two ancient manors of Duparte and Trayan. The whole district was formerly part of the domains of the Princes of Powis called Powis Land in the Principality of Wales, and for this reason no account of it appears in Domesday Book. Soon after the Norman Conquest it became part of the Marches or Borders between England and Wales and subject to the jurisdiction of the Lords Marchers who were possessed of great Territorial Powers. The incorporation of England and Wales by the statute of 27th of Henry 8th c. 26, put an end to the Marches as such, and the Lordship of "Oswester" as it is there called was annexed to and declared to be parcel of the County of Salop. But it is enacted by Sec. 30 of the same Statute that all Lay and tem-

poral persons then being Lords Marchers and having any Lordships Marchers or Lordships Royal should have all such mises and profits of their Tenants as they used to have in times past and also have hold use and keep within the Precincts of their Lordships Courts Baron Courts Leet and Law days and should have therein waife straffe &c and also wreck wharfage and customs of strangers as they had had in times past and as though such privilages were granted unto them by the King by point of Charter. By Statute 34th & 35th Hen. 8th, c. 26, sec. 27 the power of the Lords Marchers to constitute Boroughs by their Charters is recognised. And by the Act of 1st & 2nd of Philip & Mary, c. 15, all those privileges are still further confirmed and extended to all spiritual persons being Lords Marchers.

The Castle of Oswestry was built about the year 1149. The Fitzalan Earls of Arundel possessed the Lordship for upwards of four centuries, viz't 'till the reign of Queen Elizabeth when it escheated to the Crown by the attainder of the last Earl (Thomas then Duke of Norfolk) for High Treason. The Lordship was retained by the Crown during the remainder of Queen Elizabeth's reign, but was granted by the succeeding Monarch (James the First) in the first year of his reign to Thomas Earl of Suffolk in fee, from whom, as will be shewn, the Plaintiff derives his Title.

The Town of Oswestry is a Borough by prescription, and the limits or liberties are co-extensive with the Township. The Burgesses have immemorially been a Body Corporate under different names, and by the Last Charter granted 25th Charles II. hereinafter noticed they were incorporated by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Oswestry."

The Lords of the Lordship have had, and the present Lord claims to be intitled by Prescription to various Tolls upon Corn and other grain, as well as upon all kinds of Poultry, Fish, Provisions, Goods and Merchandizes, bought sold or exchanged by Strangers not being Burgesses and delivered in the Town whether on Market or Fair days or upon any other days, and those Tolls are usually classed under the two following heads: viz't, the Corn or Market Tolls and the Gate Tolls. The Corn or Market Toll consists of a pint out of every customary Bushel of 38 quarts of Corn or other grain, sold or exchanged whether in bulk or by the exhibition of samples in the market-place or elsewhere in or out of the Town if it be finally delivered in the Town. Upon Market and Fair days the Farmers bring their grain to Town in bags to be sold and

these bags are generally pitched upon the pavement in the open market place (being a large square called the Bailey Head opposite to the Guildhall). In some instances however they are lodged for convenience in different Public Houses fronting the market place, or left in carts or waggons upon the Street. At the ringing of the Market Bell (and not before) the bags are allowed to be opened. They are then Tolloed and marked with chalk. If the corn is not sold the owners of it are intitled to bring it into the Market again Toll free upon the succeeding or any future Market days until it be finally sold, the Toll Gatherers being satisfied of its identity by their marks upon the Bags. In these cases where Barley is sold to the Maltsters or corn to the Bakers or Oats to the Innkeepers &c. the Toll is payable upon the delivery to the buyers of each kind of Grain in the town, the sellers sometimes bringing extra quantities or separate bags to satisfy the demands of the Toll-Gatherers. The contracts of this kind are chiefly made by the inspection of samples which are usually brought by the farmers in little bags in their pockets on Market or Fair days or at other times. The custom of selling by sample is now become very general.

The Gate Tolls are certain fixed sums of money varying in amount upon different articles, and payable at the scites of the four principal Gates or avenues leading into the Town for the passage of all goods and merchandizes of Foreigners (but not of Burgesses) either coming or going out of the Town and there sold bought or exchanged. There is also a third kind of Toll payable to the Lord for the transit of all wains, carts and waggons bringing the corn or other grain of Foreigners into the Town to be sold, such corn or grain being afterwards sold and delivered there as well as upon the export of any such corn or grain bought or exchanged by Foreigners in the Town. This last is usually called the "Wheel Toll" and it is paid at the several Gates leading into the Town exclusively of the Toll in kind upon the delivery of the grain, and in fact it may properly come under the general denomination of Gate Toll. It is however to be observed that the inhabitants of the townships of Treflach, Morton, Crickheath, and several other particular neighbouring townships within the district which by the statute of 27 Hen. VIII., c. 26, now forms the Hundred of Oswestry have a prescriptive claim to an exemption from all kinds of Toll upon the payment by each of them of a penny after each of the four ancient fairs there in the year, and the persons thus exempted are commonly denominated "Groat" Burgesses. This immunity was supposed to have been

originally granted in consideration of drawing stone lime and other materials when required for the repairs of the Walls and pavements of the Town. The Burgesses have also been exempted from payment of all Tolls and customs due to the Lord within the Liberties. The Gates at which the Tolls were taken (being the only inlets into the Town) were distinguished by the several names of the Beatrice or Beatridge Gate, the Black Gate, the Willow Gate, and the New Gate. Being found very inconvenient for the passage of Carriages into the Town they have all been taken down at different times with the consent of the Lord, and pillars without any arches have been erected at all their scites except the Willow Gate.

The different sums payable upon various goods and merchandizes as well as upon carts and waggons conveying grain sold into or out of the Town and the usual mode of demanding and enforcing them are particularly specified in an old manuscript upon parchment among the Records of the Corporation of Oswestry in the Town Clerks office and of which there is also a duplicate in the Lords Evidence Room at Powis Castle. It is there entitled "Oswestry Corporation. The ensuing Table containeth the ancient Towle custome usually payd at the Gates of this Town by Buyers and Sellers on Faire and Market and Weeke days." Its only date is "Anno 1673" and subscribed to it are the following signatures—"Io: Trevor, sen^l, Richard Jones, John Glover, Bayliefse—Morg: Wynne, Record'r." It appears that Sir John Trevor was then High Steward,¹ and Mr. Morgan Wynne the Recorder.

The Brief goes on to give lengthy extracts from several documents—afterwards produced at the trial by Mr. Illingworth, deputy-keeper of the Tower Records—the contents of which are described in the following abstract :—

1. An Inquisitio Post Mortem of Richard Earl of Arundel, taken before Richard Chambre, at Oswestry, 18th May, 30 Edward I., 1302 : by which it appeared that he held the Castle of Oswaldestre, with the lands and tenements thereto belonging, of the King in capite, by the service of two knights' fees and a half, but that the Castle was worth nothing by reason of the great outgoings, because it could not be supported for less than ten pounds a year ; also that he was possessed of rents of assize and burgages in the town, to the value of £7 5s. yearly, and all pleas and perquisites in the Courts, together with the Markets and Tolls, and the prisages of ale, amounting to £8 6s. 8d.

¹ Or "Seneschall" as he signed himself.

2. "A Grant" of the date of 1309, by which Edmund Earl of Arundel granted to his Burgesses of Oswestry, in perfect fee farm, two shops situate in Leg-street, together with the new pavement at the back of the same, to hold to his said Burgesses and their heirs for ever, rendering to him and his heirs 13s. 4d. in silver at the feast of St. Michael.

3. "An Inquisition taken at Oswestry on the Attainder of Richard, Earl of Arundel, 19 Nov., 21 Richard II., 1307, before J. Strange, J. Picot, and others," by which it appeared that the said Richard was seized in demesne of the Castle, town, and lordship of Oswestry, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, worth, together with the tolls, beyond the fees of officers and reprisals, &c., £252 16s. 2d.

4. "An Act of Restitution." passed two years after the preceding Inquisition, viz., 1 Henry IV., whereby Thomas, son of the said Richard Earl of Arundel was fully restored in blood, the attainder reversed, and restitution made of all the castles, lordships, estates, possessions, &c., before belonging to the family.

5. "A Charter" 25th Jan., 8 Henry IV., 1407, and which recited and confirmed grants before made to the burgesses of Oswestry; the above Thomas Earl of Arundel granted that they should thenceforth be free of all burgage, tallage, lastage, &c., for tolls, in the town and liberties of Oswestry.

6. "A Release" of 8 Henry IV., whereby the said Thomas Earl of Arundel released the Burgesses of Oswestry from all claims and demands he had upon them on account of one hundred pounds of silver advanced to them by his grandfather, and pardoned them for their transgressions during the late rebellion.

7. "Particulars of a lease" (from the Augmentation Office) of Parcel in the Possession of Philip Earl of Arundel (attainted for High Treason), signed by Lord Burleigh (then Lord Chancellor) and others, temp. Queen Elizabeth, 1589, whereby the late Earl of Arundel granted to Reginald Kemp for a certain term the tolls of the fairs, markets, town, and gates of Oswestry, also two corn mills and a fulling mill forming part of the lordship.

8. "A Grant" made 1 James I. from the King to Thomas Earl of Suffolk, his heirs and assigns of all the Lordship, Manor, and Castle of Oswestry, with the rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging; he also gave and granted to him, his heirs, and assigns, all fairs, markets, tolls, tallages, customs, &c., to hold in the same manner, and with as full and ample possession as the late Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Arundel had held them.

Several of the Charters belonging to the Corporation are quoted, and the Brief goes on to say:—

The following extracts are taken from an old Manuscript Book found in the Evidence Room at Powis Castle, containing Rentals Surveys Bounds and Customs, extracts from Charters, &c., relating to the Oswestry Duparts and Trayan:—

Manoria Oswestry Dup'te and Treyan.

"The libertyes of the Towne of Oswestry with the commodityes of the L'd there arisinge and belonginge to the same and the freedome of the Towne as followeth—

"Imprimis The Towne is my Lord's w'h is surmounted with a Castell Walles and iiii gates havinge on Market everie weeke the commodityes and advantages thereof cometh to the Lo with the Towle of the iiii gates and the Market place¹ with the Towle thereof savinge the 3 peny the Lords of Arundell did allow alwayes the Burgesses of the Towne for the supportinge & maintenance of the Town walles gates and paments of fees among themselves.

"Item—The Lord hath two great Leet Courts which the steward of the Lordship alwayes keepeth and observeth and in time past the Lord had jura regalia Treason excepted, and the forfeits thereof came to my Lord.

"Item. My Lord hath every three weeks Court kept by his officers for the Lordship of Duparts and Trayan one day and for the Towne the Bailiffs of the Town keep the following day."

There is no date to the paper from which these extracts are taken nor is it authenticated by any signatures, but for its language it would seem to have been made for the Lord by his Agent or some person by his appointment and on that account it would not perhaps be admissible in evidence. There is a copy of a survey in the same book dated Oct. 1577 (19th Eliz.) with which the following extracts are probably coeval.

The following extracts are taken from an old manuscript book at Powis Castle of which there is another copy in the hands of Wm. Lloyd of Aston esq. Lord of the Manor of Whittington. The last mentioned Manor formerly belonged to the Lords of Oswestry.

"Oswestry Villa } "Curia sup ibm tenta quarto die Martio ann
in Com. Salop." } Reg Elizabethæ 44 Coram Rogers Kynaston &
Edwarde Lloyd, armigeres Isreli Frere & Johⁿ Norden gen. virtute
Commissonis quotibus Thomae Duc Howard Baronie de Walden nobilis
ordinis garterice militis & domini villæ et dominii de Oswestr predict."

Here follow the names of the Jurors of the Court—"who say upon their oaths being sworn and in answer to certain articles to them administered in the form following:—

"To the third article they saye that they finde the Castle of Oswestry to have bin reputed the Lords chief house w'thin the lib'ties whether the same Castle hath bin used as the Mansion house wherein the Lords of this Manur' themselves sometimes resident, they knowe not, but they have heard that in times past the Lords Highe Constables

¹ How long this allowance was made, or when it was discontinued, does not appear.

had the use of the same Castle and dwelled therein, of a long tyme. It hath not bene inhabited att all nor occupied by any but by the Lords owne officers to the Lords use.

"To the sixteenth they saye that the Tolle of all Cattle Cloath and other marchandize uttered w'thin the saide Towne to bee due unto the Lord of the Manno' of Oswestree and they that keepe the severall Gates doe collect and receive the same Toll to the use of the Lord himself or his Lessee or Leasees as they thinke saveing that the thirde parte of the same Tolle and the p'fit of the Stallages or standings and the Tenseries in the same Faieres have usuallie bene levied by the Muringer or Bayliffs of the said Towne for the repa 'c'on of the gates Walles and Pavements of the said Towne and for payment of Fees due to the Bayliffs Sergeants & Muringer for the tyme beinge.

"By which it appeareth that all the Tolle is imeditlie due to yo'r Lo'ppe & that the Walles & Gates are repaired att yo'r chardge, the Pavements are brought in by way of collour the more to cover their great receipts and smalle expenses, for it appeareth by the forlorne Gates and ruynd Walles they have bestowed little cost these many yeares but have converted the recyts of this third p'te of the Tolle to other private usses. The payment of Bailiffs Sergiants & Muringers fees out of it; doth approve them all yo'r L'pps officers meerly w'ch in some sorte uppon occasion they have denied heretofore.

"To the nyneteenth they saye that the Bayliffes and Muringer used to repaire the gates and walles of the said Towne as faire fourth as the por'con of the Tolle to the extent allowed would extend, and wee finde the Gates and walles att this p'sent farre out of repa'cons, by whose default wee knowe not. Alsoe wee finde voluntarre breaches by reason of sundrie dores made through the said walles, one by Roger Edwards, glou'r, another by Richard Lloyd of Aston, the third by John ap John Goughe, the fourth by Richard Marcroft, the fifth by Richard Jones. And they finde a passage for water made through the same walles by Hugh ap Cadwallader, Glou'r."

The book from whence the foregoing extracts have been taken is not authenticated by any signature or otherwise, and the other copy in the hands of Mr. Lloyd of Aston is of the same unauthenticated nature. The original document is not to be found.

That the Tolls of the several Gates have been usually demised or letten by parol by the successive Lords of the Manor, in some instances all together to one person, but the most frequent practice has been to let the Tolls of each Gate separately at certain annual rents. The Corn Tolls have also been letten in the same way to different persons and for a series of years they were thus letten to each succeeding Mayor of the Town for the time being.

The following Leases and counterparts of Leases appearing to have been granted by the different Lords to different per-

sons of the Tolls of the Markets as well as the Tolls of the Gates have been found in the Evidence Room at Powis Castle.

25 Mar. 13 Chas. II. In'dre of Lease between Wm. Lord Craven of the one part and Thomas Edwards esq^{re} and Frances Edwards his wife of the other part whereby Lord Craven in con'son of certain rents &c. demised and granted to Farm to sd Frances Edwards her exors. &c. "All that Toll of Corn in the Markett of the Town of Oswestrye in the said county of Salop together with all liberties customes privaleges and abtences concerning the same." To hold from 25th March then last for 21 years at £12 net annual rent payable half yearly. This appears to be a counterpart as it is executed by the said Thomas Edwards only.

18 Feb. 1682. 35 Chas. II. In'dre of Lease from Wm. Earl of Craven to Roger Greene gent. of "all that Toll of Corne in the Markett of the Town of Oswestry in the said county of Salop together with all liberties customs privileges and ab'tences belonging to the same." To hold from Lady Day then next for 21 years at the net rent of £12 payable half yearly. This is also a counterpart executed by the said Roger Greene and attested by the same Ralph Marshall whose signature is in the Rental of 1685 and by Robert Marshall. The wax from the seal is destroyed.

16 Dec. 5 June, 1706. Counterpart of In'dre of Lease from Wm. Lord Viscount Montgomery to Roger Greene of Oswestry in the County of Salop of "all that Toll of Corn in the Market in the Town of Oswestrye in the said County of Salop together with all liberties customes privileges and appurtenances concerning the same." To hold from Michaelmas then last for 21 years at the net rent of £21. This Counterpart Lease is unexecuted, but Mr. Greene was then the Lords Receiver and there is the following Indorsement in the hand-writing of Mr. Humphrey Parry afterwards Lord Montgomery's next agent: ¹ "Original sealed by my Lord and dated 16 December 1706. Expires Mich'as 1727. H. Parry."

24th Aug. 1714. 1 Geo. I. Counterpart of Lease from the Right Hon. Wm. Herbert esq. commonly called Duke of Powis to Jonas Turner of "all that the Toll of Bentridge Gate being one of the Gates of the Towne of Oswestrey aforesaid." To hold from 26th March then next for 21 years at the annual rent of £12 payable half-yearly and subject to the Land Tax. Executed by the Lessee and attested.

1727 6th July. 1 Geo. II. Counterpart of Lease from Wm. Marquis and Duke of Powis to Ann Kemp widow & Edward Edwards of "all that the Toll of the new Gate being one of the Gates of the Town of Oswestry aforesaid in the said County of Salop duely and yearly arising at the said Gate with its rights members privileges emoluments and appurtenances." To hold from 25th March then last for fourteen years at the amount of £17 payable half yearly subject only to Land tax. Executed by the Lessee and attested.

¹ Both these gentlemen were Town Clerks of Oswestry.

1784 1st July. 8 Geo. II. Original Lease from William Duke and Marquis of Powis to Richard Owen of several pieces of Land therein described being part of Park Issa Farm in the Parish of Oswestry "and also all that the Toll of Black Gate being one of the Gates of the said Town of Oswestry in the said county of Salop together with all and singular ways waters watercourses co'mons common of pastures easements privileges emoluments Hereditaments and appurtenances to the said several pieces or parcels of Land waste ground and Premises belonging or in any wise appertaining." To hold from 25th March then next for 99 years if 3 persons therein named or either of them should so long live at the annual rent of £78. 16s. subject to Land tax. Executed by the Duke and attested by the said Humphrey Parry & another.

In an old Book at Powis Castle entitled "The Viewe or Rental of the Towne and Manor of Oswestree written anno 1607" the following entry appears :—

Alexr Stanney ¹ for Towle Corn p' ann x. x. xs.

And in a parchment Rent Roll intituled "A Rentall of all the Rents belonging to the Right Hon'ble Wm. Earl of Craven for the Manors of Oswestry Duparts and Tryan made May the 10th, 1671" are the following entries :—

Oswestry Farm

The Toll of the Gates from Thomas Symon ...	...	030 00 00
The Toll Corne of the Markett Mr. Thos. Edwards his	...	...
widow ...	...	012 00 00

Signed Richd. Lloyd.

He is supposed to have been the agent or receiver of the Estate at that time.

The following is an extract from another Parchment Rent Roll dated 27 Apr. 1685.

The Toll of the Gates from Thomas Thornes ...	030 00 00
The Toll corne of the Markett from Mr. Roger Greene ...	012 00 00

Signed Ra. Marshall

who is supposed to have been the Agent of the estate at that time ²

In an "Account of Roger Greene, Receiver of the Rt. Noble Wm. Lord Duke of Powis for the Lordship of Oswestry

¹ Alex. Stanney was one of the Bailiffs of Oswestry.

² See Correspondence between Ra. Marshall and R. Pope 1st Mayor of Oswestry, 1673-4, in Sh. Arch. Trans. and in *Bye-gones*, 1882.

Duparts and Tryan in the county of Salop for one half year ending Lady Day 1698 " are the following entries :—

Oswestry

The Toll of the Gates from Will. Thornes ...	...	080 00 00
R. Green for the Toll of the Corn Markett ...	...	012 00 00

(and the account is thus underwritten)

I do avouch this bee a true accompte 13 Dec. 1703.

R. Green.

There are entries in totidem verbis in the account of the same Receiver for the years respectively ended Lady day 1699 and 1700 with similar avouchments subjoined to them and signed by him.

In the Rentals appearing to have been made by the same agent for the half year ending Michaelmas 1718 and Lady Day 1719 are the following entries :—

Jonas Turner for the Toll of Beatridge Gate ...	...	10 00 00
Nathaniel Jones for the Toll of the New Gate ...	...	12 00 00
John Owen for the Toll of the Black Gate ...	...	06 00 00
Foulke Hughes for the Toll of the Willow Gate ...	...	08 00 00

These Rentals are neither of them signed but are found with the other Muniments of that nature in the Agent's office at Powis Castle.

The Tolls are accounted for by all the succeeding agents from that time to the present except that there are occasional chasms where the Rentals have not been preserved or have been lost or mislaid.

There are also various entries in the several Agents accounts during the last century of the payments of different sums and taxes upon the Tolls as well as of a great variety of Bills of different kinds for repairs done at the Town Hall and the Town Gates and for collecting the Tolls. The following are extracts of various entries of these kinds :—

In Rental from Christmas 1724 to Michaelmas 1725.

Paid for mending the Black Gate	5 6
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In Rental from Michaelmas 1725 to Mi. 1726.

Pd for carrying Boards to the Hall...	1 6
Pd for 8 Bags of Moss to mend the Hall ...	...	...	2 8
Pd for Timber to mend the Hall ...	...	...	4 6
Pd for Nails ...	...	...	6
Pd for lime for the same ..	...	...	1 4
John Hodges for mending the Hall...	...	...	3 6

In the Rentals for each succeeding year down to Michaelmas 1730 inclusive are similar disbursements for repairs to the Hall.

In the Rental for Lady Day and Michaelmas 1748 and Lady Day 1749 are the following entries :—

1748 May 5th.	Paid John Turner glazier his bill for work & lead at Oswestry Hall, Weston Mill, & the Town Gate	...	...	...	6 11 0
1749 Nov. 1st.	Expenses for six men gathering the Toll at Oswestry in kind and agreed with them at 9d. p' week for each to gather the same	...	...	...	„ 10 4

Rental Michaelmas 1745.

1746 Apr. 2nd.	Paid Richard Wolfe for the Easter Quarter Sessions, collecting Toll & looking after Widow Matthews's goods	„ 1 6
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Rental Michaelmas 1749 to Lady Day 1750.

1749 Mar. 24th.	Pd. John Evans half a year's Highway lewn for the Toll of the Corn in Oswestry to become due 1st of May next...	„ 1 6
Ord. Lloyd half a years	Poors Lewn for the Toll of the corn in Oswestry to become due 1st May	...	...	...	„ 7 6

Entries of various payments of Lewns and Taxes for the Tolls as well as for repairs to the Town Hall appear to be regularly continued from that time to the present.

Rental Michaelmas 1751.

1752 Mar. 5th.	Paid Richard Poole, Bailiff of Oswestry, his expences to Pool about the Gate that tumbled down	...	...	...	„ 1 6
April 10th.	Paid Thomas Jones for removing the rubbish of the Gate that fell down at Oswestry, taking down the remaining part of the roof that was standing & taking care of the Timber and Stones	...	...	...	1 18 7

There are also several entries of an anterior date to these in the Corporation books of various disbursements appearing to have been made by the successive Mayors of the Town for the repairs of the Gates and Pavements such as the following:—

In Sir John Trevor's account for 1675.

For mending the Wall at the New Gate and making the Poole	...	...	...	...	„ 8 4
Paid Francis Evans for paving in Church St...	...	...	...	...	„ 12 0

In Richd. Edwards' Mayoralty, 1676.

For paving the Beatriidge Gate	...	...	...	...	„ 2 7
For paving beyond the New Gate	...	...	...	...	„ 2 0

In John Blodwell's Mayoralty 1671.

Paid for making the new Cossie ¹ by the New Gate & levelling under the Walls	00 09 00
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In Peter Griffiths's Mayoralty 1682.

Paid Arth. Edwards for Timber to mend Black Gate	...	00 02 00
Paid Fras. Ellis for paving the street and mending Beatridge Bridge	... ..	01 10 00
Paid Wm. Williams for Work, Lime & Bricks to repair the Town Hall Walls	... ..	00 02 06

In Humphrey Foulke's Mayoralty 1683.

Paid Thos. Matthews for repairing the Black Gate	...	00 15 00
Paid do. for repairing Pillars under the Hall...	...	02 14 00
Paid do. for repairing the New Gate	...	00 05 00
Paid Wm. Williams for repairing the New Gate	...	00 05 00

And in the Muringer's account for the year 1741 is the following entry:—

Paid for mending under the New Gate	0 1 0
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It would seem that these repairs were done by the Corporation in consideration of the allowance formerly made by the Lords to the Bailiffs of the Town of one third part of the Gate Tolls in addition to the profits accruing from the stallages and Tenseries.

In one of the old books recording the proceedings of the Corporation of Oswestry and kept by the Town Clerk are the following entries:—

“Oswestry Towne. At an assembly holden by the Mayor Aldermen and Common Counsel the 6th day of August 1674—

“It is voted and agreed that all those Forrayne Townships which doe claime their ancient priviledges &c. customs in being freed from paying Towle by paying a peny a Faire shall be assessed in such sume or sumes as shall be thought fitt and convenient by the Aldermen and common counsell.”

(N.B. This assessment was to defray the expence of Obtaining a new Charter.)

“28 Augt: 1691. At an assembly then held of a full house of the Aldermen & Common Councill of the Corporation of Oswestry Thomas Powell esq. Mayor beng then present.

“That the Earl of Craven is the Lord of the Town and that the Toll yearly belongs to his Lordship, we hope that his Lordship will not deny the giving of the Toll when moved in it.”

In or about the year 1770 one of the Gates leading into the Town of Oswestry called the Black Gate was taken down by

¹ Cossie=Causeway.

the Turnpike Commissioners with the consent of the then Earl of Powis the Lord of the Manor and a Pillar was erected on one side of the street to show where the Gate stood. In the year 1782 the three remaining Gates called Willow Gate New Gate and Beatrice Gate were also taken down with the consent of his son the late Earl. Upon the latter occasion Articles of Agreement were entered into between him as Lord of the Manor and the Corporation and the following is an abstract of them.

16th Sep. 1782. By Articles of that date between the Right Honble George Edwd. Henry Arthur Earl of Powis then Lord of the Manor of the one part and the Mayor Aldermen Common Council and Burgesses of the other part.

Reciting that the said Earl and those under whom he claimed had from time immemorial been Lords of the Manor of Oswestry, of which Manor the Town and Borough was parcel.

And reciting that the said Town and Borough was formerly walled round and had several strong Towers built on the walls thereof and there were time out of mind four gateways under strong stone arches in the four avenues leading into the said Town and Borough called Willow Gate, Black Gate, Bettrice Gate and New Gate which several Gates or Gateways were so narrow that it was very inconvenient for His Majesty's subjects with carriages to pass and repass through the same.

And reciting that the said Earl and his Predecessors Lords of the said Manors had from time immemorial repaired the said Gates or Gateways and the Pavements under the same at his and their own proper costs and charges and had also from time immemorial taken and received and then did take and receive at the said Gates or Gateways several sums of money for Toll Thorough and other Tolls but by ancient custom the Inhabitants of the several Townships of Treflach, Trwyreclawdd, Bryn, Morton, Trevonnen, Llynch's, Crickheath, Blodwell, Maesbury, Sweeney, Pentregaer, Kynynion, Llanforda, and Syllatin within the said Parish of Oswestry called the Groat Burgesses had when required been always from time immemorial used to carry materials for the repair of the said Gates or Gateways and the Pavements under the same and such Groat Burgesses had in respect thereof been constantly exempt from the Payment of Tolls Thorough. But nevertheless had from time immemorial paid Toll for their corn cattle goods and other things from time to time brought into the Market or Borough of the said Town on Market or Fair Days.¹

And also Reciting that several of the Trustees or Commissioners appointed for widening and repairing certain Roads leading into the said Town and also a considerable number of the principal Inhabitants did in the life time of Henry Arthur Earl of Powis deceased then Lord

¹ (Side note). This Recital is incorrect, inasmuch as the Groat Burgesses claim and have always been allowed a general exemption from Tolls in consideration of their payments of 1d. after each fair.

of the Manor apply to him for leave to take down the Gates or Gateways unto which request he consented and accordingly one of the said Gates or Gateways called the Black Gate lying across or athwart the Highway leading from Oswestry towards Shrewsbury was by or under the orders of the Commissioners with such consent as aforesaid taken down in the lifetime of the said late Earl and the road thereunder considerably widened and an handsome stone pillar erected on each side at the expence of the said Commissioners but such pillars were not arched over as the said Gateway when standing was.

And further reciting that it was agreed that the said late Earl and his heirs Lords of the said Manor should for ever thereafter at his and their own proper costs and charges repair the said pillars and pavements between the same in like manner as the said Gateway and Pavement under the same as when standing.

And also further reciting that the said then Earl of Powis had contracted that the said Mayor Aldermen Common Councill and Burgesses should and might take down the said several other Gates or Gateways provided they did and should at their own proper costs and charges build and erect such or the like pillars and make such or the like pavements under the same respectively as therein after mentioned.

And also reciting that the said Mayor &c. being desirous of erecting within the said Town and Borough or the liberties thereof a Gaol or Prison for the custody or safe keeping of prisoners had applied to the then said Earl for so much and such part of the Stone of such Gate or Gateways as should not be used in the making and erecting of such pillars and the walls adjoining thereto, towards erecting and making the said Gaol or Prison¹ which he had consented and agreed to give them.

By the now abstracting articles witnessed declared and agreed between the then said Earl Lord of the said Manor aforesaid and the said Mayor &c. that it should be lawful for them the said Mayor &c. to take and pull down at their own expence the said several last mentioned Gates or Gateways provided they or some of them did and should within the space of two years then next after such the taking down the same respectively at their or some of their own expence erect and build two Pillars of stone in lieu of each of the said Gates or Gateways that is to say one Pillar on each side every of the said Gates or Gateways of the same plan as the pillars drawn in the margin of the now abstracting articles and to be built with the like materials as the pillars which had been built in lieu of the said Gate or Gateway called the Black Gate one of which pillars so to be erected in lieu of each of the said Gate or Gateways should be engraved with the Ensign of the arms of the King of Great Britain and the other of the said Pillars so to be erected in lieu of each of the said Gates or Gateways should be engraved with the Ensign of the arms of the said then Earl of Powis and should have the following words engraved thereon, "Toll Thorough."

¹ This prison consisted of the cells underneath what was at first used as Town Clerk's offices, &c., and the upper room of which is now the Guildhall.

And it was thereby also declared that it should be lawful for the said Mayor, &c., to take such part of the materials of such Gates or Gateways as should not be used in the erecting of the Pillars therein before mentioned and the walls adjoining thereto towards erecting within the said Town and Borough or the liberties thereof a Gaol or prison for the custody of all prisoners committed thereto.

And it was thereby lastly expressly declared that nothing therein contained or to be done by virtue thereof should be construed to extend to impeach lessen or in any wise prejudice or affect the right and title of the said Earl and his Heirs or any claiming or to claim by from or under him as Lord or Lords of the said Manor to all or any part of the said Tolls or duties usually theretofore had or received or to be had or received at the said Gates or Gateways or any of them as the Lord or Lords of the said manor their undertenants or assigns or to exempt the then or any future Burgesses called the Groat Burgesses for carrying materials for the repair of the said pillars so made as aforesaid or to be made by virtue thereof or the pavements under the same or any of them in the same manner as was customary before the taking down the said Gates or Gateways and erecting such Pillars as aforesaid or to alter or vary any custom or bye law relating to the said Gates or Gateways when respectively standing.

Executed by the said Earl of Powis and Thomas Vernon in the presence of and attested by John Probert his Lordships agent Edward Thomas House Steward to the said Earl.

There is a duplicate of this agreement in the Lords Evidence Room at Powis Castle to which the Common Seal of the Corporation is affixed and it is also executed by Lord Powis and attested by the same witnesses.

These Articles were prepared under the direction of the late Councillor Maddocks and settled by him on the behalf of Lord Powis and it was at Mr. Maddocks' suggestion that the words "Toll Thorough" were agreed to be inscribed upon the pillars which were to be substituted for the Gates. Two pillars were erected in pursuance of the articles on each side of the street at the Beatrice Gate and another was erected on one side of the street at the New Gate. That these pillars have inscriptions of the words "Toll Thorough" with the arms of the Lord of the Manor. No pillar has yet been placed at the Willow Gate. It seems to have been the opinion of Mr. Maddocks that the Toll at the Gates was to be continued and supported as a "Toll Thorough" because the old Gates and the pavements under them had been immemorably repaired by the Lords. But it is submitted that whatever may have been the original nature of the Toll its designation has not been altered by the agreement and that if the Lord's right to the

Toll could heretofore have been supported as a Toll Traverse it may still be maintained in that way.

It is customary for the Homage or Jury at the Courts Leet of the Manor to walk about the Town and liberties and upon their own view to present any incroachments either upon the streets or upon any of the waste land in the immediate vicinity of the Town.

It will be observed that the reputed liability of the Lords to repair the walls of the Town and the pavements under the old Gateways cannot be supported by proof of any actual repairs being done. The walls as well as the castle were destroyed during the civil wars in Cromwell's time, and there are now few remains of them left. The ruins have been removed from time to time by the owners of the adjoining gardens or outlets to Houses with the Lord's consent and the materials used in building new Walls upon the old foundations.

In collecting the Tolls at the Gateways it has been customary in many instances for the Renters of them to compound with the Farmers frequenting the markets for the payment of a certain annual sum in lieu of the Tolls, and these Renters having a sort of rival interest at their respective Gates (which were accessible by different roads in the suburbs of the Town leading to one or the other of them at the option of people coming to the Market) it has occasionally happened that some of the Renters have been more moderate in their compositions than others in order to bring more customers to their own Gates so that the payments have not been strictly uniform in that respect. But where there have been no compositions the payment of the Tolls has always been regulated by the Tables. And until within the last 2 or 3 years all the accustomed Tolls at the Gates as well as the Toll of Corn and other grain brought into the Market and sold there have been paid as matters of acknowledged right. But since the modern practice of selling corn by sample has become so general several of the Farmers in the neighbourhood and some of the Maltsters in the Town have at different times within the last 20 or 25 years refused the payment of Toll upon grain (not actually exposed and sold by bulk in the market but) contracted for either upon the exhibition of samples in the Town or by sample or otherwise out of the Town and afterwards brought and delivered therein. In the year 1809 a Farmer named Cank having sold a quantity of Barley to a Maltster upon a sample contract refused to pay the Toll and an Action of Indebitatus assumpsit was brought against him by the Devises of the late Lord Powis to recover the value of it. The defendant

pleaded non assumpsit, upon which issue was joined, and the Record made up for Trial at Shrewsbury Assizes. But the matter was afterwards compromised by the Defendant's submission to the Plaintiff's demand and things went quietly on again in their usual train for some time. But in consequence of a late determination of the Judges in the Exchequer Chamber upon the reversal by Writ of Error of a Judgment of the Court of King's Bench upon an application for a new Trial in the Case of *Hill v. Smith* (10th Easts Reports 476), the Farmers about 2 years ago entered into a general confederacy to resist the payment of Toll for any Corn or other Grain not actually brought into and afterwards sold and delivered in the Market, and having since raised a considerable sum by subscription they have now formed a Committee and come to a resolution of disputing the Lord's right to that as well as to every other species of Toll, which he and his ancestors have been accustomed to receive in the Town. Every publicity has been given to this measure and for the last year little or no benefit has accrued to the Renters of the Tolls either at the Gates or in the Market. Indeed they are at this moment absolved from the payment of any rent and in continuing to demand the Tolls for the purpose of preserving the Lord's Right they are now to be considered merely as his servants accountable to him for what they may receive subject to a remuneration to be made them for their trouble. The constant payment of the different kinds of Tolls (except in the instances of occasional interruptions which have occurred of late years) will be proved by the former Renters of them and by old people in the neighbourhood who have formerly been accustomed to attend the Markets and to pay the Tolls, and this evidence will be taken in connection with the several Charters Surveys Leases Books of Account and other Old Documents (as far as they may be available) to shew the antiquity of the Lord's right.

It is understood that Sir James Mansfield in delivering the opinion of the Judges upon the case of *Hill v. Smith* laid it down as an established legal axiom, that the King cannot grant Toll upon Goods not brought to the Market to be sold, and this upon the authority of several passages cited from Coke's 2nd Institute, Cornwynd Digest, and a note subjoined to the Case of *Kirby v. Richelow* in 2 Lutwyche 1502. It is upon the principle of this decision that the Farmers mean to contest the Lord's Right to Toll (whether considered as a Toll Thorough or a Toll Traverse) of all Corn and Grain brought into and exposed to sale in the Market.

To the general demand of Tolls as a Toll Thorough the Farmers object because (they say) it has no legal consideration to support it, inasmuch as that the Lord is under no present (whatever may have been his former) obligation to repair the pavements of the streets or any part of them, and because there is no direct (but merely traditional) evidence of their having been repaired by the Lords at all.

To the demand of the Toll Traverse they object by challenging the proof of the Lord's title to the Soil, and his consequent right to the Toll being anterior to, or coeval with the right of passage through the Town.

It will be for Counsel to consider what degree of weight may be due to these objections, and the answers to be given to them are to be inferred from the facts which have been stated.

It will have been seen that there is evidence to prove the actual repair of the Gates by several of the Lord's ancestors, and their former obligation to repair the pavements under them is distinctly admitted by the Agreement with the Corporation in 1782 and will be better corroborated by the general reputation of the Town. It is to be observed, too, that Oswestry was formerly a fortified Town surrounded by Walls with a Castle in it which must have been the principal residence of its Lord when it was a Frontier Lordship Marcher in the borders between England and Wales, and that therefore the maintenance of the ramparts was not less necessary to the defence and Security of the Inhabitants than it was to the protection of the neighbourhood as well at their homes as when resorting to and in the Fairs and Markets and other their occasions in the Town at a period when the Marches were exposed to perpetual broils and devastations.

It is submitted that the Lord is entitled to the same rights, with regard to the Tolls as his predecessors the Lords Marchers were, and as they originally must have had the entire right of Soil throughout every part of the Lordship including the parts which are now (but probably were not then) respectively streets and Highways the right of using any part as a way or street must necessarily have been derived from them so that it may be contended that the right to the Tolls was coeval with, and even anterior to the right of passage. See *Lord Pelham v Pickersgill* 1 T. R. 660 Mr. Justice Ashhurst in that case seemed to think that there was no substantial difference between Toll Traverse and Toll Thorough, and that constant payment ought to be a ground of presuming a consideration in both which seems very reasonable.

In the 47th year of his present Majesty an Act of Parliament passed "for paving cleansing lighting watching and otherwise improving the streets and other public passages and places in the Town and Borough of Oswestry in the county of Salop" and by one of the sections in that Act (page 91) It is enacted that after the passing thereof "the right and property of in and to all the present and future pavements in the said streets Squares Roads Ways Lanes and other public passages within the said Town and Borough of Oswestry and the liberties thereof as well in the footways as carriage ways and of in and to all Lamps Posts, &c. should be and were thereby vested in Commissioners" who are thereby "empowered from time to time and at all times as often as they shall think proper to order and direct all or any of the present or future pavements in the streets squares roads, &c. to be paved pitched relaid cleansed amended raised covered or altered and proper drains made for conveying off the water in such manner at such time or times and as often as the said Commissioners or any seven or more of them shall think proper" (page 10) and the Commissioners are empowered to make rates upon the owners and occupiers of houses lands and tenements in the said Town and liberties for defraying the Charges of paving lighting and watching the said town as therein mentioned. See pages 35, 36, 37 and 38 of the Act. At the end of the Act (page 47) It is enacted that "nothing therein contained should extend to affect the rights or privileges of the Lords of the said Town and Borough of Oswestry."

So far the Brief. Matters speedily came to a crisis, and in Feb., 1819, Mr. T. N. Parker of Sweeney, the mayor of that year, tried to arrest proceedings by a suggestion that Lord Clive should give up the Tolls on the condition that the Town kept in repair, what was then, the Town Hall.¹ This suggestion was not carried out, and on Aug. 9, 1819, the case came on for trial at the Shropshire Assizes. The case for the plaintiff was conducted by Mr. Longueville Jones (mayor of 1807), and for the defendant by Mr. Edmunds (mayor in 1811). At the trial Mr. Peake and Mr. Pullen ap-

¹ The Town Hall, referred to in the suggestion of Mr. Parker, was the property of the feudal lord up to 1839, when, on the 11th of November in that year, it was presented to the Borough by its lord, in commemoration of the Coming-of-age of his son, then Lord Clive, now the Earl of Powis. It has since that period been known as the Powis Hall.

peared for Lord Clive; Mr. Jervis for Rogers. Mr. Illingworth produced the documents we have already referred to; and Mr. C. Eyde, from the Muniment Room, and Mr. C. Wilding, from the Evidence Room, of Powis Castle, produced Surveys and Accounts in proof of the rights of the Lord over the Tolls. The "proofs" of witnesses, in the Brief, shew that the plaintiff was prepared with conclusive evidence as to usage and custom. There were no less than twenty-three witnesses ready to give evidence, and amongst them two of the aldermen of the borough—Mr. Salisbury and Mr. Howell. What they said is thus compressed in a newspaper report of the time:—

Many witnesses, some of them very old, and several of whom had rented and collected the tolls, and others who had paid them, and whose evidence extended as far back as human testimony could go, proved the following facts:—That as soon as the bell rang, the farmers used to open their bags, and toll was taken of all grain pitched in the market, after the rate of a pint per strike, and if any of the grain so pitched in the market remained unsold, the bag used to be marked by the Collector of this toll and it could be brought to market on another market-day free of toll; that the Toll-collectors, whenever a load of barley that had been sold by sample came into the town, always went to the malt kilns and tolled it, and that they did the same to loads of any other grain; they had a brass dish which held about a pint, by which they measured the toll, but generally, the farmers, when they sent loads of grain, sent a sufficient quantity to pay the toll in a separate bag to prevent the other bags being opened;—that toll was taken at the gate for anything coming to be sold in the town; amongst those enumerated were a waggon laden with grain or other articles, 8d.; a cart ditto, 4d.; horse loads according to the number of baskets or bags the horse carried; a bar of iron, 1d.; a horse load, 2d.; foot passengers with baskets of butter, eggs, or butcher's meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; basket of cheese or apples, 1d.; ass load of earthenware, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; ditto of china, 1d.; if any one refused to pay, the person collecting would take the bridle of the horse, or some other article, and keep it until the toll was paid; on a fair day, the tolls at one of the gates would sometimes amount to £5 or £6, and on a market day to 5s. or 6s. From these tolls, however, the inhabitants of the following townships were exempt on paying 4d. a year, and were, therefore, denominated groat-burgesses, viz.:—Moreton, Trefonen, Treflach, Treferclawdd, Sweeney, Bryn, Pentregaer, Sychtyn, Blodwell, Llanvorda, Sylattyn, Oriccieth, Maesbury, Cynynion, and Llyncllys; and no toll whatever was taken from the Burgesses of Oswestry.

After this evidence had been given Mr. Jervis addressed the jury on

behalf of the defendant, and after commenting on the number of counts, twenty, in the plaintiff's document, and the various ways in which he was styled, took a survey of the evidence produced, and observed that the plaintiff had endeavoured by it to set up a claim of four different sorts of toll, viz., a market toll, a murage toll, a toll traverse, and toll thorough, and quoted the opinion of Lord Coke as being in favour of defendant, on the ground that the tolls should only be paid on goods sold, and then by the buyer. He farther stated that he did not question the parole evidence but what he contended for was the legal right, because plaintiff, in order to be entitled to toll traverse, ought to have proved its existence prior to legal memory, viz., 1 Rich. I., 1189, which he had not done, the earliest document he had produced being of the date 1302¹ (30 Edw. I.). And there was no proof of the existence of any right prior to that period; but he should himself produce to them a grant of the Tolls in question from Edward I. (1284) to the burgesses of Oswestry for 20 years, and if the Tolls were then granted to them for that period he did not see how the Earl of Arundel could die seized of them in 1302; and he contended that the sums stated to have been expended in the Steward's Accounts were too small and insignificant to be a consideration for a toll thorough, and that it was manifest from the evidence that the Earls of Arundel had made encroachments and usurped powers, to which they had legally no right whatever, and that it was upon such encroachments and usurpations alone that their right to the Toll was founded. He then called

Mr. Edmunds, who produced an office copy of a Grant, which he found among the records of the Court of Chancery in the Tower. It was dated 12 Edward I., and was from that monarch to the burgesses of Oswestry, to whom he granted certain tolls therein mentioned (embracing almost every article brought for sale at the period) from the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, for 20 years for the purpose of enclosing the town of Oswestry with walls.

Mr. Lewis Jones produced a charter granted by Richard II., in the 21st year of his reign, 1399, to the burgesses of Oswestry (which was read by Mr. Bowen) whereby he granted them certain tolls therein mentioned. An inquisitio post mortem taken on the death of John Earl of Arundel, 13 Henry VI., was then put in, and read by Mr. Bowen, which was produced for the purpose of shewing the Earl of Arundel was not then entitled to the tolls, none being mentioned therein.

After which Mr. Peake, for the plaintiff, replied to the observations of Mr. Jervis, and cited a passage also from Lord Coke, which said that "by immemorial prescription tolls may be taken from the seller as well as the buyer." As to the grant of 1284, that being for a particular purpose, he observed it was probable the tolls therein mentioned had nothing to do with those belonging to the Earl of Arundel. And as to

¹ Though there was no document to this fact, our readers by referring to Dugdale's Baronetage will find that the Castle of Oswaldestre was granted to an ancestor of the Earls of Arundel of the name of Alan by William the Conqueror and enjoyed by his descendants down to the period mentioned.

the Charter that was granted 21 Richard II., it was immediately after the attainder was reversed, and his heirs restored in blood, and to all the family possessions, by Act of Parliament, 1 Henry IV.

Mr. Justice Richardson then took a review of the whole evidence, and left it to the jury to say whether the tolls collected were the same as those collected by the Earl of Arundel, and whether they had been collected from time immemorial; and the jury, in a few minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

The fate of the defendant was a sad one. The taxed costs of the trial amounted to £639, and the plaintiff remitted £150, although, as his solicitor remarked, "the opposition to his lordship's rights had been very persistent and vexatious." Subscriptions were asked for, to be paid to Mr. Henry Hughes, at the Town Clerk's office. How much was raised we cannot say, but Rogers was compelled to sell his farming stock, which realized £386, and a two-years' unexpired lease. His growing corn, and household furniture fetched £140, and he was much helped by a son-in-law, Richard Bennet, a gamekeeper at Boreatton. Thus Rogers, at sixty years of age, and with a wife, and eight children dependent on him, was left a sadder and a wiser man. He had "built too confidently" as was said at the time, "upon the promises and assurances of others, which, when the day of necessity arrived, were either broken or forgotten."

How far the law-suit expedited the settlement of the question we have no means of knowing, for our Corporation books about that time are singularly defective. Nor have we any intimation as to when the agitation commenced. Mr. Stanley Leighton, in his chapter on "Fairs, Markets, and Trade," refers to a Corporation minute of 1813, which states that an offer had been made by the devisees of the late Earl of Powis to sell the Gate and Market Tolls of the town. The terms were based on twenty-five years' purchase on the value of the Tolls, to wit, Gate Tolls £5, Market Tolls £28. The purchase money was to be £800. The Town Council agreed to treat for the same as soon as a subscription to the amount of £600 should be raised. Two

years later this resolution had come to nothing, for it is stated in Price's *History*, published in September, 1815, that "it is in contemplation to shake off this imposition, in consequence of the decisions of the Judges of the Courts of King's-Bench and Exchequer, in favour of the abolition of tolls. (Tolls cannot be taken without a *good* consideration be alleged; the reason is, because it is to deprive the subject of his common right and inheritance to pass through the King's highway, which right of passage was before all prescription. Courts are exceeding careful and jealous of these claims of right to levy money upon the subject; these tolls began and were established by the power of great men) (*2nd Wilson*, 296). The Committee for the management of the Oswestry Toll Case gave the above citation in one of their circulars; observing at the same time, that 'as no consideration is given by the lord of the manor of Oswestry for the tolls demanded by him, upon the authority of the above-cited case, such demand cannot be supported: and, as such demands are highly prejudicial to the interests of the town and country, they informed him that they were ready to meet him to try the merits of the question, in the proper place.'"

If the inhabitants held these views in 1815 no wonder that the subscription suggested for the redemption of the tolls in 1813 should have been a failure, and that instead one for resisting what was deemed an imposition should be substituted. We have told the fate of the opposition, and the question has more than once been asked, "When were these tolls abolished?" A writer in one of the Shrewsbury papers in 1836 intimated that the tolls were redeemed soon after the trial of 1819; the subscription for purchasing them being taken in hand by a patriotic townsman. To an application made at the Powis Castle Office, we have received the following memorandum:—

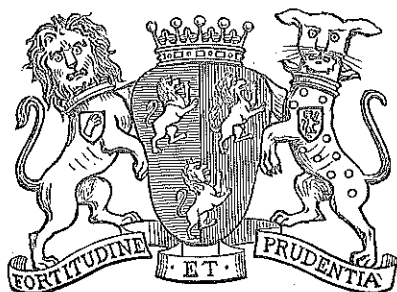
The Tolls of Oswestry Market, also Beatrice Gate, Black Gate, Willow Gate, and New Gate, were sold by Lord Powis at Michaelmas,

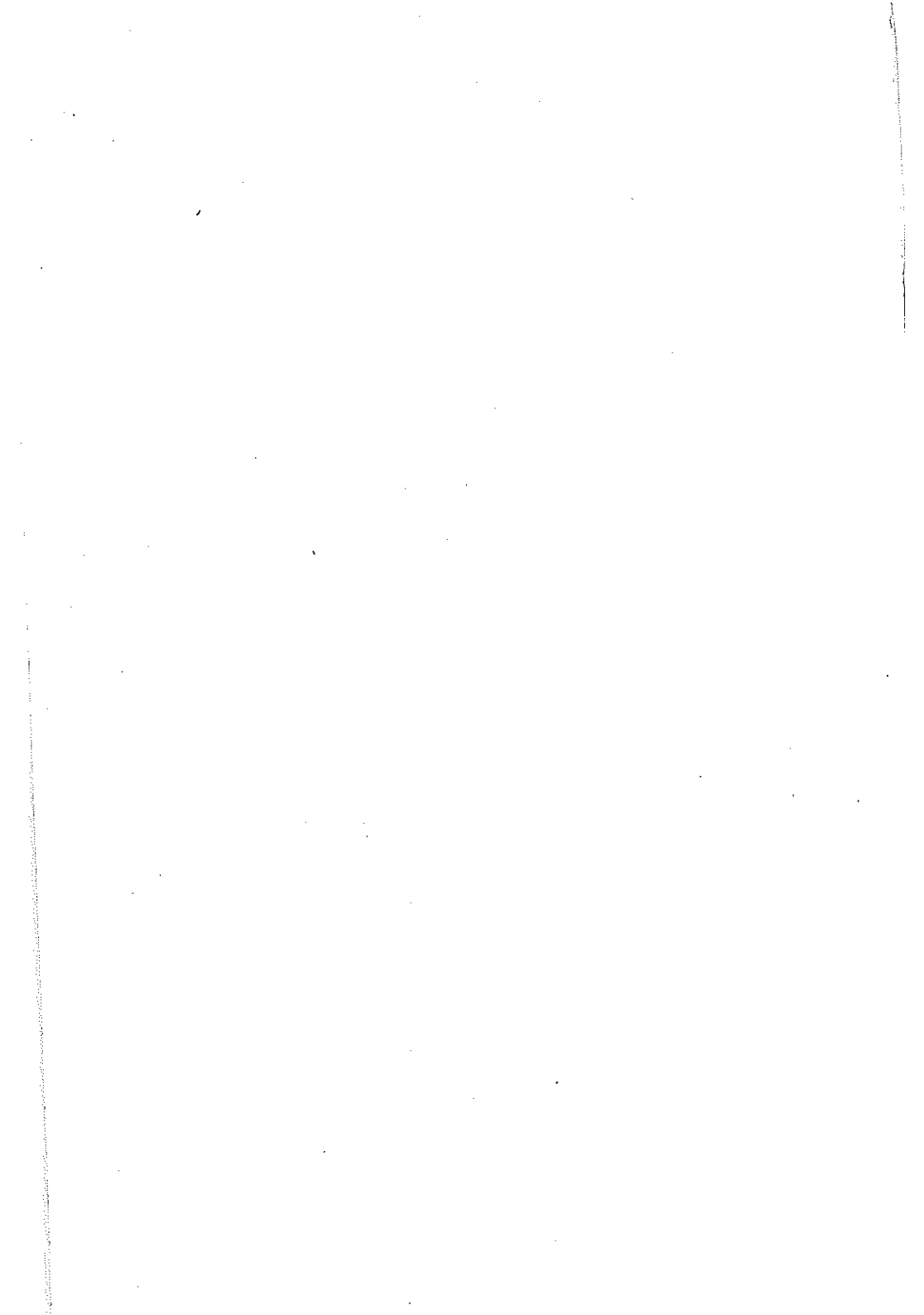
1838, to the Corporation of Oswestry for £800. Mr. Longueville conducted the trial and also the sale of them."¹

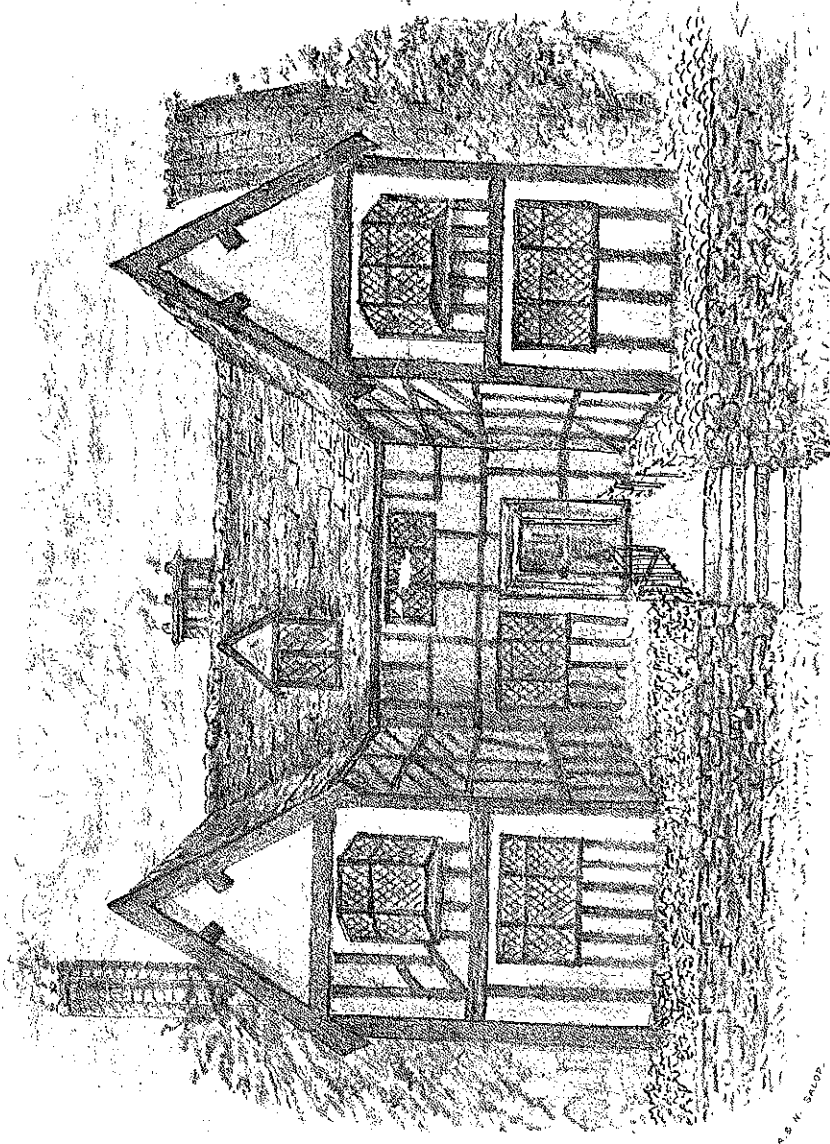
On receipt of this we got a friend to search the files of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* and the *Salopian Journal* for the year 1833 ; and in reply have been informed that there is not a word on the subject in either of them ! The dates here are definite, and it is surprising that a matter of such vital importance to a town like Oswestry should be thus ignored by the local papers. The account preserved at Powis Castle shews that the terms of 1813 were finally accepted, and the original suggestion as to subscription carried out.

In reply to a query in *Bye-gones* last December we were informed that the "patriotic townsman" referred to was the late Mr. Peploe Cartwright—who was Mayor in 1829—and that it was only recently that the subscription lists were destroyed. So we may take it that there is no record extant to shew to whom Oswestry is chiefly indebted for the redemption of its tolls.

¹ Mr. Longueville [Jones] who conducted the trial in 1819, died in 1831. He took the surname of Longueville in 1825. The Mr. Longueville referred to as completing the sale was, of course, his son







HIBBERLEY HALL, SALOP.

A. & H. SALOP.

THE PARISH OF HABBERLEY.

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

It cannot fail to be a matter of regret that so little is known respecting the early history of many of our country parishes; in not a few cases we have reason to suspect that there was something peculiarly important connected with their first settlement. This is apparently the case with Habberley. In that "Liber Censualis," generally called *Domesday Book*, a fact is recorded which raises questions of more than ordinary interest. At this distant date we may not expect to solve many of them at all satisfactorily, but we may, by putting our scanty materials together, at least pave the way for future explorers. The fact to which I refer is the earliest notice found anywhere respecting this place, yet it is only an indirect reference. In the *Customs and Laws of Sciropescire* occurs this very significant passage: "One ancient custom was, that when the (Saxon) King resided at Shrewsbury, the Sheriff used to send thirty-six footmen to the (hunting) stand (ad stabiliationem) but at the Park of Marsetelie they used to find thirty-six men for eight days." Of *Marsetelie* we only know that it was within the limits of the parish now under review—that of Habberley. This record is scanty enough, only sufficient to excite curiosity respecting the park of Marsetelie and its King-lord. How often did he reside there? What kind of a residence did he possess? Why did he need a special body-guard? Was his stay limited to eight days? What is the meaning of *Marsetelie*? The following incident mentioned by Henry of Huntingdon, and confirmed by William of Malmesbury, affords the only

information we possess on the subject. "Meanwhile," says the former "King Ethelred (the unready) lay in sorrow and perplexity at his manor in Shropshire, where he was often wounded by rumours of these disasters."¹ This manor was probably Marsetelie, for if Shrewsbury, a British city, had been intended, it would scarcely have been styled a manor. Shrewsbury was indeed the occasional residence of King Ethelred's son-in-law and vicegerent, the infamous Edric Streone, Earl of Mercia, for here it was that he caused Ælfhelm, the Ealdorman, to be treacherously assassinated ; this murder may have been the reason for the King's requiring a body-guard at Shrewsbury, but we must seek for some other reason for it at Marsetelie, and that probably will be found in the proximity of that manor to Wales and its turbulent inhabitants. Marsetelie is now represented by a solitary farm house, which bears the name of Marstley or Marsley, situated about midway up the valley south of Habberley, from which it is distant about three quarters of a mile. The other sides of the valley are shut in by hills of low elevation abutting on the loftier ranges of the Long Mynd and the Stiperstones. In this neighbourhood for centuries after Saxon times was a famous forest or chase called Huckstow (Hockestow or Hogston). The present house at Marstley is small, but it occupies a commanding position in the middle of the valley on a knoll, which slopes rapidly to the south and east. There are no ancient remains, nothing to indicate that this was ever the site of a royal residence. The house is of timber and brick, of two stories, the stable only is of masonry, the stones of which may have formed the walls of some older building, which has been demolished. The original manor house would no doubt have been a timber building wattled, as was the custom in early times, and the park may very well have consisted of the undulating portions of the valley, which, to serve its purpose, would have been surrounded by a stockade of timber ; while, beyond, on the higher

¹ The Inroads of the Danes.

ground to the west and south, lay the Royal Forest of the Stiperstones, access to which was obtained by a road running direct from Marstley through the gap below the Upper and Lower Vessons to a spot overlooking the mines of Snailbeach, which is even now called Lord's Hill, while further to the south, in the parish of Ratlinghope, are two places called respectively Hunters' Wood and Hunters' Dingle. The hill to the north of the Vesson, now densely wooded, bears the name of the Estridge, an old name for a species of large falcon, mentioned by *Shakespeare*, *Ant. and Cleop.* iii. 11.

To be furious
Is to be frightened out of fear, and in that mood
The dove will peck the estridge.

To the fact of its being in the vicinity of the Saxon King-Lord's Manor House we may fairly ascribe the erection of Habberley Chapel as a dependent upon the original Collegiate Church of Minsterley. This foundation must have been a considerable time before the compilation of *Domesday*, as in that book the collegiate status is found to have been transferred to Westbury, and so Minsterley itself became that which Westbury had been beforetime, merely a chapelry of the Collegiate Church.

Habberley is not indeed recognised as a *parish* in either 1291 or 1341. In the *Valor* of 1534-5, it is, however, found to be independent; the preferment of Roger Jenks, then *rector* of Habberley, in the Deanery of Pontesbury, was valued at £4. 0s. 2d. per annum in glebe and tithes, less 6d. paid to the Archdeacon for synodals. The barons of Caux presented, their right to do so being derived from having, at the Conquest, become possessed of King Edward's manor of Menistrelie. In one of Mr. George Morris's MS. books the name Habberley (Habburleg or Hatburleg) is derived from the Welsh *Habur*, a goat, and *leag*, *leg*h, a meadow; but to this fanciful derivation it may be objected that there is no such word as *Habur* in the Welsh language. *Haf*r does occur, but with the *strict* meaning of the

Latin *caper*, and besides, names in which British and Saxon words are compounded are too rare to permit this conjecture to pass. It is more probably altogether of Saxon origin, and formed either to point out the pasture (leag) of some *Habur* or *Hatbur*, or else it may take its name from *Haver*, formerly used for *cultivated oats*, but now in several districts for *wild oats* only. *Haver cake* is an oat cake, *Haver sack* an oatmeal bag, and so Habberley would be synonymous with *Oatley*. The earliest spelling is *Hatburleg*.

In *Testa de Nevil*, a work compiled about A.D. 1284, we find under—*Baronia Thom Corbet*. *Ad' de Arundel dim' feod' in Hatburleg* and *Rad' de Ree iij. p'tem in Ree*. In "Calend' Inquis' post mortem" 21^{mo} Edw'. 1^{mo} (A.D. 1347-8) *Beatrix uxor Petri Corbet* (dies seized of) *Haberlegh in Com' Salop'*. In 49th year of Edw^d iij (1375-6) Rob'tus Corbet Ch'r (dies seized of) *Haberley maner' in Salop' et March' Wallia*. *Haburleye* is also found. In the Calend' Rot' Pat' anno 5^{to} Regis Richardi secundo (A.D. 1381-2) *Rex concessit Fulconi Corbet mihti pro vita sua visum franci pleg' ac wayf, stray, infandtheof' &c. in maneriis suis de Yoculton et Haburley in Com' Salop.'*

Habberley was, in fact, an early feoffment made soon after the Conquest by one of the Barons of Caux. Adam de Arundel was, about A.D. 1180, fined 10 merks for some misdemeanor. He was the ancestor of another Adam de Arundel, who, as we have seen, held, about A.D. 1240, half a fee at Habberley, under Thomas Corbet. Habberley came to the Corbets probably through the marriage of Matilda, heiress of the Arundels, to Robert Corbet. She died in A.D. 1309. Her son and heir, Thomas Corbet, was born December 25th, 1281.

Habberley was anciently held by the service of one Knight's fee (but at a later period than that just now mentioned) of Hugh, Earl of Stafford. No entail is stated.

A family named Coudray had an interest here about 1286.

Early in the 14th century, William, son of Sir Roger, Parson of Habberleye, gives for a consideration of money to William fitz-Madoc, of Pontesford, a mesuage and nokate within the vill of Habberleye.

The modern Habberley has been described, and no doubt correctly, as "a parish in the Pontesbury division of the hundred of Ford, a rectory discharged, in the diocese of Hereford, Archdeaconry of Salop, containing 27 houses and 135 inhabitants. It is situated about 9 miles S.W. of the county town. It is rated in the *King's Books* at £4. 0s. 2½d. The living is in the patronage of Frederick Turton Sparrow, Esq., a resident landholder. There are a few small freeholders." The village is pleasantly situated in the midst of an undulating district, on a small stream, which, in part, serves as the eastern boundary of the parish, but is apparently nameless. The scenery is bold and diversified.

The Church is said by some to be dedicated to S. Mary, by others to S. James. In the parish books nothing is said about the dedication. The wakes are held on the first Monday after the 5th August; this would seem to point out S. Lawrence as the patron saint, whose festival occurs on the 11th. The Church consists of a nave only, to which is added on the north-east what is called in the parish books a side-chancel, now used as a vestry, and separated from the body of the church by a modern wooden screen. This was probably a hantry-chapel. The building no doubt, was, originally Norman. The north and south doorways are fine specimens of early work, but all the windows are of the decorated period, except one in the south wall near the holy table, which is Elizabethan, probably inserted in the place of a lancet at the time when light to read the Book of Common Prayer became necessary. The other window in the south wall is a lancet window decorated, divided by mullions into two compartments. The two north windows are also lancet, single lights, deeply splayed. The east window is filled with stained

glass. There are six subjects in the three compartments; they are the Nativity, the Crucifixion, the Flight into Egypt, the Angel appearing to S. Mary, the miracle at Cana, and Simon receiving the Holy Child. The inscription is as follows—IN GLORIAM DEI D.D., FREDERICVS TVRTON SPARROW, A.S., MDCCCLXVIII. In the west gable there is also a stained glass window in three compartments, containing seven subjects, which has been placed there during the present year (1883). The central compartment has the "risen Christ enthroned, displaying the stigmata," with the legend "ye have done it unto me." Beneath are representations of "feeding the hungry, relieving the stranger, visiting the sick, giving water to the thirsty, clothing the naked, and succouring the destitute," with the inscription at the base of the window, "To the glory of God | and in loving memory of Helen | wife of the Rev. E. G. H. Bowen and | 4th daughter of F. T. Sparrow of | Habberley Hall who died at Arrah | Bengal June 9th 1881 aged 22." | This window has a very pleasing effect. The colours, which are rich in the extreme, are very harmoniously blended. The font, which is placed near the south door, is circular, and quite plain. It is apparently 14th century work. It has been recut and fixed on a new pedestal. An entry in one of the parish books refers to it, "1766 *paid for cutting (sic) the font and painting it 12s. 9d.*" The floor of the chancel is covered with encaustic tiles. The table and rails are quite plain. Beneath the table there is a slab of slate or black marble covering a vault, on which is the following inscription, "Here lieth interred | the body of | W^m. Mytton | Gent | who departed this life | the 8th day of September 1746 | in the 51st year of his age | Sed omnes una (obliterated) manet nox | et calcanda semel via Lethi" | ¹ This is the burial place of William Mytton, second son of the house of Halston, the author of *Parochial Antiquities of Shropshire* (MS. in folio) and many other works of a similar nature.

¹ See Hor. Ode. i. xeviii. 15. 16.

Of him Thomas Pennant writes in a note (page 229, Vol III, *Tours in Wales*): "I beg here to give some account of my worthy uncle, to whose labour I am so much indebted. He was a younger brother of the house of Halston. He was designed for the Church; but, by reason of certain political scruples, declined the pursuit of the profession. He then totally gave himself up to the study of antiquity, chiefly that of his own county; consulted all the records he could get access to, and, with vast pains and accuracy, formed the volume I refer to; but his designs extended to the giving a most complete history of Shropshire, for which purpose he had made numerous collections, which he left behind him undigested, besides a numerous and elegant collection of drawings of monuments, &c., done by an artist he kept for that purpose. Death prevented the execution of his plans. He died on the 8th September, 1746, aged 51, at Habberley, an antient estate of his elder brother, where he had retired for some years to enjoy at leisure the pursuit of his favourite studies."

There is a small aumbry (or ambrie) in the south wall, beneath the Elizabethan window, which is certainly a part of the original *furniture* of the Church. In a stone turret on the western gable are two bells, one of which, the smaller, is of the usual modern shape, width across mouth, $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches; it weighs about 238 lbs. The other is a very ancient bell of a conical shape, (country people call such bells long-waisted), width across the mouth, 18 inches, girth about one-third from top, 19 inches, girth two inches from lower rim, 33 inches, height 21 inches, weight about 350 lbs. It has a very antique appearance and a delicate tone. Neither of the bells has any inscription, boss, or ornament. The Church has been carefully restored, the joints between the stones pointed with good hard mortar. The roof has been newly tiled, and the old wooden turret, as we have seen, replaced by a substantial one of freestone. The stones of which the building is composed would form quite a study for a geologist. There are specimens of the igneous, metamorphic, silurian, and calcareous formations. A decorated buttress at the S.W. corner has inscribed on it the letters W.H., I.H., with the date 1648, to denote the time when the buttress was

either rebuilt or restored. The Church itself was newly roofed and seated in 1864. It had previously, according to Bagshaw, been rebuilt and made parochial (whatever that statement may amount to) in 1588. The charities amount to thirty shillings per annum. Edward Corbet, in 1654, left land for the poor producing twenty shillings per annum. The value of the living at the present time is about £130 per annum. There is a small rectory-house, and twenty-two acres of glebe. The area of the parish is some 780 acres, of which 335 are hills and *common* land, and 43 woods, water, and roads.

The early incumbents were nominated by the lord of the manor. One, named Sir Roger, is, as we have seen, mentioned at close of the 13th century; Thomas le Wolf was presented to the *chapel* June 11th, 1339, patron, Sir Robert Corbet; Walter Pride, late vicar of Albury in 1341. It is called a *curative chapel* in 1350, when, on June 8th, Sir John le Parent was presented by the patroness, Johanna Corbet, Lady of Habberley; Thomas de Pleyleye, *Priest*, on August 8th, 1369, patron, Sir Richd. Corbet, Knt.; W . . . J . . . *Rector* died 1425; Sir Richd. Chamberleyn, *Chaplain*, 1426; Sir John Normanton, *Chaplain*, 1487, patron, John Burgh, Esq., Lord of Mowthly and Haburlegh; on the partition of the estates of Sir John de Burgh. Among his four co-heiresses, in 1501, the advowson of Habberley fell to the Myttons. In 1599, Thomas Hyncks calls himself *parson*. In 1613, the same Thomas Hyncks is styled *clerck*, but, in 1653, the Rev. John Cooper reverts to the old designation of *rector*, and later, in 1678, *pastor*. In that year he was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Cooper; probably in 1737 the Rev. John Jones was inducted, and was *Rector* for about six years; the burial of Thomas Mills, *Rector*, is recorded in 1797; he was succeeded by the Rev. Richd. Foy, in 1798, who gave place to the Rev. John Dryden Piggott in 1802, whose curate, or locum tenens, was the Rev. Joseph Hussey; the name of the Rev. John Jones appears as Curate from 1792 till 1814; on June 26,

1830, the Rev. John Meredith signs as Curate, and the Rev. E. H. Tompson on August 16th, 1834. The name of the Rev. Emilius Nicholson is found November 6, 1837. The Rev. Chas. Orlando Bridgeman was Rector from 1845 to 1850. In 1851, the Rev. Richard White was Rector; and in 1862 the Rev. John Rogers was appointed by W. H. Sparrow, Esq. In 1869, the Rev. Thomas Baker Aston, M.A., the present Rector, was presented by F. T. Sparrow, Esq., the son of the preceding.

The register dates from 1573. The entries are not numerous, for the population has never been large; such only as are of any interest are now subjoined. Strange to say, there is no mention of the burial of Wm. Mytton, the antiquary:—

1573. Roger Hyncks, clk, Parson of Habberley, bur. Oct. 26.
 1574. Ann d. of Roger Hyncks, bap. July 22.
 1599. May 16, Joseph s. of Thos. Hyncks, clerck, bap.
 1602. July 2, Joseph s. of Thos Hyncks, parson, bur.
 July 20, Ann d. of Thos. Hyncks, parson, bur.
 Aug. 25, William s. of William Hyncks, bap.
 Nov. 29, Thos. s. of Richard Norgrave and Jane his wife, bap.
 1604. Dec. 28, Ursula Purslowe (d. of Edwd. Cholmeley, of Coppenhall, co. Stafford,) w. of Thomas Purslowe, Gent (of Hogstowe), bur., par. Westbury.
 1605. Nov. 23, Margaret w. of Thos. Hyncks, parson, bur.
 1606. Nov. 31, Thos. Hyncks, parson and Johana Clarek, mar.
 1607. June 3, Katherine w. of Roland Corbet, bur.
 1608. May 10, Wm. Hyncks, bur. at Alberbury.
 1612. Dec. 10, Elizabeth Purslowe, bur., par. Worthen.
 1613. May 14, Vincent s. of Thos. Hyncks, clerck, bur.
 1614. June 29, John Hyncks, bur. in *linen shete*.
 Dec. 21, Ursula d. of Thos. Purslowe, bap., par. Westbury.
 1615. Sep. 6, The Right Worshipfull Mysteres Ann Leighton, bur.¹
 1616. Mar. 9, John s. of Mr. Edwd. Purslow, bur., par. Westbury.
 (Edwd. s. of Thos. Purslow, and Ursula Cholmely, mar.
 Katherine d. of Thos. Mackworth, of Betton).
 1618. April 15, Thos. Purslow, Gent, bur., par. Westbury.
 (1618). July 15, Richd. Hyncks, of Haregreffe, bur. at Alberbury,
 cognatus fidelis.
 Sep. 28, John s. of Mr. Thos. Purslow, bap., par. Westbury.

¹ This was Ann, d. of Reginald Corbet, of Stoke, Justice of K.B., and 2nd wife of Wm. Leighton of Plaish, Chief Justice of North Wales.

1627. May 28, Roger s. of Richd. Hyncks and Elizabeth, bur.
 Sep. 8, Richd. s. of Richd. Norgrove, parson, and Jane, bap.,
 and bur. 5th.
- (?) Dec. 28, Steaven s. of Richd. Norgrove, parson, and Jane, bap.,
 and bur. New Year's Day.
1638. June 17, The Worshipful Mrs. Margaret Mitton, bur.
1653. Thos. s. of Rev. John Cooper, rector, and Anne, bap. Mar. 28.
1670. June 23, Roger Corbet, bur.
1672. Aug. 8, Francis Cooper and Ann Hanmer mar.
1673. Sep. 23, Thos. Purslow, bur.
1678. Mar. 6, John Cooper, pastor, bur.
- „ Thos. Cooper, inducted by Wm. Owen, rector of 2nd portion of
 Pontesbury.
- „ Aug. 17, Edward Corbet and mar.
1679. Francis Smith and Elizabeth Corbet mar. Jan. 22.
 Feb. 29, William s. of Edwd. Corbet and Elizabeth, bap.
1683. Nov. 7, Roger s. of Edwd. and Elizabeth Corbet, bap.
1684. Sep. 6, Saml. Corbett and Abigail Brown, mar.
- „ (?) June 19, Abigail w. of Saml. Corbett, bur.
- „ (?) Mar. 29th, Ann w. of John Cooper, rector of Habberley, bur.
1686. Thos. Cooper, rector, and Sarah Purslow of Wolverhampton,
 mar.
- 1689 April 4, Sarah d. of Thos. Cooper, rector, and Sarah, bap.
1681. Mar. 27, Edwd. s. of Edwd. Corbet and Elizabeth, bap.
- „ April 8, John s. of Thos. Cooper, rector, and Sarah, bap.
1696. Aug. 2, Thos. s. of Thos. Cooper, rector, and Sarah, bap., and
 bur. Feb. 14, 1697.
1729. June 7, Elizabeth w. of William Cooper, bur.
1736. Dec. 20, Thos. Cooper, rector of Habberley, bur.
- „ Dec. 21, Thos. Cooper, rector, bur.
- „ (?) April 28, Wm. Corbett, bur.
- John Jones, rector, inducted, bur. 1743, Feb. 21.
1748. Mr. Edwd. Lloyd and Miss Elizabeth Brooks, mar. April 28.
1797. Nov. 22, Thos. Mills, rector, bur.
1798. April 1, Richard Foy, rector.
1802. John Dryden Piggott, rector.

The village of Habberley consists of a few farm houses, besides the Hall, the Rectory, and the Mill. The Hall is a fine old black and white timber building of the 16th century, which has been considerably enlarged by the addition of a stone gothic wing. The grounds are extensive and beautifully laid out, and are separate from the park, which stretches to the base of the hills on the west. The windows command beautiful views of the surrounding scenery. Over the inner porch of the older building there was, a few years

ago, the following inscription, which is not now, however, to be found :—THIS HOVS : BVILDED AS YOY SEE A.D. 1593 by W.L.¹ In the interior are some very fine specimens of old carved oak furniture, some of the upper rooms are also panelled with oak throughout, the *linenfold* pattern predominating. The house is, even now, when a portion has been pulled down to make way for the new wing, a very fine relic of Tudor times.

The greater part of the parish, as well as the manorial rights of Habberley, belonged by inheritance to the late John Mytton. His rent roll for 1787 gives the particulars of each separate tenure as follows :—

- No. 1.—Richd. Burley, Hall Farm, £125.
 - „ 2.—John Thompson, East Farm, £100.
 - „ 3.—Richd. Burley, Middle Farm, £80.
 - „ 4.—Thomas Morris, East Middle Farm, £40.
 - „ 5.—Thomas Morris, Vaughan's Land, £6.
 - „ 6.—Richd. Burley, Taylor's Meadow, £5.
 - „ 7.—William Bromley, Marsley Farm, £47.
 - „ 8.—Thomas Williams, Habberley Mill, £10.
 - „ 9.—Richd. Spencer, part of late Higgins' house, &c., £6.
 - „ 10.—Samuel Grice, a house late Widow Foxe's, £1.
 - „ 11.—The p'sh of Habberley, a house and garden, £1.
 - „ 12.—Humphrey Crockett, a house and land, £4.
 - „ 13.—Thomas Evans, a house and garden with land, late Edward Higley's, £3 5s.
 - „ 14.—Edward Higley, a house with close, £3 15s.
- Total annual rental, £432.

John Mytton was descended by the female side from the ancient Princes of Powys. John de la Pole (alias de Mowethe) Lord of Mawddwy and of Trefgarn, Lord of Wattlesburgh, *jure uxoris* (obit Nov. 3, 1403), had by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Fulk Corbet, of Wattlesburgh, and Moreton Corbet, Knight (born May

¹ William Leighton, the fourth son of Sir Edward Leighton of Wattlesborough, may be the man who built the old hall at Habberley. He married Jane (natural) daughter of Sir Edward Grey, Lord Powis, by Jane, daughter of Sir Lewis Orwell. Through her he became possessed of the manor of Pontesbury, which he sold to Sir Roger Owen of Condover in 1601 for £300. He was steward of Lydley and Cardington, and was born 1565, died 1637, buried at Alberbury.

7, 1375, and who predeceased her husband) one son Fulk, who died s.p., and one daughter Elizabeth (sole heiress to her brother Fulk, and dead before October 26, 1430), who was married to Hugh Burgh, Esq., Lord of Mawddwy, *jure uxoris*, and died August 18, 1430. Their son was Sir John Burgh, Knight, who died 1471, and left four daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth (the fourth) was married to Thomas Mytton, Esq., of Shrewsbury, and was dead in 1501, from whom was descended John Mytton of Halston, Esq., born Sept. 20, 1796, and buried in April, 1834, whose rent roll as regards Habberley is given above. The ancient patrimony of the Lordship of Mowthy in Powysland was sold by this John Mytton to Mr. Richard Bird of Birmingham, but whether in this sale the manor of Habberley was included does not at present appear.

The outline of the parish in the map strangely resembles that of a pear, stalk and all, the narrow end being towards the south. It is surrounded by the parishes of Pontesbury, Church Pulverbatch, Ratlinghope, Worthen, and Minsterley.

The list of field names affords some items which are as strange as they are puzzling. I omit all that are usual and common. Leas piece, Upper and Lower Cote Meadow, Clawdy patch, Cockshut leasow, Farslaid, Bigslaid, Clarous field, Lincadines, Monument Meadow, The Gowdens, Manks lee, Marsley leasow, Quarry Hill Pitchell, Callow Hill Rough, The Brucks, Waterage, Molverley, The Faustages, Emsley, Forked Bridge Leasow, Little Hales, Upper Darnford, Smith's Lower Audley, Goddin Knowles, Horny Meadow, Gander's eg, Goose's foot. Some of these names are suggestive of incidents now lost, others almost explain themselves. I leave them all to those who have made field names their special study, only warning them that they ought to be studied on the spot.

In compiling the foregoing particulars I have been greatly assisted by the worthy Rector, to whom my best thanks are due.

Blakeway in *Sheriffs of Shropshire* p. 77, says—"some *Her: Visit:* bring the Myttons out of Wiltshire, but there is reason to believe they spring from the village of Mitton, parish of Fitz, Shropshire. The undoubted progenitor is Hankyn or Henry Mytton."

Roger Mitton = Anne daughter of
of Wilts. Richard Huftry.

Steven Mitton = Jane, dau. of Sir Philip Strange
of Knocking.

Owen Mitton = Joyn, dau. of William Purrell
of Wilts. of Moreton.

Philip Mytton = Jane, dau. of Sir Henry Vernon, Bart.

William Mitton = Anne, dau. of Sir William Pirkton,
Knight.

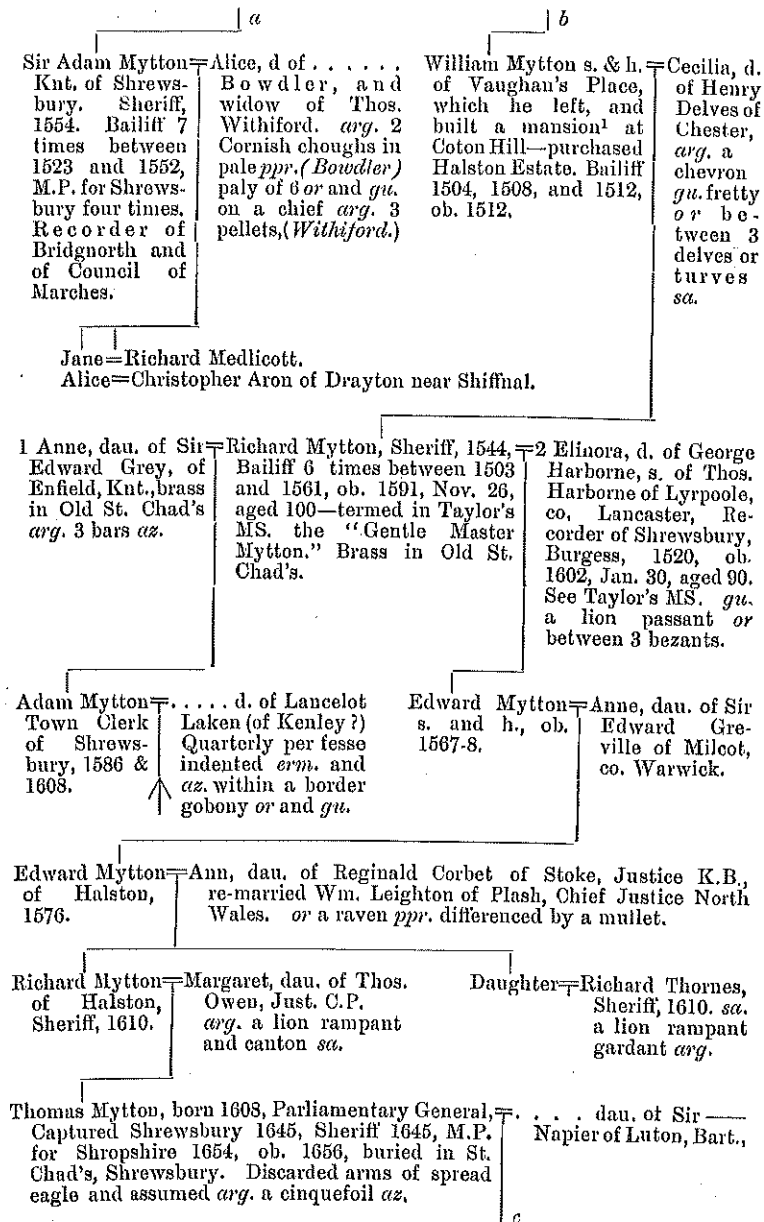
John Mitton = Anne, dau. of Sir Francis Darrell, Kt.

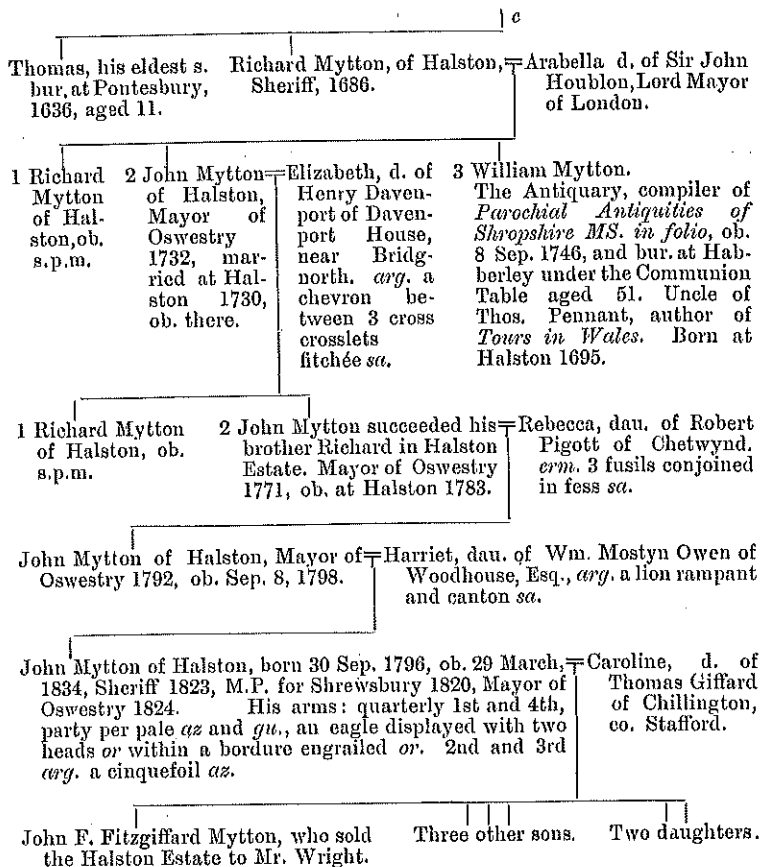
Hankyn or Henry Mitton =

<p>1 dau. & h. of Sir Hamo Vaughan, Lord of Manor of West Tilbury, co. Essex, s. of Sir Thos. Vaughan, Lord of Manor of Stepney, bore the spread eagle in his arms.</p>	<p>= Reginald Mutton of Vaughan's Place, Shrewsbury, jure uxoris Bailiff of Shrewsbury, 1373, 1376, 1384, 1386, 1390, 1400. <i>Arms: per pale az. and gu. an eagle with two heads displayed or.</i></p>	<p>= 2 sister of Thomas le Skinner, Bailiff of Shrewsbury, 1381. <i>Per chevron or and az., 3 fleur-de-lis counterchanged.</i></p>
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<p>John Mytton burgess of Shrewsbury, Bailiff, 1441, bur. in St. Chad's. Will proved 12 Nov. 1454.</p>	<p>= Alice (Otteley?) Thomas Mytton = Bailiff, 1485.</p>	<p>. d. & h. of the united wealth of the Tours and Pride families, <i>sa.</i> 3 towers embattled 2 & 1 <i>arg. (Tour.) az.</i> 3 preeds in pale hauriant (<i>Pride.</i>)</p>
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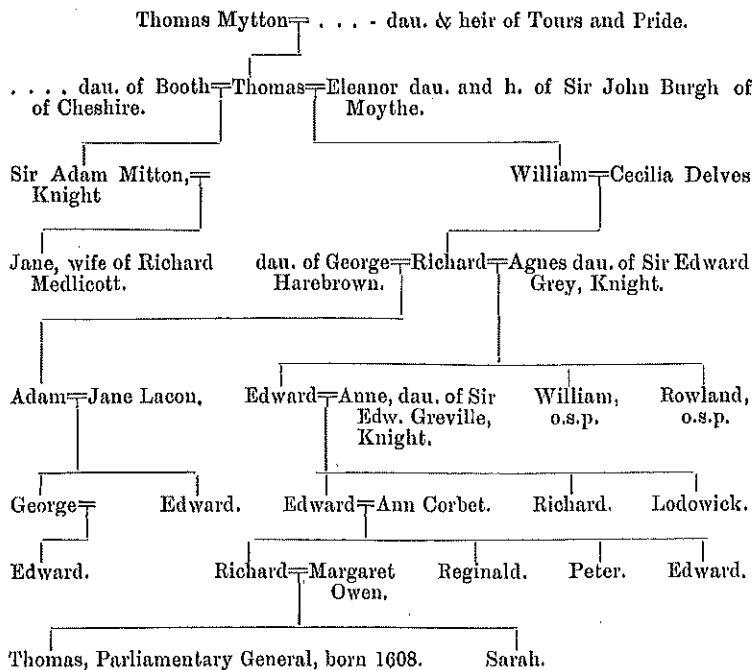
<p>1 d. of Booth of Cheshire. (Some pedigrees say his second wife was a Stanley.)</p>	<p>= Thomas Mytton, Sheriff, 1483, bur. at Habberley, 1504, for capture of Duke of Buckingham, Richard III. granted him the castle and lordship of Cause. Bailiff of Shrewsbury 10 times between 1464 and 1500</p>	<p>= 2 Elizabeth or Elinor, dau. and coh. of Sir John Burgh of Watlesborough, and brought Habberley, Dinas Mowddy, &c., Estates <i>az.</i> 3 fleurs-de-lis 2 and 1 <i>erm.</i></p>
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¹ The Mytton Mansion at Coton Hill, Shrewsbury, of which a portion still exists, was situated opposite the Bird-in-hand Inn, on a triangular piece of land subtended on two sides by Coton Hill and the Baschurch Turnpike Road, and on the third side by the Pig Trough, which was the *skut*, which in old Salopian Mansions ran along the boundary wall from the Baschurch Road to Coton Hill. On the other side of the Baschurch Road is a field called the Chapel Yard, on which once stood the Chapel of St. Catherine, no doubt the domestic chapel of the Myttons. No remains of walls now exist.

Rev. F. W. Kittermaster has kindly communicated a different descent from *Her: Visit: 1564 and 1620.*



RECORDS OF LUDLOW.

[From the Ludlow Municipal Antiquarian Society.]

Villa de Ludlowe. } Computus Willi Gregory et Thom. Blashfild
 } gen.ballivor' Ville Ludloweprd' omniu'denar'
 } ac pecuniar' sumar' recept' et disbursat' a
 fest' Simonis et Juda Apostolor' incipien' A'o d'ni 1616
 usq' ide' festu' Simonis et Juda A'o d'ni 1617 scil't p.
 uno Anno integro.

Imprimis received out of the treasury ...	...	0	0	0
Item for Chence rent ...	...	...	xvs.	
Itm. for the p'fitts of two faires ...	...	...	xxvjs.	viiij ^d .
Itm. for divers draughts of plaint ...	...	...	0	0
Itm. for divers blouds & fraies ...	...	...	xxxvjs.	iiij ^d .
Itm. for thadmittance of divers burgesses ...	...	...
Itm. for money received of the sixmen... ..	...	...
Itm. for the fine of two tenem ^{ts} & gardens two shops & a garden granted to Elizabeth Sherret Widowe ... ..	...	...	vjl.	xiijs.iiij ^d .
Itm. for a fine of the portershipp & tolle of galfords gate ... ..	...	...	viiij ^l .	
Itm. for the fine of a ten ^t w th thappten'nces granted to Moises Mathewes ... ..	...	...	xiijs.	iiij ^d .
Itm for the fine of a tenem ^t & garden w th thap- pten'nces granted to Thomas Parker barbor... ..	...	...	ls.	
Itm. for the fine of a tenem ^t w th thappten'nces and of a garden in Lynney gr'unted to Thomas Clebury ... ..	...	...	xls.	
Itm. for the fine of ten ^t w th thappten'nces gr'unted to ffrauncis Beseley ... ..	...	...	xls.	
Itm. for the fine of the moyty of a tenem ^t w th thappten'nces gr'unted to John Dey ... ..	...	...	vl.	
Itm. for the fine of the moity of a tenemen ^t close orchard & backside gr'unted to Thomas Wellyns & Alice his wief... ..	...	...	xls.	
Itm. for the fine of a tenem ^t gr'unted to Thomas Davies ... ..	...	...	xxs.	

Itm. for the fine of two tenem ^{ts} w th thappten'nces gr'unted to Thomas Clarke minister & Mary his wief	... .. viijl.
Itm. for the fine of a tenem ^t & divers lands ther- unto belonginge gr'unted to Richard Wooffe...	xxxl.
Itm. for the fine of a tenem ^t & garden & one close w th thappten'nces gr'unted to Isabell Crowther wief of James Crowther clerke & John Crowther their sonne	... .. liijs. iiijd.
Itm. for the fine of a tenem ^t w th thappten'nces gr'unted to Thomas Crumpe	... .. xls.
Itm. for the fine of a tenem ^t & close w th thap- pten'nces gr'unted to John Powis glover	... .. vl.
Itm. There is divers other things upon their charge not here mentioned.	
Sum'a totalis of the charge is	
Sum'a totalis of their disbursem ^{ts} w th allowances	
So resteth due	

The Plate of the Corporac'on.

Itm. for divers p'cells of plate viz. two guilt bowles of the guift of Mr. Roberts at 24 ownces & a half	... ..
Itm. for two greate white bowles of the guift of Mr. Swanson at twelve ownces & a half	... ..
Itm. two greate white Bowles of the guift of Mr. Lawrence Becke at 19 ownces and a quarter...	... ..
Itm. three silver tuns w th their covers at 34 oz.	... ..
Itm. a duple bell silver salt at 14 oz. & a half a quarter delivered in by Mr. Cotton for hys fine of Chamberlaineship	... ..
Itm. a duple bell silver guilded salt at oz. delive'd in by Mr. Powle for his fine of Chamberlaineship	... ..
Itm. two silver spoones wayinge two ownces apeece	... ..
Itm. one silver spoone delive'd in by Mr. Bailif Blashfilde	... ..
Itm. a silver bowle delive'd in by Mr. Walter Langford for the fine of his Chamberlaineship prise	... .. iiijl.
Itm. one other silver bowle delive'd in by Mr. Nightingale for the fine of his Chamberlaine- shippe prise	... .. iiijl. ijs.
Itm. one other silver spoone wayinge 2 ownces delive'd in by Mr. Wilks	... ..
Itm. one silver spoone wayinge 2 oz. delive'd in by Mr. Watkis	... ..

forgiven Itm. towe silver spoone delive'd in by Mr.
Henry Shermond ...
Itm. one silver spoone delive'd in by Mr.
Gough ...
Itm. one silver spoone delive'd in by Mr.
Bowdler wayinge two ownces. ...
Itm. two silver gilded spoones brought
in by Sr. Henry Towneshend Knight
wanting Itm. a spoone to be brought in by Mr.
Ellis Bedoe ...
Itm. one silver spoone brought in by
Mr. John Saunders ...
wanting Itm. one silver spoone to be brought in
by Mr. Baker ...
wanting Itm. one silver spoone to be brought in
by Mr. Valentine Dawes wayinge 2 oz.
Itm. one silver spoone to be delived in
by Mr. Ambler w^{ch} is delived being a
a gilt spoone ...
wanting Itm. one silver spoone to be brought in
by Mr. Mitton ...

Thaccompt of Ellis Bedoe Chamberlaine the yeare
afforesaid.

Imprimis receaved for the tolle of the cornem'kett...xii^l. xs.
Itm. for three sergeants sworn ... xvij^l.
Itm. for sundry gages & other receipts as app^eth by
his accompte ...
Suma totalis of the charge is ...
Whereof he is allowed for keepinge two lawe daies xxxs.
Itm. the accomptants fee ... xxs.
Itm. for worke done this yeare as app^eth by his bill
So resteth due ...

The accompt of Thomas Hill gent Allneger the yeare
afforesaid.

The Charge of thaccomptant for broadclothes made
by burgesses after the rate of five score to the
hundred takinge for eny cloth ij^l. amountinge
in the whole ...
Itm. for broadclothes made by Chencers at ij^l. a
cloth amountinge to ...
Sum totalis of the charge is ...
So resteth due to pay

The accompt & charge of Will'm Rawlins Com'on Ser-
geant the yeare afforesaid.

Whereof he is allowed for sundry p'sons over
am'ced and other money w^{ch} cannot be collected
or is mistaken and for keepinge of prisoners...

Itm. for sundry gages...	...	...	...
Itm. thaccomptants fee	...	...	...
Itm. for divers continuances	...	...	...
Itm. for Candles	...	...	...
Suma totalis of thallowances is ...			
So resteth due to be by him paid...			

The accompt & charge of Thomas Clebury sergeant the
yeare afforesaid is

Whereof he is allowed for sundry p'sons over am'ced
and other money w^h cannot be collected or is
mistaken and for keepinge of prisons ...

Itm. for sundry gages	...	...	...
Itm. Thaccomptants fee	...	...	...
Itm. for div's continuances	...	...	...
Suma totalis of thallowance is ...			
So resteth due to be by him paid...			

Thaccompt & charge of ffrauncis Hill sergeant the
yeare afforesaid.

Whereof he is allowed for Sundry p'sons over am'ced
and other money w^{ch} cannot be collected or is
mistaken & for keepinge of prisons ...

Itm. for sundry gages	...	...	...
Itm. thaccomptants fee	...	...	...
Itm. for continuances	...	...	...
Som of thallowance is ...			
So resteth due to be by him paid ...			

Layed oute for the sowte agaynste Ma^r Edwards for
the will & giff of Nixon as apeareth.

	£	s.	d.
payed for a Coppie of Nixons will to James the Sumner	...	...	...
for the drawing of the Information	0	5	0
for the tackeing up of the boockes from Ma ^r brawdshawe	0	2	6
for the retayneing of Ma ^r Watis	0	2	0
payed for the copy of the interrogatories to Ma ^r hanley	0	10	0
	0	7	4

	£	s.	d.
to the kinges Attorney for Cowncell	0	5	0
for the xp'ses w th expedition	0	2	0
payed to Carpender for the replycation ..	0	1	0
for warant of Attorney and recipit	0	0	6
for drawing two payer of interrogatories to exammin the defendants	0	1	4
for the entring of them in the office	0	0	8
payed to the examiner for his fee	0	2	0
payed to Carpender for Interrogatories to examin Witnesses	0	1	0
payed for the Attorneys fee	0	2	0
payed for the bringing of vij Witnesses to bee examined w ^{ch} was 4 ^d theyre charges apeace and 4 ^d a peace to Ma ^r bradshaw for entrance and 4 ^d a peace to bayly for swearing them ...	0	7	0
payed to a man to sweare them	0	1	0
payed for iij of the Chawncelors Coorte to bee ex- amined for theyre charges	0	1	6
payed to bradshaw for the entrance of them ...	0	1	0
payed to bayly for entring theyre othe ...	0	1	0
payed to the Examiner for examining of all the witnesses & expedition	0	12	6
payed the kings Atturny for makeing a motion for the hearing	0	5	0
layed oute for the Coppies of all the witnesses the 12 of July sent by ma ^r mitton to ma ^r harley	0	17	0
for the tacking up of boockes by ma ^r mitton ...	0	0	4
gave unto ma ^r Watis for his fee at the hering a peace of gowlde of a	0	11	0
gave the kinges Attorney his fee in goulde ...	0	11	0
gave his man for writing Coppies	0	06	0
gave ma ^r Watis man for writing Coppies	0	6	0
layed oute for a fee to ma ^r Watis for to macke a motion for hearing the next terme... ..	0	0	0
Soome is	6	2	8

A note of more charges layed oute in the shoute
agaynst mar Edwards.

for xp'ses of compulsory	0	1	8
pub' attorneyes fee	0	2	0
to the register to Register the Rule to bee hard this terme	0	0	4
the entring of the matter in hearing	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
xp'ses ad audiendum indi'm w th expedition in the			
Suit	0	1	0
for tackeing up the boockes beefore the hering ...	0	0	4
Attornes fee at the hearing	0	2	0
for entring the matter in hearing agaynst the 20th			
of October next... ..	0	1	0
for xp'ses to calle the witnesses then to bee examined			
viva voce	0	1	4
payed the kings Atturney for his fee at the heareing	0	10	0
payed Ma ^r Watis for his fee at the heareing ...	0	10	0
payed Ma ^r Vaughan his fee at the heareing ...	0	2	0
payed Ma ^r Cupper his chargers beeing a wittnes			
who remayned heare 3 dayes hee & his horse			
at his charge	0	6	0
payed unto 4 witnesses for thayre apparance at the			
heareing	0	1	4
Soome is	1	19	8
Soome totall is	8	2	4
payed more to Ma ^r Eyvan Lloyd for drawing the			
order	0	2	6
payed more to the kings Atturney for mackeing a			
motion	0	5	0
Soome totall is	8	9	10

A remembrance of all such monys as I have reseved
for my balyffe offys for the toune begynyng from Symon
and Judes day, the yeare of our lorde 1616.

Imprimys I reseved of a stranger for playing at		
Cards all nyght... ..	ijs.	vi ^d .
receved of palmers Kynsman afray blud confessed		
hym selfe non to accuse hym	iijs.	4 ^d .
reseved of dykes a fray and blud at the fayre 25		
Nov ^r	vs.	
reseved of Edward Wotton for an afray agaynst		
Rychard ap bevan the 9 of Decem ^r	ijs.	
reseved for anafray and blud of Jhon hould the 15		
day February in mony	4s.	
reseved of underwode who kepeth bowdlers shope		
haberdasser for anafray bud on the nose the		
16 February	4s.	

reseved of Jhon prydy a for anafray blud agaynst frynd	4s.
reseved of on William mytton for ij afrayes and blud drawne	xs.
reseved of a Collier who made a fray uppon Dance the coonstable	ijs. vjd.
reseved of ward & hoyghton & ii more in Corve Street for selling ale w th oute lycense ...	vijs. 0 £ s. d.
The whole soome w ^{ch} I have receved for bloods and frayes amd Alehowseses for selling w th oute lycense & ij draughtes of playntes is ...	2 4 0
I receved for a harrett	3 6 0
It. for the mony receaved of the company upon the election day	

A remembrance of all suche mooneyes as I William Gregory have layed oute for the towne of Ludlow beeing one of the Bayleyffs beegining at Simon and Judes day in the yeare 1616 and ending at the same tyme 1617.

Layed oute at the creating of the Prince in charge
as followeth

Payed for musycke	0 5 0
gave to the queristers for theyre paynes ...	0 2 0
gave Lenort Lloyde for his paynes ...	0 2 0
payed for bred buttor drinke & fagots for the vij children and others to sett them in a redines when thay carred the arnes thay beeing in the new howse	0 3 0
gave the drumer for his paynes ...	0 1 0
layed oute in gunpowder for the same servis ...	0 17 1
payed ma ^r powell as by order doothe appeare for mackeing a report to the prince his booeke...	2 0 0
gave the queeanes players by the consent of Ma ^r Fisher and oathers of the Coompany in november	0 6 8
layed oute for a pottell of burned sack at the Justis departure at the end of terme before Cristide & other expenses	0 3 0
layed out at the departure of Sir frawncis Evers for a quart of sack mulld the 9 of December...	0 1 4
payed for a diner at Ma ^r Cottons at the tyme of Ma ^r Edwards acownts by the servayors con- sent beecawse hee sayed hee owed the Corpo- ration nothing nether would hee pay anything	0 12 0

	£	s.	d.
payed Robart Johnes for fagotts & Candellyghte & other things for the servayors at the tyme of Ma ^r Edwards his acownts	0	3	4
payed for v yeards of Clothe for to macke Jobe apparell at iis. x ^d . the yeard	0	14	2
payed the ij Sargants Rawlens and Clybbery for Mayre aallowance towards theyre gownes ...	2	0	0
payed for vij yeards of fryce to Samuella Lloyd for tomacke Dod a quote & John of the allmeshouse a quote and briches at ijs. ij ^d . the yeard ...	0	15	0
payed for vj doossen of buttons	0	0	5
payed Thomas Croother for 25 yeards of fryce at ijs. ij ^d . the yerd for the vj boyes cootes & briches	2	14	2
payed for ij yeards of bayes to face the quotes ...	0	4	0
payed for 12 doossen of buttons and thrid ...	0	1	3
for iij quarters of canvis for wastebands & other things... ..	0	0	10
for ij doossen of butons more & a quarter of Canvis	0	0	5
payed to Dobles for macking the apparell ...	0	12	0
Soome is	11	18	8

layed out for a pottell of Sack which was beestowed one Sir Edward fox his soone & dawghterlawe cooming to towne in December 1616 ...	0	2	0
gave the noble mans players of Scotland wch receved the lorde Evers wth theyre trumpets at gallvartes gate & at the castell gate by consent of soome of the Company ...	0	7	0
payed for xj ^{lb} of gunpowder & mache for Servis at the same tyme beeing the 15 of Januarie or thereaboughtes to feche in my lord Evers by consent of soome of the Company ...	0	13	4
hee sent for the Baylyeffes & soome of the Coompany the same nighte to see a playe in the Castell & beeing tacken afterward into the sellor they thoughte yt fitting to geave ma ^r Williams of the sellor & the portor	0	3	0
beestowed uppon ma ^r Dawtons the two breetheren & theyre wiffes for that they had made ij sermons aboutes the 17th of Januarie in wine & other thinges by consent of some of the Coompany	0	3	0

	£	s.	d.
beestowed uppon Sir Thomas Cornewall & Sir frawnces ma ^r William fox w th the Stuard Capten Mawncefeld w th many of our Coompany in the new howse the 22 of January	0	3	10
beestowed uppon the Lord Gerards Stuard & uppon Ma ^r Tomsons the preechers w th more prechers & other gent by consent of Ma ^r fisher and many breetheren one the kings holliday the 24 of marche in a breefast in wine and other p ^r vision	0	5	6
There was geaven to Sir Henry Townesand the 6 of marche one quart of burne sack & there was geaven to the chiffe Justis the xj of marche a pottell of burnt sack which was in whole ...	0	4	0
Spent uppon Lord Gerards secrytary his stuard & other of his men by consent of Ma ^r Berrey & Ma ^r fisher & more of the Coompany the 2 day of April in the new house	0	5	6
by the consent of soome of the Coompany wer gave unto Justis Chamberlen at his cooming to Sir Edward fox his house beeing the 8 of Aprill this present as folloeth j lam at the pryce of...	0	6	0
halfe a vell and haulfe a muton at the price of ...	0	11	0
haulfe a doozen of chickens at	0	2	0
one pottell of wine when hee sent for us to diner...	0	1	8
and in beare the same day one the stuard & other of the lorde presidents gent & some of our owne Coompany in the new house	0	1	4
Soome is	3	9	2
gave the under sheriff & others uppon ocations to confer of soome matters for the towne in Aprill a quart of scak in the new howse	0	1	0
beestowed uppon the lorde Gerards Chaplyn his Stuard & some of ou ^r frends & Coompany the 21 of May at ma ^r fishers & new house at his first cooming to Ludlow	0	3	6
Spent uppon the mayor of heriford w th the Captayne of the Souldiers & soome of the Coompany in the new house at the lorde presidents cooming to the towne in wine and other things ...	0	3	0
gave one of the drumers for his paynes...	0	1	0
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	d	s.	£.
payed love the musissioner & his Coompany for all theyre musicke at the feaste & the lawe day & my lords cooming the 26 of May ...	0	10	0
payed to thomas hoocke for 48 powndes of gun- powder for the feching in of my Lorde Gerard the same tyme at xviii the pownde ...	3	4	0
payed for 48 yeards of mach for the same servis ...	0	4	0
beestowed uppon the trayne soulediers & other ocations	0	1	6
gave a nother drumer for his paynes	0	0	6
beestowed uppon ma ^r Davis a precher w th his wife & soome of our Coompany in the new howse aboughtes the 28 of May... ..	0	1	2
beestowed uppon Ma ^r Alldrig a precher who made two sermons w th ma ^r Croother & ma ^r Cayes & soome of ou ^r Coompany the 3 of June in the new howse in wine & other things ...	0	1	4
beestowed one the tennants at malberewe at the tyme thay had theyre lease grawnted beeing in the end of May in wine & other thinges in the new house by concent	0	1	6
beestowed uppon ma ^r harvy of bromton in the beegining of June beeing in the newe howse w th many of the Coompany in wine and other things... ..	0	1	8
beestowed uppon ma ^r blunt & ma ^r Lyttelton the 12 of July at the newe house who cam to deside a matter beetwixt the towne & mascoll for a harret in wine and beare... ..	0	1	6
beestowed uppon ou ^r atarny & soome of ou ^r Coompany in wine and beare the 13 of July...	0	1	0
Soome is	4	16	8
beestowed uppon ma ^r Justis & Sir henry Townesand in the newe house the 20 of July in wine & other things to the vallue of	0	3	0
gave the porter of the Castell the 20 of July by consent of soome of the Coompany when wee dined w th ma ^r Justes	0	1	0
gave ma ^r Justis at his departure the 22 of July a pottle of white wine brued	0	1	10
& a quart of malliga... ..	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
at the Lord Gerards departure theare was spent a pottell of sack burned	0	3	0
& a pottell of white wine burned	0	2	0
Spent uppon mar William fox & one of the kings servants the 27 of July & soome of the Coompany in the newe house	0	1	0
gave unto v of the kings trumpiters who cam to Ludlow to see the towne & the Castell as they weare passing in to the northe to meete the king there was spent uppon them in wine bred & beare & other things	0	2	2
& there was geven them by consent of soome of the Coompany	0	10	0
beestowed uppon mar hill who was Atturney for mar Coltons matter for cooming into the new howse uppon the fayer day in Awgust	0	1	0
beestowed uppon mar hollond the townes atturney w th mar Lyttelton & soome of our Coompany who cam to accownte conceer'ing the charge of the Clayme due to him by the Corporation the 24 of Awguste 1617 in wine & peares & other things in the newe house... ..	0	1	2
beestowed uppon Doctor Cerey & soome other gent of heriford who cam to bringe the money due for the scollers & w ^m all did examin then beeing in the newe house w th soome of our Coompany	0	2	4
beestowed uppon mar watis the laste of Awgust 1617 w th mar fisher & more of our Coompany in the newe howse in wine peares & other things	0	1	6
Soome is	1	11	0

The Charge of a Sessions houlden for the towne of
Ludlowe in february 1616.

payed for biffe to rost & boyle	1	6	6
payed for haulfe a vell	0	7	2
payed for haulfe a mutton	0	5	6
payed for 3 turkeys	0	7	6
payed for 9 Woodcokes	0	3	9
payed for vj coople of henes	0	10	0
for 2 strike of wheate	0	9	0
for 4lb of sugor	0	5	4

				£	s.	d.
for Chicken sugger	...	...	...	0	1	4
for i quarter of Sinomon	...	...	...	0	1	0
for 2 ownces of ginger	...	...	...	0	0	4
for 4 nutmegs	...	...	...	0	0	2
for pepper	...	...	...	0	1	8
for cloves & mace	...	...	...	0	1	4
for beare	...	...	10s.	0	15	0
for backen	...	...	...	0	3	4
for eges	...	...	...	0	1	0
for buttor	...	...	...	0	4	0
for warden's apples & quinces	...	...	...	0	2	0
for suet	...	...	...	0	1	0
for carawayes & cowmfets	...	...	...	0	0	8
for crayme	...	...	...	0	1	0
for oringes & lemins	...	...	...	0	0	10
payed the Coockes	...	...	...	0	4	0
payed for 4 piges	...	...	...	0	4	10
for burdes	...	...	...	0	0	3
for fyer	...	...	...	0	4	0
for 1 strike of mownckorne	...	...	...	0	3	0
for 2 gallons of Sack	...	...	...	0	8	0
for 2 gallons of Clarrett	...	...	...	0	5	4
Soome is				6	18	10

The Charge of a Sessions houlden the 24 of May 1617
for the towne of Ludlowe.

for byffe to roste & boyle	...	...	...	1	1	0
for vell lam & mutton	...	...	...	0	18	0
for bred & flower for paste	...	...	...	0	10	0
for grocesery ware	...	...	...	0	8	0
for 3 capons	...	...	...	0	3	6
payed for V gys	...	...	...	0	5	0
payed for 4 piges	...	...	...	0	5	4
payed for 2 doossen of Chickens	...	...	...	0	6	0
payed for 5 Duckes	...	...	...	0	2	6
payed for 8 piggens	...	...	...	0	1	4
payed for eges	...	...	...	0	1	6
payed for ceyme	...	...	...	0	1	6
payed for butter	...	...	...	0	3	4
for sea fishe & freshe fishe	...	...	...	0	6	0
for woode & cole	...	...	...	0	4	0
for apples	...	...	...	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
for beare 10s. ...	0	15	0
payed to Coockes	0	4	0
for 1 gallond & 1 quart of Sack	0	5	0
for 1 gallond of Clarrett	0	2	8
<hr/>			
Soome is	6	4	8

I payed unto two garders to wach the prisson when the paynes weare in prisson at the fyrst Ses- sions for xiiii nightes	0	7	0
I also payed unto two garders to wach the prisson for ij nightes at the later Sessions	0	1	0
I payed unto 4 men for feching of Siveorne & browne oute of Stafford sheyre browne beeing heare executed	1	10	0
I allso payed unto the Jaylor of Sallop & unto John Careles to remove Siveorne thether to be tryed by my Lord presidents warant	0	7	0
gave unto ij poore men to bring the prissoner to the Church yeard & to bury him	0	0	6
<hr/>			
Soome is	2	5	6
So the charge of boothe the Sessions	£	s.	d.
in the wholle is	15	9	0

A remembrance of the giffte beestowed uppon Lady Gerard aboughtes the 23rd of May 1617 as appeareth

payed for 4 loves of Sugar weying 37 pounds & vj ownces at xviiij ^d . the pounde is	2	16	0
for 2 doossen of fine bunes at... ..	0	6	0
for 2 doossen of fine Cakes at... ..	0	4	0
for j doossen of lemions	0	2	6
payed ma ^r fisher for a gallon of Ippocris. prime bisket j ^{lb} . white bisket j ^{lb} . Cowmfets ij ^{lb} . & hawlfe & mackerons j ^{lb} . in the whole	1	2	0
<hr/>			
Soome is	4	10	6

A remembrance of the giffte beestowed uppon the Lady Chamberlen in June 1617.

2 loves of sugar weying vj pound & 14 ounce at xviiij ^d p ^{lb} w ^{ch} is... ..	1	6	8
for 1 doossen of fine cackes	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
payed ma ^r fisher for a gallon of brued wine. prime bysket 1 <i>lb</i> white bysket 1 <i>lb</i> & 1 ounce makerons & ounce & Cowmfets ij <i>lb</i>	0	13	9
Soome is	2	2	5

A giffte geaven to the Lady Townesend in July 1617.

for i doossen of fine Cakes	0	2	0
for 4 <i>lb</i> of Cherries	0	0	8
payed ma ^r fisher for a gallon of white & Clarett wine iij quarters of a pound of fine sugir rose water & lemon ij <i>d</i> . mackerons haulfe a pound and Cowmfetes a lb. & haulfe all is ...	0	8	8
Soome is	0	11	4

A giffte geaven to Lady Lewkenor in September 1617.

for 2 sugor Loves weying 9 <i>lb</i> & 9 ounce at xvjd p <i>lb</i> is	0	12	9
for 2 pownd of cace pepper at... ..	0	5	10
payed ma ^r fisher for j pottell of Sake & one pottell of Clarett	0	3	4
Soome is	1	1	11
The whole Soome of the 4 giftes is	£	s.	d.
as appereth	8	6	2

Layed oute for the Charge of eating of a buck geaven
by the Chiff Justes & eaten at the Chamberlynes.

1 pound of pepper	0	3	0
for 1 strike & haulfe peck of wheate	0	6	0
for 2 peeses of byff	0	10	0
payed for 5 brestes of vell	0	3	4
payed for v Capenets	0	2	6
payed for 4 piges	0	3	8
for 3 pigions	0	0	6
payed for vi leggs of mutton	0	5	6
in eges	0	0	5
one gallond of butter at	0	3	4
for vi <i>lb</i> of suet at	0	2	0
payed the Coocke	0	2	6
payed for backeing of the pastes	0	1	6
gave unto the keeper for his fee	0	6	0

	£	s.	d.
payed for beare 10s. ...	0	14	0
payed for bred	0	4	0
payed for fyer	0	1	0
payed unto ma ^r foulers man of hornedg greynge who broughte haulfe a doe at Cristetide welch the Chiff Justes gave to the towne...	0	2	0
for 3 gallons of clarret at	0	8	0
1 quarte of Sack	0	1	0

Soome is 4 0 3

beestowed uppon ma ^r Raul lens allderman of heri- ford w th soome other of that Citty who cam to prefer his Soone to bee a Scoollemaster in presens of ma ^r parker ma ^r fisher w th others of our Coompany in wine & peares	0	1	2
beestowed the 29 day of September at the trayning of the souldiers at the newe house uppon Sir Thomas Cornewall & Sir frauncis Sir Charles fox & Sir Richard fox w ^h many other gent & soome of our Coompany 3 quartes of Sack ...	0	3	0
3 quartes of Clarrett	0	2	0
in beare in bred in peares in wallnuts & sugor ...	0	3	10
September beestowed uppon ma ^r greene my lord Gerards Stuard w th many of our Coompany who cawsed our Souldiers to Stay at home in wine peares & wallnuts	0	2	0

Soome is 0 12 0

A note of the Charge layed oute for a Diner for the
Corporation at the Choosing of Baylieffes.

payed for 4 gys	0	6	10
for 4 ledges of mutton	0	3	0
for byff boyled & Rosted	0	11	7
for 3 Cooppell of rabbets	0	2	6
for 2 piges... ..	0	3	0
for bred	0	4	2
in Cheese wallnuts & apples	0	1	6
for beare	0	5	4
in sugor	0	0	9
payed the Coookes	0	1	6

				£	s.	d.
1 gallon of Sack	...	...	...	0	4	0
1 gallon of Clarret	...	...	...	0	2	8

Soome is	...	...	2	6	10
the wholle soome is	...	...	2	18	10

The accompt of the six men the said yeare vizt in the time of William Gregory & Thomas Blashfeeld gent Baylieffs.

Imp'is to Mr Towneclarke for his ffee...	...	xs.
" to his Clarke William Gilley	...	vs.
" to Richard Crumpe for keaping the clocke & chimes...	...	xs.
" to John Job for his ffee for p'clamacons	...	vs.
" to the six men for theire ffee	...	xiijs. viij <i>d</i> .
" for the dinner of the vj men	...	xxs.
" for fyre candles &c.	...	iis.
" to lame John Griffiths & to gardner for keaping cleane & dressing the newe howse	...	xviii <i>d</i> .
" to John Adams chirurgion for curing of Yates who was wounded by Payne in ayding Mr Bayliffs, by appointm ^t of the company...	...	xjs. viij <i>d</i> .
" to John Brasier & John Lingen w ^{ch} was due unto them by order of the company about a suite w ^{ch} Mr Mellichepe had against them & others vizt. xxvs. a peece	...	ls.
" to Mr Tho. Edwardes by the same order... ffraunces hill had at this time upon his sergeants accompt xijjs. allowed him in full discharge of his xxvs. due to him by the said order for he had xiis. thereof allowed him the last yeere.	...	xxvs.
" to Robert Harvy glasier for worke donne about the newe house	...	iijs.
" to Mr Richard Prichard in p ^{te} of the debt due to him upon his chamb'lens accompt	...	iijs.
" to Thomas Roe for keaping the bussshells	...	xiid.
Pa for seeking after	Mr. B. Gregory	11 18 8
browne & severne	1 10 0	3 9 2
given for the half		4 16 8
doe	... 0 2 0	1 11 0

		£	s.	d.
deducted out of the		6	13	10
hey	0 11 8	5	19	8
is expence for car-		0	15	6
riage of my L ^s		4	10	6
hey	2 5 10	2	2	5
		0	11	4
	4 9 6	1	1	11
deducted out of the		3	14	3
p'ce of beare ...	0 14 0	0	12	0
		2	6	10
	5 3 6	10	2	10
		60	6	7

Mr Bayliffe Gregoryes owne demand by his accompt is 65 14 3 out of w^{ch} is abated according to the above written note ... 5 3 6 soe the some allow-

ed is ... 60 10 9 but the 2 5 10 for carriage of hey remayneth in suspence & he must be allowed thereof after the notes of collection are pased

the 2 5 10 for carriage of hey referred to the company & the notes of collection to be seene

more iiij^s. ijd. to be allowed w^{ch} was given to certen poore & set downe in Thomas Cli-buries accompt & blotted out there & referred to Mr. Bayliffs accompt.

Allowances ... 60 10 9
his Charge ... 73 13 0
soe resteth due to

the Corpor ... 13 2 3
more disbursed by

the accompt ... 8 9 10
besides the former somes in suspence

soe that alloweing him the xlv^s x^d for the carriage of the hey the some of his allowance ... 71 6 5
his charge is ... 73 13 0

soe he resteth. in debt to the Corporacon by the acct. ... 2 6 7
Receaved from the Sergeants as appeareth by theire severall accomptes ... 9 1 7
rec^d by the estreates ... 1 16 7

Suma 10 17 2

AA

A remembrance of the leasesses sett this yeare to the
p'tyes undernamed

	£	s.	d.
A graunte to Widdow Sharrett her fine ...	6	13	4
A graunte to William Cock for gallvarts gate at 8£ 0 0 wheareof my fellow hath £3 10s. 0d. & I have receved ...	4	10	0
A graunt to moyeses ma' fishers man at...	0	13	4
A graunt to Thomas parker at ...	2	10	0
A graunte to Thomas Clibbery his teniments ...	2	0	0
A graunte to frawnces burly his teniment ...	2	0	0
A graunte to John Day his teniment ...	5	0	0
A graunte to Wellins his teniment ...	2	0	0
A graunte to Thomas Davis his teniment ...	1	0	0
A graunte to Thomas Clerke of malberewe ...	8	0	0
A graunte to Woolfe of brockerton his teniment...	30	0	0
A graunte to Iscabell Croother her teniment ..	2	13	4
Receved for a harret wich was sould beefore ma' mytton & others for the deathe of wife of hawltton...	3	6	0
I have also receved for bloodes & frayes & ale- housees in Corvestreete for selling w th out lycence & for unlawfull games w th ij draughtes of playntes ...	2	4	0
The whole soome of moneyes w ^e I have receved & ame for to receve it as appeareth ...	72	10	0
of the wich I receved of the Chamberlen at the last diner at his house at the Choyce of baylieffes ...	0	8	0
So rest			
It more chence rent ...	0	15	0
<hr/>			
Suma of the Charge...	73	13	0
his allowance is ...	71	6	5
soe he oweth by this accompt to the Cooper ...	2	6	7

The accompt of Bayliffe Blashfild, 1617.

Item for Allowance for my parte for bringinge home of the Bayliffes at the new house upon Simon and Judes daie...	xs.
Item Allowance for the Sergeants gownes ...	xxs.

Item for my fee ... ..	... iijl. vjs. viij ^d .
ffor Court daies due to me ... ..	... xxxjs. iij ^d .
ffor the pen'ons or Bannerolls of the Armes of Prince Charles of Wales paid to Richard Adames w th Coates of Armes the Schollers did beare in their hands ... ..	... viis.
Item for the Allowance for the eatinge of half a Buck bestowed by Mr. Thomas Harley to the Company and iijs geven to the keeper and for pepper and past w th some in respect of the gifte to the Keap' and baking ... ..	... xxxs.

Att the eatinge of a Buck at myne house w^{ch} Mr.
Tomlines sent to the masters and their wives.

Item on Bushell of Wheat ... ..	... vs. iij ^d .
one pound of pepper ... ..	... iis. xd.
Butter and Suett ... ..	... vs.
ffine legge of mutton ... ..	... iijjs. viiid.
Too piggs ... ..	... ijs.
Eight pulletts ... ..	... ijs. iij ^d .
Three gallons of wine ... ..	... viijs.
Bread and Beere ... ..	... viijs.
To the Cooke ... ..	... ijs.
To John Dillon for bakinge the Pies ... ..	... xvjd.
ffor Charcoles ... ..	... xiid.
ffor frute ... ..	... vjd.
Geven to the keeper that Brought the Bucke ... ..	... vjs.
Geven to diverse poore people since I came into my office ... ..	... vjs. viij ^d .
Geven to leonard lloyd for wrightinge too Pres to my lord Garrett for staie of the Soldieres	... xiid.

Given to my Lady Garrad.

Item Tenn pound of Case pepp and two new little Baggs for the same ... ..	... xxxiijjs. xd.
One great Suger loafe to my Lady of Duple re- fined Suger weighinge xlb x ounces ... ..	... xxxiijjs. iij ^d .
Item geven to Mr Blunte what time Mr Litlton and he mett in the new house about the herrott of mascolls ... ..	... vs.
Bestowed one Mr Tithers too sonnes and on Mr Rawlings of Hereford w th other gentlemen of london ... ..	... iijjs. xd.

Item fflower loads of haye for Mr Justice Cham- [liijs. iiij*d*.
berlyne xis. p lode is allowed ... xliiij*s*.

Som is xvi*ℓ* xis. xid.

Sume of Allowance is ... xvi*ℓ* ijs. viij*d*.

The Charge is ... xliij*ℓ* ijs. iiij*d*.

Soe resteth due to the accomp-
tant ... xxxix*s*. iiij*d*.

w^{ch} he hath receaved of ffrancis Hill as appeareth by his
accompt at this time.

M^d. wee cowlde not orderly joyne both the bayliffs accomptes
together because some pte of Mr gregoryes allowance was to be
ordered by the company.

RECEIPTS.

Received of Goodwif Tannor of Ashford for a
heriott x*ls*.

w^{ch} in our lease she was to paye xxx*s*.

Received of William Beck parte of his viij*ℓ*
received iiij*ℓ* x*s*.

Received of Thomas Crumpe x*ls*.

Received of John Powes for his lease v*ℓ*

Received of Edward Amis for his Burgeship xx*s*.

Received of Mr Richard Adame Acton gent for
his Burgeship v*js*. viij*d*.

Received of Richard nashe for his Burgeship v*js*. viij*d*.

for draughts of playntes 0 0 0 it is in the sargeants accompt

£ s. d.

Charge is 14 3 4

Allowances 16 2 7

Soe due to the accomptant ... 1 19 3

Money disbursed By Thomas Cleeburye to the
fellowes for theire allowance for w^{ch} hee craveth yo^r
wo^r allowance as followth, viz —

Item to Tho. Browne for 15 dayes 1*d*. a daye xv*d*.

Item to John Severne for 18 dayes 1*d*. a daye... .. xviiij*d*.

Item to Robrt. heyenes for 44 dayes 1*d*. a daye iij*s*. viij*d*.

Item to morgan gryffites for 26 dayes 1*d*. a daye ijs. iij*d*.

Item to Wm. Wildeinge for 52 dayes 1*d*. a daye iij*s*. iiij*d*.

Item to frances Richardes for 49 dayes 1*d*. a daye iij*s*. j*d*.

Item more by Mr. Baylieffes appointmt To
Browne and Severne above the allowance

iiij*d*. a daye for 7 dayes ijs. iiij*d*.

Item more dda to all the p'iconers at too other times by the said Mr. Baylieffes appoin't	vjd.
Item more by Mr. Baylieffes appointmt at 3 severall times amongste all the p'icon's ...	xvjd.
Item more to Ric. Edwardes at severall times w ^{ch} was convicted heere and after Removed too Mountgomye by appointm't ...	xijd.
It my ffee	xd.
It : j pewter candlesticke of mathewe milward in gage	iijs.
It : j pewter candlesticke of Wm. Bascoll in gage for	xijd.
It : j brasse candlesticke of Wm. Griffiths Tayler in gage	iiijd.
verte fol	
his Charge	iiij ^s xs. viij ^d .
his allowance	xxxiijs. iiij ^d .
resteth due to be payed to the Corpora'con	xxxvijs. iiij ^d .
w ^{ch} he hath payed and is discharged	

The of october anno dom 1617. Distresses dellyvered by ffrances hill in to the custodie of Mr. Chamberlain, wch distresses were taken by him for m'reem'ts of the p'sonnes undernamed.

Item of mathewe myllard too pewter pottes for non-payment of	iijs.
Item of Thomas Waties on pewter pott for non payment of	xviij ^d .
Item of Ric Smyth too pewter platteres for non payment of	xviij ^d .
Item of Edwardes horwell too Daggeres for non payment of	xviij ^d .
Item of Wm. peerce on Iron hamber for non payment of	ixd.
the ij disshes of Richard Smith were delivered backe by the vj men in respect of his long sickness	
Item more the saide ffrances hill craveth your Worships allowance for xiijs. beinge the Remayender of xxvs. dewe to him by Order of the Companye for the showte of nyckles myllichopp.	
Item more I doe Crave yo wor ^r allowance for my ffee	xs.

his Charge is	...	...	ix℥ iijs. xd.
his allowances	...	...	xxxjs. iiij℥.
resteth upon the accomptant due to the			
Corpora'con	...	...	vij℥. xijs. vij℥.
whereof receaved in pte	...	...	v℥ viijs. ix℥.
receaved more by the handes of Mr.			
Thomas Blashfeld for his accomptant...			xxxixs. iij℥.
Soe resteth in his hands due to the			
Corpora'con	...	...	iijs. vij.

I. William Rawlyns Desire Allowance of yo^r wo^rps
for the causes ensueinge.

ffor my fee	...	...	xs.
for chardges of the p ^r son s att j ^d . a day (vizt. of			
Jem ap hurry from the xx th of November to			
the xij th of ffebruary 1616	...	...	vjs. vij℥.
Thomas Gittes from the ix th of December afore-			
said untill the xij of ffebruary aforesaid	...	...	vs. v℥.
Roger Williams from the xii th of the said Decem-			
ber untill the xij of ffebby aforesaid	...	...	vs. iij℥.
Richard Edwards and } from the xxv of Janu-			
David ap Robert } ary 1616 untill the			
xij of ffebruary then followeing	...	...	iijs.

			1	10	3
his Charge is	...	...	iijs.	—ix℥.	
his allowance	...	...	xxxs.	—iiij℥.	
Resteth due to the Cor-					
porac'on	...	...	xxxiijs.	—vj℥.	
w ^{ch} he hath payed & is discharged.					
October the xxvij th 1617.					

The Accounte of Ellis Bek Chamberlaine for the
towne of Ludlowe.

Imp'mis the 28 th of October 1616 for a laborer			
w th the plumer on day to digg	...	...	viiij℥.
It for wood the same day to heate the plums yrons			vij℥.
It the 31st of October p'dict for cordes to amend			
the leaks in the pipes	...	...	vj℥.
It for half an ell of course canvas	...	...	vj℥.
It a pound of tallow	...	...	iiij℥.
It a laborer that day	...	...	viiij℥.

It for a borde 13 foote & half longe to make the dore in the condiet field	xiiij <i>d.</i>
It half a hu'dred of nayles	iiij <i>d.</i>
It a dayes worke & half to the Carpenter to make the dore and set hit up	xviiij <i>d.</i>
It for ledges for the same dore of wainscot rayle	v <i>d.</i>
It for fower ledges and a Capp to the dores of the other condicts in Corve Street ...	xiid.
It to Willsonne for putting one a new lock upon the new dore in condiet field	iiij <i>d.</i>
It to mend the pipes in galverd j pound of tallow	iiij <i>d.</i>
It for cordes the same day	ij <i>d.</i>
It to George the gould smyth for mending the lowe Baylieffes mace	iijs.
It a laborer w th the plumer the second of november	viiij <i>d.</i>
It to Rober the masonne for mending the walles & head of the Condict	xij <i>d.</i>
It to Job for hanging up the Aras for the Clarke of the mket	ij <i>d.</i>
It on Saturday the ixth november a laborer w th the plum ^r	viiij <i>d.</i>
It for wood to heate his Iron that day	viiij <i>d.</i>
It on monday the ijth november a laborer w th the plu ^r	viiij <i>d.</i>
It for wood that day	viiij <i>d.</i>
It on tewsdays the 12th november a laborer & a horse to carry sande to lay under the pipes	xvid.
It for half a peck of salt	iiij <i>d.</i>
It the 13th november a laborer	viiij <i>d.</i>
It for candles	iiij <i>d.</i>
It for wood	iiij <i>d.</i>
It at the fayer the 25 november for links and candles	xvj <i>d.</i>
It for a new bushell & a new half bushell ...	ijs.
It to Rooe on wedensday the 27 novem to keepe prison s in the stocks	iiij <i>d.</i>
It to Job the 10 th Janry for a new Rop for the mket house bell	iiij <i>d.</i>
It for Iron whopps for the new bushell & the half bushell	xviiij <i>d.</i>
It to willsonne the last of Janry for a new shakle & mending the ould boults and shakles ...	ijs.
It to Burges for mending and putting up the stay of the mket bell	v <i>d.</i>

It to Robt Harvie for mending the glasse in the new house windowes	xijd.
It the iith of february to M ^r Sanders for cordes and nayles for the prison's & the barr ...	xvj <i>d.</i>
It for carring the ladder to the execu'n & back again	iiij <i>d.</i>
It for fower loades of lyme at ix <i>d.</i> the load ...	iijs.
It to Burton Leyster Shermond Harp and Jones for a day & half wardinge at the gaiole Delivry at xij <i>d.</i> a peece	vs.
It for a pound of Candles that night	iiij <i>d.</i>
It for Carcolls half whopp	ij <i>d.</i>
It to Burton for making the barr	iiij <i>d.</i>
It to Rooe & for a Cart to whip the henn stealer	xii <i>d.</i>
It to Rd Mytton for tyling over the schole house	viiij <i>d.</i>
It to Edward Rawlins for filling the pitts to see the pipes in Corve Street	iiij <i>d.</i>
It to Varnolls for skowringe the greene carpet for the new house	ij <i>d.</i>
It to John Webb & phe Rawlins for making cleane the tower & house of office ...	xviiij <i>d.</i>
It to Job for putting up p'clamacons for flesh the 10 th of marche	ij <i>d.</i>
It to Tho Burges for mending the dore of the white conduct	xd.
It to Job Wynn to help plu ^r on day	viiij <i>d.</i>
It a pownd of tallow for the pipes	iiij <i>d.</i>
It to Job to put up p'clamacons for wooll ...	iiij <i>d.</i>
It to harvie for stoping a leak in the pipe in conduct field	iiij <i>d.</i>
It to Jo ⁿ Burges for mending the stock of the Almeshouse bell 10 May	iiij <i>d.</i>
It the 17th May to mend the leades half pownd of tallow	ij <i>d.</i>
It the same day for cord and cloth	ij <i>d.</i>
It for wood to heate the Irons that day ...	viiij <i>d.</i>
It a laborer that day	viiij <i>d.</i>
It to a laborer viz ij <i>d.</i> for clay rodde and lyme for m ^r Justice's stable & for mending the same	iiijs.
It the xxiiijth may to Jones Harp Burton & Mil- born for warding at the gaiole deliv ^r 8 <i>d.</i> a peece	ijs. viij <i>d.</i>
It for making the barr	iiij <i>d.</i>
It for bringing the lader to the tree and back again	iiij <i>d.</i>

It for Cordes	xiiij <i>d.</i>
It to Rooe & Job the 2 th June to attend the pillory	iiij <i>d.</i>
It to harvie the 6 th of June for mending & setting up the glasse in the new house ...	xx <i>d.</i>
It to Job for putting up the lettice in the towlsie my Lords (comyng) ?	vj <i>d.</i>
It to Job the last of June for warding the pillory	iiij <i>d.</i>
It to Job & Rooe the 7 th of July for the like ...	iiij <i>d.</i>
It to Job the 21 th July for the like ...	iiij <i>d.</i>
It to Jo ⁿ Burges for mending the new bridg the rayle of the new house & almeshouse bell timber & nayles	xviiij <i>d.</i>
It the 19 th September for wood to mend the pipe at the Crosse condiet	xvj <i>d.</i>
It for tallow wax & Rozen	vj <i>d.</i>
It to Job for roppes for the mket bell ...	iiij <i>d.</i>
It to Job to put up pelamacons for marchant venteners	ij <i>d.</i>
It to Lewes the Smyth for amending the tower windowes	ij <i>s.</i> vj <i>d.</i>
It to S To cornwayles clerk the 29 th September for storing the counstable pcepts ...	xvj <i>d.</i>
It to Mathew for cordes tallow & pich the 22 of August peding	ij <i>s.</i>
It the 9 th of october for tallowe cloth & cordd to mend the lead & pipes in galvard ...	viiij <i>d.</i>
It for timber to lay over the gutter in Conduite field	v <i>s.</i>
It for the sawinge & to the Carpenter for hollowing the same & carriage thither... ..	iii <i>s.</i>
It for 3 more pipes of lead of 33 pounds at iij <i>d.</i> the pownd	xxxii <i>s.</i> iij <i>d.</i>
It to Greenebank for his worke aboute the leades this yere and soulder	iiiij <i>£</i>
It to Edw. Baker for tending the leades and pipes 3 qrters of yere	xii <i>s.</i> iij <i>d.</i>
It to Edws. Deyos the 26 th october for mending the crackes and planks in M ^r Justice stable ...	xx <i>d.</i>
It to Job for making cleane the tower on S. Edwards day & for a bushel of charcoole... ..	viiij <i>d.</i>
It to John Powell for formes at lawe dayes ...	ij <i>s.</i>
It for forti & six loade of stone at viij <i>d.</i> the loade	xxx <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i>
It for thirti eight loade of sande at iiij <i>d.</i> the loade	xi <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i>

It to the paviers for 200 & forti yards of pavine			
at jd. ob the yard	...	...	xxvs. vjd.
It allowanc the 12 October for a dyn	...	...	xxijs. ij ^d .
It for mosick at both my feastes	...	...	vjs. viij ^d .
It my ffee & lawe dayes	...	...	...
Disburse'ts.			

RECEYTES

of the Sergeants	...	...	...	xviij ^d .
of Birde fore 3e pewter dishes distrayned by				
mathew millard	...	...	...	xid.
of ma ^r Cotton	...	...	...	...xii ^ℓ xs.

£12	12	5
-----	----	---

Charge is	...	...	...	12	12	5
Disbursem ^t s allowed...	...	...	...	17	18	11
Soe resteth due to the accompt ^t	...	...	...	5	6	6
whereoff payd in the tyme of m ^r coupp and m ^r						
prytchard Rd: Powis and Thomas Heath	£	s.	d.			
wth others beinge then syx men...	...	4	12	4		

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF NEWPORT, CO. SALOP.

By EDWARD JONES.

THE BURGESSES.

ROBERT DE BELESME, eldest son of Roger de Montgomery, who succeeded his younger brother Hugh in the earldom of Shrewsbury, was of a rash and discontented disposition, and with others of the nobility supported the claim of Robert Duke of Normandy to the crown of England in the stead of Prince Henry. Even after King Henry was crowned he proved a turbulent and disaffected subject. In 1102 he rebelled against him, and fortified all his castles in Shropshire; whereupon King Henry declared him a traitor, and marched with a considerable force against him, and having taken Bridgnorth, advanced upon Shrewsbury. Upon his Majesty's approach, and his threatening to hang all whom he should take therein, the Earl implored the King's mercy, acknowledged his crime of treason, and presented the keys of the town, which the King graciously accepted. The King, however, banished the Earl to Normandy, and seized upon all his possessions, including Shrewsbury, to which town he soon afterwards granted its first charter. As the extensive manor of Edgmond formed part of the estates then forfeited, it is but fair to infer that it was about this period, while the King was in this neighbourhood, and probably staying within the limits of this manor, that he founded the Borough of Novusburgus, Newborough, now Newport, and granted to it its first charter. What

franchises and privileges this grant embodied can only be gathered incidentally from subsequent records, there being no written charter extant. Indeed, it may not unreasonably be surmised that, like some other grants, notably that of the same king to Shrewsbury, it may never have been reduced to writing, for search has been made in the Public Record Office and elsewhere without any result. It is a matter of history that to Henry, notwithstanding the arbitrary power he exercised after the suppression of the Belesme rebellion, is to be ascribed the merit of relaxing the chain of servitude and easing the galling yoke of oppression under which his subjects had laboured. Moreover, his own sovereignty was so notably an usurpation in itself, that he, no doubt, deemed it a prudent policy to conciliate all classes alike by conferring liberal privileges and substantial benefits upon individuals and communities both in Church and State. For several generations after the Conquest the very name of *Norman* was an odious and unwelcome sound.

One of the reasons which induced King Henry to select the site of the present town of Newport as a suitable place for a new royal borough, seems to have been its position on a branch of the Roman Watling Street—the great highway between London and Chester, at the head of the Wealdmoors—then a wide and swampy morass across which troops could not be transported; the rivulet, too, could there be easily forded. There was also a water mill, a valuable adjunct to a town, and a fishery of more than average value, and perhaps of more than average quality. To this fishery Newport is certainly indebted for its corporate privileges, and probably for its existence. The Rev. R. W. Eyton, in his “Antiquities of Shropshire,” appears to take this view, for he says:—“The arms of Newport (three fishes in pale) are allusive to the famous Vivary which adjoined the town, and to a certain service by which the Burgesses seem to have held their liberties. They had to convey the fish taken in this vivary to the

King's court, wherever it might be." So that the service does not appear to have been a merely nominal acknowledgment, like the rendering of a pepper corn or a rose, but a substantial rent. The vivary had its keepers or superintendents. One of these was Reiner de Novo Burgo, evidently an important personage in his day, as were his descendants afterwards, two of whom were among the early Provosts of Shrewsbury, and held property in that town.

Newport must have been enfranchised prior to the year 1160. In the list of imposts or tallages levied on royal manors and boroughs in that year, it is charged £1. In the year following, this levy, entitled a "Donum Burgorum," amounted to £2 13s. 4d., and the same levy was made in various sums for eight years subsequent. This tax, although apparently heavy, was, doubtless, very necessary and beneficial, since so small a number of townspeople, unprotected by a royal patron, would be certainly exposed to robbery and outrage from vexatious neighbours. It was a greater thing then than can easily be imagined to be allowed to live and work quietly, well and in peace, and such liberty our fathers hoped to enjoy under the powerful defence of their sovereign. Nevertheless, on King Henry II.'s visit to the neighbourhood between the years 1163 and 1166, the Burgesses reminded him of his grandfather's charter, and obtained a confirmation thereof, which, freely translated, is as follows :—

"Henry, King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to the Sheriff and all his ministers of Shropshire, greeting. Know ye that I have granted to my Burgesses of New Borough all their liberties and good customs, as they the better and more freely had in the time of King Henry my grandfather. And therefore I prohibit every one on this account from doing them injury or contempt thereof. And if any one shall injure them in their liberties and customs, or in any of them, you shall without delay do them full justice. Witness, Walter

Archbishop of Canterbury, John Cummin, and Ralph de Tam. At Breuwode."

(Breewood, or Breud, as it is usually pronounced, is situated near the Watling Street, and was a halting station for persons of distinction travelling from London to Shrewsbury or Chester; if to the latter place, travellers had to leave the main road some two miles distant at Weston, and take the highway passing through Woodcote, Pave Lane, Newport, and Whitchurch. Henry fitz Empress is said to have halted at Breewood, and his son John Sansterre, or Lackland, dated many of his warrants and charters from the same place.)

This charter seems to bear out the idea before expressed that the former grant of Henry I. might not have been a written document, as the word *charter* does not occur. This also does not specify what the liberties and customs were; no doubt they were of the usual class, such as murage, cheminage, pannage, and lastage. One of the privileges in the reign of Henry II. was that, if a bondman remained in a borough a year and a day, he was by that residence made a free man, and *Coke* says that a borough was anciently taken for those communities of ten families each, that were one another's pledges, from the Saxon word *Borhoe*.

If burgesses exceeded their privileges they were quickly reminded of the fact, and were called upon to pay something in addition to the usual fee or ferm demanded by the King or Lord of the place. So in 1176 the Justices in Eyre, Bertram de Verdon, Simon, son of Thurston, and William, son of Stephen, discovered three houses in Newport built in such a place or manner as that they were in the nature of a pour presture, and were not protected by the general ferm—£12 2s. 8d., for which the liberty of Edgmond and Newport was responsible. They therefore imposed an extra ferm of 3s. on these houses. This is mentioned in the following entry in the Pipe Roll 22 Henry II. :—*Idem Vicecomes r. c. de III. sol de III. domibus in*

Novo Burgo noviter recognitis per Justiciarios errantes. In Thesauro liberavit et quietus est. The same Sheriff (Guy L'Strange) renders account for 3s. for 3 houses newly acknowledged in Novo Burgo by the Justiciars in Eyre. delivered into the Treasury and so is quit. Under the head of Pour prestures and Escheats, the above sum was paid by the Sheriff until 1184, but in 1185 the Sheriff's receipt *de quibusdam domibus in Novo Burgo* was raised to 6s. This sum is duly accounted for until 1197, when it appears from the Pipe Roll that the Sheriff receives 6s. as before : he pays 4s. 4d. into the Exchequer, but 1s. 8d. he pays to Hugh Pantulf as part of 40 solidates of land which the said Hugh held *de domino Regis* in New Borough. This land had been given him by King Richard in complement of 7 librates of land which he had granted him in Stanfold, Herefordshire. There he had 5 librates towards making up the remaining 40 solidates. King Richard gave him 20 denariates in New Borough per *servicium moleschi*. Rev. R. W. Eyton suggests that *Moleschi* should be read *molossi*, and supposes the annual rent to have been a hound of some choice breed. The Sheriff continued to be charged annually with 4s. 4d. *de cremento* in Novo Burgo till 1234. In 1235 this debt or liability is charged against Henry de Audley, to whom King Henry III. had given the manor of Edgmond cum Novo Burgo.

Referring again to the Pipe Roll of 1176, when Simon de Verdon and his companions visited Shropshire as Justiciars, it appears they amerced or subjected to a penalty of 40s., William de Novo Burgo and Adwin Telarius ; whilst Nicholas Pulcer and the Vill of Novus Burgus itself had to pay the penalty of two merks, all for entertaining some excommunicated person under the ban of the Church. For it was as dangerous in those days to offend the Church as to offend the King, since the man who did so was socially and politically ostracized and exposed to public censure. The Church, too, was lavishly endowed and supported by great men,

and many and valuable were the gifts of money and grants of lands to the monastic institutions. The neighbouring Abbey of Lilleshall was favoured with lands and houses in Newport, and the flourishing Priory of Wombridge—some six miles distant—derived a portion of its revenues from two menses and four acres of land in Novo Burgo, which Rainald, one of its monks previously to the year 1187, had presented, but in this case there is no evidence of the monks retaining such property. The Abbot of Buildwas and the Prior of Ware had also each a burgage in Newport.

A record of about A.D. 1200 says that Alexander de Novo Burgo, who had succeeded his father Reiner in the custody of Newport Vivary, holds in Sergeantry one mill worth 2 merks (per annum) and one bovate of land worth 2s., and a pound of cummin (the rents thereof in Novo Burgo), also property in Shrewsbury—all this, as a record of June 1211, states, was involved in his *service*, viz., that he must keep the King's Vivary at Novus Burgus.

At the assizes of 1203 Newport was represented by its twelve jurors. This was because it was "extra hundredal," and kept its own Pleas of the Crown. At these assizes it was alleged against the community of Newport that the assize of Bread was not kept in their town.

A Tenure Roll of 1211 states that Hugh Pantulf was in possession of the 20 denariates of land in Newport, King Richard's gift above alluded to. He previously on February 2nd, 1206, appears at Nottingham attesting the grant by King John of Edwyney (Adney) to Crokesden Abbey.

The Earl of Pembroke, who at the time of King John's death was mareschal of England, was, by his office, at the head of the armies, and consequently during a state of civil wars and convulsions at the head of the government; and it happened, fortunately for the young monarch, Prince Henry, and for the nation, that the power could not have been intrusted to more able

and more faithful hands. This nobleman, who had maintained his loyalty to John unshaken during the lowest fortune of that monarch, determined to support the authority of the infant prince, nor was he dismayed at the number and violence of his enemies. Sensible that Henry, agreeably to the prejudices of the times, would not be deemed a legitimate Sovereign until he had been crowned and anointed by a prelate of the Church, he immediately carried the young prince to Gloucester, where the ceremony of coronation was performed in the presence of Gualo, the legate, and of a few noblemen, by the Bishops of Winchester and Bath, on 28th October, 1216. Henry de Audley, a partizan of the Earl of Pembroke, and a member of an important Staffordshire family, immediately after this date, about the years 1217 or 1218, during which two years he was Sheriff of Shropshire, had assigned to him the revenues of the Royal demesne and manor of Edgmond for his support and maintenance in the Royal service, and during the Royal pleasure, as a recompense for his unwavering loyalty and attachment to the throne.

At the assizes of 1221 the Borough of Newport was represented by its 12 Jurors, when Matilda de Stafford was named as complainant against William de Pickdock, Nicholas de Neuport, and Reginald fitz Alexander, in a matter of the King's peace. This is the earliest instance in which the name *Neuport* is substituted for *New Borough*.

Henry de Audley continued to enjoy the revenues of the manor of Edgmond, but it appears that Edgmond and Newport were seized into the King's hands for a short period in 1224, but a writ of April 30th in that year restored them to Audley. On January 1st, 1226, King Henry III. concedes to Henry de Audley nineteen days' seizin of the manor of New Borough, so that in the meantime he may more easily remove his effects therefrom; a second writ of January 21st prolongs this privilege to February 7th, and a third extends it for three weeks longer. Thus for two months of the fiscal year

ending Michaelmas, 1226, Henry de Audley was seized of the manor. On January 1st, 1227, the King commits the manor of New Borough cum pertinentiis to Henry de Audley ad se sustentandum in servitio Regis and pending the King's pleasure, but on July 22nd, 1227, the King by charter dated at Westminster grants the manor of Egmundon cum Novoburgo to Henry de Audley and his heirs to hold of the Crown by the service of one Sparrowhawk payable yearly at the Exchequer. Thus did the Audleys become lords of Edgmond and Newport, but as to the King's Tallages assessible on these manors, they ceased when Henry de Audley's tenure was only conditional.

In the very next year after Henry de Audley came into possession of Newport, he began to make his power felt among the Burgesses; as, for instance, in October, 1228, his attorney, William Rufus, prosecuted several persons by *quo warranto* from the King as to their right of holding their burgages or messuages in the King's demesne of Newport. The Prior of Ware, Hugh fitz Robert, Thomas de Bagesour, and Reginald de Appeley, were impleaded each for a messuage, the Prior of Wombridge for a burgage, and Robert de Wodecote for two messuages. Alexander le Peshur¹, William Barat, Robert de Aspel, Adam de Brinton, James de Morton, and Robert de Offeley, were similarly impleaded. The result does not appear. The last defendant said that his son Ralph was the actual tenant. Of course, Audley was the real prosecutor, though he was entitled to use the King's name. In November, 1228, the Abbot of Lilleshall names Brother Walter de Peshal, his attorney, in a suit of land in Novus Burgus, wherein Henry de Audley was plaintiff, and the Abbot was

¹ Alexander le Peshur or the Fisher is the same person as Alexander de Novoburgo, the custodian of Newport Vivary in 1211, whose sergeantry ceased when the manor passed from the King to Henry de Audley. Roger his son is called Roger de Newport, when sitting as foreman of a Leegomery inquest in 1249. This Roger was succeeded by his son Alexander in December, 1252.

tenant. Between the years 1235 and 1240, the Abbot of Lilleshall quits claim to Amelia de Hal and her heirs of his right in half a messuage in Novo Burgo, held by Joeta, widow of Adam fitz Reyner. Amelia covenants to pay sixpence rent to the Abbey, and to sell the premises to no one save to Nicholas le Turnur or to Lilleshall Abbey. A rent roll of Lilleshall Abbey, considered to be at least as old as the above deed, speaks of a much larger interest in Novo Burgo than can be traced in the Charters. Rents amounting to £2 10s. 10d. per annum are enumerated, among which one of six shillings was payable by Alexander de Pickstock. On November 14, 1236, Nicholas fitz Richard, tenant of two messuages in Novo Burgo, quits claim of his right to Alan de Burgo and Amice his wife, who, in turn, allow him to hold one croft in fee at a rent of one shilling and capital service.

Between the years 1247 and 1253, the Burgesses, taking into consideration the trouble and expense entailed by their service to convey the fish of Newport Vivary to the King's court wherever it might be, obtained a release from Henry de Audley, who quitclaimed to the burgesses and to the borough that they shall not carry fish from the said Vivary of New Borough any whither except within the boundaries of Shropshire, a privilege for which the burgesses paid £5. This release was attested by William de Audley, William de Henlinger, Adam de Brinton, John de Chetewind, Geoffrey Griffin, Roger de Pyveslesdon, and Philip de Prees.

About the year 1252, Edelina, daughter of Durandus the priest, widow, gave to Lilleshall Abbey two messuages in Novo Burgo, viz., those which Durandus bought and gave to her. The Abbot was to pay Edelina a life annuity of four shillings, and provide her with a daily corrody of bread and beer. If Roger, son of Stephen, son of the said Edelina, survived her, he was to receive the life annuity of four shillings, but not the corrody. Edelina gave the Abbot seizin in the full

Hundred Court of Novus Burgus, before Sir Geoffrey Griffin, Robert de Wodecote, Roger de Pyvelesdon, Alexander Piscator, Dionisius de Fortalest, Philip de Morton, Robert de Waleton, and the whole hundred of Novus Burgus (Monasticon vi. 264).

At the Inquisitions of Hundreds in 1255, twelve Jurors gave account of the joint manors of Edgmond and Newport. They were Stephen de Pessal, Rayner le Taylur, Nicholas le Pulleyn, Nicholas Ase, Henry de Bedeford, Hugh le Palmer, Walter Provost, Richard Siward, Robert de Pickstoke, John de Aston, Philip de Aston, and Robert de Halis. They recalled the former Royal status of the manor of Edgmondon and Novus Burgus, the grant thereof to Henry de Audley for a rent of a mewed sparrow hawk, and the existing tenure of James de Audley. They valued the vill and mill of Newport at 20 merks, and the manor of Edgmond at £7 19s. 6d. per annum. Both communities paid tallage (to the Lord) whenever there was a tallage on the King's boroughs and manors. The tallage of Newport was 36 merks, and that of Edgmond 50 merks.

The Burgesses of Newport now began to stand upon their privileges : hence at a presentment at an Inquest in 1255, a complaint is found lodged to the effect that a burghess of Chester had constrained a burghess of New Borough to travel to Birkenhead, which was 16 leagues from Chester, in defence of some suit. Hervey de Esseburne is also mentioned in this inquest as a litigious burghess of New Borough. At the assizes of January, 1256, Roger fitz Alexander sues Nicholas Colt for a messuage in Newport as his right, seeing that he had demised it when under age. Nicholas pleads that Roger, since he came of age, accepted his service, viz., one shilling per annum, and up to Michaelmas last, when six pence had been so accepted. The parties accorded, Nicholas surrendering the premises, and Roger conceding him a life tenure of half thereof at a half-penny rent, with remainder to himself and his heirs. New Borough is again called *Newport* in the Assize

Roll of 1267, when the following trial took place. One John ate Pole had died, leaving a daughter Agnes, now wife of Nicholas ate Pole. He had also apparently left a widow, now wife of Alexander ate Pole. The question was whether Agnes was heir to a messuage in Newport, or whether Alexander ate Pole, who held the whole, was entitled to a third thereof. The jury found that Agnes's mother had no dower therein, and that her father, whose heir she was, had died seized thereof. So Nicholas and Agnes recovered. At these assizes the men of the liberty of Novus Burgus were amerced two merks for non-attendance. John, Parson of Newport, is mentioned in the Assize Rolls of August, 1267, when Adam de Castro, Alice his wife, and Juliana, sister of Alice, failed to prosecute a suit of disseizin against him. In Trinity term, Philip de Marmion appears suing Alexander de Neuport, Roger de Bruntone, and Ralph de Loskessford for a violent raid on his property at Norbury, Staffordshire. Alexander de Neuport is the same person as Alexander de Aula, who sits as a Newport Juror at the assizes in the ensuing years 1272 and 1274.

At the Assizes of October, 1272, the manor of Edgmond and the borough of Newport appeared by a chief Bailiff, Nicholas Randolph, and twelve Jurors, viz., Ranulf Tynctor, Robert de Pykestocke, Alexander de Aula, Adam Mareschall, Robert de Aula, Richard fitz Walter, William fitz Ranulf, Philip Jarnegod, Richard Hancock, John de Hales, Adam le Provost, and Benedict de Adeney. On the death of Sir James de Audley in this year, Peter Melysaunt, clerk to Sir John fitz Aer, then subescheator, seized Edgmond and Newport in *manu regis*. He took 4s. from Edgmond and 6s. 8d. from Newport. On November 11th, John de Ercalue, subescheator, seized the lands of the deceased James de Audley (II.), and held them till April, 1273, receiving all the issues. From the vill of Newborough he took 20s. for his own uses. In November, 1274, twelve Jurors made inquest as to the state of the Liberty of

Edgmond and Newborough (Rot. Hund. II. 95, 96). Their names were, Alexander de Aula, Nicholas Rounding, John le Porcher, William Day, Saunder de Mere, William Noblet, Walter de Hales, Richard Seward, Robert and Roger de Pykestocke, Robert fitz Walter, and Richard de Haston. These Jurors told the history of their manor and borough substantively as it has been given at the Inquisition of Hundreds in 1255. They particularized King John's grant of Adeney to Croxden Abbey, and King Henry III.'s feoffment of the Audleys, of whom four had now held the manor, viz., Henry, James (I.), James (II.), and Henry (II.) the existing owner. The latter had franchises allowed by the King, and he used them in a fitting and good manner. Newport was held under Audley by the free services of its Burgesses; Edgmond by the services of its Bonds (Tenants in Villeinage). The Jurors complained of various extortions in their liberty by Hugh de Mortimer when Sheriff; by John Baril, Under-sheriff; by William le Child, Bailiff of Bradford Hundred; by Elyas de Stoke; by Urian de St. Pierre, when Sheriff; by Elyas de Birkeway, his receiver; and by William Snell, Under-bailiff of Bradford Hundred. The Jurors also complained that the Abbot of Lilleshall, having 40s. rent in the Vill of Newport, had withdrawn his suit, due thrice a year, to the local court. On the death of William de Audley in 1282, it was found by Inquisition that he had six shillings and twopence in rents in Novo Burgo; his sixth of the mill and vivary was worth five merks, £3 6s. 8d.; his tolls from the markets were ten shillings; and his receipts from local pleas were ten shillings. The Burgesses' obligation to carry his fish any whither in Shropshire was mentioned, but not valued as an asset. William de Aula, or de la Sale, son and heir of Alexander, who sat on a Chetwynd Jury in 1281, died in 1283. On Inquisition taken at his death, it was found that he was seized of lands in Newport; leaving Roger his son and heir, aged three years.

The Tenure Roll of Bradford Hundred, taken about 1285, thus describes the manor of Edgmond-with-Newport:—"Nicholas de Audeley holds the manor of Edgmond with its members, viz. Adeney, Great Aston, Little Aston, Little Halis, Pickestokey, with the Vill of Newporte of the king in capite by charter rendering yearly a mewed sparrowhawk in lieu of all Services. The said manor was a demesne manor of the king: of the said members William Eysseby holds Great Aston of the said Nicholas, the Abbot of Crokesden holds Adeney, John de Halis holds Little Halis, and the Burgesses of Newporte hold Newporte as a free Borough of the said Nicholas. And here the said Nicholas has his free court and Pleas of Bloodshed and hue and cry and gallows,¹ warren, Market and Fair, and these he has used."

Between 1285 and 1292 Nicholas de Audley granted to his Burgesses of New Burgh free common of pasture for all and all manner of their cattle and animals in a certain place of his lands called the Brodmersh, situated in length from the Vill of New Burgh to the ditch of Long Meadow, and in width from the open fields of Great Aston to Northbroom, on the condition that the Burgesses paid 20s. per annum. For this grant and confirmation the Burgesses paid Nicholas de Audley ten marks of silver. The deed was witnessed by the Lord, Robert Corbet, Ad. de Bruynton, William de Hodenet, Peter de Eyton, Knight, Reginald de Chetewynde, Roger de Pynlesdon, Jno. de Weston, then Steward, Jno. de Little Hales, and many others. Between the same limits of date Nicholas de Audley granted to his Burgesses of Newport a parcel of land in the vill of Newport at an annual rent of 3s. and for 20s. given to him in hand. This land contained in length 40 feet, and extended from the house of Richard de Blakelow against the wall of the Churchyard against the high-

¹ The gallows were erected in the middle of the Marsh, on a spot still called Gallows Bank. It is on the other side of the road, and nearly opposite Stand Villa.

way, and in width 30 feet from the wall of the Church-yard against the Cross erected for the soul of the Lord Roger de Pynelesdon.¹ The Burgesses were to build upon this place, and carry on all manner of trades and businesses. This deed was witnessed by Adam de Brunton, Peter de Eyton, Roger de Pynelesdon, Knight, Reginald de Chetewynde, Michael de Morton, John de Weston, then Steward, William de Caynton, and others.

These two concessions were of great advantage to the inhabitants of Newport — the former granted pasturage for their cattle, the latter a place for the sale of their merchandize. The right of pasturage in the Marsh they enjoyed for many years, until, owing to the great dissatisfaction arising from the Cattle Dealers and Butchers of the neighbourhood overriding the right of the inhabitants by empasturing droves of cattle, in 1764, an Act of Parliament was obtained to enclose the Marsh, and to devote the rents arising therefrom to the welfare of the town. The place for their merchandize, commonly called the Booth Hall, was duly built and used as directed in the grant. Whether the house which now stands on the same spot is the identical one of 1259 it is impossible to say, but from its antiquated appearance, its wood and brick walls, and tall gables, it presents an example of very early architecture. Be that as it may, it was used for the Market Hall, together with a house built in 1632 by William Barnfield, then one of the lords of the manor, for the better accommodation for the sale of butter and cheese, until more commodious premises were erected by William Adams in 1665.

On January 23rd, 1287, King Edward I., being at Salop, inspected and confirmed Henry II's Charter to the Burgesses of Novus Burgus. Further, out of special favour to Robert Levere, a burgess of the town, whom the King calls *hospitem nostrum*, he exempts the

¹ Roger de Pynelesdon died in 1272. The witness Roger perished in the Welsh rebellion, 1294.

Burgesses from murage, pannage, pontage, piccage, and stallage throughout the realm.

At the Assizes of 1292 the Vill of Newport was represented by its chief Bailiff, William Noblet, and by William Rondulf, Richard Alemond, Robert de Morton, Richard de la Lone, John Rondulf, and Roger Priest, Jurors. Under the head *De Libertatibus* it was presented that the Burgesses of *Novus Burgus* claimed to have a court to assize bread and beer, and to have a merchant guild. The Burgesses appeared, and said that they had exercised their franchises from time whereof memory was not; they adduced Henry II's. Charter (as before recited), and said that both before and after that Charter they had exercised these franchises. It does not appear that the Burgesses were molested by any ulterior process of *Quo Warranto*. Another presentment seems to have been a complaint of their own, viz., that the Lords of Wem had been accustomed to provide Sergeants of the Peace to guard the pass (transitum) of Shakel . . . (i.e., Shakelford). It is curious that in 1255 the Bradford Jurors had presented Ralph de Botyler for exacting cheminage at Wem and at Shakelford (Rot. Hund, II., 58) on account of robbers for 15 days before and after the feasts of St. Michael and St. John the Baptist, and to take from the men of other counties who might pass a passage fee (passagium), viz., 2d. for every cart. Now they took this fee from men of the county of Salop to the grievance of the neighbourhood. This matter could not be entered into by the Justices, because William le Botyler (of Wem) was under age.

At these Assizes the Crown prosecuted under a writ of *Quo Warranto* the Abbot of Lilleshall for 40s. rent in *Novo Burgo* on the pretence that the said tenements had been the seizin of Henry III. The Jury decided that the Abbot had the better right (*Quo Warranto*, p. 680-1). Nicholas fitz Alexander, otherwise Nicholas le Colt, at these Assizes commenced a suit against Nicholas de Audley for custody of the land

and heir of William atte Halle, of Newport, a suit which he afterwards declined to prosecute.

By deed dated at Newborough on April 5, 1293, Nicholas Peye, of Newborough, gives to Peter, son of Peter Fuller, a messuage and curtilage in that vill bounded by land of William de Kynardisey, and land late belonging to Nicholas le Colt (Nicholai Pulli). Witnesses, John de Weston, seneschal of Sir Nicholas de Audley, Roger de Pyvelesdon, William Rondulf, of Newport.

At some unknown period Randulf Dubbeldai, by consent of Germanus, his son and heir, gave to the Abbey of Lilleshall land in Novo Burgo, to which he had established a right in the King's court against Osbert Changun. The land adjoined the house of Nicholas fitz Robert, Chaplain (Lilleshall Chartulary, fo. 75). About this time, 1290-1300, Ranulf, son of German Dubeldai, who was Sheriff of Chester, gives to Adam Balle, of Novus Burgus, a messuage in that vill between the house of Hugh de Donintun and the messuage late Richard le Kochebol's, Rent 1*d*. Witnesses Walter Long of Novus Burgus, Roger Piscator, Nicholas Pullus, Richard Alemund, Peter Fullo, Richard le Furnur (Harl. MS. 1985, fo. 246.)

In 23 Edward I., 1295, the Lord Bailiffs granted to the Burgesses of Newport that they should be free from appearing at Small Courts, and appear only at Leets.

On October 10, 1296, Basilica, daughter of William Stevensone of New Borough, being a widow, gives to Adam, younger son of William Rondulf, of the same, an acre in the waste of Magna Aston. This deed, which is attested by William Rondulf, John Rondulf, John de Hales, and Nicholas le Colt, mentions lands of "John Rondulf, Lord of Aston" (Harl. MS. 2063, fo. 6). This family of Rondulf, originally traders of Newport, became of great importance in the neighbourhood.

In 1298 Nicholas de Audley obtained Letters Patent for paving the town of Newport, as appears from the

Patent Rolls, 26 Edward I., m. 9 :—"The King to the Bailiffs &c of the Town of Newport. Know ye at the request of Nicholas de Audeley : We have granted to you in aid of the paving of the said town aforesaid, that from the day of the making of these presents up to the end of three years you take in the same town the customs underwritten, viz. for every load of corn sold or of barley $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every horse and mare, ox and cow sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every hide of a horse ox and cow, fresh, salt or tanned sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For five bacons sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For ten small things sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For ten sheep goats or pigs sold $1d.$ For ten fleeces sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every cwt of skins of wool fells and she goats sold $1d.$ For every cwt. of skins of lambs, kids, hares, conies, foxes, cats and squirrels sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every cwt. of grey work (*grisei operis*, some valuable fur) sold $6d.$ For every quarter of salt sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every load of Cloth sold $1d.$ For every whole cloth sold of the value of 40/- $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every trussel of cloth sold brought by the cart $3d.$ For every cwt. of worsted cloth sold $2d.$ For every cwt. of linen cloth sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every cwt. of linen cloth of Aylesham sold $1d.$ For every chief of 'cendallo afforciato' sold $1d.$, and of other 'cendallo' (silk) $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every cwt. of salt fish sold $2d.$ For every cart load of sea fish sold $4d.$ For every load of sea fish sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every salmon sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every dozen of lampreys sold $1d.$ For every thousand Herrings sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every load of ashes sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every load of honey sold $1d.$ For every sack of wool sold $2d.$ For every cart load of leather sold by the week $1d.$ For a beast of a cwt. $1d.$ For every weight of tallow and ointment sold $1d.$ For every quarter of 'Wayde¹' sold $2d.$ For 2000 'allee' (garlic) 'aut cepary' (onions) sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every bayle of leather sold $3d.$ For every cwt. of boards sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every millstone (mola) sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For

¹ *Woad*, used for dyeing; Ang. Sax., *Wād*; German, *Waid*; Old French, *Waisde*, *Wāide*; Mod. French, *Guède*. There were woad mills where the plant was first bruised and then made into balls for the dyers.

every cwt. of faggots sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every 1000 turves sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every cart load of wood or timber sold by the week $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every cwt. of tin brass and copper sold $2d.$ For every trussel of any merchandize sold exceeding the value of $10/-$ $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every merchandize sold not named hereof to the value of $5/-$ and beyond $\frac{1}{4}d.$ And therefore we command you to collect the customs as aforesaid. Given at Carlisle September the 11th. By writ of Privy seal."

Around the Wrekin in ancient times stretched the Forest of the Wrekin, or Forest of Mount St. Gilbert, as it was afterwards called, the Jurisdiction of which extended to Newport. Gradually the forest was encroached upon, until in the year 1300 a great and final perambulation was made, giving full details as to the Jurisdiction abandoned, and a minute description of that which was retained. Some of the localities to be exempt from the Jurisdiction are as follows, the Jurors declaring that they had been occupied and afforested by the King's ancestors, or their ministers, since the coronation of King Henry fitz Empress, and ought to be disforested according to the great charter of the forest—that of King John. The list begins with the capital messuage of Shirvehales (Sheriffhales) and half of Littlehales, with its boscs and plains, the boscs of Wodecote, the abbey of Lilleshull, the vill of Lilleshull, Muccleston (Muxton), Doniton (Donnington Wood), the grange of Cherishale (Cheswell), the grange of Wilde-more (the last two belonging to Lilleshall Abbey), and the grange of Watling streete, with all their boscs, wastes, plains, and moors; the vills of Longford, Brocton, and Chersale (Cheswell; the vill as distinct from the grange), with boscs, moors, and plains; the vill of Egemund, *one half of Novus Burgus*, Little Aston, Littlehales, and Adney, with boscs, moors, and plains, &c.

By deed dated at Newborough, August 17th, 1302, William, surnamed le Knytherknave, of Newborough, and Alice his wife, gave to Master Richard de Geydon,

Rector of the church of New Borough, a messuage, curtilage, and croft in the vill of Newborough, between the messuage of William le Turnur, &c. Rent, a rose to the Grantors, and 8s. to Agnes de Verdon. Witnesses, William Rondulf, then King's coroner, William fitz Yvo, Nicholas le Colt, Peter Fullur, Nicholas le Turnur, Richard Mansquant, William le Hendemon.

About this time, Henry de Ledebury gives to William de Onne, tailor, of Newborough, for 2s. paid, a yearly rent of 1*l.*, receivable from that burgage in Newport which William Capci formerly had, and lying between the burgage formerly of Robert Stenyg, and the messuage of William de Leek. Witnesses, William Rondulf, Nicholas le Colt, Nicholas le Turnur, Adam Brout, Robert Brout, and others.

On March 15th, 1305, the Executors of the will of Christiana, wife of Adam Cadel, of Newport, appeared before William de Norton, Subsequestrator in the Archdeaconry of Salop, and rendered account of their executorship, proclamation having been first made in the Church of Newport, where the Testatrix had lived, as the Dean of Novus Burgus had certified to the Subsequestrator, who now discharges the Executors from their trust.

On November 18th, 1306, a fine was levied whereby Nicholas Cam, of Newport (Plaintiff), acknowledges himself to have given a messuage in Newport, juxta Egemundon, to John Gamel, who restores it to Nicholas for life at a rose rent.

A deed dated at Newport about this time shews "Consent by the commonalty of Newport to come before the Bailiffs of the Lord on Monday next after the feast of Holy Trinity, to take an oath to answer concerning articles touching the great court, and faithfully to bind to that covenant Nicholas le Polein and Peter le Folur and Nicholas le Tornur on behalf of the commonalty under a pain of 40s." The commonalty here mentioned appear to mean the middle sort of the inhabitants, in a degree under the Burgesses. Hitherto,

in the King's charters and the grants and deeds of the Lords of the Manor, only the Burgesses are mentioned. But by this time a distinct class had grown up in the town, not admitted to the Burgess Roll, but yet raised beyond the ordinary sort. In the first grant, dated 1309, where the commonalty are mentioned, they are associated with the Burgesses:—"Know all men, present and future, that I, Richard Attebruggehend, of Newport have given, granted and by this my present deed confirmed for me and my heirs to the Burgesses of Newport and to all the Commonalty of the same, power and license to open, dig and place leaden pipes through the midst of my land so that the water from the spring, which is called Wodewalle at the Vill of Newport, may flow at pleasure. To have and to hold of me and my heirs the aforesaid power and licence to the aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs freely quietly well and in peace without any contradiction or impediment of me or also of my heirs for ever, for the benefit of the whole Vill of Newport. So that if it happen that the aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs or successors do in any manner amend or also repair the same conduit, or watercourse, or the aforesaid pipes after the first making thereof, the aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs shall give to me and my heirs 2s. of silver when and as often as such work of amending or also of repairing shall happen, nor shall they the same Burgesses or their heirs or successors usurp any other claim of right or liberty in my open fields or in my moors or meadows by reason of such conduit and the granting thereof to them, than they have been accustomed to have from the beginning and before this grant. But for this gift, grant and my present deed of confirmation the aforesaid Burgesses have given to me in hand 8s. of silver. And also I, the aforesaid Richard Attebruggehend of Newport and my heirs the aforesaid power and licence with all their appurtenances and easements as is before written, will warrant and for ever defend to the aforesaid Burgesses of Newport and their heirs against all

men. In witness whereof to this present deed divided into two parts, as well the aforesaid Burgesses as I, the aforesaid Richard, have interchangeably affixed our Seals, one part of which sealed with the Common seal of Newport remains in my possession, but the other part confirmed with the impression of my Seal shall remain and be for ever in the possession of the aforesaid Burgesses. These being witnesses, The Lord Adam de Brunton Knight, Master Richard de Geydon, Rector of the Church of Newport, John de Chetewynde, John Rondulf, William de Caynton, William de Littlehales, John of the same and others. Dated at Wodewalle on Monday, the morrow of the Apostles Peter and Paul in the 2nd year of the reign of Edward son of King Edward."

The "Wodewall," now called the "Wall's Head," is an enclosed spring of water situated about 1 mile S.W. from Newport Church, and has since the above grant always remained in the hands of the Burgesses, who, although it is surrounded by part of the Longford Hall estate, have always had the power of entering upon the land for the purpose of examining the spring, mending the brickwork by which it is surrounded, and repairing the service pipes through which the water flows to the town, where now it is supplied through hydrants; but originally there were four cisterns built in the streets, and severally placed midway between the Upper Bar and the Market Hall, at the end of the Market Hall, at the end of the Butter Cross, and midway between the Church and the Lower Bar.

On May 2nd, 1311, King Edward II. inspects and confirms his father's charter of 1287 to the Burgesses of Novus Burgus, which granted them the same franchises and privileges as they had enjoyed under the charter of Henry II., and exempted them from murage, pannage, pontage, piccage, and stallage throughout the realm. As in a few years after, at the assizes of 1292, they had been called upon to prove their right to have a merchant guild, and to exercise other privileges, they

now, as these franchises had not been mentioned in the last confirmation, petitioned the King for the grant of them, as appears from the following extract from Blakeway's Manuscripts, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford :—

Ex bundell

Petitiones Ann 5 & 6 E 2

dorso coram Rege

A nostre seigneur le Roy monstrent ses burgeys de Neuport en le countee de Salopburs que come au temps qe nostre seigneur le Roy feust en celes parties les ditz burgeys luy ussent priez par peticion qil lour grauntest qil puissent estre quitz de murage pannage pountage picage, stallage et de Tounne et qil peussent avoir gilde marchaunde en la dite ville, Et nostre seigneur le Roy a cele foiz par sa chartre lour eust grauntez les dites fraunchises de murage pannage, pountage picage et stallage et des autres fraunchises cest a savoir de Tounne et de gilde marchande les eust mys en espoir qille lour graunteroit au proschein parlement. Donnt ils prient a nostre seigneur le Roi qil lour voille les dites deux fraunchises grauntier et commander qe lour dite chartre soit amendez.

To our Lord the King his burgesses of Newport in the county of Salop show that at the time when our Lord the King was in these parts the said burgesses prayed him to grant that they might be quit of murage pannage pountage picage stallage and of the Town and that they might have Guild merchant in the said Town; and our Lord the King did at that time grant them by his charter the said freedoms of murage pannage poundage picage and stallage; and of the other freedoms, namely of the Town and of Guild merchant, gave them hope that he would grant them at the next Parliament. Therefore they pray our Lord the King that he will grant to them the said two freedoms and will command that the said charter be amended.

The result does not appear.

In 1313, on Friday next before the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward, the son of King Edward, Lord Nicholas de Audeley, by deed granted, remised, and quitclaimed to his free Burgesses of Newport and their heirs all the right and claim which he had in the lands and wastes within the metes of the open field of Northbroom in the land and waste of

Calvercroft, together with two little Marshes lying next the Vill aforesaid with a certain Lane to the same adjoining at all times of the year with the appurtenances. To hold of the said Lord Nicholas and his heirs to the aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs for ever at the yearly rent of four shillings of silver. And for that Grant the aforesaid Burgesses gave to the aforesaid Lord Nicholas ten marks of silver. These lands have always been called the "Waterpieces," as the rents thereof are devoted towards defraying the expenses of the water supply to the town.

By Inquisition taken at Newport, May 24th, 1313, it was found to be noninjurious to the Crown if the King should allow Nicholas de Audley to give in pure almoign to Master Richard de Geydon, Parson of the church of Newport, one acre of land in Newport, wherein to build houses and dwellings for the said Parson and his successors. The value of the proposed grant was threepence per annum (*ad Quod Damnum* 6 Edw. II. no. 47). In 1315 Richard de Geydon makes the following grant to the Commonalty of Newport in aid of the water conduit—"Know all men present and future that I, Master Richard de Geydon, Rector of the church of the Blessed Nicholas of Newport, have given, granted, and by this my present Deed confirmed to the whole Commonalty of the Vill of New Burgh my one messuage with the curtilage and croft adjoining and all other their appurtenances in the Vill of New Burgh in aid of the Water Conduit of New Burgh, which said messuage is situate between the messuage of Nicholas the Turnour on the one part and the messuage of John and William in the stones on the other part To have and to hold of the chief Lord of the Fee the aforesaid one messuage curtilage and croft with their appurtenances to the aforesaid Commonalty and their heirs or assigns freely, quietly, well and in peace, right and inheritance for ever; The aforesaid Commonalty and their heirs rendering therefor annually to Agnes de Stoke and her heirs eight shillings of silver at two

terms of the year, that is to say, at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in March four shillings, and at the feast of St. Michael four shillings for all secular service, exaction or demand. And also I, the aforesaid Master Richard de Geydon, Rector of the Church of the Blessed Nicholas of New Burgh and my heirs, the aforesaid messuage, curtilage, and croft with all their appurtenances, commons, liberties and easements, as is before written, will warrant, acquit and for ever defend to the aforesaid Commonalty of the Vill of New Burgh and their heirs or assigns against all men. In witness whereof to this my Deed I have affixed my Seal, these being witnesses, William de Caynton, Roger the son of Jordan de Pinelesdon, John de LittleHales, Thomas, Lord of Great Aston, Jordan de Pinelesdon and others. Dated at Newport on Monday next after the feast of St. James the Apostle in the eighth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward."

The Half of Novus Burgus, of which Nicholas de Audley died seized as valued in the Inquest of January, 1317, comprised a Water Mill, a Vivary, 25 shillings of assized rents and 60 shillings for the tolls of Markets and Fairs (Inqⁿ. 10 Edw. II. no. 73).

Now that the expenditure of the Burgesses had been increased by the making of the Conduit to supply the town with water, it behoved them to look around in order to raise funds, not only for the completion, but also for the future maintenance of the works. Although Richard de Attebruggehend Lord Audley and Master Richard de Geydon had given their valuable assistance, still funds were needed to meet their increased liabilities. So in order to accomplish their ends, they divided a certain portion of the Marsh into lots and let them at a yearly rental.

In 1317, the Burgesses granted to John le Tornour of Newport two plots of waste, in Newport, one of which is in the field of Norbroom, called the Middlehit, and the other lies in a little Marsh towards Little

Aston, between the land of Robert Attebruggehende and that of Richard le Wyte in breadth, and from the garden of Simon Rondulf to the highway leading to Little Aston in length, Rent 3s. 4d., Witnesses William Rondulf, Peter le Walkere, Nicholas Poleyn, William in le Stones, Adam Rondulf, and others, Dated at Newport on Saturday in the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle in the tenth year of the reign of King Edw. II.

In the same year, the Burgesses of Newport granted to Robert le Levere of Newport a plot of waste land in Little Marsh towards Little Aston in Newport between the land of Geoffrey Rondulf and the land of William de Leke in breadth, and from the highway leading towards Little Aston to the land of the said Geoffrey in length, at the yearly rent of four shillings, Witnesses Geoffrey and William Rondulf, Peter Walkere, Nicholas Poleyn, clerk, and others. Dated at Newport on Tuesday next before the feast of the Ascension of our Lord, 10 Edw. II.

In the same year, the Burgesses of Newport granted to Geoffrey Rondulf of Newport two plots of land with all *marleris* (marl pits) in Little Marsh towards Little Aston in the town of Newport, of which one plot lies between the land of Robert le Levere and the land of William Rondulf, the younger, and Peter le Walkere in breadth, and from the highway leading to Little Aston to the ditch of the cleared land (assart) formerly of Nicholas le Colt of Newport in length, and the other plot lies between the land of William de Leke and the assart formerly of William le Colt, in breadth, and from the garden formerly of Hugh — up to the ditch of William Didan and the highway leading to Little Aston, in length, with all *marleris* at the yearly rent of seven shillings. Witnesses same as before.

In the same year, the Burgesses of Newport granted to Roger Chantrell of Newport a plot of waste land in Little Marsh towards Little Aston in the town of Newport between the land of Richard le Wyte and the land of William de la Lake, in breadth, and from the high-

way leading to Little Aston to the garden of Simon Rondulf, in length, at the yearly rent of twelve pence. Witnesses, William Rondulf, Peter le Walkere, William le Herdeman, Nicholas le Herdeman, William de Stones and others. Dated on Sunday before the feast of Holy Trinity, 10 Edw. II.

In the same year, the Burgesses of Newport granted to Peter le Walkere, of Newport, and William Rondulf the younger, of Newport, a plot of waste land in Little Marsh, towards Little Aston, between the land of Geoffrey Rondulf and the well of William Rondulf the younger, in length, and between the highway leading towards Little Aston and the ditch of the said William Rondulf, in breadth, at the yearly rent of four shillings. Witnesses, William Rondulf the elder, Nicholas le Colt, Adam Rondulf, William in le Stones, William le Herdeman, and others. Dated at Newport on Wednesday next before the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 10 Edw. II.

In 1318, Roger, the son of William the Herdman, made the following grant to the Commonalty of Newport:—"Know all men present and future that I Roger the son of William the Herdman have given, granted and by this my present deed confirmed to the whole Commonalty of the Vill of New Burgh the fourth part of the meadow which is called Alghmundesmedive in the Vill of New Burgh which said fourth part Walter the Herdman had and held all his life and gave and enfeoffed to me the said Roger by his deed. To have and to hold all the aforesaid fourth part of the said meadow with all its appurtenances of the Chief Lord of that fee by the service heretofore due, and accustomed. But for this gift, grant and my present deed of confirmation all the aforesaid Commonalty of the Vill of New Burgh gave to me a sum of money in hand. And also I, the aforesaid Roger the son of William the Herdman of Newport and my heirs will warrant, acquit and for ever defend all the aforesaid fourth part of the aforesaid meadow which is called

Alghmundesmedive with all its appurtenances, commons, and easements to the aforesaid Commonalty of the Vill of New Burgh and their successors or assigns as is before written against all men. In witness whereof to this my present Deed I have affixed my Seal. These being witnesses Walter Rondulf, William (his son) Peter le Walkere, Nicholas le Colt, William the Herdman and others. Dated at Newport on Sunday next before the feast of St. Laurence the Martyr in the eleventh year of the Reign of King Edward the son of King Edward."

On May 13th, 1322, Alice, widow of William Hurre, of Mere, gives to Peter le Walkere, of Newport, half a burgage in Newport. Witnesses, Geoffrey Rondulf, William Rondulf, William in le Stones, John le Tournour, and William le Herdman.

In 1322, the Burgesses of Newport granted to Richard de Chetewynde and Tybote his wife, a burgage in Newport, with courtyard and croft adjoining, and also with all the buildings built in the same burgage, which burgage Richard de Geydon, formerly rector of the Church of Newport, gave to the Commonalty of Newport. To hold for the longer liver, and for the life of a boy begotten of their bodies whom they may choose, at the yearly rent of twelve shillings. Witnesses, Geoffrey Rondulf, William Rondulf, Peter le Walkere, Nicholas le Colt, Peter de Houle, and others. Dated on Monday in the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, 15 Edw^d II.

In 1323, a deed of Roger, son of Roger le Clerke, of Newport, states:—"Whereas Isolda, widow of the said Roger, my mother, granted to John Dros of Pivelesdon and his heirs, a yearly rent of sixpence from a *solarium*¹ in the end of my house in Newport, which *solarium* with the third part of the court yard adjoining she holds in dower, after the death of my father, of my inheritance; to receive yearly during all the life of the

¹ *Solarium*, a solar, upper room, or chamber,—*Blount*.

said Isolda to said John and his heirs from her freehold. Witnesses, Peter le Walkere of Newport, Robert le Leonere, William le Herdman, Richard le Barneville, William, son of William Rondulf, Jordan de Pivelesdon, and others. Given at Newport on Sunday in the Octaves of Easter, 16 Edw. II."

In 1325, the Burgesses of Newport granted to Nicholas le Herdman, of Newport, a plot of waste land in the field of Norbroom, lying between the land of Simon Rondulf and the vivary of Newport, in breadth, and the land of William Balle up to the said vivary, in length. To hold to him, his heirs and assigns, at the yearly rent of fourpence. Witnesses, Geoffrey Rondulf, Simon Rondulf, Robert le Lencer, Peter le Walkere, and William le Herdman, and others. Dated at Newport on Thursday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 18 Edw. II.

In the same year, they granted to Symon Rondulf, of Newport, half a plot of waste called Calvercroft, with two plots lying in Norbroom, one of which lies between the land formerly of Adam Golpyn and Calvercroft, and the other lies between the land formerly of Richard Monceriana and the land of Nicholas le Herdman, at the yearly rent of three shillings and sixpence. Witnesses, Geoffrey Rondulf, Peter le Walkere, William le Herdman, Nicholas le Colt, Robert le Leucr', and others. Dated at Newport on Thursday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 18 Edw. II.

In the same year, they granted to William Atte Lake, of Newport, a plot of waste in Julyan's marsh, lying between the land of Geoffrey Rondulf and the high road leading to Little Aston, at the yearly rent of eightpence. Witnesses, Geoffrey Rondulf, Simon Rondulf, Peter le Walkere, Robert Levere, William in le Stones. Dated at Newport on Friday next after the feast of St. Barnabas, 18 Ed. II.

In the same year, they granted to William Rondulf, of Newport, a plot of waste lying at Little Mereston,

between the tenement of Richard le Marchald and the tenement of Jurdan Brond, and in length from the highway up to the ditch of the said William, at the yearly rent of four shillings. Witnesses as before.

In the same year, they granted to Nicholas le Herdman, of Newport, a plot of waste in the field of Norbroom, between the land of Simon Rondulf and the vivary of Newport, in breadth, and from the land formerly of William Balle up to the said vivary, in length, at the yearly rent of fourpence. Witnesses, Geoffrey Rondulf, Simon Rondulf, Robert le Leucr, Peter le Walkere, William le Herdman, and others. Dated at Newport on Thursday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 18 Ed. II.

In the same year, they granted to Roger Chauntrell, of Newport, a plot of waste in the little marsh of Newport, between the land of Richard le Wyte and the land of William de la Lake, at the yearly rent of sixpence. Witnesses, Geoffrey Rondulf, Simon Rondulf, Peter le Walkere, Robert le Leucr, William le Herdman, William in le Stones, and others. Dated at Newport on Friday next after the feast of St. Barnabas, 18 Edw. II.

In the same year they granted to Adam Rondulf of Newport half a plot of waste called Calvercroft at the yearly rent of two shillings and sixpence. Witnesses, Geoffrey Rondulf, Simon Rondulf, Robert le Levere, Peter le Walkere, William le Herdman, and others. Dated at Newport on Thursday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 18 Edw. II.

In the same year, they granted to Richard le Marchalt of Newport a plot of waste in the little marsh towards Little Aston lying between the land of Geoffrey Rondulf and the land of Robert le Levere, in breadth, and from the highway to the land of the said Geoffrey in length, at the yearly rent of twelve pence. Witnesses (names not given). Dated at Newport on Friday next after the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 18 Edw. II.

In 1344, the Burgesses of Newport granted to John de Lunden of Newport, and Alice his wife, and the lawful heirs of their bodies, a plot of land to be built upon lying in that Marsh up to Longford between the land of John de la Halle and the land of Richard Gloyn and Richard de Chelynton, in breadth, and in length from a ditch to another ditch, at the yearly rent of twelve pence. Witnesses, William de la Halle, William Rondulf, Richard Gloyn, Henry del Hemme, Simon le Couper, and others. Dated at Newport on Monday next after the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary 17 Edw. III.

In 1345, they granted to William Brond of Newport, and Alice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, a plot of waste to build upon, which Richard Kede formerly held of them, and lies between the land of William Rondulf and the lane leading to Little Aston, and extends in length by certain meets and bounds assigned at the yearly rent of twelve pence. Witnesses, William de Auler, William Rondulf, William de Chetewynde, Henry del Hemme, Richard Gloubard, Simon le Couper, Richard Gloyn, and others. Dated at Newport on Thursday next after the feast of All Saints, 18 Edw. III. At the same time they granted to Richard Gloyn a plot of waste in the Marsh towards Longford at the yearly rent of twelve pence. Also to William de Tibrigston a plot of waste in the marsh towards Longford at the yearly rent of tenpence. Also to Peter Dunne and his wife two plots of waste lying dispersed in the Marsh towards Longford at the yearly rent of twelve pence.

In 1350, Henry de Longe of Newport grants to Thomas le Clerk of Newport an acre of land in the field of Northbroom between the land of John de Egemundon, clerk, and the land of Richard Gloubart. Witnesses, Thomas le Walkere, Nicholas Pastor, William de Longe, Richard de Weston. Dated at Newport on Monday after the feast of the Trinity, 23 Edw. III.

In 1356, the Burgesses of Newport granted to Richard

Pastor of Newport a plot of waste in Norbroom field called Calvercroft between the land of Simon Rondulf on either side, in breadth, and from the Vivary of Newport to the path leading to the Poleshead, in length. To hold for ever at the yearly rent of two shillings and threepence. Witnesses, Roger Rondulf, Richard Geck, Nicholas Pastor, William Long, Thomas Pastor, and others. Dated at Newport the feast of All Saints 29 Edw. III.

The pavement of the town having by this time become very much out of order, the Burgesses not being in possession of the necessary funds for its repair, and still having to provide for the maintenance of the Water Conduit, to meet the emergency, applied to the King for Letters Patent, similar to those which Lord Audley had obtained on their behalf in 1298, to enable them to levy tolls for that purpose. In the Pat^t Roll 30 Edw. III., Part 3, Memb. 15, it is thus recorded:—
“The King to his beloved and honest men of the Town of Newport in the County of Salop greeting. Know ye that in aid of paving your town as aforesaid, We have granted to you for three years you take the customs underwritten, viz., For every load of corn $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every cart load of corn sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every horse mare ox and cow sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every hide of a horse mare, ox and cow, fresh, salted or tanned sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every cart bringing salt or fresh meat sold $1d.$ For five bacons sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For two salmons fresh or salt sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every lamprey sold before Easter $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For ten sheep, goats, or pigs sold $1d.$ For ten fleeces sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every cwt. of wool fells goats stags and deer sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every cwt. of skins of lambs kids, hares, conies, foxes, cats, and squirrels sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every load of cloth sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every whole cloth sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every cwt. of linen cloth, canvas, Irish cloth, Galeworth and Worsted sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every cask of wine or ashes sold $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every cart load of honey sold $1d.$ For every sack of wool sold $1d.$ For every trussel of cloth sold brought by the cart $2d.$ For every

cart load of Iron sold $1d.$ For every load of Iron sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every cart load of lead sold $1d.$ For a beast of the weight of a cwt. $1d.$ For a weight of tallow and ointment sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every quarter of *wayde* $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every cwt. of allum, corporas, clay and verdigrease sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every 2,000 cepary (onions) sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For eight shenis allee (cloves of garlic) sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every 1,000 herrings sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every cart load of sea fish sold $1d.$ For every load of sea fish sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every cwt. of boards $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every millstone sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every 1,000 faggots sold $1d.$ For every quarter of salt sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every weight of cheese or butter sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every cart load of wood and coal sold by the week $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every 1,000 nails sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every cwt. of horse shoes and nails for carts sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every quarter of tanned leather sold $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every trussel of whatsoever merchandize sold coming to the town aforesaid and exceeding $5s.$, $\frac{1}{4}d.$ For every cwt. of tin, brass, and copper sold $1d.$ For every cwt. of bundles of steel sold $\frac{1}{2}d.$ For every other thing sold of the value of $5s.$ here not specified coming to the said town $\frac{1}{4}d.$ And therefore we command you to collect the customs as aforesaid. In witness &c. Westminster 18th November. By the King himself.

The following receipts will show how the borough of Newport was farmed under the Audleys :—

James de Audley, Lord of Ruge Chastiel (Red Castle) and of Heley (Heleigh Castle, Staffordshire), received of the farmers of the town of Newport, £7 13s. 4d. Dated at Ruge Chastiel on Sunday next after the feast of the Epiphany, 29 Edw^d III., 1356.

James de Audley, Lord of Ruge Chastiel and of Heley, received from Roger Rondulf and William Longe, £4 3s. 4d., for the farm of the town of Newport, of which we hold ourselves quit for ever. Witnessed at our castle of Helegh on Monday after the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas, 32 Edw. III., 1359.

James D'aukeley, Lord of Ruge Chastiel and of Helegh, received of Roger Rondulf and William Longe,

our farmers of Newport, £4 6s. 8d., for the farm of the same town. Dated at Newport, 10th June, 33 Edw. III., 1360.

There is another receipt, written verbatim, dated 34 Edw^d III., 1361; also the following:—

Roger de Clubury received of James D'audeleye, by the hands of Richard Geggs and other farmers of Newport, Twenty shillings. Given at Newport on Monday in the feast of the nativity of St. John, 33 Edw. III., 1360.

In 1357, the Burgesses of Newport granted to William de Covene, of Newport, a plot of land in Alisaunder's marsh, which John de la Halle before held of them, between the plot of Richard le Leuer and the path next the plot of John de Loundon, in breadth, and from the croft formerly of William le Herdman to the path which leads towards the Morstile, in length, at the yearly rent of two shillings. Witnesses, Roger Rondulf, Nicholas Herdman, Richard Geechs, William Long, Thomas Pastor, and others. Dated at Newport on Friday in the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, 30 Edw. III.

1363. Indenture made on Sunday next after the feast of St. Hillary, 36 Edw^d III., between the Burgesses of Newport and John Chelington, and Amicia, his wife, whereby the Burgesses grant to them a plot of land in the field of Northbroom, between the land of William de Covene and the vivary of Newport, at the yearly rent of eightpence. Witnesses, Roger Rondulf, Nicholas Pastor, William Longe, William Covene, and others. Dated at Newport, 36 Edw. III.

In 1370, William, the Smyth, of Newport, granted to the Burgesses one tenement, with the curtilage, for maintaining the Water of Newport, by the following deed:—"Know all men present and future, that I, William, the Smyth, of Newport, have given, granted, and by this present deed confirmed to the Commonalty of Newport, one tenement, with the curtilage adjoining the same, which said tenement is situate between the

tenement of Roger Rondulf on the one part, and the tenement of Adam de Kynardesey on the other part, and extends from the high street to the stream running towards the fishpond of Newport. To have and to hold all the aforesaid tenement, with the curtilage adjoining the same, to the aforesaid Commonalty of Newport, after my death and the death of Alice my wife, and my heirs of my body lawfully begotten, freely, quietly, well, and in peace for ever. The aforesaid Commonalty rendering therefor annually, for the maintaining the Water of Newport, 6s. 8d. of silver, at two terms of the year, by equal portions. And also I, the aforesaid William, and my heirs, will warrant and, after my decease and the decease of Alice my wife, and the heirs of my body lawfully begotten, will for ever defend all the aforesaid tenement, with the curtilage adjoining, to the aforesaid Commonalty of Newport, in manner above written, against all men. In witness whereof to this present Deed I have affixed my Seal, these being witnesses: Roger Rondulf, William Louke, John de Chilinton, John Glow, John de Pastor, and others. Dated at Newport on Saturday in the Vigils of St. John the Baptist, in the forty-third year of the Reign of King Edward the Third from the Conquest.

In 1371, William le Swayn, chaplain, granted to John Colte, of Newport, a burgage, with courtyard, in Newport, between the tenement of Richard Pastour and the other tenement which was William Atte Hall's, in breadth, and in length from the common street of Newport to that area which Richard Pastour holds. Witnesses, Roger Rondulf, William Louk, John de Chilinton, and others. Dated at Newport in the feast of the Translation of St. Nicholas, 44 Edw. III.

In 1372, an indenture was made between the Commonalty of Newport and John Pastor, and Isabella, his wife, whereby they granted to John Pastor and wife a plot of burgage, with courtyard, in the town of Newport, between the burgage of Thomas Gech and the burgage of John le Maistres, in breadth, and that is

the plot which Juliana de Chetewind formerly held, built upon, at the yearly rent of four shillings. Witnesses, Roger Rondulf, William Long, John de Chilynton, Thomas Pastor, John le Glover, and others. Dated at Newport on Monday after the feast of St. Chad the Bishop, 45 Ed. III.

In 1375 occurs the following deed :—I, Richard Atte Halle, of Newport, have granted to John de Chilinton, of Newport, all that land lying together in the field of Northbroom between the land of William Longke and the Vivary of Newport, in breadth, and in length from the land of the said John to the said Vivary. Witnesses, Roger Rondulf, William Longke, the elder, and William Longke, the younger, John Pastor, John de London, and others. Dated at Newport on Monday next after the feast of the Translation of S. Thomas, 48 Edw. III.

In 1376, the Burgesses granted to Roger Randolf a plot of waste land in Little Marsh, towards Aston, between the land formerly of Robert le Levere and the land of the said Roger, at the yearly rent of twelve-pence. Witnesses, William Leuk, John de Chilinton, William Brond, John Pastor, John Glover, and others. Dated at Newport on Friday in the feast of the Annunciation, 49 Edw^d III.

In 1383, Thomas de le Hul, of Lyllushull, granted to John de Chelynton, of Newport, a messuage, with courtyard adjoining, in the town of Newport, between the messuage of Roger Clerk, of Doninton, and the messuage formerly of William Atte Lake, in breadth, and from the highway to the land of the said John de Chelynton, in length. Witnesses, William Long, John Glover, William Salter, and others. Dated at Newport on Wednesday next after the feast of St. John, before the Latin gate, 6 Rich^d II.

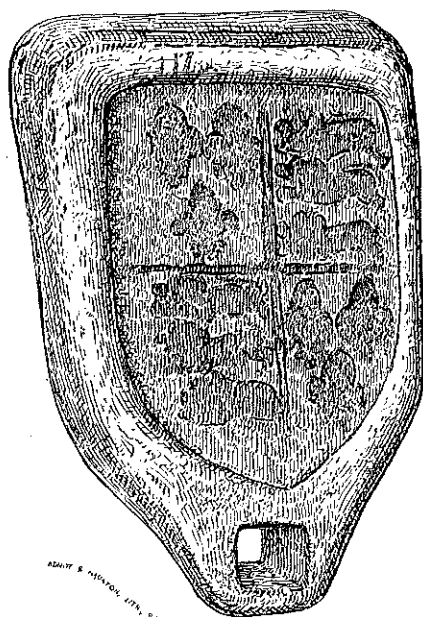
In 1395, Agnes, quondam uxor Hen. Bryne de Bruggenorth, grants to Roger Chaloner, chaplain, of Newport, a place of land called "Le Moote," in villa de Newport, 18 Rich. II. (Blakeway's MSS.)

In 1405, Roger Chaloner, of Newport, chaplain, ordained and appointed in his place John Blakemere, his attorney, to deliver to William Geotirchhoule, chaplain, and William Galpyn, possession in all lands, tenements, ponds, marleries, rents, and services which he had in Wodecote, Newport, and Littlehales, from the grant of William Halle, To hold for ever. Dated at Newport on Monday next after the feast of St. Lucy the Virgin, 6 Hen. IV.

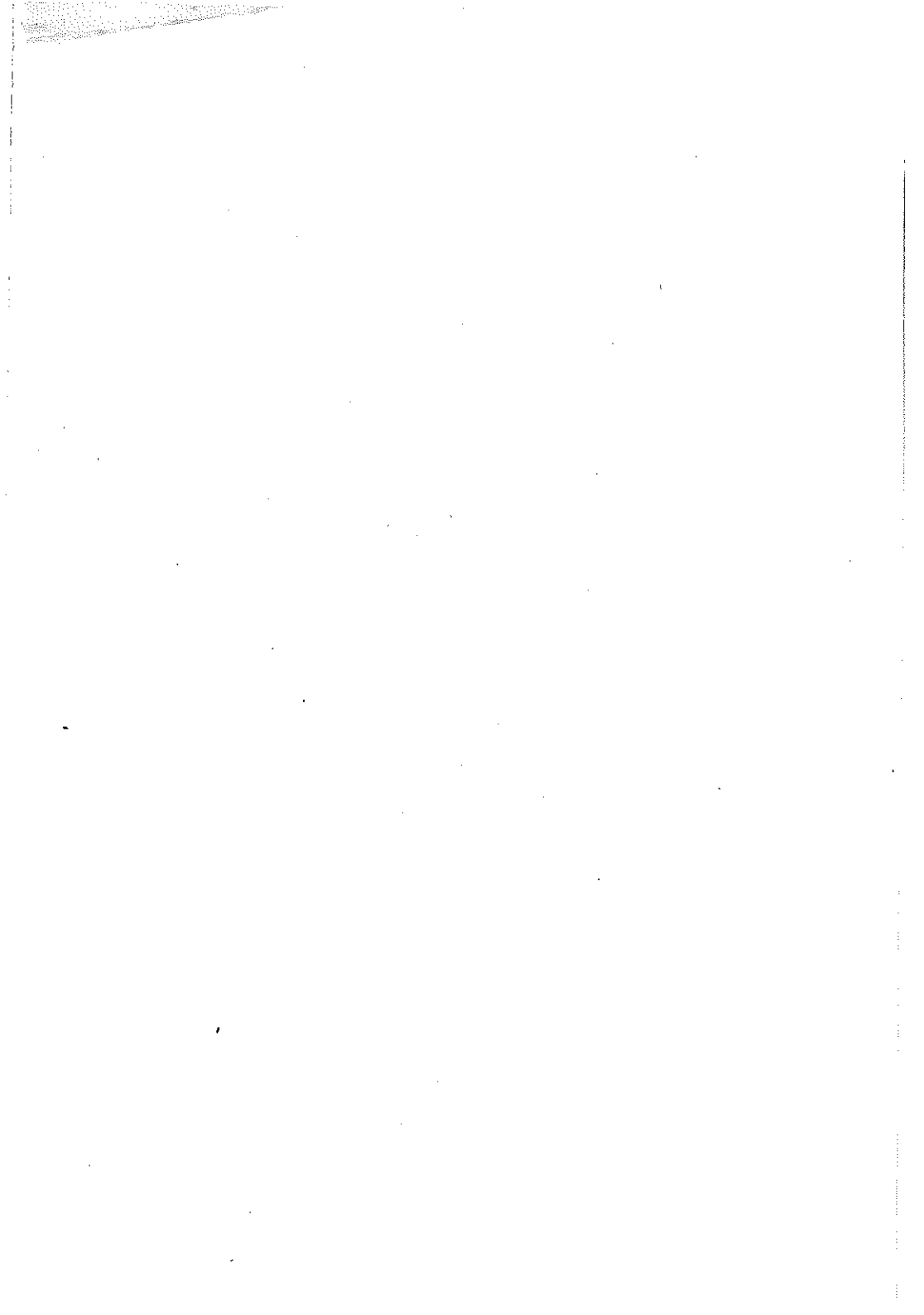
By 14 Edw. III., cap. 12, it is assented and accorded that from henceforth one measure and one weight shall be throughout the Realm of England, and that the Treasurer cause to be made certain standards of the Bushel and Gallon, and weights of Brass, and send the same into every county. By this statute, customs and taxes were first imposed on all goods brought into towns and boroughs. In December, 1883, there was found in Newport, at the Lower Bar—the place where formerly all tolls were collected on goods, &c., coming into the town from the direction of Chester—a brass weight measuring 6 in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., and in thickness $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., and weighing $7\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. This evidently was a standard weight—*Pondus regis*.¹ On the obverse there is an escutcheon in considerable relief, upon which are engraved the Royal arms, France modern quarterly, with those of England, similar to those adopted by Henry IV. in his Great Seal, 1406-9. Upon the margin at the top of the escutcheon are engraved the figures VII., probably to denote its weight. The reverse bears no

¹ Is this what was anciently called an "awncell" or "auncel" weight? "Auncell weight, as I have been informed," says Cowell, *Interpreter*, 1658, "is a kind of weight with scales hanging on hooks fastened at each end of a staff, which a man lifteth up upon his forefinger or hand, and so discovereth the equality or difference between the weight and the thing weighed;" and he afterwards adds, "A man of good credit once certified mee that it is still used in Leaden-all at London among butchers."

"Ac the pound that she paied by
Poised a quatron moore
Than myn owene auncer
Who so weyed truthes."—*Piers Ploughman*.



STANDARD BRASS WEIGHT,
dug up at Newport, Co. Salop.



ornament: a slight circular cavity appears on that side, formed by means of a lathe, probably for taking away, and four small holes drilled in for adding such quantity of metal as might suffice to adjust the weight with precision. The shield-shaped fashion of the weight was probably adopted to suit the armorial escutcheon conspicuously displayed upon it. Through the perforation shewn in the accompanying figure, a leather strap may have passed, for the more convenient handling or suspension of the weight. It has been conjectured, probably from a certain resemblance to a stirrup-iron, that weights of this description may have been intended for convenient transport on horseback to fairs, &c., by the *tronator*, or official whose duty it was to weigh wool and receive the custom or toll termed *tronnage*. Such standard weights may also have been used by inspectors of weights and measures in their perambulations. The above weight appears to be much older than the two discovered at Cambridge in 1856, which correspond in shape and measurement, but each only weighs 6 lbs. 15 oz. On them are engraved the same Royal Arms, but with the addition of the initial H ensigned with a crown stamped three times upon the margins, once on the top and on either side. These may have been some of those provided in accordance with Statute 8, Henry VI., by which every city, borough, or town was enjoined to have a common balance and common weights sealed; but only cities and market towns were required to have common balances, weights, and measures by Statute 2, Henry VII. By this latter Statute weights were to be marked by the chief officers of places and sealed. The stone of wool, according to that Statute, was 14 lbs.; in some places, by custom, it was less, as 12½ lbs. In Gloucestershire it was 15 lbs. There are four brass weights of this description in the British Museum, two of them being apparently of the reign of Queen Anne; the others of the reign of George I. On the former appear the Royal Arms with supporters, and over them the initials A R; the

surrounding border is stamped in several places with a crowned A and dagger crest, probably the mark of the city of London, the initial A not crowned, and flagons, doubtless the brass founder's mark. Each of these two weights is of the same dimensions as those obtained at Cambridge and that found at Newport, but slightly different in form and weight (viz., $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.) On the other pair are seen the arms of George I., the bearing of Hanover being introduced in the 4th quarter; the escutcheon is accompanied by the initials G R—the stamps are G crowned; the initial A, the dagger, and the flagon.

In 1435, the Burgesses of Newport granted to John Bush a void piece of ground at the end of the Booth Hall, near the Church yard, at the yearly rent of one shilling, 13 Henry VI. By an indenture dated Wednesday in the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the year 1446 made between the Burgesses or Commonalty of Newport of the one part, and William Glover of Newport of the other part, the said burgesses granted to the said William Glover a piece of land lying in the said town between the Churchyard and the King's highway, in breadth towards the north between two stiles in the said Churchyard, to have and to hold the said piece of land to the said William, his heirs and assigns, of them the said Burgesses, and their successors for ever, under this condition, that the said William should build on the said piece of land one hospital house for the poor for ever, whose entry should be without any gift of gold, silver, or paying any salary or profit to any one. And when the said house should be built to the honour of St. Nicholas, Christ, the Blessed Mary, and of all saints, it should be called the Town's Almhouse. And the said house, when built, the said William covenanted for him & his heirs sufficiently in all things to sustain, uphold, and to repair of his own proper charge as often as needful for ever.

Thus were erected the "Town Almshouses," but, from

their situation, commonly called "The Churchyard Almshouses." Here were maintained four of the poorest and most impotent persons of the town of Newport, until the year 1836, when the site of the building was required for the enlargement of the Churchyard, the inmates being then transferred to new and more commodious premises in Vineyard Road.

On August 9, 1485, the Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII., landed at Milford Haven. He directed his march through the northern districts of Wales, meeting with little to oppose or to assist him. When, at length, he arrived at Shrewsbury, his army did not exceed 4,000 men. After crossing the Severn he marched to Newport, where he was joined by Sir Gilbert Talbot and all the vassals and retainers of the family of Shrewsbury, to the number of 2,000. After this ensued the battle of Bosworth Field, where, as Hollinshed says, Sir Gilbert Talbot commanded the right wing of the victorious army.

In 1489 occurs the following deed:—Know all men present and future that I, Sayers Broke, son and heir of Thomas Broke and Alice his wife, have remised, released, and entirely for me and my heirs for ever, quitted claim to Richard Porter, clerk, his heirs and assigns for ever, all right, claim, demand, interest, which I have ever had, or in any manner in future ought to have, of and in one place of land or pasture called Uttermaste Calvercrofte with all its appurtenances, lying next the open field of Newport, called Northebroome, which said place of land or pasture lies between the aforesaid open field of Northebroome on the one part, and the fish pond on the other part, and extends in length from one piece of land or pasture of the Blessed Mary called Mydyll Calvercrofte to the fish pond aforesaid, so that neither I nor my heirs nor any person in our name may from henceforth demand claim or sell any right, title, demand, or interest in the aforesaid place of land or pasture with the appurtenances, and that we are for ever excluded

from all title, claim, and interest. And also I, the aforesaid Sayers, and my heirs, will warrant, acquit, and for ever defend the aforesaid place of land or pasture with its appurtenances to the aforesaid Richard Porter, his heirs, and assigns against all men. In witness whereof I have affixed my seal to these presents. These being witnesses—George Mason Hewster, Wm. Boston, Roger Burton, Wm. Bothe, and Wm. Waterson, and many others. Dated at Newporte aforesaid the 12th day of the month of March, in the 4th year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, after the Conquest of England.

In 1491, Richard Porter grants this land to the Commonalty of Newport in support of the Water Conduit in the following deed:—Richard Porter, keeper of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, Newport, grants to all the Commonalty of Newport, in support of an aqueduct, a croft called Uttermast Calvercroft, which croft lies between the field of Newport called Northbroom and the vivary of Newport, and in length from a plot of land belonging to the College of St. Mary in Newport called Middle Calvercroft up to the said vivary. Which croft I late had of the gift of Saier Broke, son and heir of Thomas Broke and Alice his wife. To hold in pure and perpetual alms. Witnesses, Wm. Yonge, of Caynton, Knight, John Salter, George Hanster, Thomas Bayle, William Bothe, and others. Dated at Newport 6th August, 6 Henry VII.

THE GUILDS OF SHREWSBURY.

BY REV. W. A. LEIGHTON, B.A. (CAMB.), F.L.S., &c.

MERCERS, IRONMONGERS, AND GOLD-SMITHS' COMPANY.

THROUGH the liberality of Mr. William Muckleston, of Brace Meole, co. Salop, one of the very few surviving Combrethren of the above Company, the whole of the Records of this important Corporation have been presented to the Shropshire Archæological Society.

There is no original Charter existing, but there is a "Composition" of the Company, a very voluminous document, granted in 20 Edward IV. (1480-1) by his son Edward, Prince of Wales, to whom he had given *Jura Regalia*.¹ But as the earliest book of the Company begins in 3 Henry VI. (1424-5), it is evident that the Corporation existed previously, and may possibly have been in operation even up to the time of legal memory. Whether they had any previous Charter does not appear, as the Composition of 20 Edward IV. is now the only existing one.

As this Composition states clearly the purposes for which the Company was incorporated, we give it here in extenso :—

EDWARDE of mye moste drede lorde and Fader Edwarde the iiijth Kinge of Englonde and France, First begotten Sone, Prince of Wales Duke of Cornwayle and Erle of Chester. TO ALL men to whom these our lettres schall come gretyng

¹ Ex Rotulo Parlamenti, A^o 12 Edw. IV. :—Edward the Fourth by his letters patent bearing date the 26th of June in the xith year of his reign, created Edward, his first begotten son, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, and gave unto him *Jura Regalia* in both places.

And where as it hathe be shewed to Us and our Counsaill bie the Wardens and Combrethyrn of the Craftes of Mercers Iron-mongers and Goldesmythes occupied undre One Gylde and Frat'nite wⁱⁿ the Towne of Shrewesburye and the Franchesse of the same, Serteyn Articles and laudabiles Composycons by them devysed w^t the assent of the Bailiffs of the same Towne and their Comburgesses wⁱⁿ their entents is thoght unto theym to be aswell for & to the honour and lawde of God, our ladie Seint Marie & Seynt Myghell the archangell theyr Patrons as the politique rewle p^rtyte and contynuel Weale of the said Towne and encrease of Love and Charit' to be contynued in the same, howbe it ther were s'ten Fynes assessyd uppon ev'y App'ntice at their entries to be maysters Combrethyrn and settursuppe of the said Craftes or any of theym. And in like wyse gret Fynes uppon eny Forreyn' that shoulde entre into the same Whyche Fynes we thoght by oure Counsaile to be ov'chargable to any of the said p'sons that soe shulde entre into the saide Craftes And at our especyall desyre & contemplacon they have dymynished and reformed the same And in like wyse have reformed dyvers Articles affore tyme p'ved such as We and our Counsaill thoght shulde not sowne to the saide comynweale. Where uppon they have besoght us that the remn'nts of the saide Articles & Composycons suche as now be thoght goode and lawdable to thentent affore said bye our Seale myght be autorysed at our pleasure to endure, And hereunto Nycholas Pontysburie & Roger Adys Wardens of the said Crafte & Gylde Thomas Pontysburie, John Colton, Thomas Goldesmyth, Richard Meghen, John Ennesdon, William Moyne, Thomas Humfreston, William Eggo, John Parker, William Fitz hew, Roger Fletcher, Roger Forster, Thomas Marshall, D'd Bent, John Wysh'm, John Caye, Thomas Lyneal, Thomas Wyche, William Wylmot, William Enniston, John Morris, Robert Harrys, Thomas Stalbrok, Richard Pinchon, Thomas Cardemaker and John Thomys with other more Maysters and Combrethyrn of the said Craftes byn ffullie assented and agreyd in man' & Fo'me as followeth to the Hono' and lawd of Almyghtie god, our ladie Seynth Marye, Seynt Myghell theyr Patrons & all the holye Companye of Heven to the sustentacyon Exhibucyon & Fyndeng' of a Preest daylie to doe and saye divyne S'vyce at an Awter of Seynt Myghell in the Collegate Chyrche of Seynt Chadde of Shrewesburye and xiiij pover persones ev'ych e of them takinge by the Week *jd.* to p'ye for the p'sp'ous Estate of mye said most drede lorde & Fader oure deryst Modyr the Qwene, myne & owre Counsaillors for the Combrethyrn of the said

Frat'nite and Gylde both qwyke and dedd and for the susten-
 tac'on encrease and menteyneng of a Lyght conteyneng the
 Weght of CCC Mede wax yerlie to be borne in the Processyon
 of the Feest of CORPUS X'RI before the blessyd Sacrament
 FURST hit is ordered and establysshed by the same Maysters
 and Combrethyrn of the said Craftes for theyme and ther
 successours frely agreyd and assented that fro' this tyme forthe
 p'petuellye to endur', that the ij Wardens of the said Craftes
 for the tyme beyng at the day of new Eleccyon of suche War-
 dens that is to saie yerlie the Monday next after the Feest of
 Corpus Xp'i shalbe charged by their Othes that they owe and
 have made to the kynge our liege lorde And to the Com-
 brethern of the Gylde of the Craftes afore said trewe and in-
 differentlye w'oute Favour or Affeccyon of eny p'sons opynlie
 in ther Hall to name and chose vij persones of those the sayde
 Mondaye ther'by present, And those said vij Persons soe named
 and chosen by ther' Othes made and done info'me above said
 immediatlye then and ther' shall procede to the Eleccyon and
 Denominac'on of ij newe Wardens for the next yere followyng
 of the moste trewe indifferent & suffyce'nt p'sones beyng
 Burgesses and Combrethern of the saide Craftes the which
 best can & will rewle and gov'n the said Craftes accordyng to
 lawe and goode Customes and Usages ordenyd in the same.
 And those ij Wardens in man' above said named and chosen
 shall chose to theyme iiij Men of Counsaile of the said Craftes
 and Gylde which ij Wardens and iiij men shall chose ij
 Stywardes for the next yere and by the assent of the said
 Wardens, iiij Men and Stywardes after ther' Wysdomes and
 Dyscressyones schall chose a Sercho' of and in ev'ych of the
 said Craftes as nede shall req're w^t a Byddull of the same to
 exicute and p'fo'me as shall hereafter be rehersed and specy-
 fied ITM that the saide ij Stywardes chosen as is above said
 by the Auctorite and Power of ther' Wardens and Combretherne
 aforesaid shall make levye of all man' Forfetts and Sum'es of
 Money and other comyne goodes that of right oght or may
 grow and come to the use of the said Gylde, And suche Money
 soe levyed to delyv' to the saide Wardens and they to reseyve
 hit and the'by the oversight of the saide iiij Men doe put hit
 in a Comyn Box thereunto ordenyd w^t iiij Keys, And all
 Comyn goodes of the said Gylde the Wardens and the said iiij
 Men shall putt theym in such places as ys and shalbe for that
 intent ordeynd safelie there to be kept to the behalfe and use
 of the saide Gylde, And thereof the said ij Wardens and iiij
 Men shall yerlie yelde a trewe accompt afore s'ten Awdyte's
 therunto assigned and bie the comyn assent of the Com-

brethyrn of the said Gylde chosen ITM. that that the said ij Wardens and iiij Men for the tyme beinge duryng their Offyce shall have powere to make admytte & reseyyve all man' of Combrethern p'tayneng to the occupation of the Craftes afore said or eny of theym after the fourme and effect as shall hereafter ensue ITM that the Combrethyrn of the said Gylde and Craftes shall yerelie chose iiij Men of the moste suffyce'nt and best named of the same to have the gydeng and keepyng of the iiij Keys that be ordent of the Box above said And the said iiij Men contynewe endure or be removed at the Wylles and the pleasure of the said Combrethyrn And noe delyveraunce of the keyes to be made to eny p'son w'tout the assent of the said ij Wardens, iiij Men of Councell & other viij Men of the moste discrete p'sones of the saide Combrethyrn to them chosen in their assemble to that intent made to overse what Money is delyv'ed and what remayneth in the said Box and howe and to whom the said keyes shall be delyv'ed again ITM that the said Wardens for the tyme beyng shall have at the Wyll and pleasure of the Combretheren the keypyng of the said Box and hit to be put in the Tresour House of the said Gylde in a Cofur thereunto made and ordend and no delyv'ns of the said Box to be made w'tout the assent of the said iiij Men keeping the said keys and the viij Men aforesaid or the more p'tie of theym Nor suffer anye money to be taken owte of the said Box but it be for the Weale p'fitt and Worschippe of the saide Gylde and the Combrethyrn of the same, And thereof a dewe knowlage to be had and made unto the said Combrethern or the more p'tie of theyme by assemle thereto by the Wardens of the said warned and sumpned shewing and declaryng the causes of suche delyv'anns ITM that all the Maysters of the said Gylde and Craftes and other occupyers undyr theyme shall appere in any s'ten place by the saide Wardens and iiij Men of Councell for the tyme beyng to be lymytted and assigned in the Feest of Corpus Xpi keeping good ordre and Rewle in going and coming in the Processyon w'the lyghts aforesaid And that the said Maysters the Son-daye next after the said Feest at theyr Comyn hall shall meet and assemble in lyke wyse at the said hall the Monday thenne next ensuyng shall appere to orden goode and politique rule in the said Gylde and to chose ij new Wardens and other Officers for the yeere then next followyng to accomplysh in man' and fowrme afore rehersed And yff anye of the said Maysters wyllnot obey to the ordyn'nce of this Article or appere at the dayes afore lymytted & ev'che of theym w'tout cause resonable had that he shall forfeit for ev' suche de-

fawte vj^s viij^d The halvendale thereof to be employed to the comyn p^rfet of the Gylde hall of the said Towne and the other halvendale to the sustentacon of the Preest Pover men and the lyght affore rehersed, ITM that ev^y p^rson of the said Gylde what soe ev^r he be in the Feest of Corpus Xpⁱ yeerlie in the processyonn afore said shall kepe hise place and fellowe to hym by the said ij Wardens assygned And that no man of Presumpsyon attempt to doe the contrarye in payne of Forfeture vj^s viij^d to be employed and devyded in man^r and fo^rme specyfyed in the next Article above rehersed ITM that if anye p^rsone or p^rsones of the said Gylde at the Feest of Corpus Xrⁱ happen to ride or goe to Coventre Faire or elleswhere owte of the towne of Shrewesburye to by or sell whereby he is absent in goyng in processyon w^t hise Combrethyrn in the saide Feest w^oute a cause resonable shewyd unto the said Wardens or one of theym and lysens had of the same that he that soe shalbe absent forfet xij^d to be employed to the sustentacon above rehersed. ITM that the said Stywardes of the saide Gylde for the tyme beyng duryng ther Offices shall orden and make p^rvys^on for all man^r ex^penses to be made and done in the said Gylde in all assembles ordeyned for the Weale and comyn p^rfet of the same And immediatlye w^out delaye after suche expensys done and had by fore the saide Wardens and iiij Men of Councell to make a Vue of accompt of the same to the entent at the dep^rtying of the same assemble hit may be understodyn among the Felyschyppe what the said expensys drawn to ITM that the saide Stywardes for the tyme beyng Wⁱn xiiij dayes next after next after the Feest of Corpus Xrⁱ aftyr ther O^ffyce endyt affore the Wardens of the said Gylde and iiij Men of Councell of the Yere passed shall make a trewe accompt as well of all Issues profitts reveueus Fynes and Peynaltes groing or belongyng to the said Gylde wⁱn the tyme of there Offices as of all Stuffe Jewelles and Apparell beyng in there Warde by delyverans of there next p^rdecessors and thereof by Byll endentyd make delyveranns to the new Stywardes chosen in the presence of the newe Wardens and iiij Men of Councell And yf soe be that the saide olde Stywardes at the day of suche Accompt p^rfo^rme not as is affore rehersed and then ayther of theyme to forfet iij^s iiij^d over there ordinare charge to be employed to the sustentacon of the charges above rehersed And if anye p^rcell of goodes to theym deliveret be neclygentlie lost or wasted in defawte of the saide olde Stywardes that then thay of there p^rpur goodes make dewe satisfaccyon to the Combrethyrn of the said Gylde after the Valew of the saide goodes

soe lost or wasted in payne of Forfetture of ayther of theym iij^s iiij^d over the P of the saide goodes to be employed in fo^rme above saide ITM Uppon a Comyn Councell to be had amonge us the Combrethym & occupyers of the saide Gylde and Craftes for a Comyn Weale of the same by the Wardens of the saide Gylde ordenyd and assigned at any tyme, place, and howre. And theruppon dewe Monyceon and Sunmons made by the Stywardes or Budell of the saide Gylde or anye of theym to eny p^rsone occupyeng the saide Craftes or eny of theyme that ev^ry suche p^rsone soe warned and Suⁿed appere not at the place tyme and howre assigned w^oute case resonable or lysens of the saide Wardens or one of theym shall lose iiij^d for ev^ry suche defawte whereof iij^d to be employed to the Sustentac^on of the charges above saide & i^d to the Stywardes of the saide Gylde for the tyme beyng for their Fee and labo^r in excuting and levyng the payne afore said. And yff eny p^rsone occupyeng the said Craftes or enye of theyme renne in the contempt of the payne aforesaid or eny other made in this Composyc^ones and Actes resist or w^ostond the saide Stywardes or eny of theyme to dystresse or make levye of eny suche payne or paynes soe forfettyd or of any dette or dute that then he that attemptyth the contrarye for ev^rye suche offence shall forfeit vj^s viij^d half thereof to be employed, to the kynge and the other halfe to the sustentac^on of the charges above sayde And uppon the dewe enformac^on and complaynt made unto the saide Wardens of eny such p^rsone soe contemptnyng or recystyng the saide Stywardes or eny of theym in execucion of the p^rmysses, that then the saide Wardens and Stywardes after theyre discressyons shall call to theym s^ten odyr of the Combrethym of the Gylde afore saide and tak the bodie of eny suche p^rsone soe contemptnyng or recystyng as is afforesaid and hym delyv^r to the Baillyffes of the said Town sewrlye to be kept in theyre Goale & not to be delyv^d w^out the assent and agrement of the saide Wardens and the iij. Men of Councell ITM yf hit soe be that eny p^rsone of the saide Gylde what so ev^ry he be, be requyred and charget by the sayde Wardens or aythur of theym to assiste theym and the Stywardes aforesaid to the leveyng of dette or dute and re^rying of enye suche payne or paynes so forfettyd or eny other caws in their said composicyons made, That he gyf hise dewe dyligens and attend^unce to accomplystche the same, And yf he or they soe charget and requyred refuse and doe the contrarye that then he or they soe attemptyng the contrarye shall forfeit at ev^ry such offense xij^d. to be employed to the sustentac^on of the charges above said, And yf soe be

that the saide Stywardes of their n^elygence or for favo^r or affecyon of eny p^esones wilnot put theym selfs in devoir to the executyon of the p^emises or make dewe enformacyon and complaynt unto the said Wardens of the Contempneyrs and Resystowres as is above rehersed that then the saide Stywardes at their accompt w^oute any dyscharge or allow^unc shalbe charget w^t the same. And yf the saide Wardens for the tyme beyng be n^elygent or favo^rable after dewe enfo^rmac^on and complaynt made unto theym by the said Stewardes of the p^emises and p^efowrme not on theyr p^etie as is above said, That then the saide Wardens schall forfeit x^s to be employed and devyded to the Sustentac^on of the charges above saide and to the comyn Box of said Town by even porceons ITM that yerelie in the saide Gylde by the assent of the Combrethyrn of the same be chosen a sufficyent and able man of ev^eryche of the saide Craftes yf nede shall requyre to be a Sercher and overse that any thyng app^etenyng to the saide Craftes or eny of theym to be boght and solde in the said Towne and Fraunchesse be able suffyceant and lawfull and that noe dyssayte nor gyle to the kyngs liege people thereby had. And ov^r that to make serche and aspye all suche p^esones as frawdelyntlye abbrygg, w^odraw or cownceyle the payments of their dewties, That is to saye Tolle Murage or eny other thyng app^eteyneng to the avauntage of the said Town contrarye to kyngs g^runtes to the Burgesses of the saide Town g^runted whereby eny hurt or hynd^eunce myght sowin and grow aswell to the comyn avauntage of the said town as to the dyspleasure of God and anyntysshment of the sustentac^on of the charges above said. And at suche Serch^oyr shall have power to make serche uppon the Occupyers of the said Craftes w^hin the Town and F^runchesse above saide that non of theym occupie eny false Balaunce Weight, or mesures belongeng to the said Craft or eny of theym wherebie the kyngs People in eny wise myght be hurt or dysseyved, and yf the fynd eny suche defawt in any p^esons occupient the said Craftes, that then he uppon whom suche defawte is fond to forfeit hise said Balaunce, Weght, or Mesure and ov^r that vj^s viij^d The halvendale therof to our sover^ent lorde the Kynge and that oth^r halvendale to the comyn p^rfet of the saide town & to the said Sercho^ys or suche odyr as shall fynd such defawte evynlie to be devyded. And those p^esons that shallbe chosen Sercho^ys shall doe theyr devoir and true dilligence in th^e Offyce w^out colo^r dyssayt conceylment or neelygence uppon payne of forfeiture xij^d as ofte tymes as any suche a defawte may be fownden in theym or eny of theym to be employed to the

supportac'on of the charges above said ITM yf eny dyssen-
cyon dyscorde vary'unce or debate hereafter be had moved or
stured betwyx the Combrethyrn of the said Gylde or eny of
theym which God defend, that then it shalbe refo'med redressed
Ruled and gov'ned be the oversight of the Wardens and iiij men
of Councell for the tyme beyng Or ellys be eny other iiij dis-
crypt Persons of the said Gylde to be taken at the ellecyon and
denoiac'on of the p'ties Or ellys be the de'noiacon of the
subst'unce and mor' p'tie of the Combrethyrn of the sayde
Gylde. In case eny of the saide p'ties wold be obstynate and
refuse to chose and name his men hym self, And that no
Forreyn or other p'son of eny other Crafte shall have int'est
or int'met between the p'ties except the Combrethyrn of the
saide Gylde w'tout lysens of the Wardens and iiij men of
Councell afforesaid Res'vyng always a Merceament and p'fett
due and belongeng to oure Sov'rent lorde the kynge. ITM
that yf anye p'sone of the said Gylde what soe ev' he be that
wyl be Obstynate and not confo'me hymself to be at accorde
nor stond obey nor p'fo'me the ord'unces of the saide Wardens
and iiij men of Councell or ellys of the iiij men chosen by the
assent of the p'ties or of the subst'unce and more p'tie of the
Combrethyrn of the saide Gylde Then he that is soe fownden
obstynate & contraryous shal forfet at ev'y such defawte
founden & recordet uppon hym vj^s viij^d the One half thereof
to the com'yn p'fit of the said town and that othyr halfe to the
sustentac'on of the charges abovesaid And in case the said
Wardens & iiij men of Councell or that othyr iiij Men
chosen by the p'ties Or ellys the subst'unce and more p'tie of
the said Combrethyrn affore said cannot aggre and accord the
said p'ties that the said Wardens shall lysens the p'tie grevyd
to p'sue hise remedye by waye of accyon in the Courts of the
saide towne and in no other Forreyn Court and hit be soe
that he may have lawe equally and indifferently mynystred
unto hym in the said Court. And soe ev' he be of the sayde
Gylde that attemptythe the contr'ie shall forfet (for dette or
trespas w'tuten lysens of hys Wardens for the tyme beyng
vj^s viij^d to be dyvyded in fo'me aforesaid ITM that the
Wardens nor noe Mayster or Occupyer of the saide Craftes or
eny of theym tak' eny p'son to be admytted to eny of the
saide Craftes to occupie as a Mayst' or App'tyse w'in the said
Town and F'aunchesse that is of Frenshe, Flemmyshe, Irysh,
Dowche, Walshe, or eny other Nacyones borne not beyng at
truse w' our Sov'agne lorde the Kynge but Onlye Mere
Englysshe borne Uppon the payne of Forfeiture of an C^s as
often tymes as eny of theym brekyth thys ordyn'nce half

thereof to be employed to the use of our Sov'ent lorde the kyng And the other halfe to the sustentac'on of the charges above said Provyded always that this Ordyn'nc extend nor be prejudiceal to eny p'son that hathe be or now ys App'ntyse to eny of the Craftes w'in the towne and F'unchesse ITM that no Mayster nor occupyer of the saide Craftes or eny of theym shall take or reseyyve eny Apprentyse as is above saide, but for the space of vij yeres at the leest on payne of Forfaiture of xx^s to be levyed to the use of the Kyng oure sovereyn lorde, to the co'ie Box of the said town & to the sustentac'on of the charges above saide be evyn porcyones ITM that Maysters of the said Crafts or eny of them herafter shalnot take eny suche App'ntyce for the tymes above said w'out endentures And w'in xv. days after such endentures made to brynge hise saide endenture and Apprentyce afore the saide Wardeyns and iiij Men of Councell and Clerke of the said Gylde to recorde the said Endentures And at whyche tyme the said Mayster for the recordyng of the said Endentures shall paye or doe to be payed xij^d in fo'me following that is to Witt iiij^d thereof to the Clerke for his entre of record, ij^d to the Budell for hise fee and vij^d to the sustentac'on of the charges abovesaid And what soe ev' he be that attempteth or dothe the contrarye shall forfeit vij^s viij^d as ofte tymes as he soe forgettyth and to be triptyted as is in the Articles next affore wrytten ITM that he that hathe be App'ntyce in the said Towne & Fraunchesse to eny of the said Craftes and trulie p'fo'med hise t'mes and entendeth to set Uppe and occupie eny of the said Craftes as mayst' of the same That he before hise entre & first setting uppe of the saide Crafte and to be admytted to the saide Gylde shall paie for hise fyne in hand to the Wardeyns and iiij men of Councell xvij^s viij^d And ov' that to Clerke of the saide Gylde for his Fee and Entrie of the Admyttance afore said vij^d to the Budell for his Fee iiij^d and a Gallon of Wine pryce viij^d to the Fellowship of the said Gylde And yf he have not trewlie kept and p'fo'med his t'mes Or be admytted to the Brotherhoode and Gylde of eny other Crafte of the said towne whereby he may not kepe Processyon w the fellowship of M'cers, Ironmongers, and Goldsmythes before rehersed. That then he to be admytted as a Forreyn' ITM that he that ys a lawfull begotten Sone to eny of the Maysters of the Craftes & entendeth to sett up whether he be app'ntyce to the same or not shalbe accepted and admytted after the fo'me in the Article next p'cedyng specyified. ITM that eny p'son not beyng a lawfull Sone, of eny of the Maysters of the saide Craftes nor beyng App'ntyce as is before rehersed and wyl intend to sett uppe

and occupie as a Mayster eny of the said Craftes that he be not admytted into the said Gylde w^tout he paie in hond at hise entre for hise fyne xxxvj^s viij^d. And ov^r that to the Clerke and Budell in fo^rme aforesaid and ij Gallons of Wine to the Fellyship ITM that eny p^rson of the saide towne and Fr^runchesse beyng of or in the Gylde of anye other Crafte in the saide towne w^t the whyche he is charged and bownden to be of Councell and keep his Procession in the Feest of Corpus X^ri and after that wyll extend to occupie as a Mayst^r eny of the saide Craftes of Mercers, Irenmongers and Goldesmythes And for hise fyrst charge may not be of Councell, Offycer, nor kepe hise Processyon with the Combrethern of of the saide Gylde & Craftes that then he be not admytted into the same w^tout he paye in hond at his entre for hise fyne iiij^l ij Gallons of Wyne w^t the fees to the Clerk and Budell afore rehersed. ITM that noe p^rson beyng of the saide Gylde by hymself, Wife, Childe or Servante shall sell nor make to be solde eny maner of Merchaundyce or Ware belongyng to the said Craftes or eny of theym purposely standing in the Stretys, hyghe Way or pawment of the said town for to have better sale then eny of Combrethyrn nor make noe booths set uppe Boordes, Rackes or eny other suche instruments w^tout theyre Bulkes but onelie in tyme of Fayre of the said towne uppon payn of xx^s to be tripytyed to the use of our said sov^raigne lorde the Kinge, to the mayst^r and Sereho^ys of the said Craftes and to the sustentacyon of the Charges above said by evyn Poreyones ITM that eny forreyne alien or st^runger not beyng of the gylde m^chund w^t the Burgeses of the said Towne nor accorded w^t the Usages and customs of the same bye nor sell eny man^r of Marchundice or Ware belongyng to eny of the said Craftes except in tyme of feyres w^tout lysens of the said Burgeses accordyng affyr the fo^rme of dyvers Charters to the said Burgeses of the town of Salop be the kyng noble p^rgenito's graunted and by his goode grace co^rfermed the tenor of whych p^rcell of theym ensueth in Wurdes followyng—

“CONCESSIMUS eciam eisdem Burgensib^r & heredib^r eor^r q^d he^rant Gildam mercatoriam cum hansa & alijs consuetudinib^r & lib^rtatib^r ad gildam illam p^rtinentib^r, Et q^d nullus q^r non sit in Gilda illa Mercandisam aliq^m faciat in p^rdic^o Burgo nisi ex voluntate eor^r dem Burgenc^r &c.
Whereof if anye p^rson p^rsumptuously attempt to doe the contrary to the g^runts and confirmac^on aforesaid, and doe bye and sell in suche wyse in hows or w^tout except tyme of feyres to intupt the liberties of the Burgeses and hynd^runc and

damage to the Combrethyrn of the Gylde aforesaid that then he that soe is founden doying shall forfeit the saide march'undice or Ware soe boght or solde by evyn pore'ons t'p'tly to be devydet that is to saye to the use of our said Sov'eyn Lorde, to the co'myn Box, of the said towne and to the maisters and Sercho's of the said Craftes ITM that no p'son of the towne Alien forreyn or st'unger not beyng of the Gylde of the saide Craftes sell in groosse or by retaile any man' of Ware belongyng to the saide Craftes secretlie w'in howses or w'out to the hurt hyndryng or dirogac'on of the Occupiers of the saide Craftes in payne of forfeiture of eny such Ware soe boght and solde if it may be founden to be evenlie t'ptited in man' and fo'me specified in the next article afore rehersed, And if any suche Ware soe solde and boght at the tyme of the sale of the same be not taken and founden, but afterward evydentlie knownen undirstonden and p'ved that then upon surmyses and notice thereof made be eny of the Combrethyrn of the said Gylde to the Baylefs of the said town the said Baelifs doe make levy of the valewe of the saide Ware of ye goodes of the sellers of the same evenlie to be trip'tited as is rehersed in the said Article And the said Bailiffs to be chargeable to the kyng for hise p't by the report and record of the saide Wardeyns and iiij men of Councell ITM that noe p'son of the saide Gilde make nor cause to be made eny confederacye or embracerye wherebie any p'judices hurt or hynd'unce myght growe to the said Gylde or to the int'upcyon of the politique Rule made uppon the payne of forfeiture of vj^s viij^d as often tymes as it can be proved the One half therof to be employed to the co'ie Box, of the saide town and that other half to the susten-tac'on of the charges above saide ITM that no p'son of the said gilde be sworne p'mysed nor reteyned to or w^t eny p'son what so ev' he be to doe hym s'vice be waile of suche reteyno' otherwise then shalbe accordyng to the lawe and statutes ther-uppon made upon the payne of forfeiture of C^s ov' the paynes extended and comp'sed in the said statut's to the use of our saide sov'eyn lorde, the co'ie Box of the said town and to the susten-tac'on of the charges above saide and evynlie to be devyded ITM that noe p'son of the saide gilde take nor weyre eny maner lyverey of Clothe nor signe of eny p'son of what estate degree or condicceon he be contr'y to statutes actes and ordy'nces theruppon be the kynge and his Councell ordyned and p'vyded Savyng the lyverey of gownes or hodes of the said Gylde to be ordeyned and worne to the worshippe of the same Or ellis the lyverey in the said towne ordent to be worne for the knowlage of Officers of the same uppon

payne of forfeiture of C^s ov' the paynes extendyng in the said statuts evenlie to be devydet in man' and fo'me in the next article afore rehersed. ITM that noon of the Combrethyrn of the said Gylde refuse to recyve and weare suche clothyng or hoodyng as shalbe ordeyned be the ij Wardens and iiij Men of Councell for the tyme beyng on payn of the forfeiture of xx^d to be employed to the Sustentac'on of the charges above-said Except such p'sones as aforetyme byn bownden, charged, and accustomed to weare lyverey and clothyng or hoodyng w'odyr Craftes and in othyr Gylde ITM that yf it happen at eny season hereafter that the Co'ie bell of the said towne be rongen for eny affray made or p'tie taken for eny p'son or p'sones w'in the said towne and Fraunchesse That non of the Combrethyrn or Felishippe of the saide Gylde doe repaire nor resort to assiste or maynteyn eny of the saide p'ties but Oonlie to the Baillifs for the tyme beyng for the cons'vac'on of the peac And yf so be that the Wardeyns of the said Gylde for the tyme beyng or eny of theym be in his waye then he to gyf his attend'unce unto his saide Wardeyns or one of theym if he be by the same therunto reqwyred to assiste the saide Baillefs in makyng and kepyng of the Kyngs peac And what so evyr he be of the saide Gylde that dothe the contr'ye shall forfeit x^s as ofte as he is fouden and p'ved culpable in the same to be employed to the use of the Co'ie Box of the said town and to the sustentac'on of the charge above saide ITM that yf any p'son of the saide Gylde and Craftes hereafter be Opynlie dyffamed or disclawndred of or for any felonye or eny othyr notarye or unlawfull cryme or offense by hym to be done that then suche p'sones soe disclawndred shalnot occupye the sayd Craftes nor eny of theym but by will and lysens of the said ij Wardeyns and iiij Men of Councell, unto the tyme that he be opunlye and lawfully purged of the same and be restored to his goode fame uppon the payn of Forfeiture of vj^s viij^d to be employed to the sustentac'on of the charges abovesaid And yf anye suche p'son so defamyd can nor may do his purga'cyon uppon such Sclawndre and declare hym self true and Innocent to the same that then he be utterlie putt out of the said Gylde and never to occupie eny of the said Craftes w'in the said town and fraunches ITM as for a dynner custumably used and had for disport and recreac'on to the increas of love amonges the Combrethyrn of the said Gylde, to be had, shall yerelie be ordent and kept the Mondaie next after the Feest of Mygelmas or ellis w'in xiiij dayes then next followyng bi the Wardeyns for the tyme beyng, And if the saide Wardeyns of p'su'peyon or n'lygence refuse

to ordeyn suche a Dyners at the tyme p'fixed, That then ayther of theym to forfeit iij^s iiij^d to be employed to the sustentac'on of the charges afore rehersed, And that ev'iche of the saide combrethyrn be sup'ned and warned to be att the saide dyners And whether he be p'sent or absent at or froe the same shall paie ij^d and no more and the resydue to be borne of the Co'ie goodes of the said Gylde. Provyded alwaie that the charge of the said Co'ie goodes at the saide dyners exceed not the Sum'e of x^s. And if suche p'vision be made that the charge of the Co'ie goodes excede the sum'e of x^s, That then the said Wardeyns for the tyme beyng of their p'pur goodes shall bere the ov'plus of the charge above said, And as for the recreac'on and drynkyng yerelie ordent and kept at the Feest of Corpus Xr'i ev'iche of the combrethern of the said Gylde shall paye Whether he be present or not viij^d and no more. And the Wardeyns for the tyme beyng shall paie the residue of the co'ie goodes of the saide Gylde soe that it excede not the Sum'e of v^s. And if they do the contrarie to bere it on y' p'pur goodes. ITM that non of the maysters or combrethyrn of the said Gylde and Craftes hereafter take wth hym into hise schoppe eny p'son to instruct teche and enfo'me the secretes of the Crafts afore said or eny of theym, but onely hise Wyff, Sone, Doghter or app'tyce uppon peyn of forfeiture of xx^s to be employed to the Co'ie Box of the said towne and to the sustentac'on and charges above said by evyn porc'ons. ITM at eny season that the Wardeyns of the said Gilde schall do let sum'one the combrethyrn of the same to appere and assemble afore theym for eny matt' or caus conc'nyng the weale and goode rule of the said Craft. That no p'son there beyng p'sent disto'be w^t noyse or highe langwage the Feleschippe there assembled wherbie the co'i'iac'on among them may be in any thyng letted or int'upted and ther'uppon yf the said Wardeyns or eny of theym gyf in charge to eny such person to kepe sylens and he disobey the said Wardeyns charge he then to lose iiij^d as oft tymes as he shall be founden in such defawte to be employed to the sustentac'on of the charges abovesaid. And yf so be that eny p'son of the said Gilde be p'sumpc'on or myssavysedly doe lye eny of hise combrethern or malyciously call hym be any name of reprove in any assemble made amongst theym, That then he that be offendyng schall be punysshed and corrected in that behalf after the dyscressyons of the ij Wardens and the iiij Men of Councell. ITM that the said ij Wardens iiij men of Councell ij Stywardes Budell and Sercho's or eny of theym or eny other of the saide craftes that be chosen to eny offices afore

rehersted be found en obstynate and contr'vous so that they wilnot doe their offices nor stond and obbey the correcc'ons after the rule and ord'unces of the said craftes That then he or they many such defawte founden shall forfeit vj^s viij^d to be employed to the Co'ie Box of the said Towne and to the sustenta'con of the charges above said by even Porc'ons IT'M that if any p'sone or p'sones offycer or other of the said Crafts or eny of them be founden in defawte in eny article comp'sed and wrytten in this composic'ons And will not stond and obey to correceyon Nor abyde the rewles and ordyn'unces as be afore declared that then the ij Wardens and iiij men of Councell shall immediatlye goe to the Baillifs of the said Towne enfo'myng theym of the defawte soe founden and dysobeysunc' of correcc'on of the same, reqwyreng of theym that the payne theruppon ordent and made may be levied and reared as well for the comyn p'fet of the said towne as for the sustentac'on of the charges in the said Gylde, And yf the said ij Wardeyns and iiij Men wilnot doe their offices nor make labor' to enfo'me the Baillifs of the Obstynacye contr'youste or of the defawtes founden by suche as wilnot obey or be corrected Nor justlye execute as is app'teyneng to their offices that then the ij Stywardes and Sercho's w' othyr called to theym of the said Crafts yf nede reqwyre shall go the saide Baillifs enfo'myng theym of the defawts and necligence of the said ij Wardeyns and iiij men or eny of theym defectyf Reqwyryng of the said Baillifs of remedy and that the paynes theruppon ordeynt may be levied reared and contentyd in maner and fo'me as is afore wrytten IT'M that the Wardeyns for the tyme beyng and their successors yerelie hereafter shall make their accompt w'in xxth dayes next after the feest of Corpus Xr'i And all soche money and dettis in their charge to levy w' other goodes as they have in kepyng of the saide Feleschippe that they shall brynge theym in, And make delyv'e thereof at the daye of theire said accompt before the newe Wardeys chosen and suche Auditurs as the saide Felyschypp shall assigne to resayve theyre accompt, Or els aythur of theym to forfeit vj^s viij^d Above theyre ordyary charges halfe thereof to be employed to the Co'ie Box of the said town and the other half to the sustentac'on of the charges abovesaid And the said new Wardeyns chosen shall have power to make levye and reare all suche paynes soe forfeit And if they be n'lygent and wilnot levye and rear the said paynes then ayther of theym shall forfeit x^s to be employed and devidet in fo'me in this article rehersted IT'M That noe p'son of the said Gylde for eny love favoure or

affeccyon make labo' or sewe for p'don of eny p'son which have forfet eny payne or paynes above rehersed upon payne of forfeiture of vj^s viij^d as oft tymes as anye suche labo' or suyte may be p'ved upon hym, to be employed and devydet in man' and fo'me in the next article p'cedyng rehersed ITEM that eny p'son or p'sones of the said Gylde what s'uevyr he be that hathe forfeittyd in eny article or poynt in the composyc'ons and ordyn'nces above wrytten or by offence fallen in to the contempt of eny of the paynes above rehersed that then eny suche payne soe forfeitted w'out grace or p'don be levyed and reared by the Wardeyns for the tyme beyng, And yf the saide Wardeyns be n'ligent in the levyng and rearyng in eny of such paynes and forfeitures above rehersed or eny other dettis p'teynyng to the said Gylde and be reason of their office oughte to reare and levye that then ayther theym to forfet for ev'y such defawte and necligence iij^s iiij^d ov' the sum'e of the payne and forfeiture specyfyed Provyded alwaie that the contempt and forfaiture of all the paynes above rehersed and ev'ych of thaym be duly examyned proved founden and recorded by the ij Wardeyns iiij men of Councell, the Clerke and the more p'tie of the Combrethyrn of the saide Gylde afore eny thyng be attempted to the levyeng and rearing of dettis or of eny suche payne or paynes above rehersed IT'M that eny p'son that nowe is or hereafter shalbe admytted into the saide Gylde to occupye as a mayst' in eny of the said Craftes shalbe duely sworne open a Boke to be true man to the kynge our sov'eyn lord and to his heyres And to be obedyent to their lawes and Mynistres of the same w'in the said town and Fraunchesses And to observe p'fo'me and kepe aswell all ordyn'nces and provysyons made by my lord Prynce and his Councell for the refo'macon of dyv's injuryes evill customes and inco'vences wyche have reigned and be used in the said town which refo'mac'on of record remayneth in the Bothe hall of the said towne As to all thactes ordyn'nces and composyc'ons afore rehersed and all other lefull and lawdables heraft' to be made and ordent in the said Gylde and to be contributory yelde and bere to all man' ordinary charges cost and imposit'ons aftyr his powere as eny other mayst' or Combrother of the said Gylde heraft' shall happen to bere or susteyne, And for the gret trowthe faythe and trewe diligens in charges and s'vice that the Combrethern of the said Gyld and Frat'nite have done to my said most drede lord and Fader and to Us at our com'andements at all tymes WE consydring the said faithe and diligence above rehersed all the articles in this p'sent Composyc'on wrytten in asmyche as in us belongeth ratefyve approve

& accept And in the more sewrtie and wyttnesse of the same to these p'sents rehersyng the articlys aforesaid At the p'yer and applycac'on of the Wardens Mayst' and Combrethyrn of the Gylde and Frat'nite aforesaid hathe cawsed our counsell to putt our Seale, Whereunto aswell Thomas Goldesmyth and William Sugdon Baillifs of the said town have sett theire Seale of Office As Nycholas Pontysburye and Roger Adys Wardeyns of the Frat'nite and Gylde and all other Mayst' and Combrethyrn of the same byndeng thaym self and their sucesors by theis p'sents to the accomplysshment of all and singler Articles, Ordyn'nces Composyc'ons and Peynalties above rehersed have sett theire Seales Given in our P'sence at Shrewysbury the xj daye of May in the xxth Yere of the reign of my most drede lorde and Fadre kinge Edward the iiijth (1480-1.)

AND forasmoche as We Robert Dudley and Roger Thornes Baillieffs of the said towne of Shrewesbury (1515) have seene viewed and examyned all and singuler Articles and ordyn'nces recited as well in this composicion as in an other composic'on ordeyned for good Rule and order to be used among the combretherne of Cappers within the said Towne of Shrouesbury and Franches of the same unyte and associate of olde tyme nowe passed to the Wardeyns and Combretherne of Mercers, Irenmongers, Goldesmythes, Peauterers, Founders and Cardemakers unyte also and occupied under oone style and fraternite within the same Town and franchises and p'ceave and understand by the same composic'ones the said Articles and ordyn'nces in theym comp'sed fownded and appeared to us to be good laudable and reasonable as well to the honoure and laude of the blessed trinite and of oure blessed lady Saynt Marie the Virgyn and of Saynt Michaelle their patrone and alsoe to the comen weale of the said Town And to the Increase of love, amyty and good Rule and order to be kept occupied mayntened and contynued amongs the seid Combretherne of seid Craftes soe used heretofore undre oone gylde and fraternite and soe to be contyned hereafre We therfore the seid Baillieffs asferfothe as in us lyeth gyve and graunte by theis p'sents full auctorite and power to the Wardeynes Stuardes Sercheoures and othyr officers of the seid Craftes accustomed and to their successoures and to their deputies in their absens that they from this day forthewardes shall use execute exercise and enjoye all and singuler Articles and Ordynances within the seid Composyc'ones specyfie dduring the pleasure of Us and oure Successoures Baillieffs of the said Towne.

BE IT KNOWYN that We S'r Lewys Pollard knyghte one of the Kyngs Justic's of his Comen Plays and John Fitz James

the kyngs Attorney beyng Justic's of thassises in the Countye of Salop have sene and redd the seid Orden'nce and eve'y Article theryn conteyned and p'fectly understonden the same And ffor asmyche as We p'ceve the same Orden'nce to be for the Com'on Weale of the seid Towne and of the Guylde Therfor acordyng to the statute made at Westm' the xix. yere of the reign of kyng Henry the vijth We the seid Justic's at Ludlowe within the seid Countye of Salop the xxviijth of February the xj yere of the reigne of kyng Henry the viijth (1519-20) have approbate allowed and conferred to the nowe combrethyrn the seid Orden'nces and all the articles theryn conteyned to have and use the same from hensforth acordyng to the trewe entent of the same IN WITNES wherof We the seid Justic's have here unto sett owre Seales and Subscribed oure names with oure honds.

p' me lodowicu' Pollard. Joh'n Fitz James.

p' me Robart Dudley. p' me Roger'm Thornes.

Ballives Salop'

The Mercers' Company and the Drapers' Company were the two most important Guilds of Shrewsbury, and comprised amongst their Combrethren the most opulent and influential tradesmen of the place, who, by the amassing of great wealth, laid the foundation of many families who now bear in our town and county a high social status. Many of the "Gentlemen and Esquires" of Shropshire were made freemen, but not for purposes of trade, but rather for mutual protection, and gave as their fine for admission a gallon of wine. It was the custom also of those early times for the gentry, not only of Shropshire, but of Cheshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, Merionethshire, Carnarvonshire, and Anglesey, to send their younger sons to Shrewsbury to be apprenticed in the Mercers' Company, and in other Guilds also, whilst the eldest son remained at home to inherit the patrimonial estates. The fine for admission to the freedom for one who was the son of a freeman, or who had served an apprenticeship of 7 years to a freeman, was only xvjs viij^d; others who had not the above qualifications were admitted for xxxvj^s viij^d; whilst foreigners who were not burgesses, nor had served any apprenticeship, in fact absolute

strangers, paid an admission fine of £4, but varying also at the discretion of the Wardens and Company from £10 to £30, or even £50.

The Company embraced not only Mercers, Ironmongers, and Goldsmiths, but also Brass and Iron Founders, Pewterers, Cappers or Hatters, Cardmakers, Haberdashers, Grocers, and Comfet and Junket Makers, and, singular to say, even Apothecaries and Physicians, whom we should rather look for in the Barbers Chirurgeons Co., who, however, were restricted to the sale of their "compounds and mixtures" only. Each particular Craft was very jealous that no other Craft should intrude into each other's art or mystery, and strict obligations with large penalties were entered into on their admission.

It may, by some, be considered that the following extracts are mere lists of names, but they are of far more importance. They show the several trades and the most influential tradesmen in Shrewsbury at particular periods, and from whom were elected those who generally filled the Civic Offices. But, moreover, they are especially serviceable to the Genealogist as invariably showing the father of the Apprentice or Freeman, his residence and social status.

Thus these "wrecks on the shore of time" become of considerable value and utility.

The oldest Book of the Company is a folio volume, 16 inches by 12 inches, of 76 leaves of parchment written on both sides, and contains the admissions of Freeman and Apprentices from 1424 to 1672.

Prefixed is a Kalendar elaborately illuminated in blue and red. The Dominical Letters are the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. It does not accord with any ancient Kalendar I know of, but as the writing is in the old English black letter used in the 15th century, it is probable that its date is that of the first entry in the Book, 3 Henry 6th, 1424-5, and most likely it is copied from some more ancient Kalendar. It does not contain any obits, and was perhaps used

generally to indicate the days of obligation on which it was the duty of the Company to be present at the celebration of Mass at the altar of their Patron Saint, St. Michael, in the Collegiate Church of St. Chad. It is here copied verbatim, as its publicity may lead to the ascertaining of its origin and date.

xviij	℞	KL.	Januario	Circu'cio d'ni d ^x
	b	iiij	n	Oct' S'ci Steph'i
xj	c	iiij	n	Oct' S'ci Joh'is
	d	ij	n	Oct' S'cor' in nocenciu'
xix	e	Non.		Oct' S'ci Thome
viiij	f	viiij	Id:	Epiphania d'ni duplex f'm.
	g	vij	Id:	
xvj	℞	vj	Id:	S'ci Luciani socioru' q' ejus
v	b	v	Id:	
	c	iiij	Id:	
xiiij	d	iiij	Id:	
ij	e	ij	Id:	
	f	Idus		Oct' Epiph'ie S'ci Hillarij
x	g	xix	kl.	Februarius S'ci Felicis ep'i & m'
	℞	xviij	kl.	S'ci Mauri abbatis & confess'
xviij	b	xvj	kl.	S'ci Marcelli p'pe & m'ris
vij	c	xvj	kl.	S'ci Sulpicii ep'i & confessoris
	d	xv	kl.	S'ci Prisce virg'is & m'ris
xv	e	xiiij	kl.	S'ci Wolstani ep'i & confess'
iiij	f	xiiij	kl.	S'ci Fabianii & Sebastiane m'
	g	xij	kl.	S'ce Agnetis virginis.
xij	℞	xj	kl.	S'ci Vincentii martiris.
j	b	x	kl.	
	c	ix	kl.	
ix	d	viiij	kl.	Conversio S'ci Pauli
		vij	kl.	
xvij	f	vj	kl.	S'ci Juliani ep'i & confessoris
vj	g	v	kl.	S'ce Agnetis s'c'do
	℞	iiij	kl.	
xiiij	b	iiij	kl.	S'ce Batildis regine v'gis v
iiij	c	ij	kl.	

Nox h't horas xvj dies v° viij.

	d	KL	Februarius	S'cte Brigide
xj	e	iiij n	Purificacio	b'e marie d ^x
xix	f	iiij n	S'ci Blasii epi'	& martiris
viiij	g	ij n		
	A	Nonas	S'ce Agathe v'gis	& m'
xvj	b	viiij Id'	S'cor' vedasti	& ama'di
v	c	vij Id'		
	d	vj Id'		
xiiij	e	v Id'		
ij	f	iiij Id'	S'ce Scolastice v'gis	v
	g	iiij Id'		
x	A	ij Id'		
	b	Idus		
xviiij	c	xvj kl.	Martii	S'ci vale'tini m'ris
vij	d	xv kl.	Sol i'	piscibus
	e	xiiij kl.	S'ce Juliane v'gis	& m'is
xv	f	xiiij kl.		
iiij	g	xij kl.		
	A	xj kl.		
xij	b	x kl.		
j	c	ix kl.		
	d	viiij kl.	Cathedra S'ci Petri ap'li	
ix	e	vij kl.	vigilia	
	f	vj kl.	S'ci Mathie ap'li	d ^x f'm
xvij	g	v kl.		
vj	A	iiij kl.		
	b	iiij kl.		
xiiij	c	ij kl.		
Nox h't horas xiiij dies v° x.				

iiij	d	KL	Marcii' S'ci David epi' & confess'
	e	vj n	S'ci Cedde epi' & confessoris
xj	f	v n	
	g	iiij n	
xix	A	iiij n	
viiij	b	ij n	
	c	Nonas	S' car' p'petue & Felicitatis v'g'
xvj	d	viiij Id.	
	e	vij Id.	
	f	vj Id.	
xiiij	g	v Id.	
ij	A	iiij Id.	S'ci Gregorii p'pe & doctoris d'
	b	iiij Id.	
x	c	ij Id.	
	d	Idus	
xviiij	e	xvij kl.	Aprilis
vij	f	xvj kl.	
	g	xv kl.	S'ci Edwardi regis & martiris
xv	A	xiiij kl.	
iiij	b	xij kl.	S'ci Cuthberti epi' & confessoris
	c	xij kl.	S'ci Benedicti Abbatis
xij	d	xj kl.	
	e	x kl.	
	f	ix kl.	
ix	g	viiij kl.	Annu'ciac'o b'e marie d' f'm
	A	vij kl.	
xvij	b	vj kl.	Resurreccio d'ni
	c	v kl.	
	d	iiij kl.	
xiiij	e	iiij kl.	
iiij	f	ij kl.	

Nox h't horas xij dies v° xij.

		KL	Aprilis
xj	a	iiiij n	
	b	iiij n	S'ci Ricardi epi' & confessoris
xix	c	ij n	S'ci Ambrosii epi' & doctoris
viiij	d	Nonas	
xvj	e	viiij Id.	
v	f	vij Id.	
	g	vj Id.	
xiiij	a	v Id.	
	b	iiiij Id.	
	c	iiij Id.	
x	d	ij Id.	
	e	Idus	
xviiij	f	xviiij kl.	Maii S'ci Tibureii & Valeri'
vij	g	xvij kl.	
	a	xvj kl.	
xv	b	xv kl.	
iiiij	c	xiiiij kl.	
	d	xiiij kl.	S'ci Alifegi epi' & martiris
xij	e	xij kl.	
i	f	xj kl.	
	g	x kl.	
ix	a	ix kl.	S'ci Georgii martiris
	b	viiij kl.	
xvij	c	vij kl.	S'ci Marcii eva'g' duplex f'
vj	d	vj kl.	
	e	v kl.	
xiiiij	f	iiiij kl.	S'ci Vitalis martiris
	g	iiij kl.	
	a	ij kl.	

xj	b	KL	Maya	Ap'lor' Philippi
	c	vj		
xix	d	v n	Inve'cio	s'ce Crueis d*
vij	e	iiij n		
	f	ij n		
xvj	g	ij n	S'ei Joh'is ap'li & ev'ng'	
v	A	Nonas.	Deposit'o	Sc'i Joh'is beula ^o
	b	vij Id.		
xij	c	vij Id.		
ij	d	vj Id.	S'e'or'	Gordiani & Epima
	e	v Id.		
x	f	iiij Id.	S'e'or'	Nerei & Achillei
	g	ij Id.		
xvij	A	ij Id.		
vij	b	Idus		
	c	xvij kl.	Junii	
xv	d	xvj kl.		
iiij	e	xv kl.		
	f	xiiij kl.	S'ei Dunstani	Epi' & confess
xij	g	xij kl.		
i	A	xij kl.		
	b	xj kl.		
ix	c	x kl.		
	d	ix kl.		
xvij	e	vij kl.	S'ei Aldelmi	epi' & conf'
vj	f	vij kl.	S'ei Augustini	epi' & conf'
	g	vj kl.		
xiiij	A	v kl.	S'ei Germani	epi' & confes'
ij	b	iiij kl.		
	c	ij kl.		
xj	d	ij kl.	S'ce Petronille	v'gis v'

			Junius h't dies xxx luna vo. xxix
	e	KL	Junius S'ci Nichomedis m'ris
xix	f	iiij n	S'cor' Marcellini & Petri m'r'm
vij	g	iiij n	
xvj	A	ij n	
v	b	Nonas	S'ci Bonefacii Socior' q' eius
	c	vij Id.	
xij	d	vij Id.	
	e	vj Id.	S'cor' Medardi & Gildardi ep'or'
	f	v Id.	Translacio S'ci Edmu'di archiep'i
x	g	iiij Id.	
	A	iiij Id.	S'ci Barnabi ap'li
xvij	b	ij Id.	S'cor' Basilidis socior' q' eius
vij	c	Idus	
	d	xvij kl.	Julii S'ci Basilii ep'i & confess'
xv	e	xvij kl.	S'cor' vite & modesti & S°
iiij	f	xvj kl.	Tra'slac'o s'ci Ricardi ep'i & conf'
	g	xv kl.	S'ci Botulphi Abbatis
xij	A	xiiij kl.	S'cor' Marci & Marcelliani
i	b	xiiij kl.	S'cor' G'uasii & P'thasii fr'm
	c	xij kl.	Translacio s'ci Edwardi reg'
ix	d	xj kl.	
	e	x kl.	S'ci Albani p'thom'ris anglor'
xvij	f	ix kl.	S'ce Etheldrede v'gis v'o m'ris
vj	g	vij kl.	Nativitas S'ci Joh'is Baptiste
	A	vij kl.	
xiiij	b	vj kl.	S'co' Joh'is & Pauli m'r'rum
iiij	c	v kl.	
	d	iiij kl.	S'ci Leonis pape & confessoris
xj	e	iiij kl.	A'plor' Petri & Pauli d ^x
	f	ij kl.	Convercio S'ci Pauli

xix	g	KL	Jullius Oct' S'ci Joh'is Bapt'
viiij	Æ	vj n	S'ci Processi & Martiniani md'm
	h	v n	
xvj	c	iiij n	Translac'o & ordinac'o s' Marti'
	v	ij n	
	e	ij n	Oct' ap'lor' Pet' & Pauli
xiiij	f	Nonas	Translacio s'ci Thome m'ris
	ij	g	vij Id.
	Æ	vij	Id.
x	b	vj	Id. S'cor' vij ^{te} fratrum
	c	v	Id. Translacio S'ci Benedicti abb'is
xviiij	d	iiij	Id.
	vij	e	ij Id.
	f	ij	Id.
xv	g	Idus	Translac'o S'ci Swithini soc' q'
iiij	Æ	xvij kl.	Augusti
	h	xvj kl.	S'ci Kenelmi regis & martiris
xij	c	xv kl.	S'ci Arnulphi epi' & martiris
	i	xiiij kl.	
	e	xij kl.	S'ce Margarete v'gis & m'ris
ix	f	xij kl.	S'ce Praxedis v'gis v'o martir'
	g	xj kl.	S'ce Marie Magdalene
xvij	Æ	x kl.	S'ci Appollinaris epi' & m'ris
	vj	ix kl.	S'ce Cristine v'gis & martiris vi
			gi
	c	viiij kl.	S'ci Jacobi ap'li duplex f'm lia
xiiij	d	vij kl.	S'ce Anne matris Marie
	ij	c	vj kl. S'cor' vij ^{tem} dormienciu' m'r'm
	f	v kl.	S'ci Sa'psonis epi' & confessoris
'xj	g	iiij kl.	S'cor' Felicis Simplicii soc' q'
	Æ	iiij kl.	S'cor' Abdon & Sennes martir'
xix	h	ij kl.	S'ci Germani epi' & confessoris

viiij	c	KL	Augustus	Ad vi'cula s'ci Petri	
xvj	d	iiiij	n	S'ci Stephani p'pe & martiris	
	v	e	iiij	n	Inve'cio s'ci Sthephani p'thom'ris
		f	ij	n	
xiiij	g	Nonas		S'ci Oswaldi regis & martiris	
	ij	A	viiij	Id.	S'ci Sixti felicissimi & Agapeti
		b	vij	Id.	S'ci Donati epi' & m'tis
	x	c	vj	Id.	S'ci Ciriaci soc' & ejus m'r'r'
		d	v	Id.	S'ci Romani m'ris
					vigilia.
xviiij	e	iiiij	Id.	S'ci Laurencii martiris	
	vij	f	iiij	Id.	S'ci Tibureii martiris
		g	ij	Id.	
	xv	A	Idus	S'ci Ypoliti soc' q' ejus m'r'	
	iiiij	b	xix	kl.	Septe'b' S'ci Eusebii p'sb'ri
		c	xviiij	kl.	Assu'pcio s'ce marie virginis
	xiiiij	d	xvij	kl.	
		i	e	xvj	kl.
			f	xv	kl.
					S'ci Agapiti martiris
	ix	g	xiiiij	kl.	S'ci Magni martiris
		A	xiiij	kl.	
	xvij	b	xij	kl.	
		vj	c	xi	kl.
			d	x	kl.
					S'co' Timothei & Appollinaris
					vigilia
	xiiiij	e	ix	kl.	S'ci Bartho'mei ap'li d ^x f'm
		iiij	f	viiij	kl.
		g	vij	kl.	
		xi	A	vj	kl.
					S'ci Ruphi martiris
	xix	b	v	kl.	S'ci A'gustini epi' & doctoris
		c	iiiij	kl.	Decollacio S'ci Johannis
	viiij	d	iiij	kl.	S'cor' Felicis & Adaneti m'r'r'
		e	ij	kl.	S'ce Cuthburge v'gis v'o m'ris
					Nox habet horas x dies v ^o xiiiij.

xvj	f	KL	Septe'b'	S'ci Egidii abb'i
v	g	iiij	n	
	A	ij	n	
xiiij	b	ij	n	Tra'slac'o s'ci Cuthb'ti epi' & confr'
ij	c	Nonas		S'ci Bertini abbatis
	d	viiij	Id.	
x	e	vij	Id.	
	f	vj	Id.	Nativitas b'e' marie d ^s
xviiij	g	v	Id.	S'ci Gorgonii martiris
vij	A	iiij	Id.	
	b	ij	Id.	S'cor' P'thi & Jacinti m'rm
xv	c	ij	Id.	
xiiij	d	Idus		
	e	xviiij	kl.	Octob' Exultac'o s'ce Crucis
xij	f	xvij	kl.	
i	g	xvj	kl.	S'ce Edithe v'ginis v'o
	A	xv	kl.	S'ci Lamberti epi & martiris
ix	b	xiiij	kl.	
	c	xij	kl.	
xvij	d	xij	kl.	vigilia
vj	e	xj	kl.	S'ci Mathei Ap'li & Ev'ng'
	f	x	kl.	S'ci Mauricii soc' q' ejus
xiiij	g	ix	kl.	S'ce Teele v'gis v'o marti'
ij	A	viiij	kl.	
	b	vij	kl.	S'ci Firmini epi' & m'ris
xj	c	vj	kl.	S'cor' m'r' Cip'ani et Justine
xix	d	v	kl.	S'cor' Cosine & Damiani
	e	iiij	kl.	
viiij	f	ij	kl.	S'ci Michaelis archa'g'
	g	ij	kl.	S'ci Jeronumi p'sbeteri
Nox h't horas xij dies v'o xij.				

xvj	A	KL	Octob'	S'ci Remigii soc' q'
v	b	vj	n	S'ci Thome Herfordensis
xiiij	c	v	n	
ij	d	iiij	n	
	e	ij	n	
x	f	ij	n	S'ce Fidis v'gis & ma'tiris
	g	Nonas		S'cor Marci Marcelliani p'p'
xviiij	A	viiij	Id.	
vij	b	vij	Id.	S'ci Dionisii soc' q' ejus m'r'um
	c	vj	Id.	S'ci Gerionis soc' q' ejus m'
xv	d	v	Id.	S'ci Nichasii soc' q' ejus m'rum
iiij	e	iiij	Id.	
	f	ij	Id.	Translac'o s'ci Edwardi reg'
xij	g	ij	Id.	S'ci Kalixti p'pe & m'ris
i	A	Idus		S'ci Wolfrani epi' & confessoris
	b	xvij	kl.	Dece'b' S'ci Michaelis i' m'iote
ix	c	xvj	kl.	
	d	xv	kl.	S'ci Luce evangeliste d' f'm
xvij	e	xiiij	kl.	
vj	f	xiiij	kl.	
	g	xij	kl.	S'car' undeci' milia v'ginu' m'rum
xiiij	A	xj	kl.	
iiij	b	x	kl.	S'ci Romani epi' & confessoris
	c	ix	kl.	
xj	d	viiij	kl.	S'car' C'spini & C'spiniani m'rum
xix	e	vij	kl.	
	f	vj	kl.	
viiij	g	v	kl.	A'plor' Simonis & Jude d' f'
	A	iiij	kl.	
xvj	b	ij	kl.	
v	c		kl.	S'ci Quintini martiris
				Nox h't horas xiiij dies v'o x.

	d			Nove'b' Festivitas om'i' s'cor'
xiiij	e	iiij	n	Commemorac'o animarum
	f	iiij	n	
	g	ij	n	
x	A			Nonas
	b	viiij	Id.	S'ci Leonardi abbatis
xviiij	c	vij	Id.	
vij	d	vj	Id.	S'co' iiij ^{or} Coronator' martiru'
	e	v	Id.	S'ci Theodori martiris
xv	f	iiij	Id.	
iiij	g	iiij	Id.	S'ci Martini epi'
	A	ij	Id.	
xij	b		Idus	S'ci Britii epi'
v	c	xviiij	kl.	December
	d	xvij	kl.	S'ci Maciti epi' & co'fessoris
ix	e	xvj	kl.	S'ci Edmu'di archepi' & confessoris
	f	xv	kl.	S'ci Hugonis epi' & confessoris
xvij	g	xiiiij	kl.	Oct' S'ci Martini
vj	A	xiiij	kl.	
	b	xij	kl.	S'ci Edmu'di regis
xiiiij	c	xj	kl.	
iiij	d	x	kl.	S'ce Cecilie v'ginis & martiris
	e	ix	kl.	S'ci Clementis p'pe & m'ris
xj	f	viiij	kl.	S'ci Grissogoni martiris
xix	g	vij	kl.	S'ce Katerine v'gis & m'ris
	A	vj	kl.	S'ci Lini pape & martiris
viiij	b	v	kl.	
	c	iiij	kl.	
xvj	d	iiij	kl.	S'ci Saturnini & Sismini ma'
v	e	ij	kl.	S'ci Andree Ap'li duplex f'm
				Nox h't horas xvj dies v ^o viij.

xiv	f		December
ij	g	iiij	n
	a	iiij	n
x	b	ij	n
	c	Nonas	
xviiij	d	viiij	Id. S'ei Nicholai epi' & confes
vij	e	vij	Id. Oct' S'ei Andree Ap'li
	f	vj	Id. Concepc'o S'ee Marie
xv	g	v	Id.
iiij	a	iiij	Id.
	b	iiij	Id.
xij	c	ij	Id.
i	d	Idus	S'ee Lucie v'ginis
	e	xix kl.	Januarii
ix	f	xviiij kl.	
	g	xvij kl.	O Sapientia
xvij	a	xvj kl.	
vj	b	xv kl.	
	c	xiiii kl.	
xiiii	d	xiiij kl.	vigilia
iiij	e	xij kl.	S'ei Thome Ap'li d ^s f'm
	f	xj kl.	
xj	g	x kl.	
xix	a	ix kl.	vigilia
	b	viiij kl.	Nativitas D'ni n'ri i'hu f'
viiij	c	vij kl.	S'ei Stephani p'thoma'ris
	d	vj kl.	S'ei Johannis Ap'li & Ev'ng'
xvj	e	v kl.	S'eor' innoce'ciu' m'r'm
vj	f	iiij kl.	S'ei Thome Archiepi' d ^s
	g	iiij kl.	
xiiij	a	ij kl.	S'ei Silvestri p'pe & confes'
			Nox h't horas xviiij dies v ^o vj.

Immediately following the Kalendar is the oath to be taken by the Freeman :—

FIDELITAS.

I SHALL trewe man be to God o'r Lady Seynt Marie Seynt Mychell th' archangell patrone of the Gylde and to the Fraternite of the Mercers Yremongers and Goldsmythes & Cappers w'in the Towne and Fraunches of Shrowesbury I shall also trewe man be to the King our liege lorde & to his heyres kyngys and his lawes and mynystars of the same truly obs've & obey And ov' this I shall be obedyent to my wardens and ther sumpnys obey and kepe I shall be trewe & ffeythfull to the Combrethern of the Gylde aforeseyd and ther co'ncell kepe All lawdable and lefull actes and composic'ons made or to be made w'in the seid Gylde truly obeye p'forme and kepe aft' my reason and power I shall be contributare bere yelde and paye all man' ordynare charges cestes and contribucous aftur my power as any other master occupyer or combrother of the seid Gylde shall happen to doe and bere : Soe helpe me God & holidame & by the Boke.

Next come

The Names of the Brethren received and incorporated in the time of Rici Attynchin & John Cutlere Wardens in 3 Henry 6. (1424-5.)

Adam Goldesmyth
 Rog' Adys
 Roger Pontysbury
 Thomas ldyshall
 Thomas Stone
 Joh' Colton
 Will' Egge
 Tho's Goldesmyth
 Joh' Edwards
 Joh' Kaye
 Joh' Parker
 Ric' Daghe taverner
 Will' Fitzhewe
 Rog' Soresby taverner
 Ric' Hanneuode
 Sttvy Bente cappemaker
 Jeffrey Smyth of Shrouesbury ferrs
 Edward Leche iremong'
 Joh' Wysehm' iremong'
 Tho's Cardemakere

Each paid xx^s for his fine.

Symon Coton flecher
 Ric' Rows
 Joh' Gogh of Frankevyle smyth
 Joh' Congulton cardemaker
 Th' Laurens
 Hue Pymley drap'
 Robert Sherer
 Nicholas Mynton furbo'
 Tho' Abybyon sherman
 Jeffrey Llode

Each paid xx^s for
 his fine

25 Henry 6th (1446-7) Adam Goldesmyth & John Grafton
 Wardens.

Freemen.

William Minsterleye
 Joh' Gosenell sherman
 Th' Lynyall iremonger
 Tho' mercer
 Will' Moyne
 Will' Drap' smyth
 fine of each xx^s.

36 Henry 6th (1457-8) Rog' Adys & Willia' Egge Wardens.

Freemen.

Joh' Wyche taillo'
 Joh' Bola m'er
 Symkyn Brugge
 Alyn Brangewen
 Joh' Baxter
 Rog' Wyrall
 fine of each xx^s.

39 Henry 6 (1460-1) Rog' Soresby & Th' Goldesmyth
 Wardens.

Freemen.

John Passant
 Joh' Thomys, sherman
 Ric' Megghu^m
 fine of each xx^s.

2 Edward 4th (1462-3) John Colton & Roger Pontisbury
 Wardens.

Freemen.

John Ennesdon
 Willia' Cambrey
 Ric' Lyngge, pewterer
 fine of each xx^s.

Th' Hull groc' of London 3 Edward 4th fine xx^s & y'of he
 paid in hond vj^s viij^d

Nicholas Hagur of London mercere 3 Edward 4th fine xx^s
 & y'of he paid in honde vj^s viij^d

3 Edward 4 (1463-4) Joh' Colton & Mathewe Chirke
 Wardens.

Freemen.

Thomas Umfreston fine xx^s

Geffrey Waryng of Carnarvon fine xx^s & on his
 coming & dwelling in Shrouesbury paid o'r xx^s.

4 Edward 4 (1464-5) Jon Colton & Thomas Goldesmyth
 Wardens.

Freemen.

John Moreys otherwyse cald Jon Egge

Ric' Hobbetts

Ric' Crumpe fine each xx^s

Thomas Marshall fine iij^l

Jon Capper of Frankeville fined with the cappers
 only xx^s

William Capper of Martlebole fine as above

7 Edward 4 (1467-8).

Freemen.

Willa' Tonge fine xx^s

Elys Elkoe fine iij^l

8 Edward 4 (1468-9).

William Adys

Freemen.

Jon Adys fine each xx^s

9 Edward 4 (1469-70) John Parker & Richarde Meghen
 Wardens.

Freemen.

Thomas Sevarne fine iij^l & ther of delyv'ed ageyn
 xx^s to the handys of Thom's Goldsmyth & on thys
 condysseyon yf so be that he cannot gete lycence that
 thaye maye not be to gedyr for hole chyrche then
 the seyde xx^s nev' be hadde And yf so be that
 he may gete lycence for to be gethyr' as they owyd
 to be then the seyde xx^s to be payde And surete
 therfore yo T. Goldsmyth.

Roger Adys fine xx^s

Robarte Leyghtton fine xx^s

[This person was a younger son of John Leighton, of
 Leighton and Church Stretton, Esq., and Matilda, daughter
 and heiress of William Cambray, of Church Stretton, He was

admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury, 5 Edward IV., 1465. Mr. George Morris adds to his MS. Pedigree, "a quo Leightons of co: York."]

Hewe Walker fine iij^l
 Thom's Stalbroke Goldsmyth fine xl^s
 Nycholas Pontysbure fine xx^s
 Thom's Syward goldsmyth fine xl^s

10 Edward 4 Ryc' Meghen & Wyllym Adys Wardens.

Freemen.

Davy Capper fine xx^s
 Thom's Engylfelde goldsmyth fine xx^s

11 Edward 4 (1471-2) Rycharde Meghen & Thom's Umfrey-ston Wardens.

Freemen.

Edwarde Browne of Lynckoll juler fine xx^s on
 condyssyon that he shall schewe here in thys Towne
 ij tymys in the yere and at ev'y tyme have lycense
 for iij wekys

12 Edward 4 (1472-3) Nicholas Pontysbur' & Wyllym Fyzhewe Wardens

Roger Forster fine xx^s
 Ryc' Capper with Cappers only fine xx^s
 John Kynnaston with merc's fine xl^s

13 Edward 4 (1473-4) John Ensdon & Wyllym Moyne Wardens

Harre Lyghtlesse fine xl^s
 Rog'us Fleocher fine xl^s
 Robert Harrys fine xl^s
 Ryc' Phellypps capper with Cappers only fine xx^s

14 Edward 4 (1474-5) Thom's Goldsmyth & John Ensdon Wardens

Thom's Pontysbur' fine xx^s

15 Edward 4 (1475-6) John Colton & Wyllym Fyzhewe Wardens

Wyllym Wylmotte pewterer fine xl^s
 Thom's Wyche fine xx^s

16 Edward 4 (1476-7) Wyllym Egge & Ryc' Meghen Wardens

John Massy goldsmyth fine xl^s

17 Edward 4 (1477-8) Thom's Pontisbur' & Thom's Goldsmyth Wardens

Wyllym Ensdon fine xx^s
 Geffrey Powys with Cappers only making of
 capps, bying of capps & sell yng of capps fine xx^s
 If he use any other trade then xx^s more

- 18 Edward 4 (1478-9)
 Robart Bygge capper with cappers only fine xx^s
 same conditions
 1478 Ric' Egge fine xx^s & afterwards paid to John
 Ennysdon & Rog' Forst' Wardens vj^s viij^d
- 18 Edward 4 (1478-9) Nycholas Pontesbur' & Rog' Adys
 Wardens
- 19 Edward 4 (1479-80) John Ennesdon & Rog' Forst'
 Wardens
 Rychard Edge fine xxvj^s viij^d
 John Barker otherwyse called Smyth fine xx^s &
 ij gallons wyne
- 20 Edward 4 (1480-1) Wyllym Moyne & Rog' Flecher
 Wardens
 Richard Phellipps goldsmith made hymselfe Free-
 man w^t the felesschippe of m'cers yrynmongers &
 goldsmythes fine xxxvj^s viij^d
 Thom's Taylo' otherwyse called Baylle made
 freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d
- 21 Edward 4 (1481-2) Richard Meghen & Thom's Marchall
 Wardens
 Wyllym Pontesbur' made freeman for xvj^s viij^d &
 in Wyne viij^s ij^d
 Nycholas Warynge fine xvj^s viij^d
 Wyllym Felowe made freeman for xvj^s viij^d
 Richard Noppe of Lynccoll juler made freeman for
 xvj^s viij^d
 Wyllym Meghen made freeman by the gyfte of the
 felesschippe for good wyll and s'vyc' y^t he owed and
 doon to them befor tyme and soe p'mysed for to con-
 tenewe
- 22 Edward 4 (1482-3) John Ennysdon & Wyllym Pontes-
 bur' Wardens
 Thom's Goldynge made freeman for xvj^s viij^d
 John Fyzthewe freeman for xvj^s viij^d
 Robart Coll' freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d
 Wyllym Wylks freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d
 Thom's Mechell of Womburne freeman for
 xxxvj^s viij^d
- 1 Richard 3 (1483-4) Rog' Fletcher & Davyd Bent Wardens
 Andrewe Nonne capper with cappers only for xx^s
 Richarde Yeman pynner¹ dwellynge on the Towne
 brydge freeman for xx^s

¹ Maker of womens' head dresses.

2 Richard 3 (1484-5) Nicholas Pontisbury and Robert Coll' Wardens

Roger Parker made freeman for xvj viij^d

2 Richard 3 (1484-5) William Moyne & Roger Forster Wardens

Richard Pontisbury of London merc' made freeman for xx^s

Robert Hanwode made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

1 Henry 7 (1485-6) Roger Adys & And. Wylmot Wardens

Roger Mason made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Thom's ap Richard Barbur with cappers only for xxvj^s viij^d

2 Henry 7 (1486-7) John Ennysdon & Nicholas Waryng Wardens.

Roger Luter fine xvj^s viij^d

John Walker fine xvj^s viij^d

John Nerclyffe with cappers only for xx^s

3 Henry 7 (1487-8) Nicholas Pontesbury & Robert Coll' Wardens

Nicholas Broke of Weddisbery in Staffordshyre made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d

4 Henry 7 (1488-9) Nicholas Pontisbury & Robert Coll' Wardens

Patryke Savage xl^s

5 Henry 7 (1489-90) Thom's Goldsmyth & Rog' Forster Wardens

Richard Eddysley son to Cristofur Eddisley of Routon in Staffordshire freeman for xl^s

Thomas Grace freeman for xx^s

John Bent son to John Bent glover freeman for

xx

6 Henry 7 (1490-1) John Ennysdon & Wyll'm Moyne Wardens

Wyll'm Glover sonne in lawe unto John Ennysdon mercer freeman for xx^s

Davyd Irlande servaunt¹ un to Thom's Goldsmyth made freeman for xx^s

7 Henry 7 (1491-2) Robert Coll' & Thomas Wiehe Wardens

8 Henry 7 F(1492-3) Thomas Marchall & Thom's Bayle Wardens

Wyll'm Wilkys som tyme prentes w^t John Parker cutler made freeman for xx^s

Wylliam Acks pyrnner whiche was prentys w^t Richarde Yeman pyrnner made freeman for xx^s

¹ Journeyman.

- 9 Henry 7 (1493-4) Will'm Moyne & Roger Forster Wardens
 Roger Buryton made freeman for xl^s
 Roger Don draper made freeman for iiij^l
- 10 Henry 7 (1494-5) Nicholas Pontisbury & Nicholas Waryng Wardens
- 11 Henry 7 (1495-6) Thomas Grace & Davyd Irland Wardens
 Willyam Barbur made freeman for iiij^l
- 12 Henry 7 (1496-7) Thom's Grace & Davyd Irland Wardens
 Thomas Goldsmyth junior son un to Mastur Thom's Goldsmythe made freeman for xx^s
- 13 Henry 7 (1497-8) Richard Fellipps goldsmyth & Roger Luter Wardens
 John Glaswas capper made freeman with Cappers only for xxvj^s viij^d
- 14 Henry 7 (1498-99) Richarde Pynner & Roger Mason Wardens
 Raffe Meghen son un to Ric' Meghen som tyme of Shrowesbery mercer made freeman for xx^s
- 15 Henry 7 (1499-1500) John Enysdon & Thom's Goldsmyth junior Wardens
 Richarde Fysher sonne un to John Fysher of Shrousbere draper made freeman for xx^s
 Hughe Griffithe capper made freeman with Cappers only for xx^s
 Richarde Felippys capper made freeman for xx^s
- 16 Henry 7 (1500-1) Roger Forster & Robert Coll Wardens
 Wylliam Hosyer son un to Hughe Hosyer som tyme of Shrouesbery drap' and mercer made freeman for iiij^l
 Crystofur Korsall made freeman for xl^s
 Wylliam Edwarde citson of Herfforde made freeman for xl^s
- 17 Henry 7 (1501-2) Roger Forster & Robert Coll Wardens
 Willyam Frenshe with Cappers only for xx^s
 Edwarde sonne to Willyam Mynstirley of Shrouesbery sadler made freeman for xx^s
- 18 Henry 7 (1502-3) Davyd Irland & Roger Luter Wardens
 Richard Atkys prentes w^t Rog' Forster mercer made freeman for xx^s
 Richard Adam prentes w^t William Myne m'cer made freeman for xx^s
 John Hood prentes to Richard Yeman mercer made freeman for xx^s
 Richard Gronowe servant w^t Willyam Edwards mercer made freeman with Cappers only for xv^s

19 Henry 7 (1503-4) Richarde Yman & Richarde Felyppis
Wardens

Willyam Dodilwyke goldsmythe made freeman
for xl^s

Wyll'm Stuche mercer made freeman for xx^s

20 Henry 7 (1504-5)

Ellys Deeka goldsmyth made freeman for xx

21 Henry 7 (1505-6) Thom's Goldsmyth & Roger Mason
Wardens

Rych' Lut' p'nts w^t Rog' Luter of Shrewysbury
merc' made freeman for xx^s

Wyll'm Janyns drap' made freeman for iiij^d

21 Henry 7 (1505-6) Robert Coll & Roger Luter Wardens.

Ryce' Brycdale some tyme p'nt's w^t Nicolas Ponsp'e
of Sherosbury merc' made freeman for xx^s.

23 Henry 7 (1507-8) Davyd Ierland & Ryce' Yemans
Wardens.

Edmond Wele of Sherosbury dyer made freeman
for xl^s

24 Henry 7 (1508-9) Rog' Leut' & Rog' Masson Wardens

Rob't Herd' capp' made freeman with Cappers
only for xx^s w^t the Fee

1 Henry 8 (1509-10) Ricc' Brekedale & Will'm Edwardys
Wardens

Edward Ley capp' made freeman with Cappers only
for xx^s w^t the fee

Robert Apowell drap' made freeman for iiij^d & the
fee.

Thomas Byryton p'nt's to Rog' Forst' m'cer made
freeman for xx^s & the fee

2 Henry 8 (1510-11)

Necclas Phellyppis capp' son to Ricc' Phellyppis
goldsmyth made freeman for xx & the fee

Rob't Heyffyle goldsmethe made freeman for xl^s

Will'm Fischer capper made freeman with Cappers
only for xx^s

Thom's Otteley p'nt's to T'd Ireland m'cer made
freeman for xx^s

3 Henry 8 (1511-12)

Wyll'm Heynys capper made freeman with Cappers
only for xx^s

George Everyngh'm capper made freeman with
Cappers only for xx^s

4 Henry 8 (1512-13)

Olyv' Kynnaston made freeman for xl^s

5 Henry 8 (1513-14)

Will'm Aleroffte capper made freeman with Cappers
only for xx^s

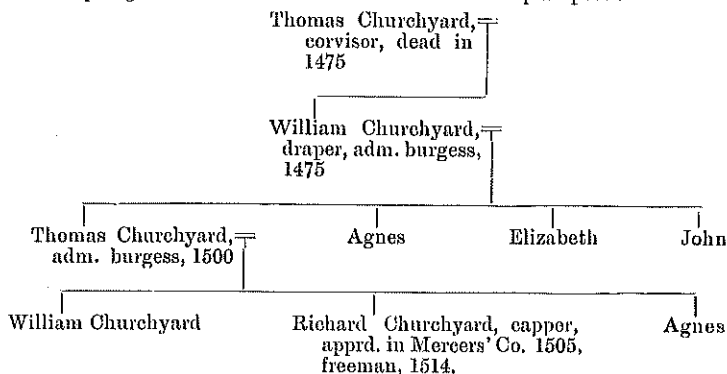
6 Henry 8 (1514-15)

Will'm Leut' son to Rog' Lewt m'cer made free-
man for xx^s

Rychard Churchyard capper made freeman with
Cappers only for xx

[THOMAS CHURCHYARD.

This pedigree is all the information about this Salopian poet :—



Thomas Churchyard, church warden of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, 1652, and
Richard Churchyard, pewterer, church warden, 1682.]

8 Henry 8 (1516-17)

Thom's Luter son to Roger Luter m'cer made free-
man for xx^s

10 Henry 8 (1518-19) Thom's Byryton & Edward Mynsterley Wardens.

Thom's Scerar prentes to Willi'm Stowehe m'cer
made freeman for xx^s

Rog' Phelypps goldsmyth made freeman for xl^s

11 Henry 8 (1519-20) Will'm Edwards & Rauffe Meghen Wardens.

Roger Onneslowe son to Edward Onneslowe of
Onneslow gent & was p'ntise in Chestre made free-
man for xl^s

George Harebrowne gentilman made freeman for
xl^s

12 Henry 8 (1520-1) Ric' Edwards & Will'm Luter Wardens

Rob't. Duddeley esquier made freeman for xl^s

Thom's Barbo' son to Will'm Barbo' drap' made
freeman with Cappers only for xx^s

- John Gratewode p'ntice to Will'm Edwards m'cer
made freeman for xvj^s viij^d
Thom's Tomkys p'ntes to D'd Ireland m'cer made
freeman for xvj^s viij^d
13 Henry 8 (1521-2) Thom's Byryton & Ric' Brikdale
Wardens.
Ric' Yoman son to Ric' Yoman made freeman for
xvj^s viij^d
14 Henry 8 (1522-3)
Ric' ap Owen p'ntes to Davyd Ireland m'cer made
freeman for xvj^s viij^d
John Walker capper came in as a forreyn' made
freeman with Cappers only for xxvj^s viij^d
15 Henry 8 (1523-4) Rob't Dudley & D'd Ireland Wardens
John Freman capper as a forreyne made freeman
with Cappers only for xxvj^s viij^d
15 Henry 8 (1523-4) George Harebrowne & Rog' Luter
Wardens
Olyv' Penyngton capper as a forreyn made freeman
with Cappers only for xxvj^s viij^d
Ric' Heylyn capper as a forreyne made freeman
with Cappers only for xxvj^s viij^d
16 Henry 8 (1524-5) Rog' Onneslow & Ric' Atkys Wardens
Thom's Keneston son to Rog' Kenaston of Walford
as a forr'er made freeman with Pewterers Crafte only
for xxvj^s viij^d
Phillip Derby beyng a strang' & was p'ntes in
Worcestre as a forreyn' made freeman with Pew-
terers only for xxxvj^s viij^d
18 Henry 8 (1526-7) Ric' Yeman & Ric' Owen Wardens
John Nich'as as a forren' made freeman for
xxxvj^s viij^d
John Kydwaletur as a forren' made freeman for
xxxvj^s viij^d
19 Henry 8 (1527-28) Ric' Brikdale & Will'm Alcroffte
Wardens.
Thom's Irland son to Davyd Irland m'cer made
freeman for xvj^s viij^d
Thom's Penyngton capper as a forreyn' made
freeman with Cappers only for xxvj^s viij^d
Ric' Hussey gentleman as a forreyn' made freeman
for xxxvj^s viij^d
20 Henry 8 (1528-29) Thom's Byryton & Ric' Yeman
Wardens
Robert Lee p'ntes to Will'm Edwards m'cer &
capp' made freeman for xx^s

21 Henry 8 (1529-30)

Rog' Wylkys p'ntes to Rog' Luter m'cer made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Will'm Ireland son to Davyd Ireland m'cer made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Will'm Weale son to Edmond Weale m'cer decessed made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Edward Congrieffe p'ntes to Rog' Luter m'cer decessed made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Foulke Colle gent' made request for asmoche as his uncle Robert Colle was one of the felleship that he might be accepted & taken in as a Combrother onely to have the p'yer of the p'est & pore people & to goo yerely in p'cession on Corpus Xri day & not to trade paid xvj^s viij^d

22 Henry 8 (1530-31) Ric' Atkys & John Hood Wardens

John Aspery capper made freeman with Cappers only according to Agrement & ordre made by the p'nces Counsaill for xvj^s viij^d

Rog' Fisher capper made freeman with Cappers only for x^s

22 Henry 8 (1530-31) Robert Dudley & Thom's Byryton Wardens

Thom's Legh son of Ric' Lee of Hareley in the Countie of Salop as a forreyn' made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d

24 Henry 8 (1532-33) Ric' Eman & Ric' Atkys Wardens

Reginald Rauffe capper p'ntes to Ric' Fisher capper made freeman with Cappers only for x^s

Ric' Hood son to John Hood m'cer made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

27 Henry 8 (1535-36) Foulke Colle & Ric' Prowde Wardens

Ric' ap hoⁿ ap Owen made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Rog' Luter son to Will'm Luter m'cer decessed made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Thomas Yemons prentes wth Richard Prowde merc' made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

30 Henry 8 (1538-9) Ric' Emons & Rog' Phellips Wardens

Edward Hood son to John Hood m'cer decessed made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

John Alysbury as a ffloren' made freeman for xl

Thom's Bayly the son of John Bayly of Kenley in the County of Salop prentes wth Rog' Wilks m'cer made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Richard Whicherley capper prentes wyth W^m Edwards capper came in & paid x^s

- John Yate capper as a forren' paid xvj viij^d
 Urian Fysher capper son to Ric' Fysher capper
 paid x^s
 31 Henry 8 (1539-40) Will'm Ireland & Ric' ap Hoⁿ ap Owen
 Wardens Frances Sacy capper with Cappers only for
 xvj viij^d
 Will'm Evans son to Ric' Eva's of Rossall
 Robert Ierlande son of D'd Ierla'd of Salop m'cer
 made freeman for xvj^s viij^d
 Robert Harryson s'rva't wth Rog' Onyslow of Salop
 m'cer made freeman for xxxvj viij^d
 33 Henry 8 (1541-2) Ric' Pynner & Roger Wylkis Wardens
 Geffrey ap Howelle sonne to Davit ap Howell
 Abertanard as a forreyn' made freeman with Cappers
 only for xvj^s viij^d
 Ad'm Waryng m'ch'unte of the Staple of Calice
 made freeman for xvj^s viij^d
 34 Henry 8 (1542-3) Rog^r Phelips & W^m Stoyche Wardens
 Adam Bent son to Edward Bent of Salop drap^r
 made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d
 36 Henry 8 (1544-5) Will'm Ierlande & Adam Waryng
 Wardens Mathew Dillory sonne of Ric' Dillory' of Stafford
 goldsmythe as a forren' made freeman with Gold-
 smiths only for xxxvj^s viij^d
 Wylliam Nueale of Shrewsbury gentlem' who was
 befor' admytted a brother but not a freeman in occu-
 pying any mystery arte or scyens without paying the
 accustomed fyne was sworn as a brother
 37 Henry 8 (1545-6) Robt Haryson & Ric' Hood Wardens
 Will'm Smetheley cardmak' made freeman for
 xl^s as W^m Newall was
 38 Henry 8 (1546-7) Rob^t Ireland & Edw^d Hood Wardens
 Ric' Bent son to Edward Bent of Salop drap^r made
 freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d
 Geffrey Hosyer son of Thom's Hosyer burgess &
 Alderman made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d
 2 Edward 6 (1548-9) Ric' Owen & Will'm Alcrofte Wardens
 Rauffe Mason son to John Mason of Patinch'm in
 Countie of Stafford made freeman with Cappers only
 for xvj^s viij^d
 Will'm Hood son of John Hood m'cer decessed
 made freeman for xvj^s viij^d
 Will'm Phellyppes son of Roger Phellyppes gold-
 smythe decessed made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

2 Edward 6 (1648-9) Geoffrey Hossier & Richart Hoode Wardens

Thom's Awkintone sone to Will'm Awkynton of Awkynton in the Countie of Salop made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Will'm Jenins sone of Thom's Jenins of Wedisbury in the Countie of Stafforde pewterer made freeman with Pewterers only for xxxvj^s viij

1549 Richart Atkys & Robert Ireland Wardens

Rycharde Baker son to George Baker of Wentnor co. Salop made freeman for xvj^s viij

1550

Richard Owen son to Yevan ap Owen made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Jhon Worthynnton sonne to Robert Worthinton of Walsall co. Stafford pewterer made freeman with Pewterers only for xxxvj^s viij^d

Robert Ireland & Thomas Alkynton Wardens

George Trevenant son to Jhon Trevenant of Downton co: Salop as a forren' made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d

Thom's Nicollson sone to Will'm Nicolls of Awvelleye co. Salop pewterer made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d

Roger Bate sone to George Bate of Wold Feald par: Mortonesheye co. Salop admitted as a prentes for xvj^s viij^d

Roger Nettillis sone to . . . Nettillis of Salop cardmaker made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d

1551

Hewghe Edwardes sonne to John Edwardes of Didlyston co. Salop admitted as a Brother

Richard Sheallowe as a forrener made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d

1552

Will'm Pynn' sonne to Richart Pynn' late of Salop dissesed being a Brother made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Richard Germyne gentillman admitted

Lawencelleot Gyttynes sonne to Thomas Gyttyens of Astone par: of Worthen co. Salop admitted as a prentes for xvj^s viij^d

1 Mary (1553-4) Robert Ireland & Richart Hood Wardens

Will'm Piers sonne unto Thomas Piers of Cressage co: Salop admitted as a prentes for xvj^s viij^d

1 & 2 Philip & Mary (1554-5) Will'm Newhall & Richard Owen Wardens

Thomas Rydley sonne of George Rydley of Broughton wth in the liberties of this town, as a foreyner made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d

Humffrey Gyttons son of Thom's Gyttons of Aston co. Salop as a foryner made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d

Thomas Byryton & Robert Ireland Wardens

Roger Yllage son to Nicolas Yllage of Fenymere co : Salop admyttyd as a prentes for xvj^s viij^d

Richard Powell sone of John Powell of the East foreyat of this town as a foreyner made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d

1556. Thomas Alkynton & Mathew Dylhorem Wardens

Roger Jonnes alias Marc^r sonne unto Wyll'm Jonnes of the Bysshops castyll co : Salop made freeman as a forrenar for xxxvj^s viij^d

George Underwoode al's Cragg sonne to Thomas Underwoode of Weme co : Salop as a foreyner made freeman for xxvj^s viij^d with Cappers only

George Philipps sonne to Lawrence Philipps of this towne as a foreyner made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d

John Morgan sonne to Thomas Morgan of Penne coyde co : Monmouth as a forayner made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d

1558 Thom's Rydley & Roger Illeagie Wardens

Jhon'n Madox s'vant and aprentyce to Rychard Hood m^r sonne to Wyll'm Madox of Haburley co : Salop husbandma' received as prentyce for xvj^s viij^d

John Benyon as a foreyner admitted for xxxvj^s viij^d not to exercise any trade but buttons sylk lases golde w^{lo} thryd

Humffre Onneslowe sone to Edward Onneslow of Croxton co : Salop admytted as a Brother & free for xxxvj^s viij^d

1 Elizabeth (1558-9) Rog' Jones & Lancelot Gittins Wardens

Will'm Wildinge sonne to Rychard Wyldinge of Bechecot co : Salop husbandma' made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d

Roger Hanm' sonne of Ryc' Hanm' of Hanm' co : Flynt gener' made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d

Edward Bowen sonne unto Davyd Bowen of Salop drap^r & aprentice unto Rob't Ierland of the same towne m'cer made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

2 Elizabeth (1559-60).

Steven Holynburye lat of Chester grocer sonne of Will'm Holynburye of ye Citie of Caunterburye haburdasher made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d to exercise the only science of Poticarye and Grocerye

Phillip Pegeon sonne to Will'm Pygeon of Upton co: Salop as a foryn' made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d

1560

Thomas Jones sonne unto Thom's Jones of Uckyn-ton co: Salop husbandma' made free as a prentes for xvj^s viij^d

19 April

Oliverus Mathews sonne unto Richard Matheus of Kynton niere Churburye co: Salop yoma' made freeman in all condic'ons as Stephen Holynburye for xxxvj^s viij^d to trade as a mercer

6 Aug. 1572 The said Oliver Mathews was admitted to occupy as a mercer in respect of his full fyne paid again in the time of W^m Peers & Phi' ap Owen Wardens

[1560. Oliver Mathews was admitted to the Mercers' Co. to exercise the same science as Stephen Holynburye, i.e., "Poticarye and Grocerye." His fine was xxxvj^s. viij^d., which shows that he was not the son of a freeman nor had served apprenticeship for 7 years to a freeman, in fact, admitted as a half-brother only. In 1572 he was admitted to occupy as a "Mercer" in respect he had paid his full fine, i.e., he became a full Brother or Freeman. He frequently served the office of Warden, and his signature appears in their Books down to 1572, when he disappears. In that year, 1572, there is an entry in which he is described as "poticar," and stated to have been received to occupy no farther but "grossarye & poticary"—he then paid xliijs. iiij^d. in order to be admitted a full Brother. On his first admission in 1560 he is stated to be son of Richard Mathews, of Kynton, near Chirbury, yeoman. The Parish Registers of Chirbury do not extend far enough back to give us his baptism. On 7th January, 1577, he married at Bishop's Castle, Jane, daughter of Edward Broughton of Broughton, by whom he had a son Thomas, admitted of the Mercers' Company in 1608,

AUTOGRAPHS.

Thos Asheton

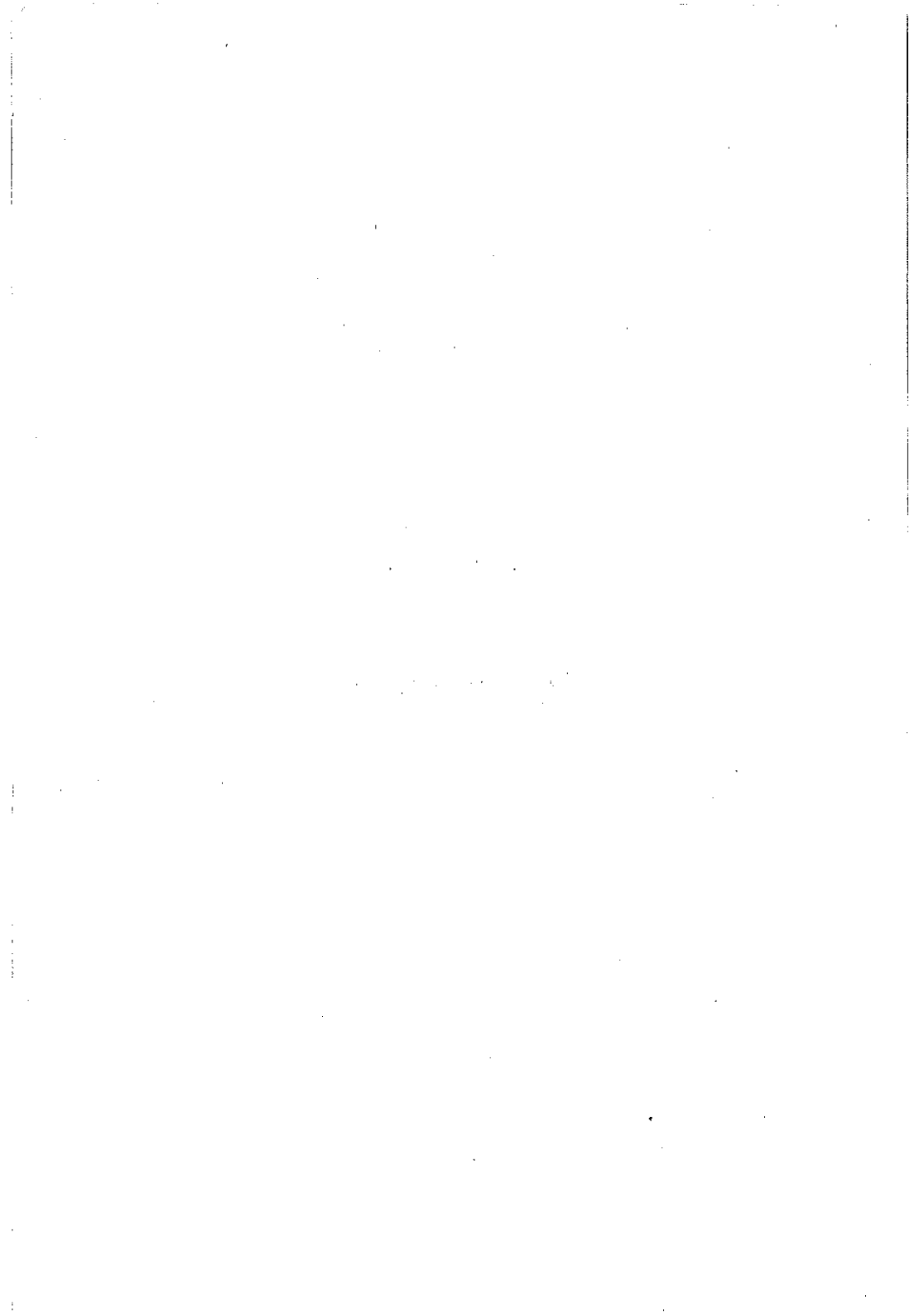
Thomas Asheton,
first Head Master of Shrewsbury School,
1562.

Oliver Mathewes

²
Oliver Mathewes,
earliest Historian of Shrewsbury, 1616.

Wm Cartwright

³
William Cartwright,
last of the Non-juring Bishops, 1799.



and a daughter Jane, who was married at Bishop's Castle, December 11, 1599, to Thomas Gittins, a goldsmith, of Shrewsbury, and who was buried at Bishop's Castle, January 9, 1610-1. At the birth of his son, and the marriage and death of his daughter, he was living at Bishop's Castle.

Owen and Blakeway *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. I, p. 2, note, say that in *Heralds' Visitation of Shropshire* he is styled of "Snead near Bishop's Castle gent" "What Visitation is here meant I cannot ascertain, as there is no such Pedigree in the Visitation of 1545 or 1623.

Oliver Mathews was the earliest historian of Shrewsbury, but his history contains "strange and unfounded assertions," and is not worthy of reliance.

The title of the work is "Scituation, Foundation, and auncient Names of the famous Towne of Sallop, not inferiour to manie Citties in this Realme, for Antiquitie, godlie Goverment, good Orders and Wealth. The Lord so continue yt, to his good pleasure and their good. Amen. By Oliver Mathews, gen. Julie 1616" It is published at the end of Hearne's *History of Glastonbury*, 1722, and, as there stated, "out of a MS. communicated to me by my learned Friend Dr John Thorpe of Rochester, to whom it was lately sent from Wales by an ingenious Gentleman, Mr Stafford Price of Perthir in Montgomeryshire, eldest Son of the Reverend Mr Daniel Price, late Dean of St. Asaph."

This Mr. Stafford Price was M.D., and a Clergyman of the Church of England, but relinquished the Church and commenced business as a bookseller, printer, and publisher at the bottom of Pride Hill, Shrewsbury. In this capacity he was the preserver not only of Oliver Mathews' MSS., but also of the far more important MS. of the Register of Sir Thomas Boteler (printed in Vol. III. of our *Transactions*). Mr. Stafford Price and his wife were buried in old St. Alkmund's Church.

Oliver Mathews obtained a lease in 1580 from the Crown of six acres of land, and all tithes of grain in the town and fields of Cleobury Mortimer, for twenty-one

years from 22nd of June, 1580, parcel of the possessions of the dissolved priory of Wigmore.

In a paper dated 18th March, 1615, Oliver Mathews mentions his being then "aged 95 years."

In a Subsidy Roll of Salop, 13th Elizabeth, 1570-1, Oliver Mathews is returned as possessing in the Welsh Ward of the Town lands of the value of xxx., for which he paid subsidy ijs. viij*d*. The following, in St. Chad's Register, no doubt relate to his grandchildren :—

1617 Feb. 18 Ollaver Mathas the sonn of Mr Thomas Mathes buried

1618 Edward Mathas the sonn of Thomas Mathas was christened

The Registers of Bishop's Castle, Chirbury, Snead, Hyssington, and Cleobury Mortimer have been searched in vain.

The Parish Register of Churchstoke co. Montgomery gives us additional interesting information. That in 1602, Nov. 30, Oliver Mathewes took unto himself a second wife, but the lady's name is obliterated through damp. 1658, June 10, he was buried there, so that he must have lived to the great age of 104. The following entries evidently relate to his family :—

1698 W^m Mathewes gentⁿ bur Feb. 11

1728 Matthew Matthewes gent bur^d July 1

1626 Lewis Mathewes was Sidesman

In the Parish Register of Cound co. Salop there were three families of Matthews residing at Acton Pigott, Little Langley, and Harnage, but whether connected or not with our old Historian we know not.]

Roger Jones & George Treven't Wardens.

Thom's Jonson al' Bocher sone to Rob't Jonson late of Salop decessed was by dearest labor intretie and supplycac'on of hym made to the Wardens and whole compienye the company weaing his povertie receved to occupy the makinge and sellinge of wolle cards & wyers only for iij^s iij^d wth a p'don and re-mytyng of the whole ordynary fees

3 Elizabeth (1560-1)

Roger Poynor sonne to John Poynor of Wrokar-dyne, husbandma' s'vant to Rychard Shorlowe made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d xij^d for the wyne was received b' no wyne dronken.

1561

Robert Ireland the elldr and Roger Jonnes Wardens

Robert Ireland sonne to Thomas Ireland of Salop admitted freeman

William Downton sonne to Homphre Downton of Whytchurche co: Salop yeman made freeman as a fornyer for that he served his aprentiship wth another occupacon for iiij^{li}

6 Elizabeth (1563-4) Thomas Rydleye and Richard Powell Wardens

David Ireland sonne of Wylliam Ireland of this towne mercer servant to Robert Ireland th' eldr made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

John ap Owen sone of Richard ap Owen of Salop mercer made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Georgie Torperle of the towne of Salop glover now occupyng the occupacon trad and mystery of silk buttons makynge wth in the towne of Salop by his humble and truwles suet sondry tymes made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d in forme followinge that he maye lawfully occupye the making and selling of silk buttons silk lases gold wire and thrid as John Beynyon of the same but not to deal in any other wares or merchaundise. Mr. Tho^s Asheton is his surety and appends his Autograph

[No doubt this is Thomas Asheton, the first School-master of Shrewsbury Free Grammar School. He seems to have been of great esteem in the Company as variances are frequently referred to his decision and judgment.]

1565 George Phelips & Oliver Mathews Wardens

Richard Atkis sonne of Richard Atkis of Salop mercer decessed made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Richard Gittins sonne of Richard Gittins of Middle co: Salop husbandma' being apprentice made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

8 Elizabeth (1565-6) Wylliam Pearse and Thomas Rydd-loyes Wardens.

Thomas Bromley sonne to Will^m Bromley de Stock upon Tierne co : Salop gent. made freeman his fyne is p'doned saving the Wyne and fees.

Thomas Browne sonne to Rogar Browne of Salop sharman made freeman as a prentess for xvj^s viij^d

John Webe sonne of Ric' Webbe of Betton undar Lyne co : Salop husbandman as a p'ntes made free-man for xvj^s viij^d

Richard Ledfylde sonne of William Ledfylde of the p'ishe of Munslowe y'oman co : Salop as a prentes made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Edmond Mynde sonne of Wylliam Mynde of the Myndtowne co : Salop gent as a forrynar made free-man for xxxvj^s viij^d

1567

Robart Poy'n sonne of John Poy'n of Rockardyne co : Salop yem' as a prentese made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

William Hoodde sone of Richard Hoodde of Salop mersar as a prentese made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

1569 Rychard Powell & Phelyp Pydgyon Wardens

John Renoldes sone unto Roger Renoldes of Bagley in the p'reshe of Baschurch co : Salop yeman as a prentyce made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

John Robynson sone unto John Robynson of Anytony in the p'reshe of Dictony co : Stafford yeman as a prentyce made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

1570 Richard Swaleye & Thomas Brown Wardens

John Ockeleye sonne of Arnolle of Lyppon co : Stafford yem' made freeman for iiij^d

Renold Lloid sonne of Thomas Lloid of the Trive co : Montgomery gent. as a prentys made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

George Trevenar son of George Treven' of Salop mers' as a prentyse made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

1570 George Phellips & Thomas Nyccolls Wardens

Addam Mittone gent. sonne of Richard Mytton of Salop esqwier, made freeman for the fyne of one gallone of wyne

1571 Willi' Piers m'cer & Phi' Pegeon m'cer Wardens

Thomas Pullar sonne of Gylbart Pullar of Osboston co : Salop y'om' made freeman for xxvj^s viij^d

- Wyllyam Collyns sone of Thomas Collyns of Salop
sherman made freeman for xvj^s viij^d
John Clarke sone unto Edmond Clarke late of
Salop barber made freeman for x^l
- 1572 Will'm Piers & Phi' Pegeon Wardens
Wyllyam Wylkes sone unto Edward Wylkes of
Great Berwyche wythin the lybertyes of thys town
made freeman for xvj^s viij^d
George Lloyd late the servant of Mr Will'm Piers
having served his aprentiship made freeman for
xvj^s viij^d
- 1573 John Lloid late the aprentis of Rob^t Poy'n' made
freeman for xvj^s viij^d
- 15 Elizabeth (1572-3) Oliver Mathews & Thom's Jones
Wardens
Robart Allen son unto Thomas Allen of Wapponsall
late aprentyese of Rychard Shurlowe made freeman
for xvj^s viij^d
- 1573 Will'm Gryen son of Edward Gryen of Bylston co :
Stafford late aprenties of Phelype Pigeon made free-
man for xvj^s viij^d
- 1574 Simone Gryffynes sonne of Rychard Gryffynes of
Habarleye in the pyshe of Kethermustar co : Wistior
husbandman aprentis viij yeares to a cardmaker
Thomas Jonson of this companye made freeman
for makying of wollen and lynyen cardes for xvj^s viij^d
Robarte Shwrleye sonne of Richard Shwrleye made
freeman for xvj^s viij^d
Raffe Payne sonne of John Payne of Venes Strete-
forde in the countye of Buckyngame & onse prentesse
wth Johne a Benyone made freeman for xxxvj^s viij^d
limited to make & sell all man^r of sylke pursis &
sylke gyrdylls
James Waterworthe sonne of James Watarworthe
of Wigyne co : Lancaster admitted as a fowndar of
brasse only & paid fine xvj^s viij^d
- 1575 George Phellipes & Thomas Nycolls Wardens
Richard Brwghton sonne of Raffe Brwghton of
Shockelege co : Chester made freeman for £10
Richard Yemanes sonne of Ric' Yemans of Hark-
stone, co : Salop as a prentys made freeman for
xvj^s viij^d

- Thomas Poyn' sonne of Thomas Poyn' late of Uffynto' co: Salop husbandmane as a prentese made freeman for xvj^s viij^d
- 1576 Ryc' Gyttyns & Jeffrye Lloyd Wardens.
Howmferre Howlle sonne of Phellipe Howll of Salop made freeman.
- Willyam Longenor sonne of Edmond Longenor of Preston co: Salop yom' as a forrynar made freeman for iiij^l
- 1576 Thomas Mytton sonne of Edward Mytton of Weston co: Stafford ar' made freeman for xvj^s viij^d
Ric' Powell & John Ackell Wardens
- Robert Garden' son to Joⁿ Garden' of Salop dier servant and apprentice to Oliver Mathewes made freeman for x^l not having served his full time of 8 years.
- 1577 Ranulphus Latham son of Humffre Latham of Wolv'hampton armig' apprentis to Lan' Gyttyns m'cer made freeman for xvj^s viij^d
- 1578 George Phellyps & Willms Collyns Wardens
John Davies son of Roger Davies of Whitechurche co: Salop made freeman for one gallon of wine—not to trade.
- Gregory Freer sonne of Thomas Fryar of Rodington made freeman as a forryner for x^l
- Richard Wyldyng sonn of Homfre Wyldynge of Salop corves' made freeman for xvj^s viij^d
- 1579 Thomas Burnell of towne of Salop gent. made freeman for a gallon of wyne and p'mised not to occupye anye of the mysteres or crafts
- Edward Baker sonne to Will'm Baker of Weston co: Salop made freeman for a gallon of wyne and Twentye shillings of money not to trade but as an Upholster only
- Rychard Taylor sone of George Taylor of Salop sherman admitted to occupie the makynge and utteryng of Buttons & other thinges as was lymetyd to John Benion and George Torperley his master for xxxvj^s viij^d
- 1580 John Robynson & Rob^t Allen Wardens
Thomas Frier sone of Jhon Frier of Wygan co: Lancaster admitted as a Pewterer & Founder and not further—for xxxvj^s viij^d

Thomas Hood son to Rychard Hood of Salop m'cer
deceased as aprentice made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

George Phelips sone unto Roger Phelips of Salop
baker as aprentis made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Will'm Phelips son unto Rychard Phelips of Great
Nesse co: Salop yoman made freeman as a prentys
for xvj^s viij^d

1581. Thomas Mitton & George Trevenant Wardens

Jhon Downe sonne of Thomas Downe of Weston
co: Salop made freeman as apprentice for xvj^s viij^d

Edward ap Thomas sone of Thomas ap Rychard
of Myddelton co: Montgomery yoman made a free-
man to occupy as Clement Hollyberi & Oliver
Mathews were allowed to do

Rychard Shurley son of Rychard Shurley of Salop
m'cer made freeman as aprentize for xvj^s viij^d

Homffre Greene son of Edward Greene of Bylston
co. Salop yoman made freeman as an aprentise for
xvj^s viij^d

Davith ap John sone of John ap Regnold of Llan-
gadwin co: Denbigh gent. as a forener made freeman
for x^l

Phelyp Phipkyn sone to Edmond Phipkyn deceased
gent. made freeman for xx^s

1582 William Pyerse & Richard Owen thelder gentylnen
Wardens

Wylliam Lea sone of Thomas Lea late of Leaton
deceased as an apprentice made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

John Langeleye sonne of Thomas Langeleye of
Sweenye of the p'she of Brosleye co: Salop yoman
as an apprentice made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

1583 John Webbe & John Davies Wardens

Will'm Peers son of Will'm Peers Burgess & Alder-
man of this town as an apprentice made freeman for
xvj^s viij^d

Richard Bewcoll son of Hughe Bewcoll deceased
as a prentys made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

George Piplepy sonne of Thomas Piplepy of Wollaston
deceased as a prentys made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Richard Wicherley sonne of Roger Wicherley of
Eyton par: Baschurche as a prentis made freeman
for xvj^s viij^d

Fraunces Legge sone unto Rychard Legge of
Wenlocke co: Salop yeman as a prentys made free-
man for xvj^s viij^d

Rychard Cureton sonne of Hughe Cureton of Longford co. Salop husbandma' as a prentis made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

27 Elizabeth (1584-5)

Will'm Russell sonne of Will'm Russell of London virgynall maker was admitted a Stacyoner & fre brother for the selling of bookes p'chemment paper & yuck only for xxvj^s viij^d

1585

Thomas ap Edmond sone of Edmond ap Rychard of the Vennals co: Montgomery yemon made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Theodore Hunt son of Tho's Hunt of Hewynghnton co: Worstter yoman served only 7 years made freeman for 10^l, but 9^l returned

Rychard Garrett sone of Robart Garret of Preise co: Salop yeman made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

1586 Wylliam Peres & John Webbe gent. Wardens

W^m Mitton sonne of Edward Mitton esquier of co: Stafford made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Rob't Betton sone unto Rychard Betton gent. made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

John Rosongrove sonne unto John Rosongrove of the City of Chester clothworker made freeman with the Pewterers only for xvj^s viij^d

1587

Mathew Goughe son unto Robt Goughe of Penker-yeche co: Stafford yemon made freeman as a pottycary for xxxvj^s viij^d not to sell any grocery, but only his "compounds & mixtures" on penalty of full fine of x^l

Robt Tegin sone unto Phelype Tegin of Salop corvyser made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

W^m Peers thyong' & Frauncis Legge Wardens.

Rychard Peers sone unto Wylliam Peres thelder gent made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

Humffrey Fawkenor sone of Wylliam Fawkenor of Salop baker made freeman for xvj^s viij^d

APPRENTICES.

1573 Oliver Mathews & Thomas Jones Wardens

Richard Shrosbere sonne of Richard Shrosberye apprenticed to his father for 7 years. P'vided allwayes that theare is a statute that he owght not to be a free man till he be xxiiij yeares of agge.

Thomas Allyson sonne of Randyll Allyson of Sleape co: Salop yoman apprenticed to Rich^d Shrosberye for 7 yeaes.

Davithe ap John sonne of John ap Reinold of Llangedwyne co: Salop gent. apprenticed to Rich^d Shrosberye for 8 years

Houmfreij Dounton sone of Rychard Dounton of Whytchurche co: Salop yoman apprenticed to Will^m Peers gent. for 8 yeres.

Rychard Puller sone of Gelbart Puller of Osboston co: Salop yoman apprenticed to Thomas Puller for 8 yeres.

William Longnor sone of Edmond Longnor of Preston co: Salop yoman apprenticed to Robert Poyⁿ for 7 years, transferred to Davythe Ireland.

Davithe ap Davithe sonne of Davithe Lloid of Llandyssell co: Montgomery gent apprenticed to John Lloid for 8 yearres

Will^m Phelips sonne of Richard Phellipes of Grett Nesse co: Salop yoman apprenticed to Robarte Allen for 7 years.

- 1574 Edmonde My[']ne & Johne Webbe Wardens
John ap Richard sonne to Ric['] ap Edward of Orton co: Flynt gent. apprenticed to Rog['] Jones for 8 yeaes
Fraunces Legge sone of Rychard Legge of Moche Wenlocke co: Salop yeman apprenticed to John Okell for 9 yeres

Ryce' Gyttns and Jefre Lloyd Wardens
W^m Lea son of Thom's Lea of Leaton co: Salop yoman apprenticed to Ricc' Gyttns for 7 yeres
Ryce' Gallet sonne of Robert Gallet of Pryse co: Salop smyth apprenticed to John Webbe for 9 yeres
George Pypley sone of Thomas Pypley of Willaston gent. apprenticed to John Webbe for 8 years

- 1576 Will^m Pears sonn to Will^m Pears of Salop Alderman apprenticed to his father for 7 years

- 1577 Rychard Pears sonn to Will^m Pears of Salop Alderman apprenticed to his father for 7 years

- 1580 Will^m Mytton sone of Edward Mytton of Weston co: Stafford esquier apprenticed to Thomas Mytton for 7 years

Will'm Counstabley sone of Richard Counstabley of Haton co: Salop yoman apprenticed to John Ockell gent. for 9 years

Richard P'sons sone of Richard P'sons of Presthope co: Salop yoman apprenticed to Jhon Ockell gent. for 8 years

Rychard Cureton sone of George Cureton of Long-foot co: Salop husbandman apprenticed to Rychard Tedstill for 8 years

Thomas ap Edmond sonne of Edmond ap Richard of Treven'nte co: Montgomery yoman apprenticed to Jhon Robinson for 7 years

Richard Becoll sone unto Hughe Becoll of Salop gent. apprenticed to Robart Allen for 7 years

Frauncis Yonge sone unto Jhon Yonge of Lyddon co: Salop gent. apprenticed to Robart Gardner for 9 years

Richard Baddie sone to Robart Baddie of Weston co: Stafford yoman apprenticed to Robart Allen for 8 years

Robart Betton sone unto Rychard Betton of Salop gent. apprenticed to Richard Gittins for 8 years

Rychard Deas sonne of Jhon Deas of Stannerton co: Salop yoman apprenticed to Jhon Reynolds for 7 years

George Taylor sonne of George Taylor of Salop sherman apprenticed to Richard Taler his Brother for 8 years.

1581.

John Kynge sonn of Rychard Kynge of Sowth-sydmannton co: Southampton husbandman apprenticed to Edmond Mynde goldsmyth for 7 years

William Mytton sone of Edward Mytton of Weston under Lessyarde transferred from Tho^s Mytton to Richard Powell gent.

Roland Webbe sone of Thomas Webbe late of Betton under Lyne co: Salop yeman apprenticed to John Webbe for 9 years

Thomas Evans sone unto Hughe Evans of Shrowys-burye dyer apprenticed to Wyllyam Ley for 8 years

Robart Teggin sone of Philyp Teggin of Salop corviser apprenticed to John Lloyd for 9 years

Rychard Gowre sone of on Lawrence Gowre of Brocketon co: Salop yemon apprenticed to George Trevenant for 8 years

Edward Donne sonne of Wylliam Donne late of the Newe towne in the p'reshe of Weme co: Salop apprenticed to Rychard Gyttyns for 8 years

Robert Hyll sone unto Humfre Hyll of Adderley co: Salop gent. apprenticed to John Webbe for 8 years

Gryffythe ap John sone unto John Kyffin of Llan-syllyn co: Denbyghe gent. apprenticed to David Lloyd ap John ap Rynold for 7 years

1584 Ric' Tedstill & Thom's Puller Wardens

Robert Meredith sone of Meredethe ap Owen ap John ap Eivns of the Township of Llybvechen co: Montgomery yeman apprenticed to David Lloyd ap John ap Rynold for 8 years

Humffrey Fawkenor sonne of Will'm Fawkenor of Salop apprenticed to Richard Wilding of Salop m'cer for 7 years

Thomas Harrynton sone of Thomas Harrynton of lytell Stretton co: Salop yemon apprenticed to Rychard Tedstill of Salop m'cer for 9 years

George Perbyn son of Robt Perbyn of Langforte co: Salop husbandman apprenticed to Thomas Puller of Salop m'e' for 8 years

Will'm Langley son of Thomas Langley of Swynney co: Salop yom' apprenticed to John Langley of Salop m'e' for 9 years

1586 John Llo'd & John Downes Wardens

Sampson Clarke sone of Henrye Clarke of Eaton co: Darbye yeman apprenticed to John Downes of Salop marcer for 10 years

Leon'd Tompkyes sone of John Tompkyes of Bylston par: of Wollerhampton co: Stafford husbandman apprenticed to Rychard Cureton for 9 years

James Ayre sone of Urban Ayre of par: of Hartleburye co: Worcester gentillman apprenticed to Wylliam Peares the younger of Salop marcer for 7 years

Lewys ap Cadwalater sone of Cadwalater ap Gryffythe ap Jevan ap Owen of Myvod co: Montgomery gent. apprenticed to Richard Tedstill for 9 years

Wylliam Ball sone unto Rychard Ball of Burton co: Salop yemon apprenticed to Fraunces Legge for 8 years

Adam Bowdeler sonne unto John Bowdeler of Shrowysburye Sherman apprenticed to Rychard Taylor for 9 years

David ap Rycharde sonne of Rycharde ap Jen ap John of township of Brany co : Montgomery yeman apprenticed to Thomas Edmonds al's Sownds for 7 years

Robert Heylyn sone of John Heylyn of Alderton co : Salop gent. apprentyced to Wylliam Phyllys of Wellyngton co : Salop marcer for 7 years

Nycolas Edwardes sone of Edward ap David ap Jevan Lloid of Llansanfrayd co : Montgomery gent. apprenticed to John Robynson for 7 years

Wylliam Graunger sone of Thomas Graunger of Henley par : of Acton upon the Hyll co : Salop yemon apprenticed to Wylliam Peres burgesse & Alderman of Salop for 10 years

Ambrose Arnewey son of Richard Arnewey of Rowton co : Salop yeman apprenticed to John Webbe gent. for 8 years

M'd that hyt ys assented and agreed by all the holl feles chypps on Seynt Edwards even in the yere of the Regne of Kyng E. iiij the ix That ther shall noe man goe oute of the Towne to noo Lovealys neythyrr p'reve ner p'te in payne of xx^d at ev'y tyme that he or they soe forfetyth wyth oute g'ce or pardon and to be leveyde by the Wardens for the yere beyng. Also that noe man goe to none Strangere wyth in the Towne to none Loveale in payne above wrytten.

M'd that hyt ys assented and agreed by all the holl ffeleschypps upon tuysdaye next before hole Rode daye in the yere of the Regne of Kynge E iiij^t the xij^t that ther schall noe man of the ffeleschypps goe oute of Town'e to noe Lovealys neythyrr preve ner p'te ny to none Strangere w^t in Towne ny goe w^t noe stranger in noe Chyrchys in payne of vj^s viij^d at ev'y tyme that he or theye soe forfetyth w^t oute g'ce or pardon D ther of to the oure sov'eyn lorde the kynge & the othyr d to the ffeleschypps.

M'd that in the yere of our lorde god A mⁱ v iij yere and off Kyng Harry the vijth xix yere Davyd Irland and Roger Luter than beyng Wardens the xxth day in the monethe off September callyd the fleeshippe to gedyr At whiche tyme they weyr condescendit and agreyd to upholde and abyde by the Articull beforyn wreten as flor goyng or ridyng to Lovealys w^t in the Towne or w^toute un to any Stranger noe to goe w^t hym to gedyr money in noe churche in payne of losyng vj^s viij^d.

1586 Wylliam Peres & John Webbe Wardens

Ranuffe Lyttylales sone unto John Lyttylales of Wyke co : Salop yeman apprenticed to John Okell for 8 years

Hughe Kynnaston sonne of Edward Kynnaston of
Hordley co: Salop esquier apprenticed to John
Lloyd for 7 years

Elyce ap Hughe sone of Hughe ap Renold of Tre-
hyllige co: Montgomery yeman apprenticed to
Rychard Gerret for 8 years

Wyllyam Peres thyonger and Fraunces Legge Wardens
John Lloyd son of Thomas Lloyd of Domgay co:
Montgomery gent. apprenticed to Wyllyam Mytton
for 8 years

Edward Baker sone of Edward Baker Upholster
apprenticed to Rychard Taylor for 9 years

Jasper Jenckes sone of George Jenckes of Wolv'ton
apprenticed to Rychard Wycherley for 8 years

Ric' Gyttyns and John Langley Wardens

Thomas Llew' son of Thomas Llew of Tylstocke co:
Salop yoman apprenticed to John Okell for 8 years

Wyllyam Graunger sone of Thomas Graunger of
Henley par: of Acton upon the Hyll co: Salop yo-
man apprenticed to Wyllyam Peres burgess &
Alderman of Salop for 10 years, transferred to Rich^d
Peres son of said William Peres

1595 Ric' Wicharleye & Ric' Tayler Wardens
Richard Ricrofte sonne of Thomas Ricrofte of
Wem co: Salop yoman apprenticed to Ric' Wildynge
for 7 years, transferred to Richard Gyttyns merc'

M^a that there is an ordyn'nce made amongst the Mercers
Yremongers & Goldsmyths the yere of Thom's Goldsmyth and
Roger Mason Wardens the iiijth day of February the yere of
oure Lord God 1505 & of oure soverie lord Kyng Harry the vij
the xxj that ev'y capp' beyng woole Brodyr or half Brodyr w^t
the combrethren of the fore namyd ffraternyte of oc'upa'cons
of m'cers yremongers and goldsmyths shall take noe appretes
but by an endenture selyd and for the space of vij yere at the
lest and ev'y p'ntes soo takyn to be recevyd accordyng to the
teno' of his endentoure & non other wyse on payne of xx as
hit specyfyth by ou^r comp'co'.

19 Henry 7 (1503-4) Ric' Mytton & Thom's Whythyford
Baylis

John Oxman son to Ryc' Oxman of Tetnall co:
Salop flecher apprenticed to Will'm Frenche capp'
for x yere

John Cheldon son to Will'm Cheldon of Tetnall co:
Stafford hosbandman apprenticed to Will'm French
capp' of Salop for 7 yere

Ric' Churchyard son to Thom's Churchyard of Salop late deceased apprenticed to Will'm Wykls capp' of Salop for 7 yeres

21 Henry 7 (1505-6) Roger Thornes & Thom's Knyzt Baylis Rich^d Churchyard dismissed because he did not serve.

Perys Conwey son to Peris Conwey cleric' of Rutland apprenticed to Robert Hamond of Salop for 7 yeres
20 Henry 7 (1504-5) Will'm Mytto' & Ric' Forst' Baylis

Ryce ap D'd the son of D'd ap Jev'n Lloyt of Kareyneon apprenticed to Robert Hamond of Salop for 9 yeres, 20 Henry 7 (1504-5) Will'm Mytton & Ric' Forst' Baylis

Ryce Woode the son of Will'm Woode of Wyxall co: Salop apprenticed to Ryc' Phelyps capp' for 7 yeres
Will'm Colle & Rych' Dycher Baylis 18 Henry 7 (1502-3)

Will'm Alleroft son of John Awcroft of Drawton baker apprenticed to Ryc' Phelips capp' of Salop for x yere 13 Henry 7 (1407-8) Roger Thornes & Rog' Forst' Baylis

Rych' ap John son of John ap Robert of Kynton carpynt' late de'd apprenticed to Ricc' Physsyer of Salop capp' for 8 yeres 21 Henry 7 (1505-6) Will'm Mytтын & Roger Forst' Baylis

M^d that there is ordyn'nce made amonges the M'es & Iren-mong's the yer of Ryc' Meghen & John P'ker a^o viij^o E. iiijth that ev'y man that hath a prentyse schall bryng h^s name in to the Wardens to be entered & regestred in y^e book & to pay iiij^d for h^s entre so that he come betweene corp' x^{ri} tyde & lammas day next followyng a^o sup'd'co & all men that take any p'ntyse fro' that day fortheward of y^e felaschippys schall pay xij^d for h^s entre & who that is obstynat & wyll not entr' h^s p'ntyse & pay y^e p'ise for h^s entr' schall forfeit vj^s viij^d w^t in a yer aft' h^s comy'g to h^s mast'.

Thom's Wall' p'ntyse to Rog' Wyswall for 11 yeres
1 Edw. 4

Alsu' beene p'ntyse to the sayd Rog' for 7 yer 5 Edw. 4
(1465-6)

Wyll'm fielow p'ntyse to Thom's Marchall for 8 yer
7 Edw. 4

Rog' the sone of Wyll'm Edward of Chorlton p'ntyse to John Park' kutler for x yer.

Wyll'm the sone of John Hugyns p'ntyse to John Passant for 7 yer 6 Edw. 4 (1466-7)

Thom's Wyche sone to John Wyche taylo' p'ntyse to Thom's Goldsmyth for 8 yer 7 Edw. 4 (1467-8)

El'nor Gosenell dowghttyr su' tyme to Robarte Gosenell
p'ntese unto Ric' Meghen for 7 yere 6 Edw : 4 (1466-7)

Umfreye Swettecokke son su' tym' unto Thom's Swette-
cokke p'ntesse unto Ryc' Meghen for 9 yere 8 Edw : 4
(1468-9)

Davyd ap Madok p'ntesse unto John Cotton for 7 yere
8 Edw : 4

Lewes ap Reynald ap Jev'n ap lliu' p'ntesse unto John
Cotton for ix yers 7 Edw : 4 (1467-8)

John son un to Will'm Ffelowe of Shrouesbery mercer
prentes un to Davyd Irland for x yers in tyme of Thom's
Grace & Marstine Davyd Wardens

Isabell the doughtt' of Lewes Dudlaston p'ntyse to John
Cotton for xii yere 6 Edw : 4 (1466-7)

Thom's son un to Ryc' Bowyer of Chest' p'ntese unto
Wyllym Moyne for 7 yere 7 Edw : 4 (1467-8)

Annes the dowghtt' of Lewys Dudlaston p'ntese unto
Wyllym Moyne for 7 yere 5 Edw : 4 (1465-6)

In tyme of Robart Coll' & Thom's Wiche Wardens
Robart Hethe son unto John Hethe of Hampton w'in
Chestrushye prentes unto Thom's Goldsmythe senior for
7 yers 8 Henry 7 (1402-3)

In tyme of Rog' Forster and Will'm Moyne Wardens
Willyam Valowe son un to William Valowe of Slepe in
Shropshyre prentes to Will'm Moyne for x yers 3 Henry
7 (1487-8)

In tyme of seyde Wardens Roger and Willyam Ric' son
un to Rog' Ad'ms of Shrouesbery bocher prentes un to
Will'm Myne for 7 yers 10 Henry 7 (1494-5)

In tyme of Ric' Golsmythe and Roger Luter Wardens
Ric' Atkys son un to John Atkis of Merton w'in the
Towyne of Salop prentes to Rog' Forster m'cer for 8 yers
10 Henry 7 (1494-5)

In tyme of Roger Forster and Robert Coll Wardens
Roger son to John Grome som tyme of Shrobysbury Baker
prentes un to Willyam Edwardde for x yers 18 Henry 7
(1478-9)

In time of Davyd Irland & Roger Luter Wardens
Thom's Otley sonne to John Otley som tyme of Shroues-
bery apprenticed to Davyd Irland mercer for 7 yers 19
Henry 7 (1479-80)

Roberte Reynalde sonne to Davyd Reynalde dwellyng
in the Walshe Pool draper apprenticed to Wyllyam
Edwardde off Salop mercer for 7 yerys 19 Henry 7
(1479-80)

In time of Thom's Goldsmyth & Rog' Mason Wardens John the son of Hen' Hatton of Salop barbo' late dysessyd apprenticed to Roger Luter of Salop mere' for ix yere 21 Henry 7 (1481-2) Will'm Mytton & Roger Forst' mere' Baylis

Edward Lloytt son to Robart Lloytt of Cardington co: Salop taylo' late de'ed 'p'sent' to Ryec' Yermond oth' wyse callyd Pynner for 8 yere 18 Henry 7 (1478-9) Will'm Coll & Rye' Dycher Baylis

Laurans Beeston son to Hen': Beeston of Nantrewyche prentis to Will'm Edward of Salop merc' for 8 yers 20 Henry 7 (1480-1)

Robart Maskotte some tyme son to Nicolas Mascotte of Salop fysster prentes to Will'm Edward of Salop meri' for 7 yere 20 Henry 7 (1480-1)

John Wylson some tyme son to Petyr Wylson of Kendall prent' to Kat'yn Wylmot wydoo of Sherowysbury pewterer for 7 yere 13 Henry 7 (1473-4) Roger Thornes & Rog' Forst' mere' Baylis

Rob'rt Hyckoks son to John Hickoks of Wem prentes to Ellice Decka of Salop goldsmyth for 8 yere 22 Henry 7 (1482-3) Ric' List' and Edward Hoyssyer Baylys

Thom's Beryton son to John Beryton of Salop prentes to Rog' Forst' of Salop m'cer for 7 yere 19 Henry 7 (1479-80) Will'm Coll & Rye' Dycher Baylys

Thom's Scherar son to John Scherar of Nowbalde p'ntes to Will'm Stoweche of Salop m'cer for viij yere 1507 Thom's Trenth'm and Edward Knyght Baylys

Thom's Rauffe son to Will'm Rauffe of the New Towne yn m'che of Walys p'ntes to Ryc' Fischer capp' of Salop for vij yere 1 Henry 8 (1509-10) Roger Thornes & Thom's Knyght Baylys

John Barbur son to Will'm Barbur of Salop m'cer p'ntes to Rye' Phellypps capp' of Salop for viij yere 22 Henry 7 (1482-3)

John Beynyt son to Will'm Beynyt of Salop dyer p'ntes to Ric' Gronow of Salop capp' for vij yere 1 Henry 8 (1509-10) dysmyssed from his freedom

Rob'rt Reignald son to Henry Reignald of Dynbegh p'ntes to X'roffer Kensall of Salop pewterer for viij yere 22 Henry 7 (1506-7)

Rog' Barton son to John Barton of Salop schermo' p'tes to Ric' Fischer of Salop capp' for vij yere 1 Henry 8 (1509-10)

L'en ap John son to John ap D'd aprobr't of Bromfyld

in m'che of Walys p'ntes to Ellice Decka of Salop m'cer
& goldsmyth for ix yere 2 Henry 8 (1510-11) Roger
Thornes & Thom's Knyzt Baylyffs

Rychard Skreven son to Edward Skreven of Beawdeley
p'ntes to Thom's Byryton of Salop m'cer for ix yere 3
Henry 8 (1511-12) Edward Hoysyer & D'd Ireland
Baylys

Ryc' Holston son to Ryc' Holston barker of the Abbey
fforyatt p'ntes to Ryc' Yeman of Salop m'cer for vij yere
3 Henry 8 (1511-12)

Rog' Phellypps son to Wyll'm Phellypps drap' of Salop
p'ntes to Rob't Heyfyld goldsmeth for vij yere 2 Henry
8 (1510-11)

Peyrs Bowkeley son to Peyrs Bowkeley of Myddell
Wyche co: Chest' p'ntes to John Glaswas capp' for viij
yere 5 Henry 8 (1516-17) Thom's Knyght & Will'm
Janyns Bailiffs

Rice' Schaw son to Rondill Schaw of Heywood co:
Stafford p'ntes to John Glaswas capp' for vij yere 5
Henry 8 (1516-17)

John Maynewaryng son to Rob't Maynewaryng of Slep
co: Salop p'ntes to Will'm Edward m'cer & capp' for vij
yer 4 Henry 8 (1512-13) Will'm Myttyn & Thom's
Trenth'm Bailiffs

John Gratewood son to Ric' Gratewood of Salop p'ntes
to Will'm Edward m'cer & capp' for vij yere 4 Henry 8
(1512-13)

Peres Regnald son to Regnald Glowthor otherwise called
Regnald ap D'd of the Welshe pole p'ntes to D'd Ireland
of Salop m'cer for viij yeres 13 Henry 8 (1521-2) Ran-
dulphe Beeston & Edward Bent Bailiffs

Rauff Nicholas son to John Nich'as of Broughton co:
Salop p'ntes to Rog' Luter of Salop m'cer for vij yers
7 Henry 8 (1515-6) dismyssed from his fredome as a
forreyn' & his endentres cancelled & fredome & to take
non admittance ne p'ffett by the same

Edward Congrief son to Rauff Congrief of Stretton co:
Stafford p'ntes to Rog' Luter of Salop for ix yeres 8
Henry 8 (1516-17)

Ric' Owen son to Thom's ap Owen of Byshops Castell
co: Salop yoma' p'ntes to Ric' Yoma' of Salop m'cer for
viij yers 13 Henry 8 (1521-2)

John Onneslow son to John Onneslow of Hanwod co:
Salop gent. p'ntes to Ric' Yoman of Salop m'cer for vij
yers 13 Henry 8 (1521-2)

Ranuff Higgykson son to Thom's Higgykson of Weme co: Salop husbandman decessed p'ntes to Will'm Luter of Shrewsbury m'cer for x yeres 13 Henry 8 (1521-2)

Rog' Wylks son to Ric' Wilks of Berwike co: Salop husbandma' p'ntes to Rog' Luter of Shrewsbury m'cer for nyne yers 10 Henry 8 (1518-9)

Phillip Otteley son to John Otteley of Pymley co: Salop husbandma' decessed p'ntes to Rog' Luter of Shrewsbury m'cer 14 Henry 8 (1522-3)

George Colle son to Edmund Colle of Shrouesbury gentilma' p'ntes to D'd Ireland of Salop m'cer for twelve yers 13 Henry 8 (1521-2) Randle Beestan & Edward Bent Bailiffs. Said George is dep'ted from his mast' & so dymissed from his libertie

Thom's Lee son to Ric' Lee of Hareley co: Salop yoman p'ntes to Ric' Yema' of Salop m'cer for vij yers 16 Henry 8 (1524-5) D'd Ireland & Ranulph Beeston Bailiffs

Ranuffe Cotton son to Thom's Cotton of Whytchurche co: Salop tann' p'ntes to Rog' Luter of Salop m'cer for ix yers 19 Henry 8 (1527-8) Ad'm Mitton & Will'm Bailly Bailiffs

Rob't Lee son to Olyv' Lee of Elism' in the m'ches of Wales p'ntes to Will'm Edwards of Salop m'cer & capp' for viij yers 4 Henry 8 (1514-15) Ric' P'sell & Rog' Luter Bailiffs.

Laurens Wyxytyd son to Ric' Wixtid of Here Lane co.: Salop p'ntes to Thom's Ireland m'cer for x yeres 22 Henry 8 (1530-1) Thom's Hosyer & Randle Beeston Bailiffs

Robert Merik son to Will'm Merik of New Towne, by Whytchurche co: Salop p'ntes to Ric' Hussey m'cer for viij yere 21 Henry 8 (1529-30)
5 & 6 Philip & Mary (1558-9) Thos. Rydleys & Roger Illeagie Wardens

Rychard Gyttyns sone of Rychard Gyttyns of Myddell co: Salop husbandma' prentyce to Thom's Rydley m'cer for vij yers 1 & 2 Philip & Mary (1554-5)

John Webbe sonne to Rychard Webbe of Betton under lyne co: Salop husbandma' aprentice to Thom's Rydley m'cer for vij yeres 3 & 4 Philip & Mary (1556-7)

John Robynson sonne to John Robbynson of Almynton co: Stafford husbandma' aprentice to Thom's Rydley m'cer for tenne yeres 4 & 5 Philip & Mary 1557-8

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