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PART I.

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# SELATTYN : A HISTORY OF THE PARISH.

BY THE HON. MRS. BULKELEY-OWEN.

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(Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. IV., page 240.)

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## CHAPTER III.

### PENTREPANT.

DURING the reign of Henry VIII., one Thomas Hanmer, "Cognominatus Ginta," was living at Pentrepant.

He assumed his mother's name of Hanmer, why or wherefore I have been unable to discover, as his father's pedigree traces back to Llewelyn Aurdorchog<sup>1</sup> [i.e. of the Golden Torque], Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun in the 12th Century.

[Arms : *Azure, a lion passant-guardant coward or.*]

Thomas Hanmer is called in Selattyn Register, Thomas ap Richard, alias Hanmer.

Katherine, the mother of Thomas Hanmer, was a daughter of John Hanmer of Lee or Llai in Halchdyn, a township of Hanmer, Flintshire,<sup>2</sup> ap Sir Jenkin, (who was slain fighting beside his brother-in-law Owain Glendwr at the battle of Shrewsbury, 22 July, 1403), ap Sir David Hanmer, Chief Justice of England, 1383.

Sir Jenkin Hanmer became possessed of Llai through Eva his second wife, daughter of David ap Gronwy ap Jorwerth of Burton and Llai.

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<sup>1</sup> Harl. MS., 1972.

<sup>2</sup> Harl. MS., 1972, *Her. Visit of Wales*, vol. ii. p. 312. *Powis Fadog*, vol. vi.

How Thomas Hanmer acquired property in Selattyn Parish remains a mystery; he had a cousin living there already, Elin Dimorke, wife of John Wynn Laken, whose mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Griffith Hanmer of the Ffens. Thomas Hanmer formed a further connection with the Lakens by marrying Gwenhwyfar, daughter of David Lloyd, son of John Edwards hên of Plas-Is-y-Clawdd, Chirk.

He had five sons, the eldest, David, who continued the Pentrepant line, married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Kynaston of Morton, Oswestry, and widow of Thomas ap Hugh of Plas Cerrig, Llwyntidman, in Llanymynech Parish.

Meredyth, the second son, was born at Pentrepant in 1543; he was afterwards distinguished as a Doctor of Divinity and Historian.

David, Meredyth, and their fourth brother Richard, were amongst the Scholars of Shrewsbury School. The names of

Davidus Hanmer, ali. No. 31, Class II.

Meredythe Hanmer, ali. No. 32, Class II., and

Richard Hanmer, ali. No. 146, Class V.

are entered on the first Register of Admissions of Thomas Assheton, which begins "Quinto Calendas Januarii, A.D., 1562."

The School was at that time held in a timber and plaster building in the street then known as "Ratony-slonc,"<sup>1</sup> now called School Lane, and the Scholars numbered 266.

Meredythe Hanmer's future learning was doubtless, due in a great measure to the advantage he had in being educated by so efficient a master as the Rev. Thomas Assheton of S. John's Coll., Cambridge, formerly tutor to the celebrated and unfortunate Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The new School House was begun in 1595.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. of Shrewsbury School*, chap. iii.

The Hammers had amongst their schoolfellows, Andrew Downes, Greek Professor at Cambridge from 1586-1625, and translator of our present Version of the Apocrypha, and that "Model of accomplished learning and mirror of chivalry," Sir Phillip Sidney, whose father, Sir Henry Sidney was then living at Ludlow Castle, as Lord President of the Court of the Marches (1559—1586.)

Much of the business of the Marches was transacted at Shrewsbury, and it was customary for Sir Henry Sidney to have "An orac'on made unto hym by one of the scollars of the Free Scole."<sup>1</sup>

It would be interesting to know if David or Meredythe Hanmer were ever chosen to make this "Orac'on." Their being placed so high as Class II. upon their admission to the School makes it highly probable that they had that honour.

We may picture them also as taking part in the Mysteries or Passion Plays, which their master revived in all their original splendour on the piece of waste ground outside the walls, which is now called the Quarry. "Acting was made the subject of one of Mr. Ashton's ordinances. Every Thursday the scholars of the highest form before going to their sports, were obliged to declaim and play one Act or Comedy."<sup>2</sup> The Mysteries seem to have taken place at Whitsuntide, and it is recorded of Queen Elizabeth, that she twice set out for "Shrosbery" to see them; but that the first time, in 1565, arriving as far as Coventry, she found "it was ended," and the second time, in 1574, she was stopped at "Lychfilld," by hearing that the plague was in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury.

David Hanmer went from Shrewsbury to Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1569, M.A. 1572.

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Shrews. School*, chap. iii.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

Meredythe went to Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1569,<sup>1</sup> and M.A. 1572. He was made "Bible Clerk" of his College in 1567, B.D. 1581, D.D. 1582.

He became Vicar of Hanmer, Flintshire, from 1574-84, Vicar of S. Leonard's, Shoreditch (he was presented to the living by the Queen "per literas patentas") 1581-92. In the Consistorial Acts of the Diocese of Rochester, A.D. 1588-90, fol. 40b., is this entry of a charge against Meredythe Hanmer:—"Dr. Hanmer, Vicar of Shoreditch, married Richard Turke of Dartforde, and Gertrude, the wife of John Wynd, without banns or license."<sup>2</sup> And Vicar of Islington 1583-90.<sup>3</sup>

His literary work seems to have begun in 1576, by the translation of "The auncient Ecclesiasticall Histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Evagrius, and Dorotheus, Bishop of Tire," which was first published in London in 1577. It went through three other editions, in 1585, 1607, and 1636.<sup>4</sup>

His next two publications were of a controversial character, and were directed against Edmund Campian or Campion, the Jesuit, "some time Fellow of S. John's Coll., Oxford, who was sent over to England from the English College at Rome, 18 April, 1579,"<sup>5</sup> with some English Jesuits most distinguished for learning and courage, for (as they called it) the conversion of the country."<sup>6</sup>

Meredythe Hanmer's works were entitled—

1. "The great bragge and challenge of M. Champion, a Jesuit, commonly called E. Campion, lately arrived in England, contayninge nyne articles here severally laid downe, directed by him to the Lordes of the

<sup>1</sup> *Dict. of Nat. Biog. and Hist. of S. Asaph.*

<sup>2</sup> See *Shoreditch and its Vicars*, by William Clement, printed 1882.

<sup>3</sup> *Newcourt's Repertorium*

<sup>4</sup> *Brit. Mus. Catalogue.*

<sup>5</sup> *Records of the English Province of the Soc. of Jesus*, vol. i, p. 477 (edit. 1877).

<sup>6</sup> *Collier's Eccles. Hist.*, vol. vi., Records No. 89.

Counsail, confuted and answered by M. H."—(*Black Letter*, 1581).

2. "The Jesuites Banner, displaying their original successe, their vow and their hypocrisie and superstition; their doctrine and position, with a confutation of a late Pamphlet entituled 'A Briefe lesson given upon two Books written in answere to M. Campion's offer of disputation.'"—(*Black Letter*, 1581).

History tells us that Campian had offered to dispute with the English clergy, and sent them a public challenge.<sup>1</sup>

He was arrested at Lyford, Berks, the seat of Mr. Yates, 16 July, 1581,<sup>2</sup> was tried for high treason (upon the 25th Ed. III.) along with three other priests, who were all found guilty and executed.

Sanders relates that Campian was laid in irons, set three or four times upon the Rack in the Tower, and miserably tortured, and that upon his refusing to recant he was executed.<sup>3</sup> His execution took place at Tyburn, 3 Dec., 1581.<sup>4</sup>

His death cannot be attributed to the writings of Meredythe Hanmer, as Sanders reports that "Campion was betrayed by one Elliot of the same religion." Hume says, "Campion's execution was ordered at the very time when the Duke of Anjou was in England, and prosecuted, with the greatest appearance of success, his marriage with the Queen, and this severity was, probably, intended to appease her Protestant subjects, and to satisfy them that whatever measures she might pursue, she never would depart from the principles of the reformation."<sup>5</sup>

Stowe, under his notice of S. Leonard's, Shoreditch, tells us the following discreditable story of Meredythe Hanmer.

<sup>1</sup> Camden's *Eliz.*

<sup>2</sup> *Records of Soc. of Jesus*, vol. i., p. 278.

<sup>3</sup> Sanders's *De Schism Anglic.*

<sup>4</sup> *Records of Soc. of Jesus*, vol. i., p. 318.

<sup>5</sup> *Hist. of Eng.*, Hume, chap. 41, p. 239.

“Notwithstanding of late one Vicar there [Dr. Meredith Hanmer, Vicar there, Anno. 1585], for covetousness of the Brass, which he converted into coyned silver, placked up many Plates fixed on the graves, and left us no memory of such as had been buried there, a great Injury both to the Living and the Dead; forbidden by publick Proclamation in the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, but not forbore by many, that either of a preposterous zeal, or of a greedy Mind, spare not to satisfy themselves by so wicked a means.”<sup>1</sup>

In 1591, Meredythe Hanmer was appointed Archdeacon of Ross,<sup>2</sup> and was at the same time Vicar of Timoleage, which Church was valued in the Tax. Pope Nicholas as “Ecclesia de Tagumlag VI. marks.”<sup>3</sup>

He was appointed Treasurer of Waterford, 1593, Vicar Choral of Christ Church, Dublin, 1594, Prebendary of S. Michan’s in the same Cathedral, 1595,<sup>4</sup> R. V. B. V. M. de Boruges in Leighlin in 1595, Chaplain of Christ’s College, April, 1597, was elected Warden of the College of Youghal (founded 1464) 1598—1602,<sup>5</sup> Rector of Muckully, Vicar of Rathpatricke, Killebeacon and Killahey in Ossory, 1598, Prebendary of S. Canice’s,<sup>6</sup> and Chancellor of Ossory in 1603,<sup>7</sup> and Rector of Fiddown, and S. John Evan. and Aglismartin, and Treasurer of Christ Church, Dublin.<sup>8</sup>

His other literary works were—

“The Baptizing of a Turke A Sermon” [on S. Matt. v. 16.]—*Black Letter*, 1586 [?].

“An Ecclesiastical Chronography from the birth of Christ to the 12th year of the Emperor Mauritius, taking in a period of 595 years.”

<sup>1</sup> Stowe’s *Survey of Lond.*, Book iv. p. 52, (edit. 1720.)

<sup>2</sup> Ross is a small Irish Diocese now united to Cork.

<sup>3</sup> Brady’s *Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross*, vol. iii., p. 21.

<sup>4</sup> I am indebted for this information to Professor Stokes.

<sup>5</sup> *Records of Cork, etc.*

<sup>6</sup> S. Canice is the Patron Saint of Ossory.

<sup>7</sup> Prof. Stokes.

<sup>8</sup> *The Writers of Ireland, Ware*, vol. ii., (edit. 1633.)



“An Epheris of the Saints of Ireland.”

“The Historie of Ireland, collected by three learned authors, viz., Meredith Hanmer, D.D., Edmund Campion, sometime fellow of S. John’s Coll., Oxford, and Edmund Spencer, Esq. Published by Sir James Ware Knight, dedicated to Thomas Viscount Wentworth, Deputy Genl. of Ireland, President of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Councill in the North Parts of England, and one of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Most Hon<sup>ble</sup> Privie Councill.”

*Dublin, Printed by Societie of Stationers, 1633, reprinted 1809.*

Meredythe Hanmer’s portion of this History begins thus—

“300 yeeres after the flood—one Bartholanus, the sonne of Sera with his 3 sonnes, Languinus, Salanus, & Rathurgus & their wives of the posterity of Japhet are said to have arrived in this Island, etc.”

He quotes largely from *Giraldus Cambrensis*, and ends with the death of “Jeffery, or Galfridus de Sancto Leodegario, Bishop of Ossorie, the second founder of the Cathedral Church of S’ctus Canicus, who dyed Anno. 1286.”

Besides the “learned authors” named in the title of the Book, it contains Henry Marleborrough’s Chronicle of Ireland, 1285—1421, with which it ends.

Meredythe Hanmer married Mary Austin, by whom he had one son Thomas,<sup>1</sup> and four daughters,<sup>2</sup> Margaret, Mary, Magdalen, and Martha.

He died at Dublin of the plague in 1604, and was buried in S. Michan’s Church.<sup>3</sup> “He was esteemed an exact disputant, a good preacher, Grecian, and excellent for Ecclesiastical and civil histories.”<sup>4</sup>

There is in the Dublin Record Office the Will dated May 10th, 1640, of “Mary Hanmer of Wood Quay,

<sup>1</sup> *Her. Visit. of Shrop.*

<sup>2</sup> *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ware, The Writers of Ireland*, vol. ii.

<sup>4</sup> *Athen. Ox.*, vol. i., p. 178.

widow," who must have been the widow of Meredythe Hanmer. She commends her "soule to Almighty God and her bodye to be buried in St. Michan's Church beyonde the Bridge." She bequeaths legacies to her three daughters, to Margaret Hubert some bonds which her husband Donishe (?) Hubert was liable for. To Mary Cotton £100. To Magdalen Mainwaring jewels to be divided equally with Ursula Mainwaring and Janet Jones. She leaves to her grandchild Dudley Mainwaring £100 and a diamond ring, and the lease of her house on the Wood Quay. Her son-in-law, Matthew Mainwaring, is to be her executor.

Mary Hanmer must have been an illiterate person, as she signs as a markswoman.<sup>1</sup> Probably the daughter Martha died before her mother, as she is not mentioned in the Will, nor is Thomas the son, whose name is to be found in the *Her. Visit. of Shropshire* of 1623.

There are no Wills in the Dublin Record Office between 1595 and 1614, so Meredythe Hanmer's Will, if he made one, does not now exist.

Selattyn Register tells us that "David Hanmer, gent., and Elizabeth Kynaston weare married the 27 daye of February, 1570," and records the christening of all their children with the exception of Edgar and Katherine.<sup>2</sup> It states that the eldest son Thomas, and Roger, Richard, and Margaret were christened at "Oswestrie," and that John, Dorothe, Elizabeth, and Elianora were christened at Selattyn.

David Hanmer died 30 January, 1602, and his wife Elizabeth died 22 January, 1620; they were buried at Selattyn. He was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, who died unmarried 20 August, 1620, and was buried

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted for this information to Thomas Drew, Esq., of Dublin, R.H.A. and F.R.I.B.A.

<sup>2</sup> *Her. Visit. Shrop.* gives Edgar as the third son, and says he died s.p., and states that Katherine mar. David ap Thomas de Llansilin. Neither Edgar nor Katherine is mentioned in the *Llyfr Selin*.

at Selattyn, as was also his mother Elizabeth Hanmer, who died on the 22nd January following.

The Will of Thomas Hanmer (who was bur. 20 Aug., 1620), dated 9 Aug., 1620, was proved at S. Asaph, 20 Sep., 1620.

It mentions his brother Richard Hanmer, his brother-in-law William Gethen, whose "wief is Jane my sister," his brother-in-law Richard George, whose "wief Margaret is my sister," and his sister Elinor.

Also his cousin Robert Jones, his uncle John Kynaston of the Crowne, his uncle Hugh Wynn of Brinybarrow,<sup>1</sup> his niece Ellen Johnes and the Curate of Oswestry, Sir John Davies.<sup>2</sup>

He bequeaths "to my mother all my lands in Coed y Saeth, in Rhulas, £5 each to the poor of Oswestry, S. Martins and Llansilin, 40/ for ever to the poor of Sillatton."

The Execurors are John Hanmer, D.D.  
& Richard, Gent.

Overseers, Mr. Mytton &  
my cosin Lloid of Llanvorda.

Witnesses, John Lloyd Esquier  
John Kyffin  
Richard Cowp.

Pentrepant was next held for nine years by the second son John, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph. He was christened at Selattyn, 1 Feb., 1575, was sent to Shrewsbury School in 1585, where he is described as "generosi filius," his father having "paied for his admyssion" the usual fee of 2s. 6d.<sup>3</sup> From Shrewsbury he went to Oriel College, Oxford, was Fellow of All Souls 1596, Proctor for the University 1605, Rector of Bingham, Notts, Prebendary of Worcester, 1614, and

<sup>1</sup> He mar. Margaret, daughter of Roger Kynaston.

<sup>2</sup> Probably a cousin. (See Bishop Hanmer's letter to the Oswestry Corporation).

<sup>3</sup> *Hist. Shrews. Sch. ol.*

shortly after was licensed Chaplain in Ordinary to King James I., D.D. 1615, elected Bishop of St. Asaph 20th January, 1623, and consecrated 15th February, 1623.

He is described as a great friend of Camden, and an original letter to him from the historian was found in the Inner Temple Library. I give it from a copy in the British Museum.<sup>1</sup>

“ Joanni

D<sup>no</sup> Mauritio Hanmæro

Cum pluribus hinc inde negotiis distinear, mi optime Hanmære, habe hæc pauca quæ ab animo amoris in te plenissimo et judicio, si quod in me sit promanare tibi velim persuadeas. Quicquid male feriat *illi* blaterant tibi animi tranquillitas adsit et securitas, et rideas quæso nec ringaris. Stomachantur isti quod avus tuus, qui supra vulgus insipidum, ut mihi videtur, sapuit, Gentile Nomen sibi assumpserit, cum paterni nominis recensio pro more Britannorum illi displicuerit. At hoc idem prudentissimo, si quis alius, hujus regni Principi Regi Edwardo primo jam olim displicuit cum enim Ille videret inter alios nobilissimam familiam Baronum Normanico illo more, prænomen paternum sibi pro nomine longa serie variasse cum Normannicâ adjectione Fitz, ut Roger Fitz-Richard, Robert Fitz-Roger, John Fitz-Robert, Robert Fitz-John, et Robert Fitz-Roger, John Fitz-Robert, monuit, imo jussit Rex ille, ut Gentilitium aliquod Nomen, confusâ illa nominandi ratione abjectâ, adsciceret, quod fecit, seque a præcipua sede Joannem Clavering vocavit. Sub id tempus clarissima illa Familia Fitz-Walter, quæ eodem modo subinde nomen antea mutaverat, hoc nomen quasi sibi defixit et firmiter retinuit, Horumque et aliorum Nobilium vestigiis, qui minorum gentium et plebei, statim institerunt, et desultoriæ illius *levitatis*, in nominibus commutandis pertæsi, qui antea Willson, Thomson, Richardson, Watson, Robinson, etc. a paterno nomine fuerint nominati, vel hæc et hujusmodi ut fixa vel aliunde sibi nomina, quæ essent posteris hæreditaria, adsciverunt. Serius tamen Britannii vestri hoc apud vos fecerunt, quod tamen hic in Angliâ plurimi factitarunt; primusque quod sciam Gulielmus Ille ap Gillim ap Thomas ap Gillim ap Jankin qui creatus ab Edwardo IIII. Comes Pembrochiæ, Herberti nomen sibi

<sup>1</sup> Harl. M S. 7017, f. 137.

assumpsit, et posteris reliquit, quod a Nobili Viro cui prænomen Herbertus, qui multis retro sæculis sub Henrico primo floruit, genus deduxit. Adeo ut non est cur quis vitio vertat avo tuo, quod tantos viros imitatus, sibi et suis Nomen certum assumpserit. Verum indignantur isti, quod ex materno genere nomen illud Gentilitium acceperit, Ignorant boni viri Vespasianum Cæsarem August filium Titi Vespasia Polla matre suâ nomen efformasse, itidemque Sabinam Poppæam Neronis Uxorem ab avo materno nomen desumpsisse. Domesticis exemplis abundamus nam præter ea quæ Cainus [*sic*] vester protulit, maxima illa apud nos nomina Percy, Neville, Magnadill, S<sup>t</sup> John, Carew, Delavale, Gorges, Cavendish, Littleton, et alii quam plurimi a materno latere sunt olim accepta, et reprehendit, quod Scio, homo plane nemo. Nec quisquam vitio vertit Richardo ap Williams ex Walliâ oriundo, quod in Cromwelli nomen se inseruit (paterque fuit Henrico Cromwello viro equestri dignitate jam in Huntingdonensi comitatu clarissimo) nullâ aliâ de causâ quam quod magno Thomæ illi Cromwello fuerit famulatus. Adhæc cum nomen mutare jure optimo liceat, licet etiam illi qui antea non habuit, nomen assumere. At Nomen Suum quilibet mutare potest. L. I. C. de Mutatione Nom. Diocletianus et Maximin. Quapropter, mi Hanmaere nomen illud quod avus sine fraude licito jure accepit et tibi hæreditario reliquit, præscriptionis jure jam confirmatum ex illis quæ vidi testimoniis, tu ut hæreditarium tuere, et fremente invido transmittre Natis Natorum et qui nascentur ab illis. Vere enim in re non dissimili dixit Tacitus Inveterascet hoc quoque, et quod hodie exemplis tuemur, inter exempla erit.

Feb. 3, 1601,

Campdenus Joanni Hanmero.

Taken from a Copy in Campden's own handwriting (in which book are sev<sup>n</sup> other original letters by ye same hand) in ye custody of Mr Tho. Hearne of Edmund Hall, Oxon, May 15, 1716, by T. T."

Sir John Hanmer, B<sup>t</sup>., M.P. for Flint, who died in June, 1624, committed his son and heir Thomas, "during his minority and tender years to the tuition, care and protection of my right worthy and trusty good Cousin, the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of S<sup>t</sup>."

Asaph" amongst others. The said Thomas being according to the Inquis. post mortem of his father, then of the age of twelve years and fifty six days. He became a Page to King Charles I., and before he was of age, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Baker of Whittingham, Suffolk, one of the maids of honour.<sup>1</sup>

In the Oswestry Corporation Records<sup>2</sup> we find the following letter from Bishop Hanmer—

" Gentlemen

I am to request your favour on behalf of my Cosen John Davies Glover whose suite it is to be made burgesse at this yo<sup>r</sup> meetinge I must confesse myself to be one imptunate having lately moved you in the behalf of my servant Will<sup>m</sup> Olieff but this my suite you will not deem unreasonable forasmuch as M<sup>r</sup> Davies his request is not to take up y<sup>r</sup> favor gratis but upon reasonable tearmes, therefore if you shall please to condescende yo<sup>r</sup> curtesie will appe ye nobler & my obligac'on ye greater.

And so I comit you to ye pñion of ye Almighty Resting

Yo<sup>r</sup> trulie Lovinge  
ffrende

*John Hanmer*  
*of Northampton*  
*4<sup>o</sup> 8<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>o</sup> 1627*

To my very lovinge  
ffrends Ye Bayliffe  
and Burgesses of ye  
Town of Oswestrey.

Bishop Hanmer married Mary, daughter of Arthur Kempe of Co. Hants, who afterwards became the wife of Col. William Owen of Porkington.

She was married prior to 1624—for Selattyn Register records under that year, that "Penelope Kempe, a

<sup>1</sup> "A Memorial of Hanmer," by John Lord Hanmer. (Privately printed 1877).

<sup>2</sup> No. xxi.

mayd was buried the 4<sup>th</sup> daye of December, Sister in lawe to the LL. Bishop Hanmer." It also tells us that "George Kempe was buried the 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 1628." And "John Hanmer, Doctor of Divinitie, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, was buried the 24th daye of July, 1629." He had no children.

Price's *History of Oswestry*, printed in 1815, tells us that up to that date "On the north side of the Communion Table in Selattyn Church, an inscription on a brass plate preserves the memory of John Hanmer, Bishop of St. Asaph, who died 1629, aged 56."<sup>1</sup>

This brass is lost; the gravestone of the Rector Thomas Hanmer and a wooden shield to Mr. Thomas Hanmer of Pentre David, alone remain of any monuments there may have been to the Hanmer family.

The inscription is, happily, preserved for us by Browne Willis:—

"Inter paternos cineres sepultus jacet præstantissimus olim Vir Johannes Episcopus Assavensis, qui cum quinquennium in Episcopatu summâ cum pietate necnon incomparabili assiduitate profuisset pie et feliciter obiit 23 Junii 1629, ætatis suæ 55."

Bishop Hanmer left a legacy of £5 to the poor of "Sillattyn."

We learn from Selattyn Register that his eldest sister Dorothe was christened there 6th April, 1573, and that she married Richard ap John Davids of St. Martyns, 14 October, 1593, and that she had one son Richard, christened 2nd July, 1596.

The second sister Elizabeth, christened at Selattyn, September, 1579, married Edward Gethin.<sup>2</sup>

The third sister Elianora, christened at Selattyn, 15 September, 1581.

<sup>1</sup> He died in his 55th year.

<sup>2</sup> Llyfyr Silin, Pentre Pant Hanmer. *Archæo. Camb.*, 1889. They were, probably, Gethins of Plwyf Llansilin Rywlas, descendants of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powis, whose arms they bore with a difference. (*Herald. Visit. Wales*, vol. ii., p. 330).

The fourth sister Margaret was baptized at Oswestry, 5 March, 1582, and married Richard George of Pentre Clawdd,<sup>1</sup> by whom she had six children, Richard, Elizabeth (1), Elizabeth (2), Jane, Anne, and Elin. The son Richard was christened 6 June, 1621, "at Oswestrie Church," but all the daughters were christened at Selattyn.

The fifth sister Jane, christened at Selattyn, 5th February, 1591, married William Gethin,<sup>2</sup> and had five children, Thomas, John, Margaret, Jane, and Anne, all of whom were christened at Oswestry, excepting Thomas, chris. 20 August, 1617, at Selattyn, and Anne christened there 4 September, 1621.

Roger Hanmer, chris. at Oswestrie, 6 June, 1587, must have succeeded the Bishop at Pentrepant. His death is recorded at Selattyn on the 4th September, 1642. He probably died unmarried, for the estate passed to the youngest brother, Richard, chris. at Oswestrie, 24 November, 1588.

He married "Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Kynaston of Hordley, in ye County of Salopp."<sup>3</sup>

His eldest son John "was born on ye 30th day of April, 1626, being Sunday about 6 of ye Clock in ye afternoon being ye 2<sup>nd</sup> year of King Charles ye 1<sup>st</sup> Reign," and was chris. at Selattyn, 6 May, 1626. His name is mentioned as being one of the loyal Garrison of Harlech Castle, who surrendered 16 March, 1646.

It would be interesting to know what further part he took in the Civil War.

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<sup>1</sup> Selattyn Register contains three other entries of the George family—"John George of Oswestrie, and Jane, daughter of Edward of Silatton, weare married 29th December, 1606, at Oswestrie." "Thomas ap Edward, ap Richard George was buried 6th May, 1624." "Margaret, wife of Roger George, was buried 16 March, 1655."

<sup>2</sup> Llyfyr Silin, Pentre Pant Hanmer.

<sup>3</sup> The births of all Richard Hanmer's children and those of his son, grandson and greatgrandson, are recorded in a MS. now belonging to P. Davies Cooke of Gwysaney, Esq. They agree with the baptismal entries in Selattyn Register. See also Llyfyr Silin (MSS. 1605—1728, pub. in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Series).



The second son David was born 1st January, and chris. at Selattyn 12 January, 1629. He is said to have been a lawyer, and to have died s.p.

The third son Edward was chris. at Selattyn ye 26 January, 1631. I do not know his future.

The fourth son Richard, born 3 July, 1640, and chris. at Selattyn 21 July, 1640, had for his "Godfathers John Edwards of Chirk,<sup>1</sup> Esq., Richard Lloyd of Lloynamaen, Esq., and for his Godmother, Mary, wife of Mr. William Owen of Porkington."<sup>2</sup> He married Eleanor, daughter of John Peck of Trevalyn, and relict of Richard Jones of Weston, for his 1st wife. He also married a 2nd wife in Ireland.

The eldest daughter Letitia or Lettice born October 5th, was chris. October 14, 1621, at Selattyn. The second daughter Mary, born 7th, chris. 21st November, 1622, at Selattyn, is said to have married Richard Robert "a servant in the house."

The third daughter Margaret, born 2 March was chris. at Selattyn 1 April, 1624.

The fourth daughter Elizabeth, born December, chris. 4th December, 1627, at Selattyn, married Robert, the 4th son of John Vaughan, junior, of Glanllyn.

The fifth daughter Ellinor, born 20th August, was chris. 10th September, 1633, at Selattyn.

The sixth daughter Sarah "was born on Monday, in Easter week, Año. 1635," chris. 21 April, and buried 21 May, 1635, at Selattyn.

Ffraunces, the youngest daughter, born 14th and bapt. 27th August, 1637, at Selattyn. She was married there to Mr. Oglander Eyton, 5th January, 1668, and had one son Franciscus, chris. at Selattyn, 19th October and buried the 29th December, 1672.

John Hanmer succeeded his father Richard, who was buried at Selattyn, 23 February, 1649. "He was married to Mrs. Dorothy Phillips, daughter to James

<sup>1</sup> One of the Garrison of Harlech Castle, 1646.

<sup>2</sup> Widow of Bishop Hanmer.

Phillips, Esq., of Llandewy, in Radnorshire, on the 6th January, Anno 1652.<sup>1</sup> Her mother was Frances, daughter of Andrew Meredydd of Glantanat.<sup>2</sup>

Their eldest son Thomas "was born 21st December, being S. Thomas Day, about 4 of ye Clock in the evening being Wednesday, the sign being Gemini 1653, and was x<sup>nd</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> day of Jan<sup>ry</sup> following being the feast of Eph<sup>ys</sup>"<sup>3</sup> at Selattyn. He was drowned near Llandewy, and buried in Llandewy Church, Radnorshire, 16 June, 1666.<sup>4</sup>

John, the second son, was born 8th February, and chris. at Selattyn ye 28th February, 1655, "ye sign being Sagittarius."<sup>5</sup> His name appears as a Burgess of Oswestry in the Charter granted by King Charles II. to that town A.D. 1673.

Charles, the third son, was born 3rd May and chris. at Selattyn on the 18th May, 1660. The Hammers being a loyal family, this Christian name bestowed on the eve of the King's joyful Restauration is not without its significance. Many children, christened about that date at Selattyn, received the name of Charles.

Charles Hanmer married [— — —], and had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Hugh Morgan of Bettws Claerwy, Radnorshire. His grand-daughter, Frances Morgan, married the Rev. David Griffith, Vicar of Merthyr, and Prebendary of Llandegla.<sup>6</sup> She died in 1792, aged 58.<sup>7</sup>

James, the fourth son, was born 9th July, "the sign being Taurus," and chris. at Selattyn the 25th July, 1661. He, probably, died unmarried, and was buried at Selattyn, 16th January, 1718

<sup>1</sup> Gwysaney MS. Andrew Phillips, Esq., of Llandewy, was buried ye 16th June, 1668, att Llandewy Church, Radnorshire.

<sup>2</sup> Llyfyr Silin.

<sup>3</sup> Gwysaney MS.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. <sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Dio. S. David's.

<sup>7</sup> J. Morris's Collections.

Richard, the fifth son, was born 14 December, "the sign being Scorpio," and chris. at Selattyn, 6th January, 1663. He was apprenticed to William Leighton of Salop, Mercer, 30th May, 1687.

Ffraunces, the eldest daughter, was born 1st March and chris. 27 March, 1655, at Selattyn.

Dorothy, the second daughter, was born "10th febr'y 1657, the sign being in Libra, and x<sup>ned</sup> 1st March and dyed 18th March, and was buried ye 19th" at Selattyn.

Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, was born "29th October, the sign being in Libra,<sup>1</sup> and was chris. 18 November, 1662," at Selattyn.

The Will of John Hanmer of Pentrepant, Gent., dated 23 June, 1665, was proved at S. Asaph, 13 July, 1666. It mentions his wife Dorothy, his eldest son Thomas, and his sons John, Charles, James, and Richard. He bequeaths £400 to his eldest daughter Fraunces, and £200 to Elizabeth. His wife Dorothy is executrix, and the witnesses are—John Kynaston, Thomas Hanmer, Richard Hanmer, John Barkley, and Samuel Jones. A codicil mentions his brother Richard Hanmer, and his sisters Margaret and Elizabeth Hanmer.

Upon the death of John Hanmer, who was buried at Selattyn, 15 December, 1665, Pentrepant descended to his second son John, who married Katherine, the daughter and co-heir of Rees Wynne of Eunant, in Llanwddyn Parish.<sup>2</sup> (She married secondly John Lloyd, son of Richard Lloyd of Llwynymaen). They had two sons, Thomas, born 22nd October, 1689, "about 8 o'clock att night being great Thunder and Lightning," and chris. November 1st at Selattyn; and Rice, born 16 September, and chris. at Selattyn, 3rd October, 1693.

<sup>1</sup> It will be noticed that the signs of the Zodiac are attributed very erroneously to the different months in this Diary.

<sup>2</sup> J. Morris's Coll. and *Powis Fadog*, vol. iv., p. 366. Eunant was sold in 1840.

John Hanmer was buried at Selattyn, 14 May, 1694,<sup>1</sup> two months before his mother Dorothy, who was buried 5th July, 1694.

His eldest son Thomas held the property for eight years and a half. He was buried 9th November, 1702, and was succeeded by his brother Rice, the last male heir of the Hanmers of Pentrepant.

Rice married Mary, the daughter of John Phillips, gent., of Daywell and Ebnall, in Whittington Parish, Co. Salop. They were married at Selattyn, 23 May, 1719.

John their son, born 10th February, was christened and buried at Selattyn, 11th February, 1721.

Mary their daughter and heir, was born 15th May, and christened 10th June, 1720, at Selattyn.

John Phillips, the father-in-law of Rice Hanmer, was buried at Selattyn, 29 April, 1721.

On 5th November, 1722, Rice Hanmer was buried there.

In 1724, Selattyn Register tells us that "Mr. Richard Puleston of Havod y Wern, and Widow Hanmer of Pentre Pant were married the 3rd February, at Aston Chappel."

It also records the marriage of her brother Edward Philips of Whittington Parish, and Mrs. Mary Kyffin of Ellesmere, on 29th January, 1724.

"Mrs. Puleston of Pentre Pant, died the 15th May, 1728, and was buried the 18th day, much lamented."

Mary Hanmer, the orphan owner of Pentrepant, was only eight years old at her mother's death. She, probably, went to live with her step-father Richard Puleston at Havod y Wern, near Wrexham, for she married in 1741 a neighbour of his, a foreigner, one Henry Strudwyck,<sup>2</sup> whose father also, Henry Strud-

<sup>1</sup> John Hanmer was Burgess of Oswestry 1673.

<sup>2</sup> The trustees of the marriage settlement, dated 1741, of Mary Hanmer and Henry Strudwick of Great Marlborough Street, London, were William Owen of Porkington, and Thomas Lloyd of Overton

wyck, had married Theodosia, eldest daughter and heir of Edward Broughton, Esq., of Marchwiell Hall, near Wrexham.

Henry Strudwyck, the grandfather of Mary Hanmer's husband, is said to have been a French Protestant refugee.<sup>1</sup>

There are no records in Selattyn Register of Mary Hanmer's descendants until the baptism of her great-grandson Thomas George Warrington in 1797.

Pentrepant was, probably, either lent or let to some of her maternal relations, for we find the baptismal entry at Selattyn of Richard, the son of Richard Phillips of Pentrepant, by Elizabeth his wife, on 26 December, 1765.

Mary Hanmer left an only daughter and heir, Mary Strudwyck, who married in 1768 the Rev. George Warrington, Canon of S. Asaph, Rector of Pleasley, in Derbyshire, and Vicar of Hope, in Flintshire.

The family of Warrington was formerly seated at Aigberth, Co. Lancaster. George Warrington was a grandson of John Warrington of Aigberth.

The son of Mary Strudwyck and George Warrington was George Henry Warrington, who married in 1794, Mary, daughter of John Carew of Antony, Cornwall.

He lived at Pentrepant until his wife succeeded her cousin Mrs. Barnard, who was daughter and heir of Thomas Carew of Crowcombe, Somersetshire, and of Carew Castle, Pembrokeshire.<sup>2</sup>

Ferringe, Co. Flint. The witnesses were Richard and Thomas Hanmer and J. Wynn. Richard was, probably, the son of Roger Hanmer of Pentre David, and Thomas was of Maesgwaelod, in Overton Parish. (See Records of Corporation of Oswestry, Shrop. Archæo. *Trans.* 1880, p. 91).

<sup>1</sup> J. Morris's Colls. I have searched in vain for the Strudwyck family. Their name does not appear on the Huguenot Roll, nor in the "Armorial Général de France" (1738, Hozier), nor in the "Dictionnaire Généalogique de France" (1761). Their name sounds Dutch, but neither are they in "l'Art de Verifier les Généalogies des Familles Belges et Hollandaises," by J. Huyttens (Brussels, 1865).

<sup>2</sup> I owe this information to the Hon. R. C. Trollope.

He then assumed the surname of Carew by sign manual in 1811, and went to live at Crowcombe.

From that time to the present Pentrepant has always been let.

The family of Carew of Carew Castle, descend from Arnulph, fifth son of Earl Roger de Montgomery, to whom William the Conqueror granted such large possessions in Shropshire, as may be seen in *Domesday*.

Earl Roger sought to atone for his many crimes by founding the Benedictine Abbey of S. Peter and S. Paul at Shrewsbury.

According to Leland's *Itinerary* the Carews were styled Montgomerick Lord of Carew.

Five of George Henry Warrington's children were baptized at Selattyn, including his heir, Thomas George Warrington, who was born 13 March and christened April, 1797.

Nesta, the eldest daughter, was chris. 5 April, 1798. She married Gabriel Powell, Esq., of Peterston Court.

John Francis, the third son, was chris. 25 July, 1800. He died in 1860.

Elizabeth<sup>1</sup> was chris. 10 February, 1806. She died unmarried 1871; and Ellinora was chris. 18 May, 1807. She married Capt. M. E. Forster, R.N., and is still alive (1891).

The second son Henry, born 1799, who married Jane Maria, daughter of John Rogers of Ayshford, and died in 1854, was not christened at Selattyn, nor was Gerald, the fourth son, nor the second, third, and sixth daughters.

Gerald Carew, who was a Clerk in Holy Orders, married Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the Rev. W. Black of Bath. They lived for a short time at Pentrepant, about 40 years ago.

She died at Mytton Hall, in Fitz Parish, Shropshire, in 188—.

Thomas George Warrington Carew married Elizabeth Hannah, only child of Thomas Reid Clarke, Esq., in 1827,

<sup>1</sup> The fourth daughter according to Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

and had three sons, the eldest of whom, George Henry Warrington Carew, born 1830, succeeded to the estates. He married Mary Phillipa, daughter of Peter Richards Mynors of Treago, Co. Hereford, Esq., in 1856. He died in 1874, and left a son, Edmund George, who died unmarried in 188—, and two daughters, the elder of whom, Ethel Mary, born 18—, married the Hon. Robert Cranmer Trollope, second son of the first Lord Kesteven. She is the present owner of Pentrepant.

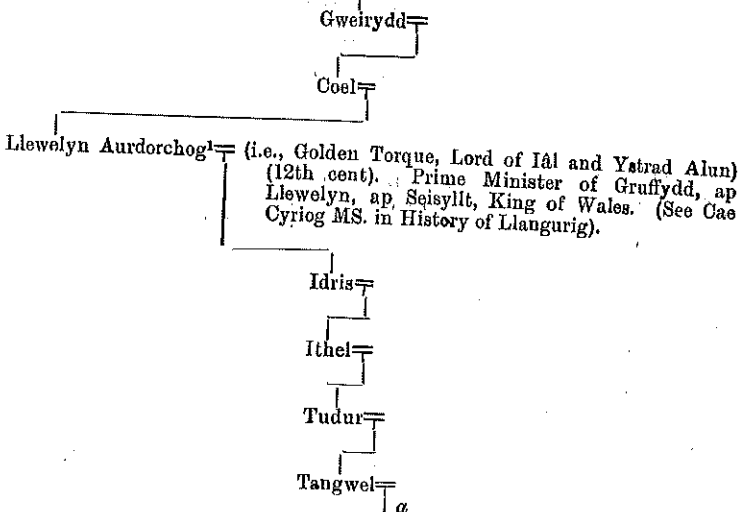
I have been unable to find out when the present modern house of Pentrepant was built. The back of the house and the garden wall seem to be of an earlier date, but I should say no part of it was earlier than the last century.

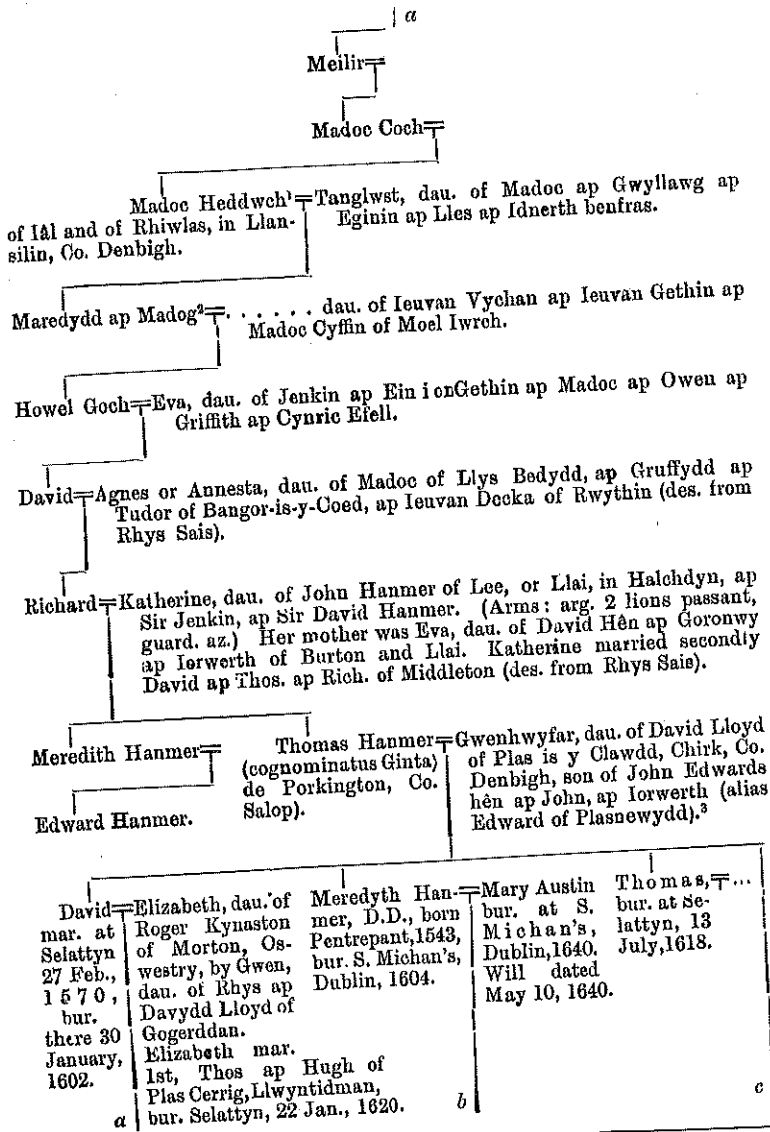
A portion of land between the Pentrepant Lodge and Pantglas was sold by George Henry Carew to Major Ormsby Gore in 1816, and now forms a part of Brogyntyn Park.

HANMERS OF PENTRE PANT.

The Arms of Hanmers of Pentrepant are those of Llewelyn Aurdorchog:—  
 “Az. a lion passant-guardant coward or.”

Cynddelw Gam (a descendant of Coel Godebog. See Llyfyr Silin, Pentre Pant Hammer).



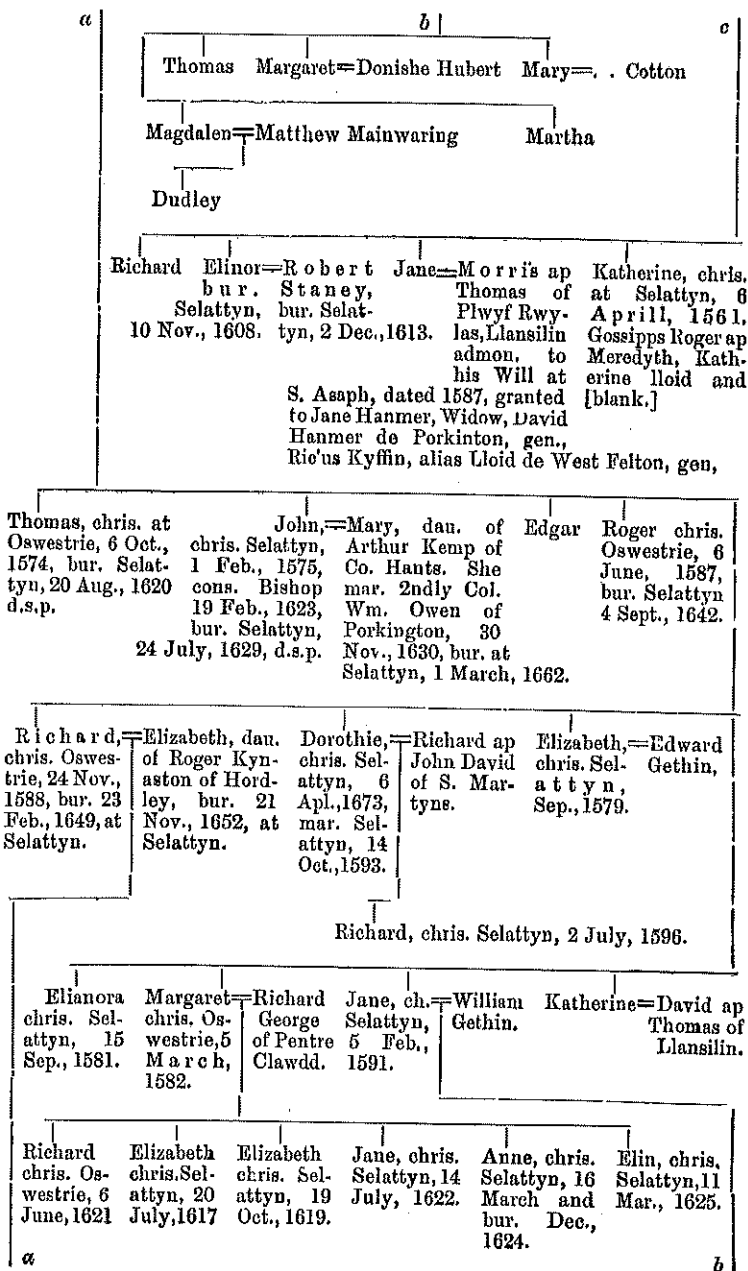


<sup>1</sup> *Hist. of Powis Fadog*, vol. vi., gives the wife of Madoc Heddwch as a daughter of Mareddydd ap Davydd Liwch of Halchdyn in Deuddwr. (Arms: Az. 3 seagulls arg) Ap Madoc of Halchdyn ab Rhirid, ap Cadwgan, ap Madog, ap Iorwerth Hilwavr of Halchdyn, ap Mael Maellenydd (A. D. 998).

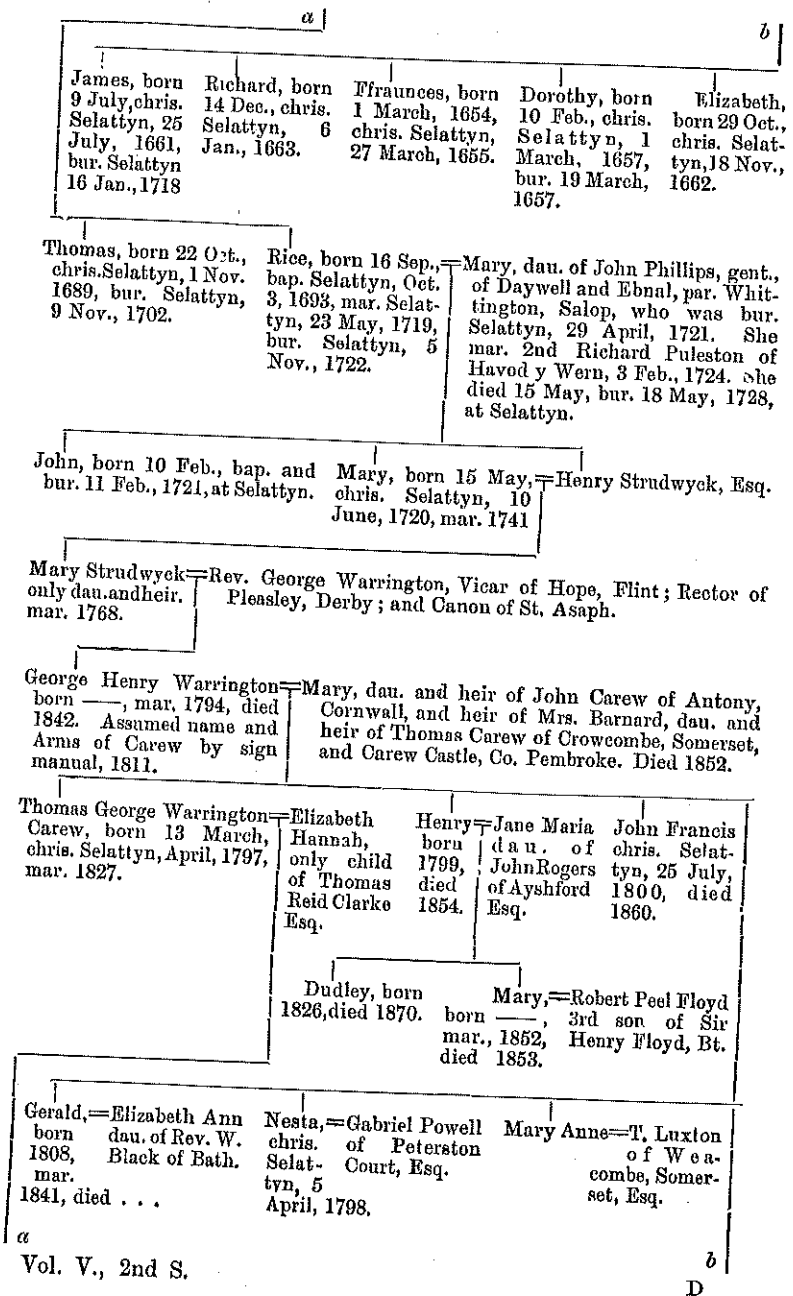
<sup>2</sup> Mareddydd ap Madog is from *Hist. of Powis Fadog*.

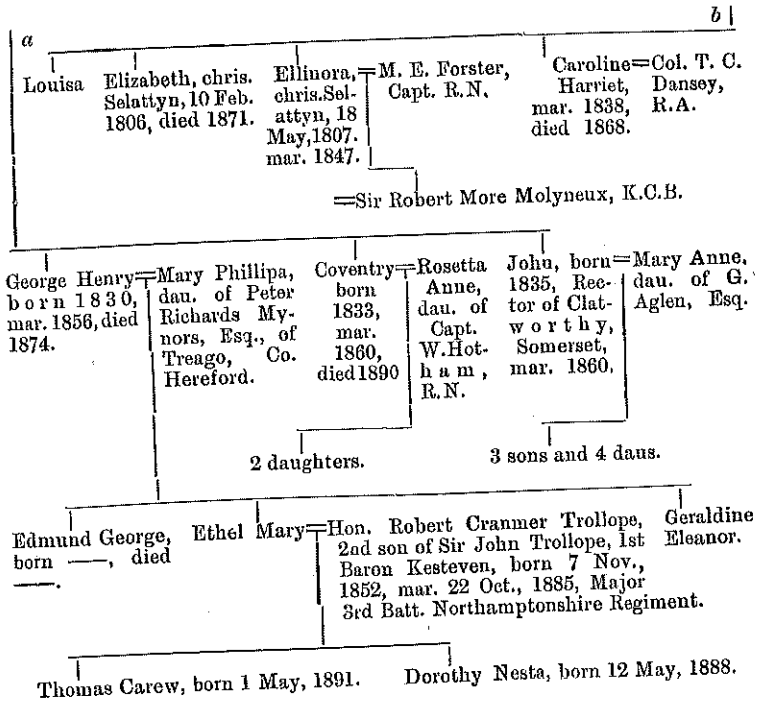
<sup>3</sup> See *Powis Fadog*, vol. iv., p. 69.





a					b
Thomas, chris. Selattyn, Aug., 1617.	John, chris. Oswestrie, 20 28 January, 1622.	Margaret, chris. Oswestrie, 2 Jan., 1618.	Jane, chris. Oswestrie, 17 June, 1620.	Anne, chris. Selattyn, 4 Sep., 1621.	
John, born 30 April, 1626, chris. Selattyn, 6 May, mar. Selattyn, 6 Jan., 1652. bur, Selattyn, 15 Dec, 1665.	Dorothy, dau. of James Phillips of Llan-d Dewi, Radnor, by Frances, dau. of Andrew Meredith, of Glantanat, bur. Selattyn, 5 July, 1694.	David, born 1 Jan., chris. Selattyn, 12 Jan., 1629.	Edward chris. Selattyn, 26 January, 1631.	Richard=Edward, born 3 July, ch. Selattyn, 21 July, 1640.	Eleanor, dau. of John Peck of Trevalyn, relict of Richard Jones, of Weston.
Letitia or Lettice, born 5 Oct., chris. Selattyn, 14 Oct., 1621.	Mary, born 7 Nov., ch. Selattyn, 21 Nov., 1622.	Richard ap Robert, born 18 Jan., 1699.	Margaret, born 24 March, ch. Selattyn, 1 April, 1624. bur. Selattyn, 18 Jan., 1699.	Elizabeth, chris. Selattyn, 4 Dec., 1627.	Robert Vaugh'n, 4th son of John Vaughan jun., of Glanllyn.
Ellinor, born 20 Aug., chris. Selattyn, 20 Sep., 1633.	Sarah, chris. Selattyn, 21 April, and bur. 21 May, 1636.	Frances, born 14 Aug., chris. 29th April, and bur. 5 Jan., 1658.	Oglander, Eyton.		
				Franciscus chris. 19 Oct., bur. 29 Dec., 1672.	
Thomas, born 21 Dec, chris. Selattyn, 6 Jan., 1653, drowned, bur. Llan-dewi, Radnor, 16 June, 1666.	John, born 8 Feb., chr. Selattyn, 28 Feb., 1655. bur. Selattyn, 14 May, 1694.	Katherine, dau. and coheir of Rees Wynn of Connon & Eunan in par. Llanwddyn. She mar. 2nd, John Lloyd, son of Rich. Lloyd of Llwyn y maen. <sup>1</sup>	Charles... born 3 May, ch. Selattyn 18 May, 1660.	Elizabeth=Hugh Morgan of Bettws Claerwy, Radnorshire.	
			Frances, died 1792, aged 58.	Rev. David Griffith, Vicar of Merthyr, Prebend of Llandegla. <sup>1</sup>	
a					b





Several other branches of the Hanmer family appear in Selattyn Register, some of whom lived outside the parish.

The first entry is—

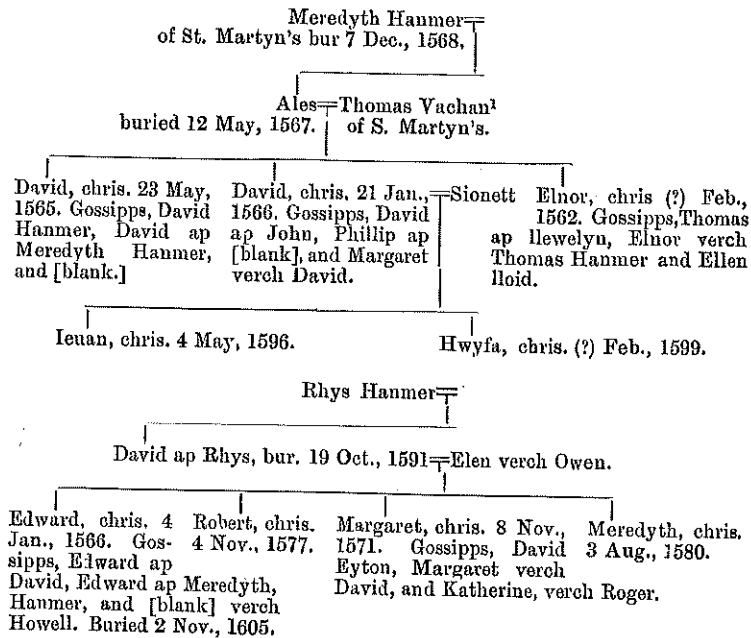
“Gwen verch Roger Hanmer was chris. 19 November, 1560. Gossipps Meredyth ap Edward, Gwen verch [blank.]”

“Elizabeth verch Moris Hanmer was chris. 18 July, 1567. Gossipps Robert Staney, Elizabeth Hanmer, and Jonett verch Gruffith F'wrbwr,” she was buried 1 Feb., 1567.

“Hughe ap Edward, and Margarett verch Thomas Hanmer, were married 8 December, 1568.”

“Edward ap Moris Hanmer was chris. 22 January, 1568.”

Then follow several entries of Hanmers who lived in S. Martyn's Parish—



The last entry of the Hanmers of St. Martyns is "Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas ap John Hanmer of St. Martyns, by Cicelia his wife, was chris. 27 February, 1602."

There is one entry from Llangollen, "Grayce the daughter of Hughe ap Thomas Hanmer and Elnor, his wife beinge of Llangollen Parish, was chris. 23 Aprill, 1633."

I cannot identify "Margarett Hanmer, the wife of Richard Hanmer, buried 13 September, 1650."

We now come to the Hanmers of Pentre David.

One Thomas Hanmer "Sonne to William Hanmer, gent., late of Lee," was living there in 1653—or earlier if, as is probable, he was the Thomas Hanmer who signs the Register as Churchwarden in 1648.

We read of his three sons—

"Roger, the son of Thomas Hanmer, gent., by Katherine his wife, was chris. 16 March, 1653."

"Thomas, the son of Thomas Hanmer, gent., by

<sup>1</sup> Ales verch John Thomas Vachan of St. Martyns, was chris. 6 Sep., 1567. Gossipps, Thomas Vachan, Ales verch Richard, and [blank.]

Katherine his wife, was chris. 24 April, 1656." He was buried "17 March, 1665."

"William, the son of Thomas Hanmer, gent., by Katherine his wife, was chris. 21 April, 1659." He was buried 10 November, 1665.

It would be interesting to know if this was the Thomas Hanmer who was so active on the King's side in the Civil War, and of whom we read in the "Civil War letters of the Earl of Denbigh." It is most probable, as there was no Thomas Hanmer of Pentrepant, living at that date.

"The Committee of Oswestry, July 13, 1644, respecting Mr. Thomas Hanmer, a very active man against the Parliament, and who as they advise should be kept prisoner until he either ransom himself or be released by way of exchange."<sup>1</sup>

He was evidently feared by the rebels, having taken him prisoner, they thought it better to keep him in custody.

"Col. Mitton, Wem, July 14, 1644."

"The Committee refuse to set Mr. Hanmer at liberty for a month to settle his affairs."<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Thomas Hanmer of Pentre David, was buried 24 July, 1666, at Selattyn, as testified by the Register, and by the wooden shield in the Church. His arms upon this shield differ from those of Llewelyn Aurdochog, which were borne by the Hanmers of Pentrepant, but are the same as the Hanmers of Hanmer. (Arg. Two Lions passant guardant, az.)

Roger, the eldest and only surviving son of Thomas Hanmer of Pentre David, was Burgess of Oswestry at the time of Charles II., Charter A.D., 1673.<sup>2</sup> He married Mrs. Margaret Lloyd of Whittington, at Whittington Church, 20 April, 1675. She was the daughter

<sup>1</sup> 4th Report of Royal Commission on Hist. MSS., Appen. ii.

<sup>2</sup> Amongst the records of Oswestry is "A Booke conteyning the names of Country gent', p'sons of note & qualytie, with the sumes of money ment'ed yt each of them payd towards renewing of our Charter, A.D., 1673, these being Burgesses of the towne of Oswestry in Comitatu Salop—

of Thos. Lloyd of Aston, and of Sarah Albanie his wife, and was chris. 31 May, 1654, at Fernhill (Whittington parish), where her father was then living.

The children of Roger Hanmer—Margaret Lloyd, were

Thomas, chris. Selattyn, 1 Oct., 1679.	Richard, chris. Selattyn, 12 Sep., 1680.	John, chris. Selattyn, 21 Sep., 1683, buried there 27 Oct., 1683.	Roger, born 5 Dec., chris. Selattyn, 6 Dec., 1686.
Sarah, chris. at Aston, 7 Jan., 1675.	Elizabeth, chris. Selattyn, 3 Aug., 1677.	Frances, chris. Selattyn, 7 Dec., 1684, bur. 8 Nov., 1690.	Katherine, born and bap. 6 May, 1688.

It will be noticed that Sarah, the eldest of them was christened at Aston.

I think it must be her marriage, and that of her sister Elizabeth, which are recorded in Whittington Register thus—

“ William Lee of the Parish of Lee in Cheshire, and Sarah Hanmer of the Parish of Syllatin, were married 21 December, 1700.”

“ Richard Owen of the Parish of Great Ness, and Elizabeth Hanmer of the Parish of Salatin, were married 17 August, 1713.”

Their eldest brother, Thomas Hanmer, must have been the Rector of Selattyn 1719-1749. He was Chaplain to Robert Lloyd of Aston, Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Rectory of Selattyn, and was his first cousin. It was therefore very natural that he should have presented him to the living.

Selattyn Register testifies to the relationship between the Rector of Selattyn and the Leighs, in the fact that

PORKINGTON.	PANTGLAS.
Wm. Owen, Esq., 02 10	Tho: Edwards ... xx 00 08
Mr. John Hanmer of Pentrepant, 01 00	Morris Lewis ... xx 00 08
Mr. Roger Hanmer of Pentre-David (no sum given)	Edward ap Thomas xx 00 08
Tho. Davies of Vron 00 05	Rich. Edwards ... xx 00 01
Tho. Hughes ... 00 05	Lewis Edwards ... xx 00 01
Meredith Lloyd ... 00 02	

"Mrs. Sarah Leigh, niece to Mr. Hanmer, died at the Parsonage house of Selattyn, on ye 20th of November, 1740, and was buried under the pulpitt the 22nd day, at 9 o'clock in the evening."

She must have been a daughter of William Leigh and Sarah Hanmer.

Roger Hanmer of Pentre David, was buried at Selattyn 14 April, 1705,<sup>1</sup> and his wife Margarett, 6 July, 1706.

There are two farmhouses at the present time named Pentre David in Selattyn Parish, one belongs to the Pentrepant, the other to the Brogyntyn Estate.

We now come to some Hanmers of Oswestry, who were probably kinsmen.

"Charles, the son of Mr. Charles Hanmer of Oswestry, buried 24 December, 1693," at Selattyn.

"Richard, son of Mr. Charles Hanmer of Oswestry, buried 14 January, 1693," at Selattyn.

"Elizabeth Hanmer ye daughter of Mr. Charles Hanmer<sup>2</sup> and Judith his wife, was baptized the 6th November, 1694," at Selattyn.

The last two Hanmer entries I am quite unable to identify, they could hardly have been children of the Rector, or the fact would have been stated; and the Pentrepant line had ended in an heiress 26 years before.

They stand thus—"Thomas, son of Thomas Hanmer by Elizabeth his wife, baptized 14 September, 1746," and

"John, son of Thomas Hanmer by Elizabeth his wife, baptized on Good Friday, 8th April, 1748."

Their parents probably were "Thomas Hanmer and Elizabeth Paddock of Whittington Parish, were married 6 November, 1745,"<sup>3</sup> and may have been descendants of "Edward Hanmer, gentleman, of Evenall, was buried this last day of Feb., 1604," at Whittington.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> There was another Roger Hanmer buried 24 June, 1695, and Catherine, daughter of Mr. Roger Hanmer, was buried 29 April, 1682.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps Charles Hanmer was the third son of John Hanmer of Pentrepant, and Dorothy Phillips, his wife, who was born in 1660, in which case Elizabeth was the wife of Hugh Morgan of Bettws, Co. Radnor.

<sup>3</sup> Whittington Register. There is also an entry at Whittington of the marriage of Catherine Hanmer of Evenall, with John Sowdley of Sowdley, 18 Feb., 1603.



## NOTES ON SHROPSHIRE BIRDS.

By WILLIAM E. BECKWITH.

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*Continued from p. 198, 2nd Series, Vol. IV. Part III.*

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SWALLOW, *Hirundo rustica*.

The Swallows and Martins gliding through the air, like the Wagtails which brighten our fields, delight us with their graceful elegance; and, by their winning gentle ways, gain themselves friends, even among those who care little for other birds. At the same time it is curious that, with regard to such universal favourites, so few people should discriminate between the three kinds, but should term them all indifferently Swallows.

Each species, however, exhibits, even to the ordinary observer, very marked distinctions; and these, not only in form and plumage, but also in manner of flight. Let any one desirous of distinguishing them take his stand upon some bridge over a river, or large brook, on a warm sunny day in May; the three kinds will soon pass underneath, and can thus be easily recognised. The Swallow, with its steel blue back, long wings, and deeply forked tail, floats along close to the surface of the water, its plumage glistening in the sunshine, as it turns again and again up and down the stream; or, rising in the air, displays its chestnut and black throat. The House Martin, with shorter wings and tail less forked, pursues a more even course higher in the air; and now half hovering, reveals the pure white of its under parts, or descending, shows the white rump and tail coverts which form a conspicuous patch upon its back.

The Sand Martin, again, clad in mouse colour above and white beneath, with uncertain wavering flight, more like that of a butter-

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[It will be known to our readers that the able author of these "Notes" is no more, having died the 1st July, 1892, after only two days' illness, at his residence, Radbrook House, Shrewsbury. He had been engaged from a boy in the study of birds, more particularly those of his native county, and exhibited scrupulous care in verifying every fact that came to his knowledge. His first contribution to these *Transactions* was printed in Vol. I., and continued in Vols. IV., X., XI., and in the New Series, Vols. I., II., III., and IV. His sister, Miss Beckwith, has kindly sent us all the MS. he had prepared for the Press previous to his lamented death, which completes his "Notes" as far as the Black Grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*).—EDITORS.]

fly than a bird, is seen now high, now low, as it wings its erratic course, at one moment over the water, at the next across the fields. A few such exercises in observation offer a capital training for the eye, and prepare the observer to identify different species at a glance, without being aided by note or song.

The Swallow prefers to build either in a chimney or under some kind of roof. When its nest is attached to a wall or beam, it is partly circular, and strongly built; but, if placed upon a support, where it has little weight to bear, it is slight and saucer-shaped in form.

For two summers a pair of Swallows built in a fowl-house at Radbrook, near Shrewsbury; where, as the only entrance was by the door, they were locked up from 7 o'clock in the evening till the following morning, and yet, notwithstanding this temporary imprisonment, both old and young returned there to roost.

#### HOUSE MARTIN, *Hirundo urbica*.

With many people the House Martin is even a greater favourite than the Swallow; for its chaste plumage delights the eye, and its innocent ways, as it toys and feeds around our houses, endear it to everyone.

Soon after its arrival, the nest is commenced, a dot of mud is fixed on some wall just under the overhanging eaves; and, should the weather be favourable, a mud tenement is soon completed, which, in the case of this bird as well as that of the Swallow, is tempered and cemented together with their saliva. Warm showery days are the most favourable for building in; as, in dry weather, the mud has to be carried from a distance, and in wet weather, the lower parts do not harden. If, therefore, the nest is proceeded with too quickly, the whole structure collapses.

A curious and perilous site for these birds to occupy when building, is that against the beams of the bridge over the Severn at Cressage; for, as the whole structure is composed of wood, the vibration from heavy vehicles passing over often sends a nest into the river.

Few birds, too, are reared in a more aerial situation than the young Martins which are brought up underneath the square block of stone that supports Lord Hill's statue in Shrewsbury; the nests in this case being about 116 feet from the ground.

When the House Sparrow takes possession of the poor Martin's nest, the robbery soon becomes apparent from the Sparrow's leaving sundry pieces of straw, grass, or shreds, hanging out of the entrance hole. In this case it is best to leave them in quiet possession, until their young are nearly ready to fly, or they will only usurp another nest; and then, by pushing a pole through the bottom, Martin's nest and dying Sparrows are

brought tumbling down together. It is often asserted that, when the time for migration arrives, Martins desert their unfledged young ones, and leave them to perish. If this is the case, it is a curious instance of migratory instinct overcoming maternal affection; but, probably, it is only after the young have died, either from cold or insufficient food, that the old ones leave them.

With respect to this subject, I have made the following memorandum. On the 15th September, 1882, I noticed that two pairs of Martins had ceased to visit their nests; and, upon their being examined, the young were found to have been dead for some time. On the 17th September, 1883, out of six nests that were examined, four contained live birds, and two contained dead ones. On the 19th September, 1884, out of eight nests that were examined, three contained live birds; three, dead ones; and two, eggs. Finally, on the 17th September, 1886, three Martins' nests contained dead young ones.

Now, as, with regard to these nineteen nests, there were dead young ones in ten of them before the usual time for the parents' departure, the fatality among late broods, in some instances at least, must be attributed to causes such as I have mentioned, and not altogether to the old ones' desertion.

White varieties of the House Martin are not very uncommon. The late Edmund D. M. Wright sent a notice to the *Field*, for August 12th, 1865, of a pure white one, "without a tinge of any other colour," which had been shot at Halston, near Oswestry, on the 18th July; and in September, 1891, a young one purely white was caught in Shrewsbury.

#### SAND-MARTIN, *Hirundo riparia*.

Although, from the nature of its breeding-places, the Sand Martin is restricted during summer to certain districts, it is in Shropshire far more numerous as a species than either the Swallow or the House-Martin. This is, however, principally due to the ample nesting-sites afforded by the banks of the Severn, which for nearly seventy miles winds through the county; while the limestone cliffs along Wenlock Edge, the soft sandstone rocks about Bridgnorth and Shifnal, together with innumerable railway cuttings and gravel pits, are all resorted to by these birds. By nature gregarious, the Sand-Martin is plentiful or otherwise as it finds accommodation for building; and sometimes a large number of pairs, sometimes only a few, breed together.

It is a pretty sight to watch a colony of these birds in April, busily engaged in boring their nest-holes in the face of a perpendicular bank. Some are just beginning to pick away the surface, others are half hidden from view, while here and there a stream of trickling sand shows that invisible workers are tunnelling deeper still. The holes thus produced vary a good deal both in

length and shape, but are, for the most part, from a foot to thirty inches long, and with a slight upward slope ; the entrance at first being as circular as if marked with compasses, but soon becoming worn and irregular. The birds seem able to judge from the character of the surface where to begin to bore ; for, if the bank be carefully examined, numerous marks of their tiny bills, and shallow holes, show that various spots had been tried before one was finally selected. The nest, which is pretty, but very slight, consists of a few bents of grass lined with feathers from waterfowl ; it usually, as well as the young ones and the hole, swarms with fleas.

When near villages, the Sparrow takes possession of the Sand-Martin's nest, as it does of that of the House-Martin, and in more remote places the Tree-Sparrow makes use of its industry ; but the greatest enemy to the poor bird is the Weasel, which climbs from hole to hole, and devours both eggs and young ones. The Sand-Martin is one of our earliest summer visitors, and is usually to be seen by the 25th March ; it also leaves early, and is generally gone by the end of August. Nor do stragglers often remain behind as is the case with Swallows and House-Martins ; although Mr. C. R. Gawen informs me that, in 1877, he saw a solitary specimen on the 16th October, at Chetwynd, near Newport.

On its arrival, this bird seems to seek certain localities ; and the broad waterway of the Severn above Atcham, is one of its earliest resorts.

In early spring, it frequents in considerable numbers, the meres and large pools in North Shropshire ; but, as their banks are unsuitable for building in, they are mostly deserted till the breeding season is over, when both old and young birds again visit them. During the time it is nesting, the Sand-Martin does not stray far, except to some stream or pool ; for it is much more partial to the vicinity of water than the other species.

The tiny Sand-Martin is a bird of singularly wide distribution, not only in the Old, but also in the New World. Wilson, in his *American Ornithology*, says :—" This bird appears to be in nothing different from the European species " ; and describes its nest as composed of " a little fine dry grass with a few large downy feathers "—a description that would exactly suit many of our English nests. Professor Spencer Fullerton Baird, in his *Birds of North America*, states that " this species is supposed by most authors to be identical with the European Bank Swallow, careful comparisons having hitherto failed to exhibit any tangible difference " ; and, he adds that " it furnishes almost a solitary instance among land birds, of the same species inhabiting both continents permanently, and not as an accidental or occasional visitor to either." Professor Newton, again, asserts that " few species of birds have a range so extensive as the

Sand-Martin, and certainly there is no Passerine bird which can compare with it in this respect."

In rainy and inclement springs, all the Swallow tribe suffer dreadfully; and in that of 1886, which was remarkably cold and wet, they were picked up dead or dying in many places. On the 29th April, when walking by the Severn, I found several large flocks of Sand-Martins intermingled with a few Swallows and House-Martins sitting upon the pebbles, so benumbed with cold, that after flying a few yards they again settled around me.

SWIFT, *Cypselus apus*.

Of all our summer visitors the Swift remains with us for the shortest time, as some days of May have passed before its arrival is general, and the first stormy or windy weather in August causes a perceptible diminution in its numbers; while by the middle of that month most of the birds have departed. The earliest and latest dates I have of the Swift's arrival and departure are the 20th April, 1874, when I saw one at Eaton Constantine; and the 2nd October, 1886, when the Rev. Robert Steavenson saw two at Acton Burnell. The Rev. J. B. Meredith has also seen the Swift near Kinnerley on the 21st April and the 18th September respectively.

The autumn of 1891 was notable for the late stay of these birds. I saw them in numbers about Shrewsbury on the 25th and 26th, and a few after a heavy storm on the 27th August; and, besides these, Mr. E. S. Cobbold noticed several near Craven Arms and Broome on the 1st September, a date upon which I saw two near Cressage, in 1876.

No bird is better known than the Jack Squealer; for it is everywhere to be seen, either hawking for insects or uniting in parties sweeping round and round their nesting places, and uttering shrill but joyous cries.

It has always been a mystery to me where all our Swifts breed, for though space is as nothing to birds of such powers of flight, and their rapid wings carry them many miles in a few minutes, their resting-places, except in towns, are so few and widely dispersed, that it is difficult to conceive where they all find room. Although they prefer to build in church towers, ruins, or other lofty buildings, they will sometimes content themselves with holes under a low cottage roof. These birds no doubt return to the same place year after year, for a house, which they inhabited at Eaton Constantine, having been repaired during their absence, they tried day after day to find their accustomed entrance; and, in *Our Summer Migrants*, Mr. J. E. Harting states that certain birds which had been marked by having their claws cut, were caught the following year in the holes from which they had first been taken. Swifts sometimes, too, though rarely, choose natural sites to build in. Mr. J. B. Newnham informed

Mr. Paddock that he believed they bred in holes in a rock on the Longmynds; and I have seen them going in and out of the fissures in the perpendicular face of the High Rock near Bridgnorth.

A nest which was taken from a loft at Meole Brace on June 4, 1886, resembled a shallow saucer, composed outwardly of short pieces of grass and straw strongly cemented together with a glutinous secretion from the birds themselves, and lined with a few small feathers. This nest contained three eggs, which is not an unusual number, though Gilbert White says the Swift never lays more than two.

After carefully watching these birds going into their nest-holes, I have never succeeded in seeing them carry in any building materials, and they probably, therefore, make use of those collected by sparrows. In his *Birds of Northumberland and Durham*, Hancock thus relates a curious experience of his attempt to obtain some Swift's eggs:—"It also built," he says, "in Sunley Castle, on the Wear, and being anxious to obtain its eggs I watched an individual enter a hole in the parapet several times, and was astonished, on ascending the building and capturing the bird, as I supposed on its nest, to find that this contained only Sparrow's eggs. This incident clearly shows what caution is necessary in identifying the eggs of birds. Had I not previously known the eggs of the Swift I might have asserted that these eggs belonged to it, for I had seen the bird enter the nest several times, and had taken it off the eggs." No birds more dislike cold stormy weather or delight more in hot sultry days than Swifts; before thunder, especially, numbers of them assemble, and, dashing through the air, scream in shrill concert as if they revelled in the approaching storm.

In fine calm weather in June and July Swifts have a curious habit, towards dusk, of ascending to a great height in the air, where they sail about till darkness sets in, and then drop down quickly and silently into their roosting places. The cold wet spring of 1886 was as fatal to Swifts as to Swallows, numbers of the former having been picked up in an exhausted condition.

During this spring I was, however, able to prove the fallacy of a commonly received opinion, that Swifts cannot rise from the ground. For, in the course of the season, eleven half-benumbed birds were brought to me at different times, and, after keeping them in a warm room, I put some on a level piece of grass, and others on a flat walk, when all of them, giving a short run, darted into the air.

#### NIGHTJAR, *Caprimulgus Europæus*.

The Nightjar is the only one of our summer visitors that is altogether nocturnal, or rather crepuscular, in its habits; as, unless disturbed, it rarely moves until the close of day, nor are

its loud jarring notes heard till twilight sets in. At dusk it may be seen flitting owl-like along woodland glades and roadways, or wheeling round and round a tree in its search for night-flying insects; while now and then it alights on some branch, rock, or stone, to utter its peculiar churring song.

In North Shropshire this is a common bird about the Wrekin; and it frequents the numerous mosses and open woods round Wem, Whitchurch, and Ellesmere, besides, as mentioned by Rooke, the confines of Hawkstone Park.

On many of the low hills and smaller mosses one or two pairs are also usually to be found; for, though Mr. Paddock considers that its numbers are decreasing in the neighbourhood of Newport, and the inroads of cultivation are circumscribing its haunts in other places, in this district the bird still occurs where there is any extent of gorse, heather, or fern.

In the south the wooded hills and heathery moorlands so well accord with the Nightjar's tastes, that it is very generally distributed throughout that portion of the county.

This bird lays its beautifully marbled eggs, which are never more than two in number, upon the bare ground, among briars or fern, without the slightest attempt at a nest. Upon these eggs the hen sits so closely that she may almost be trodden upon before rising, and both birds show great attachment to their young, flying in broad daylight about the intruder, uttering a sharp squeaking cry, or alighting, emitting several short angry churrs. This bird, too, on rising makes a kind of clicking sound by smiting its wings together.

The Nightjar does not usually arrive till the end of April or the beginning of May, and the young birds sometimes remain till late in the season. One was sent to me that had been killed on Charlton Hill, on the 23rd September, 1876; another that had been obtained at Cressage, on the 9th October, 1882; and in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* for the 25th November, 1887, there was a notice of one having been killed the previous week in North Wales. When perching, this is a most difficult bird to see; as, instead of sitting across a branch, as most birds do, the Nightjar crouches along it horizontally, and so looks like a piece of bark. Although, from its purely insectivorous habits, this is a very useful bird, gamekeepers destroy it on the supposition that it is a kind of hawk or owl.

The Nightjar, like the Swallow and many other birds, probably returns year after year to breed in the same place. In some gorse fields near the Wrekin there used to be three or four broods every summer, usually within a few yards of the same spot; and I have constantly found the eggs of this bird in some small mosses near Ellesmere.

It has a curious habit of dropping down on a road or pathway, and staying there until it is approached, when it suddenly rises

and again alights further on. This is probably done to draw attention from its mate or its young; but it may also be that it likes to dust itself.

#### RING DOVE, *Columba palumbus*.

The Quice, as it is commonly called in Shropshire—being also known in the North as the queest, or cushat—has derived a two fold advantage from the preservation of game. For now not only are its winged enemies almost exterminated, but the covers dedicated to the Pheasant afford it secure breeding-places. Its increase has been in consequence very rapid, and the damage done to agriculture by this bird is quite beyond calculation. It is at present so plentiful, indeed, that flocks are frequently to be seen throughout the summer months, the result of many pairs resorting to some one favourite feeding-place.

Among fields of peas and vetches, Ring Doves are especially destructive; as, from the time the crops come up until they are harvested, these birds eat first the young shoots, then the tender leaves and flowers, and finally the ripening pods. Among grain, too, that has been laid by storms it commits vast havoc.

In winter, it also eats the leaves of turnips, and thereby exposes the bulbs to the frost; besides which it feeds upon the young clover buds, and thus injures the growth of the plant. And both in spring and autumn, Wood-pigeons take all kinds of newly sown grain, but, as they do not stock or scratch it up, and content themselves with what they find upon the surface, the harm they do in this way is not very great.

Against all this mischief, however, it is to be remembered that these birds feed eagerly on the seeds of the Charlock or Kedlock (*S. arvensis*), of the various kinds of Persicaria (*Polygonum*), and on those of the Creeping Soft Grass (*Holcus mollis*), and many other weeds which are troublesome and difficult to eradicate in arable land.

In the *Field* for July 17th, 1886, there appeared from a correspondent signing himself "Tantara," a "plea for the Wood-pigeon." The animosity he had once entertained against the bird as an enemy to the farmer, to be destroyed at all times and by all means, had given way before the fact that he had just killed a bird which had been feeding largely on the seeds of the Buttercup (*Ranunculus*)—now known, in spite of sentiment, to be a noxious "weed taking up the ground that should be occupied by valuable grasses." In the next issue of the *Field* Mr. H. F. Tubb of Prince's Street, Birmingham, fortified "Tantara's" accusation of the buttercup, and his defence of the Woodpigeon. "Woodpigeons," Mr. Tubb added, "are quite stupid in observing objects on the ground when in the thick standing buttercups on the pastures. I have watched them many a time within ten yards of me picking the seeds, and have killed four at a shot on



the ground by waiting and getting them in a line, and another with the left barrel after they have risen. Anyone may have good sport at this time of year where there are Woodpigeons and buttercups in the pastures." It is, probably, this diet of buttercups which causes the bitter taste that the flesh of the Woodpigeon acquires during the summer months.

In summer, the Wood-pigeon is also very fond of the expanding leaves of the Ash, and of the galls or spangles which are produced by *Neuroterus lenticularis* on the leaves of the Oak. In autumn, it feeds greedily on acorns and beech-nuts, and when these fail, it eats Ivy berries, and sometimes those of the Hawthorn and Holly.

The Woodpigeon breeds early and late, rearing two if not three broods in a season, for its eggs are to be found in April, and unfledged young ones in October; while Mr. J. B. Salter sent me a bird, with a good deal of nestling down still upon it which had been shot near Hanwood, on the 25th November, 1887.

From being wild and shy in winter, the Ring Dove, as soon as the breeding season approaches, becomes familiar, and frequently builds in shrubberies. Its nest, which is so flat that the old bird, if frightened off, frequently knocks an egg down, is built among ivy growing against trees, in thick hedges and bushes, and in fir trees, but seldom more than 25 feet from the ground; the deserted dreys of Squirrels and old nests of birds being often used as a foundation upon which to place the few small sticks of which it consists.

As an article of food Woodpigeons are in considerable request during the winter months, and meet with a ready sale at from 9d. to 1s. apiece.

About the middle of October, migratory Ring Doves begin to arrive, and in November and December, immense flocks frequently appear. About the Wrekin, in seasons when acorns or beech-nuts are plentiful, flocks of five or six hundred, or even more, stay for weeks; but at other times they soon pass on. Neither do so many come when such like food has failed. This was very remarkable about Copthorne, near Shrewsbury, in the winters of 1889-90 and 1890-91, when large flocks were daily to be seen; whilst in that of 1891-2, when there was a dearth of both acorns and beechnuts, very few birds appeared.

Should snow fall and prevent these Pigeons obtaining other food, they resort in countless numbers to turnip fields, where they eat off the leaves, preferring those of the Swede to the leaves of the common turnip.

The migrants in question are chiefly birds of the year, having the ring on the neck small and not fully developed; they are also generally darker in plumage than our home-bred birds. They return from the south in March and April, when they often tarry to feed upon the spring-sown grain. Writing

to me in 1888, Mr. Ruddy says that he has been told that the Woodpigeon takes currants, and the Rev. J. B. Meredith states that it takes both currants and peas from gardens; but at Radbrook, where several pairs breed, I have never found them damage anything except broccoli and cabbage, and even these chiefly under stress of severe weather.

In spring and during the breeding season these fine Pigeons often play in the air, rising and falling with set wings in a succession of elegant and varied undulations.

#### STOCK DOVE, *Columba *Œnas**.

Although this is not so abundant a species as the Ring Dove, it is common, and very generally distributed; being found in winter either with flocks of the latter bird, or in separate parties of from twelve to forty together.

The Stock Dove is a much more sociable bird, however, than the Woodpigeon, often breeding close to houses, and occasionally in buildings. Its nesting-places are very varied, for, though holes either in trees, rocks on hillsides, cliffs, and banks of streams, are generally chosen, it often builds in ruins, or, like a Woodpigeon, in ivy against a tree. On the treeless hills in the south-west part of the county, it sometimes lays upon the ground under a thick gorse-bush. When it lays in holes, a very slight nest is made with a little grass and one or two feathers; and sometimes there is no nest at all. When, however, it builds in ivy, the nest cannot be told from that of a Woodpigeon, or the eggs identified without the old bird being seen.

The Stock Dove probably breeds twice, if not three times, in the year; as I have found its eggs slightly incubated on the 3rd April, and young ones unable to fly on the 29th September. With this bird and the Ring Dove, both sexes take their share in the duties of incubation; and I have known instances where, the one parent having been killed, the young have been reared by the survivor.

The Stock Dove breeds in great numbers in the cracks and fissures in the limestone rocks along Wenlock Edge, and in like places in the sandstone rocks about Bridgnorth. Its fondness for building in holes also leads it to frequent the banks of the Severn, where it breeds in rabbit-burrows, in parks where old trees are allowed to stand, and the sides of streams, such as the Worfe, that abound in pollard willows. This habit, indeed, of breeding in the trunks or stocks of trees, gains the bird its common English name; for it is not, as is often supposed, the progenitor of the domestic Pigeon. Even at the present day the two birds differ in this essential habit; that, while the Stock Dove is an arboreal species, the Dovecote Pigeon rarely alights in trees. The Stock Dove may also be known at a glance from

the Ring Dove by its smaller size, and the entire absence of white from its plumage.

In the matter of food the Stock Dove somewhat resembles the Ring Dove, but it is less harmful and much more useful, for it prefers the seeds of the Kedlock (*S. arvensis*) and other weeds to pulse or grain. On the 5th February, 1875, I saw nearly fifty birds of this species feeding in a clover field at Eaton Constantine; and on shooting some of them, found their craws crammed with seeds of Kedlock and Lakeweed (*Persicaria*) mixed with a very little clover.

The Stock Dove is very common around Shrewsbury, breeding in considerable numbers within a few miles of the town. In the Catalogue of the Hawkstone Museum, it is stated that the Rock Dove (*C. livia*) had been known to breed in the Park; but Henry Shaw, the compiler of the Catalogue, told me that the birds referred to were either Stock Doves or tame Pigeons, and that he did not know the true Rock Dove as a Shropshire bird. The assertion that the Rock Dove breeds along Wenlock Edge is also attributable to mistaking the Stock Dove for it.

The two birds are easily distinguishable, the Stock Dove having no white upon it, while the Rock Dove has a pure white patch upon its rump.

Mr. Thomas Ruddy tells me that the Stock Dove is plentiful, and that the Turtle Dove is generally distributed in Merionethshire.

#### TURTLE DOVE, *Columba turtur*.

Like the Woodpigeon, this pretty little Dove has found a good friend in the game-preserved; and has so greatly increased in numbers that in autumn it is no uncommon sight to see flocks of fifty, or even more, on stubbles and fallow fields. Unlike the last two species, however, the Turtle Dove does a great deal of good, and very little harm, as it feeds principally upon the seeds of weeds, though occasionally it takes newly sown turnip seed ripening peas, and grain.

Some years ago, a farmer having asked me to shoot the Pigeons out of his peas, I shot five Turtle Doves which rose from among them, and were, I supposed, eating them. On opening the craws of the birds, however, I found them filled with Kedlock and other seeds, only two of them containing a few peas. The Turtle Dove is a summer visitor to this country, arriving in Shropshire towards the end of April, and leaving in September.

During the interval between these months it probably rears two broods, as I have found nests in May, June, July, and August, and a young bird that had just flown was brought to me on the 18th September, 1874. The nest, which is very slight, is composed chiefly of fibrous roots, with a few thin twigs for a foundation. It is usually placed in a thick hedge or bush, or in

a low fir tree, and is very rarely built more than ten or eleven feet from the ground.

Mr. A. G. More, in his paper *On the Distribution of Birds in Great Britain during the Nesting Season*, states that this is a rare species in Shropshire; but for the last forty years, or even more—as Eyton, writing in 1838, said that it bred in Shropshire—this bird has been a well-known visitor. Roewe, who wrote in 1866, says:—“Plentiful in this county, where it takes its provincial name of the ‘Wrekin Dove,’ from the celebrated Shropshire hill. They were peculiarly abundant this summer in this district, and I knew of a great many nests. About August they congregate in considerable flocks in the fields, like the Ring Dove; I have seen fifteen or twenty at one time upon the wing.” Mr. Howard Saunders, who edited the last two volumes of the fourth edition of Yarrell’s *Birds*, says that “Shropshire, especially between Shrewsbury and Ludlow, seems to be a favourite district.” This is certainly the case; for, besides the abundance of hilly woods in which the Turtle Dove breeds, a great portion of the cultivated ground in the part of the county referred to reaches up the hill sides, where the crops are light and the weeds plentiful, thus affording this bird an ample supply of food. When staying at Church Stretton in the months of July and August, 1889, I frequently remarked the number of Stock Doves and Turtle Doves which were constantly flying out of these weedy fields.

The Turtle Dove is, however, a common species, and is very evenly distributed throughout the county. In the summers of 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892, the Ring Dove, the Stock Dove, and the Turtle Dove, all bred in the grounds of Radbrook House, little more than a mile from Shrewsbury.

#### PHEASANT, *Phasianus colchicus*.

Originally introduced from the East, it seems a matter of little doubt that this most beautiful bird was brought to England much earlier than is generally supposed. The following extracts from the fourth edition of Yarrell’s *British Birds* are conclusive as to the date. Mr. Howard Saunders, who edited the third and fourth volumes, says:—“Upon this point Professor Boyd Dawkins has contributed the following:—‘It may interest your readers to know that the most ancient record of the occurrence of the Pheasant in Great Britain is to be found in the tract “De inventione Sanctæ Crucis nostræ in Monte Acuto et de ductione ejusdem apud Waltham,” edited from Manuscripts in the British Museum by Professor Stubbs, and published in 1861. The bill of fare drawn up by Harold for the Canon’s household of from six to seven persons, A.D. 1059, and preserved in a Manuscript of the date of *circa* 1177, was as follows:—“Erant autem tales pitantie unicuique canonico: a festo Sancti Michaelis ad caput

jejunii [Ash Wednesday] aut xii merulæ, aut ii agansæ [Agace, a Magpie? *Ducange*] aut ii perdices, aut unus phasianus, reliquis temporibus aut ancæ [Geese: *Ducange*] aut gallinæ." Now the point of the passage is that it shows that *Phasianus colchicus* had become naturalized in England before the Norman Invasion; and as the English and Danes were not the introducers of strange animals in any well-authenticated case, it offers fair presumptive evidence that it was introduced by the Roman conquerors, who naturalized the Fallow Deer in Britain."

Mr. Howard Saunders also tells us that according to Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, "at the commencement of the reign of Henry I. (A.D. 1100) licence was given to the Abbot of Amesbury to kill Hares and Pheasants; and according to Echard's *History of England*, in A.D. 1299, during the reign of Edward I., the price of a Pheasant was fourpence; the value of a Mallard being three halfpence, a Plover one penny, and a couple of Woodcocks three halfpence." Leland also, in his account of the enthronization of George Nevill, Archbishop of York, in the sixth year of the reign of Edward IV., states that two hundred "fessauntes" were served with other meats, so that by this time the edible qualities of the bird had become well appreciated.

In the *Regulations and Establishment of the Household* of the fifth Earl of Northumberland, which were commenced in the year 1512, the following prices paid for birds for the table contrast strangely not only in value, but in estimation, with those of the present day:—Cranes, 16d., Herons, 12d., Woodcocks, 1d. or 1½d., Sea Gulls, 1d. or 1½d., Quails, 2d., Snipes, 4d. a dozen, Partridges, 2d., Bitterns, 12d., Pheasants, 12d., Mallards, 2d., Teal, 1d., Stints, 2d. a dozen, Lapwings, 1d., Redshanks, 1½d., Curlews, 12d.

The first mention I find of the Pheasant in Shropshire is in the *Kitchen Book of Mr. Talbot, of Longford*, published in these *Transactions* for 1877, and covering the period from the 22nd December, 1576, to the 2nd March, 1577, where the entry occurs for Christmas day, "fessants taken v.," that is, birds given out of the larder for cooking.

In this country the Pheasant inhabits all kinds of woodlands, whether high or low, the rough banks of dingles, brakes of gorse, and the sedgy margins of pools; and, in short, finds its home wherever there is cover for it to hide in or to run to for safety. Its native haunts, however, appear to be wet marshy places; for, to quote again from Yarrell, the Editor tells us:—"Both the generic and specific names of the Pheasant are due to the mythological tradition which attributes to Jason and his Argonauts the introduction of the bird from the banks of the river Phasis, in Colchis. This classic stream is the modern Rion, which finds its way into the Black Sea near the town of Poti, whence the railway now runs to Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus; and

in its unhealthy swamps the descendants of the original stock are still to be found in all their purity. The head-quarters of this Pheasant appear to be the marshy forests of the shores of the Caspian Sea, as far east as the river Gurgan, near Astrabad; the river valleys of the Caucasus, especially the Terek and Goulak up to 3,000 feet elevation; the neighbourhood of Astrakhan; and the northern portions of Asia Minor which border on the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, particularly near Broussa."

In the vicinity of woods where it is strictly preserved, the Pheasant does a great deal of damage to crops of pulse and grain, both at seed-time and during the season of ripening; but where it is not too abundant, the good it does exceeds the mischief, as it eagerly searches for the grubs of the Daddy Long-legs and those of the Click Beetles (*Elateridae*), commonly called Wireworms, besides snails and slugs. On examining the craws of Pheasants killed about the Wrekin, I have frequently found that the birds had been feeding entirely upon larvæ and beetles. In a letter to the *Field* for October 27, 1888, Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier also gives another article of diet; for, after noticing that Mr. J. E. Harting had found a Slow Worm (*Anguis fragilis*) in a Pheasant's crop, he relates how eight young Adders or Vipers (*Vipera berus*) were taken from the crop of one by Mr. J. B. Footner, near Tunbridge Wells. In autumn, Pheasants eat Blackberries and Whinberries (*Vaccinium*) greedily. Beechnuts are also largely consumed by them, and every keeper knows how difficult it is to prevent them, especially the cocks, from straying along hedges in search of acorns. Besides these, they consume quantities of the seed of that troublesome weed, the Wild Buckwheat (*Polygonum fagopyrum*).

It is often asserted that a supply of water is absolutely necessary for Pheasant chicks; but two or three broods are usually reared round the summit of the Wrekin, where there is no water nearer than the bottom of the hill. In cold wet summers and autumns the young birds suffer severely from some form of diarrhœa, which renders them so weak that they cannot fly, and which in most cases proves fatal.

The universal practice of rearing Pheasants under the common hen leads them to become very tame; and one was seen in the Quarry Walks in Shrewsbury, in the winter of 1891-2. In 1883, Mr. J. Algernon Jones described one which he had killed as having been very "sharply spurred."

These birds used to be fine examples of the true *P. colchicus*, with dark plumage and nearly black breasts, without any of the white feathers on the neck or the light green markings of the Chinese variety (*P. torquatus*); but the latter has now almost superseded them, and, so far as Shropshire is concerned, the original (*P. colchicus*) is seldom seen. The partial assumption of the male's plumage by the female Pheasant is not at all of un-

common occurrence; the cause being disease of the ovaries, and consequent infertility. These so-called Mules resemble the male more or less in colour, but they usually want the dark edges and glossy tints of his plumage. Their legs, too, are finer and thinner, and they have rarely anything more than a small tubercle or knob in place of a spur.

#### BLACK GROUSE, *Tetrao tetrix*.

This fine bird, though once common, is now nearly extinct in North Shropshire, its last stronghold on Whixall Moss having been ruined partly by the making of the Cambrian Railway in 1862,<sup>1</sup> and partly by the numerous holes, made by turf cutters, into which the young ones fall and perish.

When the Railway was being made, a workman who also stuffed birds, told me that for several years numbers of Black Cocks were killed, either for eating or as specimens, by men engaged on the line; and though a few broods still continued to be reared there, they became scarce from that date. This statement was also confirmed by the late Lord Haumer and his gamekeepers.

The late Rev. John Evans procured evidence for me of Black Cocks having been seen near Whixall, in 1875; one was seen near Bettisfield in the winter of 1879-80; and I saw a specimen on Whixall Moss in May, 1882. One or two may exist there still, as, owing to its boggy nature, the moss is very seldom crossed or shot over.

Eyton, writing of the Black Grouse in 1838, says it is "found in most of the extensive heaths of Shropshire." Some numbers used to be found about Newport, for the late Mr. Thomas Kynnersley, who died in 1844, was in the habit of receiving Black game every winter as presents from his tenants at Pickstock. In Mr. Talbot's *Kytchin Book*, Black Grouse are twice mentioned;—"Hethe henne ij," that is, a brace that had been killed on the estate, or sent as a present; and "Dec. xxiii, for a Woodcooke ij<sup>d</sup>, a Morecock ij<sup>d</sup>, a Snipe i<sup>d</sup>, ij Teales xij<sup>d</sup>." The bird was also found formerly in the neighbourhood of Knockin, where members of its family were killed so late as 1872. Writing to me in 1892, Major Barnes of The Quinta, near Oswestry, says that a few Black Grouse were seen in his woods in the autumn of 1891; and Mr. A. T. Jebb states that he has occasionally shot them there.

Formerly, too, these birds were found about Baschurch; and in the summer of 1886, they were reared between Buildwas and the Wrekin, several of them having been seen by Mr. Arthur Maw. Yet even in this district, where there is apparently suitable

<sup>1</sup> The Cambrian Railway from Ellesmere to Whitechurch was opened for traffic 4th May, 1863.

ground, they do not thrive or establish themselves; and in the part of the county lying north of the Severn, the Black Grouse can only be looked upon as of rare and accidental occurrence. In the Southern portion of the county it is still plentiful, and shows a tendency to increase its numbers and to extend its range. Unfortunately, however, very few attempts are made to preserve it; and the Grey hens, which are much less wary than their partners, are generally the first to be slain. Throughout this district the fatal practice of shooting both old and young on fields of late-standing grain is too common, especially near those properties where the bird is protected and shows an inclination to an increase in numbers and to a more general distribution.

Roche, writing of the Black Grouse in 1866, states that "The Black Hill (near Clun), the Longmynd and Clun Forest produce them in considerable abundance. The Brown Clee Hill, as well as Titterstone, occasionally boast of one or two broods, and I have known them to be on the High Vinealls above Ludlow, also on Stow Hill, near Knighton." In all the above localities it is still to be found; and owing to its preservation on the Burwarton property, Lord Boyne in 1884 estimated the Black Game on the Brown Clee to be from 20 to 30 brace. Writing to me in 1879, the Rev. W. H. Wayne says that about Ditton and Middleton Priors, under that hill, 30 or 40 birds might be seen towards the end of the season in a pack, and that 13 were killed in a day the previous season. Mr. R. B. Benson also tells me that it has increased rapidly in that district since it has been preserved. Black game are also found in several of Lord Wenlock's woods about Bourton. The abundance of Black Grouse on the Clee Hills attracted even the notice of Leland, who, though he gives us little information of the Fauna of the county in the 16th century, says of them:—"Ther is another cawlyd Caderton's Cle, and ther be many Hethe Cokks, and a Broket, caulyd Mille Brokceet springethe in it." Besides the above-named localities Black Grouse have established themselves, and would, if preserved, doubtless, increase along the valley north of Wenlock Edge, between Rushbury and Harley, where three or four broods, numbering about 30 or 40 birds, of which several were shot, were seen in 1881, and three brace were killed in 1889. Writing in May, 1892, Mr. George Potts says that they have increased in Lord Forester's park at Willey, where, though apparently indigenous, they have never thriven. They are also found near Minsterley, where three were shot and others seen by Mr. T. L. Meire in 1881, and one was killed by Mr. J. B. Salter in 1885. Black Grouse are also frequently found in Corve Dale, where the Rev. R. E. Haymes informs me they come from the Clee Hills to feed upon the corn. They have also occurred on the banks of the Severn on several occasions; a Grey hen having been killed between Cound and Cressage



in October, 1884, another at Hem, 29th October, 1885, and a third at Belwardine in the autumn of 1888.

In three instances hybrid birds between the Pheasant and Black Grouse have occurred in Shropshire; the union between the two birds, both of which are polygamous in their habits, having probably arisen from a Grey hen having strayed away into some pheasant cover.

In his *Rarer British Birds*, Eyton gives a cut of a hybrid between the Pheasant and the Grey hen, which was killed near Merrington. This bird is also figured in Yarrell's *Birds*, where the following information, with some minor variations in the Fourth Edition is given:—"In 1835, T. E. Eyton, Esq., residing near Wellington, Shropshire, sent up for exhibition to the Zoological Society a hybrid bird between the Cock Pheasant and Grey Hen, with a note, as follows:—"For some years past, a single Grey Hen has been seen in the neighbourhood of the Merrington covers, belonging to Robert A. Slaney, Esq., but she was never observed to be accompanied by a Black Cock, or any other of her species. In November last, a bird was shot on the manor adjoining Merrington, belonging to J. A. Lloyd, Esq., resembling the Black game in some particulars, and the Pheasant in others. In December, another bird was shot in the Merrington covers, resembling the former, but smaller; this, which is a female, is now in my collection, beautifully preserved by Mr. Shaw, of Shrewsbury."—*Zool. Proc.* 1835, page 62. The figure given on the opposite page represents this bird, Mr. Eyton having with great kindness allowed me the use of his specimen for that purpose. Mr. Eyton observes, that the brood to which his hybrid bird belonged, consisted of five; one of them remained in the possession of J. A. Lloyd, Esq., of Leaton Knolls; the other three, with the old Grey Hen, fell victims to a farmer's gun, and were consequently destined to the table. Mr. Eyton further remarks, at page 101, that he had also seen another specimen, killed near Corwen, in Merionethshire, and then in the collection of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart."

It is curious that the Black Grouse does not thrive or increase in North Wales. The country in many places seems eminently suited to its habits; yet there is something, the absence or the presence of which seriously affects its increase. Eyton, in 1838, says that it "has been introduced on the Berwyn chain near Corwen, but appears to decrease in numbers." Mr. Thomas Ruddy, who has recently made careful enquiries as to its distribution, informs me that, although several attempts have been made to introduce it, none of them have succeeded; and that it is of rare and accidental occurrence, and does not, so far as he can ascertain, breed regularly in any one district. This statement was also confirmed by two sportsmen, whom I met in the autumn of 1891, and who told me that they had shot a good deal in

North Wales, but had only now and then met with a stray Black Grouse; and in the *Field* for October 31, 1885, a correspondent signing himself J. H., thus writes:—"When out shooting last week on some moorland in the North of Montgomeryshire, a Grey Hen was shot, weighing over 2lbs. As Black game are considered rather uncommon about here, the fact may interest some of your readers." Black Grouse are occasionally found near Berriew.

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THOMAS BROWNE OF SHREWSBURY,  
DRAPER.

BY THE REV. G. W. FISHER.

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Two undated letters, written by Thomas Browne of Shrewsbury, Draper, to Queen Elizabeth, are preserved in the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum. Internal evidence, however, points to the early part of the year 1574-5, and the month of April, 1575, as the approximate dates of the letters.<sup>1</sup> The first letter seems to have been the unassisted composition of the Shrewsbury draper; but the handwriting of the second letter is a decided improvement on that of the first, the spelling is less irregular, and the subject matter is more methodically arranged, and it is evident that in this letter Browne had the help of some competent friend. As both letters are given nearly in full in Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, my reference to them will be brief. Some time in October, 1574, a man named Richard Jones, a Tapster, in the employment of Mr. Richard Owen, Alderman and Innholder of Shrews-

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<sup>1</sup> When Browne wrote the first letter, Thomas Ashton, late Head Master of Shrewsbury, had gone to Ireland to join the Earl of Essex, and had not yet returned, so far as Browne knew. Now Ashton went to Ireland in May, 1574, and Jones's first examination before Mr. Gerard took place on November 7th; so we shall hardly err in putting the first letter some time at the beginning of 1574-5. The second letter was written after Sir Henry Sidney's enquiry, which took place on March 25th, 1575. It may be noted also that Browne mentions Sunday as the day of Jones's examination, and November 7th, 1574, was a Sunday.

bury, seems to have spoken some foolish boastful words to a Frenchman who had recently come to Shrewsbury, about coming wars and the restoration of "the owld religion" in England. The Frenchman was a chatter-box, and Jones' words soon came to Browne's ears. His alarm was also excited about the same time by the arrival of two Pedlers, who were acquaintances of the Frenchman, and one of whom had travelled much and could speak Latin, French, and Welsh. It was at once evident to Browne's suspicious and not very intelligent mind that these four men were conspirators, "messengers from place to place, serving the wicked devices of the Queen's unnatural subjects and enemies." His suspicions were at once made known by letter to Mr. William Gerard, who had been for many years member of the Council of the Marches of Wales, and who, not only in this capacity, but as Justice of Assize in Wales and Recorder of Chester, had large judicial experience. Jones and the Frenchman, and, later on, the two Pedlers, were summoned before Mr. Gerard. Jones was put in irons and imprisoned in the Porter's Lodge of the Council House, and, having pleaded guilty at the Bridgnorth Assizes, was sentenced to be put in the stocks. The Frenchman appears to have been kept in confinement by the Council of the Marches as a suspicious character; but the Pedlers, against whom there does not seem to have been a tittle of evidence, were admitted to bail by Mr. Gerard, and afterwards set free. Browne, and his friend George Tarporley or Tarpley, a Stonemason of Shrewsbury, from whom he had first heard of Jones' conversation with the Frenchman, were by no means satisfied with the way in which Mr. Gerard had dealt with the conspirators, and it was arranged that Tarporley should go to London and lay the matter before the Privy Council. The result was that letters were sent from the Council to Sir Andrew Corbet and Mr. George Bromley, directing further enquiries. But they, finding that the Pedlers had left the Town, and that the business had

resolved itself into charges against Mr. Gerard, having ordered Jones to be indicted at the assizes, soon brought their enquiry to a close. Thereupon, Browne proceeded to write his first letter to the Queen, of which Tarporley was the bearer. The facts already mentioned are detailed by Browne at great length, and his narrative is interlarded with many pious reflections, with profuse expressions of his own loyalty, and with bitter insinuations against Mr. Gerard, his brother-in-law,<sup>1</sup> Mr. Thomas Sherer, Clerk to the Council, Alderman Owen, and other unnamed persons "of great countenance" in Shrewsbury. Alderman Owen is stigmatised as "a great and ignorant papist," whose Inn was a resort of "great and notable papists, under the color of gest wyse." Her Majesty received Tarporley graciously, and sent a message of "comfortable words" to Browne, and at the same time directed that the Council should order an enquiry to be made into Browne's charges against Mr. Gerard, by Sir Henry Sidney, Sir Andrew Corbet, and Mr. George Bromley. This enquiry was held on March 25th, in the Garden Place or Gallery of Mr. Gerard's house, and Browne seems to have desired to dictate to Sir Henry the way in which it should be conducted. He had prepared eight separate charges, with various interrogatories on each, and proposed to hand them in one by one, claiming that Mr. Gerard should answer each separately in writing before the next was made. Sir Henry peremptorily declined to take the charges in such a manner as this "one this day, and one the next day," and insisted on all being handed in at once, and Browne, after some resistance, was obliged to give in. As might be expected, nothing came of the enquiry, and, a few months later, Mr.

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<sup>1</sup> The Gerard genealogies only mention one wife of Sir William Gerard, Dorothy Barton, who survived him, and by whom, according to his monument in St. Oswald's, Chester, he had 2 sons. These sons, Gilbert and Cuthbert, were entered at Shrewsbury School in 1565, so that the first wife must now have been dead for many years.

Gerard was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland.<sup>1</sup> The truth is, Browne and Tarporley were strong Puritans, who "bore" Mr. Gerard "a displeasure," in consequence of a charge he delivered in October, 1573, at the time when a Commission sat in Shrewsbury, presided over by Sir Henry Sidney, to enforce the use of the surplice, in which he animadverted severely on the Puritans, comparing them to the Tail of the Serpent in Æsop's Fable, which was jealous of the Head, and, having obtained from Heaven its desire to take the Head's place as Guide, quickly brought the Serpent to the Waters of the Styx. And Browne's great grievance in his second Letter to the Queen, was that, according to common Report, Mr. Gerard had not only rehearsed the Fable, and applied it specially to him and Tarporley, but had spoken of them as "busie fellowes and lighte persons who go about to wyn credit by lies." The pitiful way in which Browne reiterates to the Queen his complaint, that he had been called a "busie fellowe &c.," is strongly suggestive of Dogberry's great anxiety to be "writ down an ass." The worthy draper seems to have been a man of suspicious nature, of strong prejudices, and of "mean wit" (as he himself says), and to have possessed, as is frequently the case with such characters, a large amount of self-confidence.

The credit which the world at large had given him in 1571, of furnishing the first clue which led to the discovery of the Duke of Norfolk's treasonable communications with Ridolfi and others, had probably turned his head, and made him feel bound to keep up his character as an amateur detective. The story of the events which led to the Duke's arrest, and ultimate conviction, may be traced out, without much difficulty, in the Burleigh State Papers.<sup>2</sup> During the Spring and Summer of

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<sup>1</sup> He became Lord Chancellor of Ireland April 23rd, 1576, and was knighted in 1579.

<sup>2</sup> Most of the State Papers from which the following story is gleaned, are to be found in Murdin's Volume.

1571, money was continually flowing into Scotland from Rome, Flanders, and Madrid, for the support of Queen Mary's friends; and the King of France, not wishing to be behind hand in the matter, took advantage of M. de Foix's embassy to London, in connexion with the Anjou Marriage Project, to send over 2,000 Crowns to be devoted to the same purpose. De Foix reached London about August 19th, and when William Barker,<sup>1</sup> one of the Duke's secretaries, who was a friend of his, called on him shortly afterwards, De Foix asked him to get the Duke to forward the money (which was all in gold, and amounted in value to £600 English) to Scotland, for the use of the Scotch Lords who sided with Mary. The Duke was at first unwilling to have anything to do with the matter. But shortly afterwards, Thomas Browne, who had come to London from Shrewsbury on business, brought to the Duke a present of butter from Lawrence Banister of Wem, a gentleman of good position in Shropshire, who was Steward of the Duke's estates there and elsewhere, and also his chief law adviser. Browne's presence in London suggested at once to the Duke's mind that the money might easily be sent through him to Banister, and by Banister forwarded to Scotland. So, having told Barker to get the money from de Foix, he sent his other Secretary, Thomas Higford,<sup>2</sup> to Browne to ask him to take with him back to Shropshire a bag containing £50 worth of silver which had been left for Lawrence Banister by one of his friends. Browne's reply was that he would send it by the carrier, who would take it as safely as he always did Browne's money. Barker got the money from the French Ambassador on Sunday, August 26th,

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<sup>1</sup> William Barker was a Gentleman of considerable ability, who was educated at Cambridge, having been sent there at the expense of Anne Boleyn.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Higford, like Barker, was a man of good education. He was tried for High Treason on February 9th, 1571-2, before the Court of Queen's Bench, and, having pleaded generally guilty, he was sentenced to death. The sentence was not carried out.

and on the following Tuesday handed it over to Higford. The bag, which was given to Browne on Wednesday, August 29th, contained £600 in gold, a small packet of letters, and a letter written in cipher, from Higford to Banister. This bag, Browne, in accordance with his arrangement with Higford, put into the hands of the Shrewsbury Carrier, and he seems almost immediately afterwards to have set off on his journey homewards. At any rate, by September 5th, he had reached Shrewsbury, and on that day he wrote a letter to Banister at Wem to say that he had brought some stuff for him from London, and had expended certain sums there for him, of which he asked repayment. He also mentioned that Higford had brought him a bag of money, which he had given to the carrier, who ought to arrive that evening. For carriage (apparently of this bag) he had paid 6s. 8d. So, on September 5th, Browne imagined that the bag, which had been for 4 or 5 days in Cecil's possession, was still in the hands of the carrier; and yet historians from Camden down to Froude have all stated that Browne himself took the bag to the Council. Some writers say that he was a servant of the Duke. Camden adds that he was of "a nature apt to suspect," and finding by the weight that gold was delivered him for silver, put the bag into the Council's hands. Froude has partially adopted the same story, and tells us that Browne had almost reached Shrewsbury on his way home, when the weight of the bag struck him as so unusual that he opened it, and, finding gold and a letter in cipher, returned at once to London to make known his discovery to Cecil.<sup>1</sup> Now we know that on September 1st Higford was already in custody, and the nature of his first examination shows that the bag of money and the ciphered letter were then in Cecil's possession. It seems strange that Professor Froude should not have noticed that Browne could not possibly

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<sup>1</sup> Froude refers apparently to the Simancas Papers as his authority for the story.



have journeyed nearly to Shrewsbury and got back to London between August 29th and September 1st, and that in Higford's and Barker's various examinations it is never suggested that Browne undertook to carry the money himself. The reason, too, which is assigned by nearly all the historians as the cause of Browne's suspicions is quite unsatisfactory. There could be very little difference in weight between £50 of silver and £600 of gold, and what difference there might be would be in favour of the silver rather than the gold. But Browne's own letter to Banister, which still exists among the Hatfield MSS., proves conclusively that there is no foundation for the commonly received story. The suspicion of the Duke's friends first lighted upon Higford, but when they felt convinced that he had not been a traitor, it was only natural that current rumour should attribute the discovery to Browne, and, to all appearances, this rumour has been adopted as fact by historians without further enquiry. For some reason or other, the Council did not think it advisable to disturb the popular belief, for, when the Duke of Norfolk was tried for High Treason, in January, 1571-2, the Attorney General was instructed to say that Browne was induced by his suspicions about the weight of the Bag to disclose the matter to one of the Privy Council. The most probable explanation is, that Browne, feeling flattered by the Duke's commission, spoke of it to some friend, who, better informed than himself as to the condition of English Politics, thought there were circumstances of suspicion about it, and without Browne's knowledge gave such information to the Council as led to the Carrier's detention and the seizure of the Bag. The large sum of gold and the ciphered letter which were found inside, justified the immediate arrest of Higford. Orders were also sent at once to Sir Andrew Corbet to arrest Banister, and send him to London. Two letters from Sir Andrew Corbet are among the Hatfield MSS., both dated October 6th, 1571. In the first letter, Sir Andrew states that

Banister had been apprehended, and was on his way to London, and that no documents had been found in his house of a compromising nature. He adds that Banister had voluntarily given up his keys, and had shown himself "obedient and serviceable," as he ought to do, "being a Justice of the Peace for his county." The second letter refers to Browne's letter, of which I have already spoken, which was written at Shrewsbury on September 5th, and reached Wem after Banister's arrest. Sir Andrew had already sent to Shrewsbury for the "stuff" and letters which Browne had brought from London for Banister, and now forwarded them together with Browne's own letter to the Council.<sup>1</sup> Higford, Barker, and Banister, were subjected to frequent examinations during the months of September, October, and November; and, on September 18th, Banister was put to the Rack.<sup>2</sup> The threat of Torture seems to have been enough to make Barker speak freely. The conclusion to which Sir Thomas Smyth and Dr. Wilson, who were the chief Examiners, came about these three men, was, that Barker had been the Duke's chief agent in his treasonable communications with Queen Mary, the Bishop of Ross, Alva, Ridolfi, and others; that Higford had been more of a writer than an actor, "not liking what he had to do, but doing it for duty's sake"; and that Banister knew very little of what had been going on. After he was put to the Rack, nothing was extracted from Lawrence Banister which implied knowledge of any treasonable transactions. He allowed, when questioned on the point, that he had had some Romish leanings when a Student in the Temple, but he declared that his views were entirely changed, that his children had been Christened with

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<sup>1</sup> Neither Browne's letter nor Sir Andrew Corbet's second letter of September 6th, is given by Murdin. Both letters are among the Hatfield MSS.

<sup>2</sup> The Royal Warrant, dated September 16th, 1571, allowing Banister and Barker to be put to the Rack, is given by Ellis.

the Church of England Service, and that he himself was a Communicant. His two sons were entered at Shrewsbury School in 1577, and were subsequently Members of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. But I must return to Thomas Browne. I have recently transcribed a letter, which was written to Lord Burghley on October 23rd, 1571, by Thomas Ashton, the First Head Master of Shrewsbury Schools. This letter has never been printed, and, as it is of great interest, apart from the fact that it affords a possible clue to the mystery of *the Bag of Gold*, I make no apology for giving it in full. I should mention that Froude refers to the letter twice, in his *History of England*, but is under the impression that Ashton was one of Cecil's Agents or Spies.<sup>1</sup>

My very good lord.

I know not in what part you did take my boldness concerning my friend Browne whom I neither see nor heard of since. The same spirit moveth me eftsones (whether I will or no) to the like boldness. I have travelled since Banister his apprehending in sundry counties especially where he had doing under the Duke. The people in general in these parts with the greatest part of those also that be of good port show in their countenance a misliking of the state and let not sometimes to utter the cankerdness of their hearts with the tongue, yet so that although the simple do it plainly, the other do it so cunningly, as no advantage can be taken of them. This dissembling would<sup>2</sup> be met withal, that their hope might be frustrate. The papists in this realm find too much favour in the Court. As long as that continueth practising<sup>3</sup> will never have end. The double faced gentlemen who will be protestants in the Court and in the country secret papists frigidam suffundunt.<sup>4</sup> The people I understand have been put in comfort of

<sup>1</sup> Ashton's letter is to be found in *Domestic State Papers*, Elizabeth, vol. 81.

<sup>2</sup> *Would* for *should*.

<sup>3</sup> *Practising* for *plotting*.

<sup>4</sup> *Frigidam suffundunt*. Aquam is omitted. The people "of good port" did not show their disaffection openly, but *poured cold water* on the existing Government.

a change that now they stand but looking for one that would say hisse. And for that I see these counties, most apt to evil counsel (as where the practising papists have most their conventicles) I wish that man under the prince, ruler over them in Banister his steade,<sup>1</sup> whom both they fear, for the love he hath otherwise in the country, and also love for his good justice, and upright dealing with them in all things, as they have had a good experience of, Sir Andrew Corbett I mean, the only staid man, most secret, true, and faithfullest to his prince, I know in all these parts of the realm. And therefore I judge him the fittest man, for a charge wherein consisteth the stay of the country or any part of the preservation of the prince. I know he would never love me if he knew what I have written now: he seeks so much his quietness and loves to have no dealing in things. Now seeing I have discharged the duty of a faithful subject towards my prince in uttering my fear unto him whose head is encumbered with the care of the whole state, I most humbly crave, at your honour's hands, pardon of my boldness, and that when you have read these rude lines your honour will forthwith make a sacrifice of the same to Vulcan. For I would be loth any other should be privy to this my malipertness. God work with you as he hath done and give you long honourable life and health unto your noble heart's desire.

Your honour's humble  
to command

THOMAS ASHETON.

From Charlecote the xxiii.  
of October 1571.

The main objects of Ashton's letter seem to have been  
(1) To draw Lord Burghley's attention to the general disaffection towards the Government in Shropshire, and the neighbouring Counties.

(2) To express his own opinion that the Plots, then so rife in the Country, would never have an end while Papists found so much favour in the Court.

(3) To recommend Sir Andrew Corbet, as a just, discreet, loyal, and trustworthy magistrate.

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<sup>1</sup> It would be interesting to know what position Mr. Lawrence Banister had filled which Ashton was desirous to see given to Sir Andrew Corbet.

Ashton apologises for his boldness in dealing with these matters, and refers to a former letter<sup>1</sup> concerning Browne, in which he had shown similar boldness. The reticence, which he observes about the object of his former letter, makes it probable that there was some mystery connected with it, and the allusion to Lawrence Banister's apprehension, which follows his mention of it, suggests that it dealt in some way with the Duke of Norfolk's affairs.

Now, it is very likely that Ashton was in London in August, 1571. We know that he had been engaged there for a considerable time in efforts to obtain from the Crown additional endowments for Shrewsbury School, and his labours in this respect had come to a successful end, not long before.

We know also that Thomas Browne had a great respect and admiration for Ashton, and if Ashton were in London at the time of his visit, it would be only natural for him to seek out his distinguished friend before returning to Shrewsbury. And, if he did see him, what more likely than that he should have mentioned the present of butter, which he had conveyed to the Duke, and the Bag of Money which he had undertaken to send to Banister by the Carrier. Readers who have followed me so far, will, I think, agree to these conclusions.

That Browne could not have been directly concerned in the revelation made to the Council about the Bag, of which he was in entire ignorance some days after it had been made. That the Carrier could not have given information, as he would have no knowledge of Higford's connection with the Bag, and the first step taken on the discovery of the ciphered letter was the arrest of Higford. That the information must have come from

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<sup>1</sup> Ashton's communication to Cecil about Browne must have been by letter. Had it been by word of mouth, Ashton would not have been in doubt how the Minister had taken his "boldness."

someone to whom it was communicated by Browne, and that it was given to the Council without Browne's knowledge. And I hope they will also agree that Ashton's letter offers a solution of the difficulty, and that his mysterious communication to Cecil about his "friend Browne" was in all probability the cause of the seizure of the Bag.

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LETTER FROM FRANCIS TAYLOR TO THOMAS  
PARDOE: LONDON, AUG. 8TH, 1761.

COMMUNICATED BY RALPH C. PURTON.

THE "Mr. Pardoe, Jun.," to whom this letter is addressed, was Thomas Pardoe, only son of Thomas Pardoe, of Faintree (d. 1768) in this county, by Mary his wife, sister of Geo. Crump of Clebury Mortimer Forge. His sister, Anne Pardoe, married Mr. Benjamin Taylor of Bridgnorth, and was mother of Francis Taylor, who wrote this letter to his uncle when in London. Francis Taylor was afterwards resident at St. Martins-in-the-fields, and died in the East Indies.

The letter is well written, but without stops, while most of the more prominent words are dignified with capitals. It folds into a square packet, and on the outside are two circular marks, resembling post-marks, each bearing the letters S.E. The address is as follows:—

"To M<sup>r</sup> Pardoe Jun<sup>r</sup> at Faintree to be left at M<sup>rs</sup>  
Pardoes in the Castle Bridgnorth Shropshire.  
to be sent with Speed.

London 8 August 61.

"Hon<sup>d</sup> Uncle

I rec'd your Letter from Bewdly with a Bill for 6 guineas which is Duly Paid and am Greatly obliged to you for this favour you have done me & Shall take the first opportunity of seeing M<sup>r</sup> Rogers & will send you the musick Her Majesty the Queen is come to Town & M<sup>r</sup> Stockdale gave me & a New Prentice he has got Leave to go out of Town to see her as She came in and wee had the Pleasure of seeing her very Plain She is somewhat Tall her hair the Col<sup>r</sup> of mine & has a very

Pretty face and Grand air She was attended by a Party of Horse Guards and five of the Kings Coaches in New Liverys and was mett at the top of the Pallace Stairs by his Majisty where She Kneel'd to him but was rais'd up immediately She was Drest in a Gold & Silver Tissue very Rich & spig'd with Pink & had on a Diamond Stomacher of Immense Value & is to be married at 9 to Night [Her] Majesty's Dress is a Silver Tissue Spig'd (*sic*) Blue & the chappell is cover'd with rich Tissues of Vast Value I have time to say no more at Present than Duty to you all & Corap<sup>ts</sup> to C<sup>os</sup> & Sister & am your Dutifull Nephew

Fr<sup>s</sup> Taylor

“ Shall Send you a Picture of y<sup>e</sup> Queen as soon as can get one that am sure is a real likeness with y<sup>e</sup> musick Pray dont put them in y<sup>e</sup> Hall.”

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NOTE.—Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was married to George III., September 8th, 1761, at the Chapel Royal, St. James (?)

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## ASTLEY, IN THE PARISH OF ALVELEY.

By W. H. B. BIRD.

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IN the third volume of Mr. Eyton's *History of Shropshire* will be found an account of the early history of Astley and its lords, and, under Nordley Regis, a pedigree shewing the descent of the manor or manors from about the year 1100 until they passed from the family named de Astley to those of Fililode and Lee. A pedigree printed in the Harleian Society's *Shropshire Visitation* purports to continue the descent of the former line; but contains so many inaccuracies that it is worth while to place on record a correct account derived from original sources.

Mr. Eyton comes to the conclusion that Astley was a member of Nordley, and not a separate manor, in spite of the fact that it was held of the King by serjeantry, while Nordley was held in fee farm. On the other hand, an Inquisition of 1275 describes the Manor of Estleg, the services of the tenants, and their value. I find Estleg or Astley described as a Manor again in Inquisitions of 1310, 1319, 1384, 1601, and 1609, as well as in a licence of alienation in 18 James I.; while in 1524, it is the Manor of Asteley "alias le Hall de Asteley." Elsewhere, it is simply described as one messuage (later, three messuages) one mill, one carucate of land, &c., and so many shillings' rent in Astley; while in 1361, the Jury add that there are no pleas or perquisites. The question is raised incidentally at a much later time, 1624-5, in a suit in the Court of Exchequer, between Lancelot Lee of Coton and the then lord or owner of Astley and others. The plaintiff's claim is merely for a heriot due upon the aliena-

tion of a portion of the common field which had been held with Astley, and the defendant replies that the land in question was not parcel of Kings Nordley at all, but of Astley. Plaintiff, in his replication, asserts

“That the Manno<sup>r</sup> or Lordshipp of Astley is itselfe w<sup>h</sup>in the p<sup>r</sup>ecinct of Kings Nordley and p<sup>r</sup>cell thereof and oweth suite and service thereto and was heretofore and that but of late tyme Called only villat’ de Astley.”

Mr. Eyton tells us that there was a single Court for Nordley, Astley, and Alveley; and the depositions shew that the arrangement continued down to that date so far as the two former were concerned, but Alveley is not mentioned. There is abundant evidence that the tenants of Astley owed suit to this Court, and were amerced for non-appearance; that the bailiff of Nordley distrained upon their goods in default of payment; and that the constable of Nordley executed his office in both Manors alike. The bailiff deposes that the owners of Astley systematically refused to attend, and were amerced; and that he went through the form of demanding payment from them, but does not state that they paid, or that he ever went so far as to distrain. But on the question of boundaries, neither the bailiff, nor any of the oldest inhabitants will venture on a precise statement.<sup>1</sup>

The tenure was, as I have said, by serjeantry—*magna s uiantia* it is called in 1341—namely, by finding an armed horseman (in 1275 two horsemen) to attend the king for 40 days in case of war in Wales, but the statement varies slightly in each instance. In the earlier inquisitions his duty is “to guard the King’s supplies,” “to convoy the King’s wine,” “to attend the waggons that carry the King’s wine to the war as often as he

<sup>1</sup> *Exch. Bills, Salop*, James I., Nos. 179, 231. *Exch. Depositions*, 22 James I., Hil. Term, No. 18. In the first instance there was a decree by consent in the plaintiff’s favour; but the suit was revived, and I have sought in vain among the Decrees of the Court for a decision.

comes through Bruges Norh" (*sic*).<sup>1</sup> In later Inquisitions the horseman is called a hobbeler, and his function is not specified.

I do not propose to repeat here Mr. Eyton's account of the earlier lords of Astley, nor have I much to add to it. It is perhaps worth noting an inquisition of *circa* 1240,<sup>2</sup> which, I think, he does not mention, when the jury find that one Laurence de Onneford (if I have read the name correctly) has committed waste and destruction in Estleg to the value of 20 marks, to the detriment of John, son and heir of John de Estleg, who is in the custody of William de Vivars, of the Queen's household. This must refer to the second of that name, who was in 1235 in custody of John Fitz Philip, and died in the beginning of 1275.<sup>3</sup> It was then found that John, his son and heir, would be 17 years of age on the feast of St. John Baptist in that year. In 1310 the latter settled his estate on John his son (fourth of the name),<sup>4</sup> and was living six years later. I do not find any Inquisition after his death. This John divided his property, enfeoffing Roger de Astley in Nordley in 1319,<sup>5</sup> and William de Fililode the younger, husband of Dionisia de Astley, his daughter, in Astley in 1341.<sup>6</sup> A John Astley, perhaps the same, occurs first in the list of a Jury at Alveley in 1360. There is no Inquisition after his death, and I am unable to say when that took place. One Hugh de Solrug and Avelina his wife<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Ad sequend' caretas domini Regis carientes vina versus Guerram*, worth quoting as a specimen *Infimæ Latinitatis*. The word *vina* has needlessly puzzled Mr. Eyton (see iii., p. 152 n.) The substitution of *victualia* elsewhere shows that the obvious meaning is the correct one.

<sup>2</sup> *Esc. incert. temp. Hen. III.*, No. 287. Under Romesley, Mr. Eyton speaks of a Laurence de Anneford, 1250. Peter de Dodeleston, one of the jurors, was dead in 1249. John fitz Philip died probably in 1238. *Eyton* iii., 158, 164.

<sup>3</sup> *Eyton* iii., 148. *Esc.* 3 Edw. I., No. 4.

<sup>4</sup> *Inq. ad q. d.* 3 Edw. II., No. 60.

<sup>5</sup> *Inq. ad q. d.* 12 Edw. II., No. 96.

<sup>6</sup> *Esc.* 15 Edw. III., 2nd Nos., No. 8.

had a life interest in the Mill in Astley at this time. She may have belonged to the family of Astley.

Mr. Eyton believes the earlier pedigrees to be wrong here, and supposes that Roger de Astley was son, and not brother, of the last John. I am unable to discuss the reasons which led him to this conclusion, since he has not stated them. But, on the other hand, if Roger was of age in 1319 (and his grand-daughter was born in 1353 or 4) he cannot have been born later than 1298, and cannot therefore, according to Mr. Eyton, have been more than 40 years younger than his grandfather. Secondly, if John de Astley had a son as well as a daughter, it does not appear what motive he had for permanently dividing his estate; whereas, if he had an only daughter, it is not unnatural that he should settle the larger portion of his property on the heir male of the family. Lastly, among the MS. Shropshire Collections in the British Museum,<sup>1</sup> I find the copy of a Charter of 1325 relating to land in Nordley to which John de Astelegh and Roger his brother are witnesses. If this were an original document, it would, I think, be conclusive.

Roger Astley died at Michaelmas, 1361,<sup>2</sup> and in the February following a Jury found that, owing to the late pestilence, much land in Nordley was lying idle, and the Manor could not carry the annual rent of £9 due to the King's Exchequer,<sup>3</sup> which, however, the King had granted to Roger for life. His grandson Thomas, son of Thomas, was his heir, and was only three weeks old. This Thomas died in June, 1376, and Nordley passed to Margaret, his sister, then upwards of 22 years of age, and already married to Roger atte Lee; and with her descendants, the Lees of Coton, it remained until the present century.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Additional MS. 30,320 (No. 3.)

<sup>2</sup> *Esc.* 36 Edw. III., pt. i., No. 9. Mr. Eyton says 1362, incorrectly.

<sup>3</sup> In 1310 and previously the rent is given as £8 10s.

<sup>4</sup> *Esc.* 50 Edw. III., 1st Nos., No. 1a. The Writ will be found under No. 72, *Ibid.* It is worth noticing that the pedigree of Lee,

The Fililodes were, it appears, a family long settled in the same neighbourhood. A place of that name on the boundary of the Forest of Morf occurs in the Perambulation of Forests in 29 Edward I.,<sup>1</sup> and seems to lie somewhere on the high ground towards the Staffordshire border. The watercourse of Fililodes-welle, and the way leading from that place to the Hall of Estleye, are mentioned in 1305, as boundaries of land in Colverehusesfeld, in Astley or Nordley.<sup>2</sup> A Roger de Fililode occurs in 1203, Thomas in 1255, Roger in 1274, 1292, and 1305, John in 1314 and 1316, Richard, son of Roger, 1316. In 1316, William de Fililode and Juliana, his wife, have a grant of land in Nordley.<sup>3</sup> In 1319, William occurs again. In 1353, William de Fililod joins in endowing a chantry in the King's free chapel of Aluitheleye, of which Giles de Fililod was lately chaplain.<sup>4</sup>

William de Fililod, called the younger, who became of Astley, through his marriage with Dionisia, may have been a son of William and Juliana. In 1360, he settled Astley<sup>5</sup> on his four sons, John, William, Thomas, and Giles, successively in tail general, remainder to the heirs of the bodies of himself and Dionisia, remainder to his own right heirs. At this time, he held other lands in Nordley, Claverley, Romesley, and Quatt, to the value of 40s. He died 7th August, 1361.<sup>6</sup> John, his eldest son and heir, who was then aged 15, held land

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printed in the *Visitation of Shropshire* already referred to, is at variance with the abstracts of documents printed with it. Mr. Eyton has demolished the supposed descent Roger Lee of Coton, and I cannot find that he has substituted any other in its place. See vol. ix., 294 ; vi., 38, &c.

<sup>1</sup> *Eyton* iii., 219., Additional MS. 30,319.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 153. Maps shew a Phillely Brook in Staffordshire, rising near the spot I have indicated, and flowing eastward into the Stour. Richard de Folybrok, or Fulibrok, is a Juror in 1360 and 1369.

<sup>3</sup> *Eyton* iii., 160, &c. *Coram Rege*, 8 Edw. II, rot. 29, m. 76.

<sup>4</sup> *Esc.* 27 Edw. III., 2nd Nos., No. 18. Thomas de Fililod, a Juror.

<sup>5</sup> *Esc.* 34 Edw. III., 2nd Nos., 41.

<sup>6</sup> *Esc.* 35 Edw. III., Pt. 1, No. 83.

in Nordley, under Roger atte Lee and the Lord of Wesleye, and in Romesley. He died on the 9th March, 1376-7,<sup>1</sup> leaving a son John; but no Inquisition was taken until 7 years later, when this John was 11 years of age. Meanwhile, Dionisia de Astley, his grandmother, to whom he was also heir, had died on Christmas Day, 1380; and finding that she was tenant in chief of Astley, the King had by his Escheator seized her lands, and also those of her husband, and granted the custody of them and of the heir to John Horewode.<sup>2</sup>

William de Fililode of Astley had a brother Nicholas, with whom he joined in purchasing a moiety of the Manor of Shirreuesley (Shrewley), co. Warwick, of Sir John de Meaux, settling it upon themselves for life, with remainder to the heirs of William. As this sale took place without licence from the King, a pardon had to be obtained subsequently, and an Inquisition *ad quod damnum* was taken in 1364;<sup>3</sup> after which, by Patent of 6 June in that year, the sale was sanctioned and confirmed. In 1369, his grant of an endowment to the Chantry at Alveley, of which Richard Syche was then Chaplain, gave occasion for another Inquisition *ad quod damnum*,<sup>4</sup> when the Jury found

<sup>1</sup> *Esc.* 7 Ric. II., No. 37. Mr. Eyton gives the date of this Inquisition as the date of his death.

<sup>2</sup> *Esc.* 4 Ric. II., No. 2. The Manor of Alveley was at one time held by the Whorwoods of Compton. The Lord of Wesleye is, I suppose, a Botetourt. See *Eyton* iii., 169.

<sup>3</sup> *Esc.* 38 Edw. III., 2nd nos., 29. It came to Sir John in 1354 from his mother Scolastica, coheir of Philip de Gayton (of Gayton in Northamptonshire, by inheritance from his mother Juliana de Northampton). Juliana, the other coheir of de Gayton, who married Sir Thomas Murdak, was convicted and burnt for poisoning her husband, when her moiety was forfeited. See Dugdale's *Warwickshire* ii., 652, Baker's *Northamptonshire* ii., 275, i., 492. One is tempted to hazard the conjecture that Juliana, wife of the elder William de Fililode, may have belonged to this family. The murder was committed near Stourton in the Forest of Kinver, only a few miles away. See an extract from the *Placita* in Additional MS. 30,325, where an outrage quite other than poisoning is described.

<sup>4</sup> *Esc.* 43 Edw. III., Pt. 2, 2nd Nos., 52.

that he would still hold lands and rents to the value of 100s. in Bridgnorth, Nordley, Astley, and Alveley, of Hugh de Baggessore, and the heirs of Roger de Astley. and William de Fililode.. On St. Bartholomew's Day, 1381, he also died, and a Warwickshire Jury found a year later that John, his great nephew, aged 8 and upwards, was his heir, and was also the right heir of William, his late brother. They were not aware by what service his moiety of Shrewley was held.<sup>1</sup>

The child on whom the representation of the family thus devolved was at Michaelmas following placed in the custody of John Horewode; but three years later, in November 1387, the guardianship was by Patent transferred to his uncle Giles de Fililode, described as of Staffordshire. He grew to man's estate, but died not long after, in July 1400, without having had livery of his lands, and without issue; and Astley, the moiety of Shrewley, together with lands in Romesley held of Andrew de Dudmaston, in Alveley of Henry Hagley, in Nordley of Roger atte Lee, and in Kidderminster of Lord Bergavenny, came to Giles, his uncle and guardian, said to be 32 years of age and upwards.<sup>2</sup> Giles de Fililode married, but left no children, and with him this branch of the family became extinct in the male line. He died on Ascension Day, 1420, leaving two sisters and heirs, Katherine the wife of John Blyke, aged upwards of 50, and Elizabeth Swyer upwards of 48.<sup>3</sup> Four years later a Warwickshire jury make no

<sup>1</sup> *Esc.* 5 Ric. II., No. 32. A later Jury say, perhaps confusing the tenure with that of Astley, by finding a horseman to serve 40 days in Wales.

<sup>2</sup> *Esc.* 1 Hen. IV., Pt. i., No. 31; 6 Hen. V., No. 74. The latter supplies a merely technical omission. Giles de Fililode must have been over 40, for he is mentioned in May 1360; his elder brothers William and Thomas had apparently died without issue.

<sup>3</sup> *Esc.* 8 Hen. V., No. 74. This Inquisition is interesting topographically. The "*placea terre vocat' Barates*," bounded by Broad Lanes, is still shewn as Barretts in the Ordnance Map, and seems to recall the Adam Baret who was a Juror in Alveley in 1275, just as Fillets (called Fylyloades in 1587), Hadleys, Cleckars, Dumboulds (formerly Dou-

mention of Elizabeth; and as both Astley and Shrewley passed to the descendants of her sister (then said to be over 60), the natural inference is that she died without issue at about this date.<sup>1</sup> Her name may perhaps be the same that occurs in Alveley as Syer, Saer, Cier, and Syare, from 1268 to 1395, and later as Squyer.<sup>2</sup>

Of John Blyke, the husband of Katherine de Fililode, I have not been able to discover anything. His arms certainly resemble those of his wife's family. A Thomas, son of William Bleyk of Overton, occurs in connection with Kinver Forest as early as 1286; and in 1421 a William Bleke of Haberley grants a tenement and land in Franche to Richard Becke and Cristina his wife;<sup>3</sup> but I have not met with the name hitherto in connection with Alveley. Evidently it is regarded with suspicion by those who compile official indexes, where it will appear at times disguised as Blake, or even Dike, to the confusion of the searcher. Katherine, his widow, died at the end of 1424.<sup>4</sup> Richard Blyke, her son and heir, was upwards of 28 in the following September, and lived until Michaelmas, 1465, when he was seised of Astley and Shrewley.<sup>5</sup> Margaret, his wife, survived him, and had dower assigned to her out of his lands.

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volds), Perry-house, Potterslode, Dodds Green, are echoes of names—Fililode, Hadley, Cleacre, Donfowe, atte Pirye (later Perry) Potter and Dod—all of which are found here in early documents. "Margaret Cotene," of whom lands in Nordley were held, is, I suppose, Margaret Astley, widow of Roger Lee of Coton.

<sup>1</sup> *Esc.* 2 Hen. VI., No. 19. For the marriage and issue assigned to her see the pedigree of Luttley (*Visitation of Shropshire*, Harl. Soc.), and compare that of Lee of Coton. (*Ibid.*)

<sup>2</sup> Other Fililodes I have met with are Roger, 1341-1400, John, son of Thomas, 1361, and William, son of Thomas, 1369, John (?) in a mutilated record 1376, and John, son of John, 1382 and 1384.

<sup>3</sup> *Plac. Forest.*, 14 Edw. I., printed in *Wm. Salt Soc. Publications* v., Pt. i. *Egerton Charter*, No. 472.

<sup>4</sup> *Esc.* 4 Hen. VI., No. 4. The Calendar gives no Shropshire Inquisition relating to her.

<sup>5</sup> *Esc.* 5 Edw. IV., No. 6.



On her death, in January 1470-1, a Jury found<sup>1</sup> that she held no lands in Shropshire. Their son and heir, another Richard, is described as 40 years old and upwards in 1465, 50 and upwards in 1471. He added to Shrewley other property in the same parish of Hatton; and in Shropshire, besides Astley, held lands in Quatt and Nordley, of Lord Willoughby de Broke, Thomas Lee of Coton, and William Mitton, all of which, in June 1470, he conveyed to feoffees, among them his son Humfrey, who (if the age afterwards stated be correct) was then a lad of 10 or 11. The purpose of this deed is, unfortunately, not mentioned. He lived more than 20 years after this time, and died 30th October, 1491. Humfrey, his successor (omitted in the printed pedigree), then above 30 years of age, is, I suppose, the Humfrey Blyke who, about the year 1502, was practising the law in Shrewsbury.<sup>2</sup> He died 6th November, 1513, when two Juries found that he held lands in Nordley of Thomas Lee, and in Quatt of John Strangways, and also in Hatton of the king's lordship of Warwick, but said nothing of Astley or Shrewley.<sup>3</sup> Possibly he may have taken advantage of his knowledge of the law to divest himself of his legal estate in these. But just after this time there was a Joan Blyke, widow, holding a life estate in lands of the inheritance of William, son and heir of Richard Hatton, in Stanton Lacy and Bromfield.<sup>4</sup> She may have been the wife of

<sup>1</sup> *Rot. Claus.* 5 Edw. IV. *Esc.* 9 and 10 Edw. IV., No. 41. I have seen a statement that Margaret, dau. of John Lee of Coton, and sister of Thomas, married Richard, son of Richard Blyke of Astley. If this lady is meant, she must, I think, be transferred to an earlier generation. (Pedigree of Lee, in J. Morris MSS.)

<sup>2</sup> *Esc.* 7 Hen. VII., Nos. 40, 41. *Owen and Blakeway* i. 274.

<sup>3</sup> *Esc.* 5 Hen. VIII., Nos. 8, 140. Both were delivered to the Court by the hands of William Hatton.

<sup>4</sup> *Ped. Fin.* Salop, 10 Hen. VIII., Pas., 12 Hen. VIII., Trin.; 15 Hen. VIII. Hil. At an Inquisition of enclosures 9 Hen. VIII., the Jury present Joan Blyke, widow, for enclosing land at Counde (Lansd. MS. 1.) Joan Blag witnesses the Will of Thomas Hatton of Newport, in 1508. (C.P.C. *Bennett*, 18.)

Humfrey; or possibly the deed of feoffment of 1470, already mentioned, represents a settlement by Richard Blyke on his second marriage with a lady of property. At all events, both are subsequently held by Peter, son and heir of Humfrey, now aged 18.

The printed pedigree states that this Peter had a brother called Richard Blyke of Astley, whose daughter and heir married Humfrey Gatacre. This cannot possibly be correct as it stands; for a comparison of the pedigrees of Gatacre and Haynes of Stretton in the same collection supports the date (1422-61) assigned to Humfrey Gatacre in the former; so that, instead of being contemporary with Peter Blyke's children, he would be contemporary with the first Richard of our pedigree. If John Blyke, his father, great-great-grandfather of Peter, had a brother Richard, his daughter might possibly have married Gatacre. There undoubtedly was a Richard Blyke of this family at the time, settled at New Radnor, who in his Will mentions his "cousin" John Blyke of Astley (the son of Peter, that is); but, if Peter was his brother, he cannot, as we have seen, have been also son of Richard. It is not impossible that the latter may be the true account, especially if there had been, as I have suggested, a second marriage. In 1547 he was High Sheriff of Radnor,<sup>1</sup> and in 1550 had a grant for life of the customs, tolls, and dues of the town.<sup>2</sup> He died in 1557, and left lands in Salop, including a copyhold at Stretton, and in Radnor, the latter consisting apparently of extensive pastures in Radnor Forest, over which ranged herds of "wilde beastes," "wilde mares," horses and cattle.<sup>3</sup> He married Elinor, daughter of James, and sister of Charles Vaughan, and had issue, a son, James, and four daughters, of whom Dorothy was,

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<sup>1</sup> See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd series, iii., 36.

<sup>2</sup> *Rot. Pat.* 4 Edw. VI., pt. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Will dated 15th July, proved in the Prerogative Court 4th Oct., 1557 (*Wrastly* 36). A base brother, John Blyke, is there mentioned,

before his death married to Morgan ap Rys, or Price, of Radnor;<sup>1</sup> and from the way in which Florence is coupled with her it seems probable that she was then married also. James died intestate in Herefordshire, and letters of administration were granted in the Prerogative Court, 18th November, 1568, to his other sisters, Elizabeth ap Rosser and Joan Blyke. Subsequently, in 1576, in conjunction with Walter Prosser, husband of Elizabeth, we find them conveying land in Alveley, Astley, and Kynges Nordley to Clement Don, who was their father's executor, and Richard Vaughan.<sup>2</sup> A few years later, and Richard Vaughan appears as the husband of Joan.<sup>3</sup> In 1585 John Pryce is joined with Joan and her husband only.<sup>4</sup>

To return to Peter Blyke, we find that by Indenture dated 6th August, 1522, he settled his lands in the Counties of Salop and Warwick upon himself for life, then to the annual value of 20 marks to the use of Mary his wife, the residue "to help my childer to finde them to scole and p<sup>r</sup>ferre theym in marryage vnto suche tyme as my heire shall be xxj<sup>ti</sup>." Two years later, 16th September, 1524, he made a Will,<sup>5</sup> confirming the settlement on his wife, and proceeding thus:—

And to the yereley value of iiiij<sup>n</sup> our and besides to the vse of John Whorwood of Compton in the Countye of Salopp (*sic*) Squyer vnto such tyme my heire come to his full age The which John Whorwoode the xix<sup>th</sup> day of July the xvj<sup>th</sup> yere of King Henry the viij<sup>th</sup> bargenyd and bought of me John Blyke my soune and heire for to mary With on of the doughtours of

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Lewys Dwan's *Welsh Visitations* i. 263, where she is called "Dorothy s.h. to Rich<sup>d</sup> Bligge of Astley Hall." They had a son, John Price. The Vaughans were, I think, of Hergest (Weaver, *Visitation of Herefordshire*.)

<sup>2</sup> *Ped. Fin.* 18 Eliz., Hil.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* 22 and 23 Eliz., Mich., 23 Eliz., Hil. Warrant against the heirs of Richard Blyke of Radnor, Esq.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* 27 Eliz., Pas.

<sup>5</sup> Proved, I fear, in the Royal Peculiar Court of Bridgnorth, where all documents earlier than about 1630 seem to have perished.

the said John Whorwodd for the which mariage to be hadde and doon The said John Whorwodd hath and must delyu<sup>e</sup> to me & myne executo<sup>s</sup> and assignaies cxxx<sup>ii</sup> ffor the wiche Bargyn and mariage I will that the said John Whorwood haue the said iij<sup>ii</sup> yerely out of my londes ou<sup>r</sup> and beside the londes to the value of xx<sup>vi</sup> m<sup>are</sup>' And also suffer my executoures to take the revenues of the residue vnto suche tyme my heire be of the Age of xvj towards the ffyndyng and Marryages of Gabryell my yonger sonn and Anne my doughtor And after to the value of vj<sup>ii</sup> vnto such tyme my heire come to xxj<sup>vi</sup> And after to the vse of my said heire for eu<sup>r</sup>.

Whether the marriage thus early arranged ever took place, I am not aware. Peter Blyke died only a few days later, the intended bridegroom being then about 8 years old.<sup>1</sup> He held lands in Nordley, under Thomas Lee, in Claverley (Whytley Fields) under Humfrey Ferrers, Esq., and in Quat, under John Strangways; but this Jury know nothing of the tenures of these, or of Astley.

Unfortunately, we have now reached the last of the series of Inquisitions, from which my information has been principally derived, and what other facts I have to offer are of a fragmentary character. In 1561, the custody of William, son and heir of Thomas Capell of Howcaple, co. Hereford, who died shortly after, was granted to Gabriel Blyke. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Rowland Moreton, and died in Gloucestershire intestate, letters of administration being granted to his widow in 1592. They had previously disposed of the reversion of their lands to the Earl of Leicester, which suggests that they were childless.<sup>2</sup> By means

<sup>1</sup> *Esc.* 16 Hen. VIII., No. 29, 17 Hen. VIII., No. 86. There is a discrepancy as to the day of his death, one giving the 20th, the other the 25th September. Part of the above is abstracted from one, part from the other, each giving some clauses which the other omits. "Mary Barston, widow, the mother of John Blyke" is referred to as still living in 1687, when she must have been of a very great age.

<sup>2</sup> *Rot. Pat.* 3 Eliz., pt. 11. Weaver, *Visitation of Herefordshire*, 1569 (Ped. of Moreton). Wills of Sir Rowland Morton, 1564 (C.P.C. *Tashe* 30), and of Robert Earl of Leicester, dat. 5 July, 1587, prob. C.P.C. 1588 (*Leicester* 1.)

of Fines, we see John Blyke parting with one portion after another of his property to various purchasers in 1548, 1554, and 1555.<sup>1</sup> In 1550, he sold his Warwickshire estate to Roger and John Oldnale.<sup>2</sup> In 1561, Elizabeth, his wife, is made party to a sale.<sup>3</sup> In 1560, he acts as trustee to one John Wood of Warwick, who is desirous of settling the Manor of Marton or Merton, near Birdingbury, on Robert, his younger son.<sup>4</sup> Probably, he died not long after. George, his son and heir, from 1575 to 1585, still further dissipated the wreck of the estate, to which he had succeeded.<sup>5</sup> In 1587, we find him giving evidence in a suit relating to the lease of Grauntam Mill, which he had sold some years before, when he is described as of Astley, and aged 34 or thereabouts.<sup>6</sup> He then disappears from view. Mrs. Blicke of Arley, perhaps his wife, or more probably his mother, was buried at Alveley, 27th June, 1601.<sup>7</sup>

Astley was shortly after held by James Nicolls, but how he acquired it, I have not been able with any certainty to discover. From the series of Fines, it appears that he had been buying up one piece after another of the Blyke Estate from those to whom it had been sold, and I gather from other sources that he seriously impoverished himself in doing so; but I cannot find among these purchases any distinct mention of

<sup>1</sup> *Ped. Fin.*, 2 Edw. VI., Pas.; 1 and 2 P. and M., Mich., Hil., Pas.

<sup>2</sup> *Rot. Pat.* 4 Edw. VI., pt. 3. Dugdale's *Warwickshire*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ped. Fin.*, 3 Eliz., Hil.

<sup>4</sup> *Rot. Pat.*, 2 Eliz., pt. 3.

<sup>5</sup> *Ped. Fin.*, 17 Eliz., Pas., &c. See also the Patent Rolls at this time.

<sup>6</sup> *Elcock v. Lound*; *Each. Depositions* 29 and 80 Eliz., Mich., No. 12.

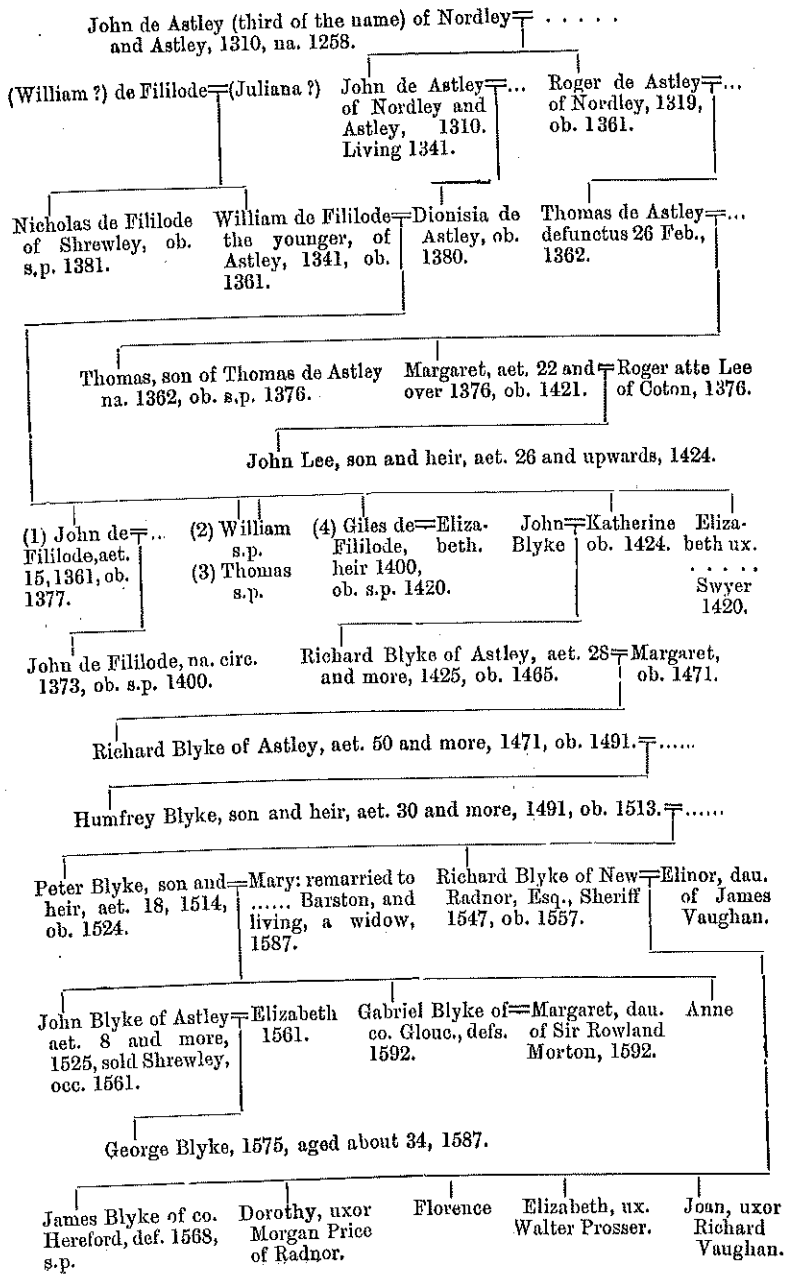
<sup>7</sup> *George Morris MS.* Perhaps for Arley we should read Asley: a mistake I have noticed elsewhere. Astley is frequently so spelt in the Alveley Register. In 1576 and 1583, Michael Blyke and Margery, his wife, were dealing with property at Dodington; and in 1600 and 1601, Richard Bleek is joined with them (*Ped. Fin.*) At this date, a Nicholas Blicke, with a numerous family, was settled at Bromsgrove see his Will in the Prerogative Court, 1602 (*Montague* 32.)

the Manor, or of the capital messuage, of Astley. The evidence of some of the witnesses in the suit to which I have previously referred in the Court of Exchequer, seems to single out a purchase in 1597 from Sir Francis Newport, who had himself bought of George Blyke in 1585.<sup>1</sup> By a Fine of somewhat unusual form, levied in 1581, Humfrey Nicolls the younger, deforciant, described as *tenens de consuetudinibus & certis serviciis*, recognises that he holds of George Blyke, the plaintiff, certain lands by fealty and the yearly rent of one penny; and for this, and no other consideration as it appears, George Blyke grants the same lands to the said Humfrey and his heirs for ever, and quit claims all right to other services and dues whatsoever; and from the Inquisition taken in 1600, after the death of Humfrey, it is clear that the lands thus granted were considerably greater in extent than lands he had previously held at a rent of 12s. 5d., with other services.<sup>2</sup> Further, in 1587, when George Blyke is called to give evidence as to his title to Grauntam Mill, and the lease granted by his father, Humfrey Nicolls the elder is called especially to corroborate him. These facts may point to some connection between the two families, though altogether inadequate to support any hypothesis of inheritance; especially as I am unable to show how James and Humfrey were related. Possibly, some Shropshire genealogist may be in a position to supplement them with fuller information.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Ped. Fin.*, 27 Eliz., Pas.; 39 and 40 Eliz., Michs. *Rot. Pat.*, 27 Eliz., pt. 8, 39 Eliz., pt. 19.

<sup>2</sup> *Ped. Fin.*, 23 Eliz., Pas.; *Chancery Misc. Inq.*, pt. 11, no. 18.

<sup>3</sup> Humfrey Nicolls the younger was son of Humfrey the elder, who was third son of William Nicolls of the Bowells, in the parish of Alveley. The farm, thus settled on Humfrey the younger, was Perry House, anciently The Pyrie. Jonas, his son and heir, married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Gibbons of Shrewsbury; their descendants were still of Perry House in 1695. May I add, that I shall be very grateful to anyone who will be kind enough to help me with information regarding this family of Nicolls?



## ON THE CONNECTION BETWEEN STONE CIRCLES AND ADJACENT HILLS.

BY A. L. LEWIS, F.C.A., M.A.I.

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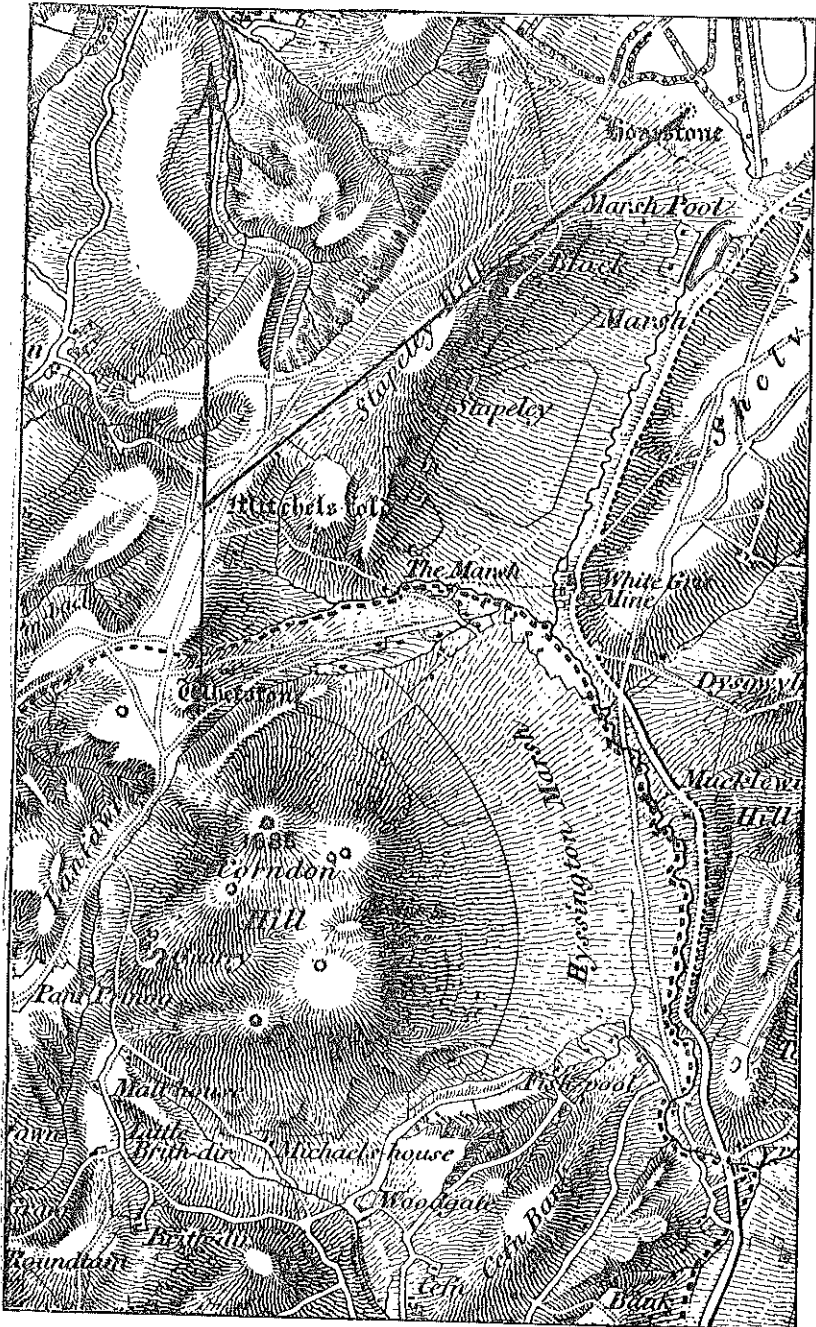
It is only in recent years that the idea has been seriously entertained, that some of the British Stone Circles were placed in special positions with regard to the most prominent hills in their immediate neighbourhood, and, as the two principal circles in Shropshire were amongst the first instances of this arrangement that forced themselves upon my notice, a few words upon the subject may not be deemed out of place in the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society.<sup>1</sup>

The connection between the great circles at Abury in Wiltshire and the artificial mound known as Silbury Hill is so obvious that it has not been overlooked; and the connection between Stonehenge and the single outlying stone to the north-east of it, known as the Friar's Heel, is generally recognised and considered to indicate an observance, religious or otherwise, of the sun, when rising on Midsummer day, as seen from the circles, but, I do not know that any apparent arrangement for similar purposes had been noticed elsewhere. When, however, I first began to investigate the circles and the questions concerning them, it appeared to me, that, if Stonehenge were designed with a special refer-

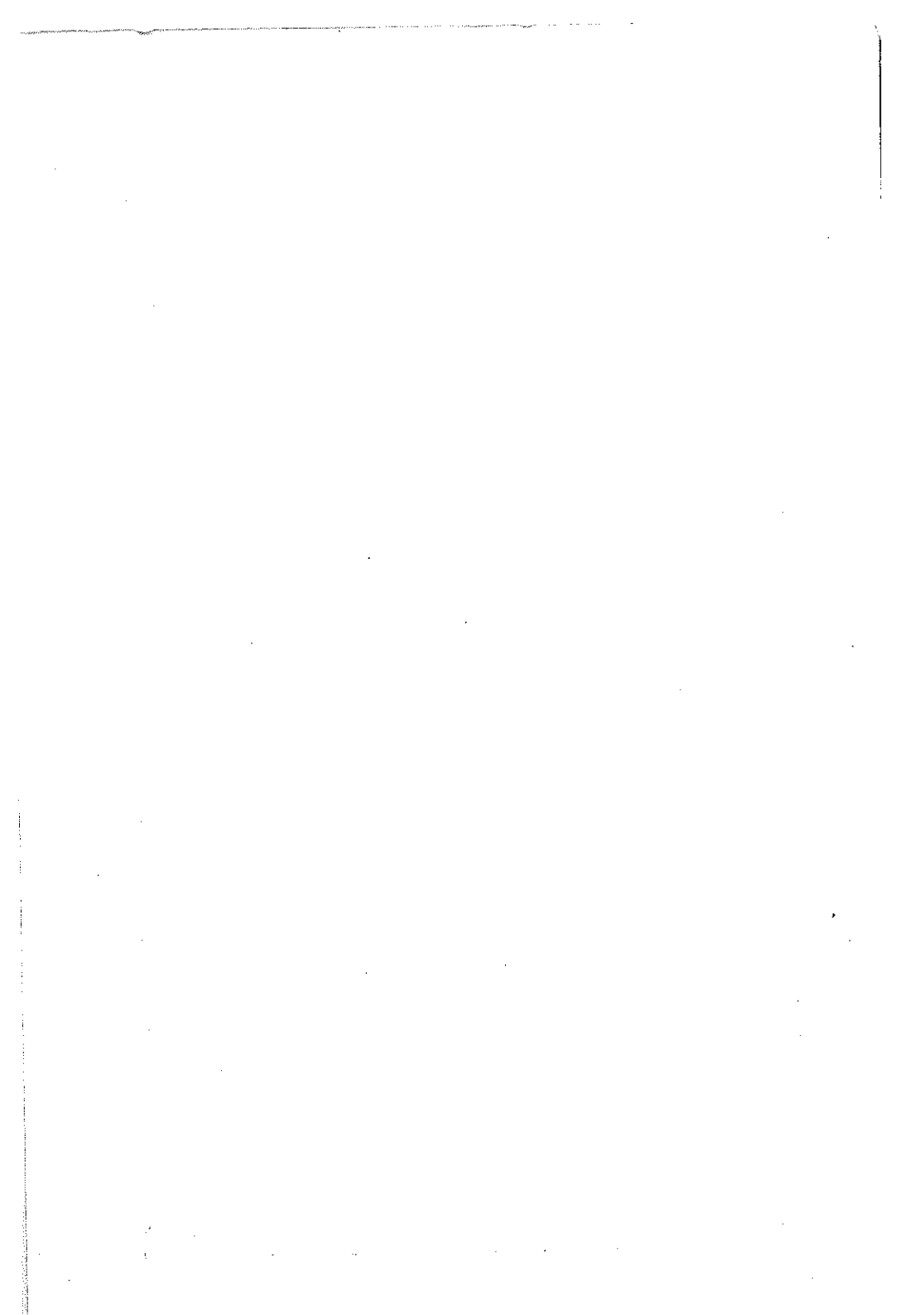
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<sup>1</sup> For the Map, which is enlarged by a photographic process from the Ordnance Map, we are indebted to the courtesy of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.





MAP SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITIONS (N.E. AND S.W.) OF MITCHELLSFOLD AND HOARSTONE CIRCLES, AND STAPELEY HILL. SCALE TWO INCHES TO ONE MILE.



ence to the rising sun, other circles most probably had a similar reference, and I found as a matter of fact that this was the case, although the reference was not always of the same nature; for instance, while at Stonehenge and some other circles, one or more stones were placed outside the circle, at Abury and at Arborlowe there were in the centre of the circles themselves three large stones forming three sides of a square of which the open side was toward the north-east or summer sun-rising quarter, and which might be regarded as a kind of holy of holies; as there is a high bank round each of these circles, an outlying stone would not have been seen from them, and that was probably one cause of the difference in arrangement.

Outlying stones would be just as useless where circles are surrounded by high hills as where they are surrounded by artificial banks, but in these cases the tops of the hills themselves or a gap between them may present as good a skymark as does the point of an outlying stone rising above a comparatively level horizon. The first case in which I noticed this fact was at the circle near Penmaenmawr, where there are two fallen outlying stones in a valley to the north-east, which only serve to lead the eye toward a group of three hills—the Great Orme, and two others. The second case, as I have already intimated, was in Shropshire, at the circles known as Mitchellsfold and the Hoarstone or Marshpool Circle; and, before proceeding further with the main question of the connection between circles and hills, it may be well that I should devote a few paragraphs to a description of these particular monuments.

Mitchellsfold, Medjice's fold, or Madge's Pinfold, as it has been variously called, is about seven miles west from Minsterley Station; it consists of eight stones standing in their original positions, four fallen, one which may belong to either category, and three or four insignificant fragments. These form a ring, about ninety-two feet in diameter from north-west to south-east, and eighty-six feet from north-east to south-west,

the tallest stone being six feet high. The intervals between them are very irregular, and there were, probably, more than twice as many stones when the circle was complete as there are now. About half a mile due south was formerly a monument (I believe a dolmen) called the Whetstone, which is now destroyed, but there are still two single stones about 250 feet to the south of the circle. When I visited the circle in 1880 I saw a fallen stone some distance to the north-east of the circle, but I am told that this stone is not now to be found. The top of Corndon Hill, which is higher than any in the neighbourhood, is  $22\frac{1}{2}$  degrees east of south from the circle, but the top of the next most prominent hill—Stapeley Hill—is 40 degrees north of east from Mitchellsfold, which is precisely in the same direction as is the “Friar’s Heel” from Stonehenge. In the same line also is the second circle which I have to describe—the Hoarstone or Marshpool Circle—the top of Stapeley Hill being, as nearly as possible, half way between the two, and still in the same line, beyond the Hoarstone, are three lower hills. It is doubtful whether both Mitchellsfold and the Hoarstone Circles can be seen from any one point on Stapeley Hill, and the position of the hill with regard to the circles might therefore be thought to be a mere accidental coincidence if there were no similar cases, but as there are several to be cited presently, the intention in this case can hardly be doubted.

The Hoarstone Circle is about seventy-four feet in diameter, and consists of thirty-three stones and fragments, the general size of which is from two to three feet in height, width, and thickness; the largest stone is in the middle of the circle, a little to the south-west of the centre, and is only about three feet and a half high, but as the ground is soft and swampy, the stones may be sunk to some depth in it, and their original height may have been greater, and if so, the bottom of the central stone, which now leans to the south-west, may be nearly at the centre of the circle. Many of the

stones have artificial holes in them, these, however, are not ancient, but have been drilled by the miners, who load them with powder and fire them when a wedding takes place in the neighbourhood. Their resorting to the circle on such occasions may possibly be a survival of some ancient custom.

Mitchellsfold, otherwise Madge's Pinfold or Milking Fold, is said to have received its name in consequence of a legend connecting it with a cow that gave milk enough for all honest people who wanted any, until some witch or other wicked person drew her milk into a sieve, from which time the cow disappeared. Father Smiddy, in his "Druids, Ancient Churches, and Round Towers of Ireland," mentions various traditions of white cows (and also of red and brown, but not of black cows) in connection with the rude stone monuments and the Druids of that country.

The only other circle which I have heard of as existing in Shropshire is on Penywern Hill, about two miles south from Clun. I have not seen it myself, but Mr. G. Luff, who formerly lived at Clun, informs me that it has been so defaced and obliterated that it cannot be found without a guide; from his description, it appears to have been about thirty yards in diameter, and to have had an outlying stone, ten feet high, about 120 yards to the south-east.<sup>1</sup>

I now return to the main question under consideration—the connection between the circles and the hills near them. Of this there are two instances in Cumberland. One is near Keswick, where the circle is so placed that the two mountains which are by far the most noticeable from it, both on account of their size

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<sup>1</sup> I should be much obliged to any archæologist living near this circle, or near that at Kerry Hill, in Montgomeryshire, who would go to them and take the exact bearings of all the hill tops in sight, and send them to me, with a sketch of them if possible, stating which are the most noticeable, and whether the bearings are magnetic or true. My address is 54, Highbury Hill, London, N.

and their proximity, appear in an equidistant and symmetrical position, Skiddaw presenting a single peak in a north-westerly direction, and Blencathra presenting the appearance of a triple peak in a north-easterly direction, while a much smaller eminence rises between the two, nearly due north, opposite to which is the entrance to the circle. The other is at the Swinside Circle, where the top of Black Combe, the highest and most prominent hill near, is due south-west from the circle, a group of three small hills being to the north-east of it, as at the Hoarstone Circle in Shropshire.

The most conclusive evidence that circles were sometimes placed in special relation to hills is, however, to be found in Cornwall. On Bodmin Moors are to be found the highest hills in the county, and also several circles of considerable size and tolerably well preserved, although the stones composing them are small. The granite crops out from the top of each of the hills, as it usually does in Cornwall, and forms a number of striking points against the sky-line, which would afford excellent marks whereby to fix the variations of sunrise or star-rise. Five of these circles occur on about three square miles of moor, and the two most southerly ones can be seen the one from the other, but undulations in the ground conceal the other three both from these two and from each other. The two most northerly circles, though not visible the one from the other, are in the same line with the top of Brown Willy, the highest hill in Cornwall, which is nearly due east from them, and which, when seen from the most distant—the Stannon Circle—presents in a very peculiar manner the appearance of a triple peak, such as we have already noted in other places. Rough Tor, standing up nearly a mile nearer, with a remarkable pile of granite on its top, is, however, the most prominent hill as seen from this circle, and is in the right direction for the summer sunrise. The other circle (Fernacre), which is in the same line with Brown Willy as the Stannon Circle, has Rough Tor nearly due north of it, and Garrow (another

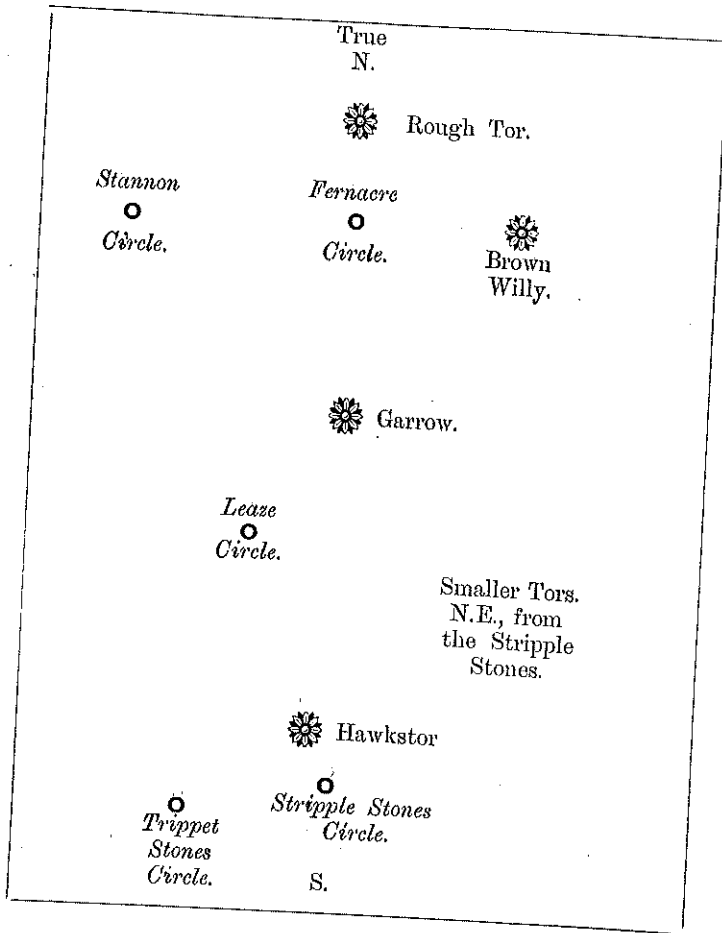


Diagram showing relative positions of hills and circles near Camel-ford, Cornwall, measured from the Ordnance Map, scale one inch to one mile. Taking — (a little less than a fifth of a mile) as a unit, the distances on the level are (with less than one per cent error):—

Trippet Stones to Stripple Stones	...	...	...	4
"    "    Stannon	...	...	...	16
"    "    Fernaere	...	...	...	16½
Stripple Stones to	...	...	...	15
Stannon to	...	...	...	6
"    to Stripple Stones	...	...	...	16½

hill) nearly due south of it, and one of the most southerly of these circles—the Stripple Stones—is on the other side of Garrow, but in the same line; from it in fact, the top of Rough Tor may be seen over the top of Garrow, and nearly due north. The other of these most southerly circles—the Trippet Stones—is also in the same line with Rough Tor, as is a fifth and intermediate circle near Leaze farm.

Here then are five circles so arranged that they form three different lines pointing to the two highest and most remarkable hills in Cornwall. It seems impossible to believe that this is a mere accident, and the only debatable question appears to be whether the circles were constructed independently, and possibly at different times, or as part of one great scheme. The fact that the two Shropshire circles are about equidistant from the top of Stapeley Hill favours the view that they had a relation the one to the other, and there are some very remarkable coincidences in the proportions of the distances between four out of the five circles which adjoin Brown Willy and Rough Tor, but these distances are taken on the level map (six inch ordnance) and the ground between the circles is of the most unlevel description. If, therefore, the distances were intended to bear the proportions which are shown on the map, the men who laid the circles out must have contrived a means of taking levels to enable them to neutralise the great inequalities of the ground. I do not think that it would have been beyond their intelligence to do this with no more elaborate apparatus than one or two long narrow thin planks, a plummet, and some wooden pegs and rods; on the contrary, I think it more likely that they did so than that the exactly proportionate distances shown on the map are purely accidental.

The most practical, if not the most interesting question, however, is what was the object or meaning of arranging circles in special directions to or from hills or outlying stones? For most of those, who in olden times frequented the circles, the answer to this question may



have been sun-worship, star-worship, mountain-worship, phallic worship, or in some cases ancestor-worship, or a combination of some or all of these ; but it is probable that, for those who planned the circles, and for the initiated amongst those who frequented them, they may have served (in addition to any of those forms of idolatry) as observatories for fixing the varying points of rising of the sun and stars, and obtaining other astronomical knowledge, useful both in itself and as a means of impressing the vulgar with a belief in their superior power and learning.<sup>1</sup>

It has lately become the fashion to consider the circles as burial places and nothing more, and those who hold that view have no explanation to offer concerning the arrangement of the circles in connection with hills or with outlying stones, but, although there were interments in some circles, there are others in which no interments have been found, so that burial does not appear to have been their only or even their principal object. The same arguments which are used now to show that the circles were tombs and nothing more, might be used a few thousand years hence with equal force and precision, to show that Westminster Abbey was a place of interment and nothing else. Stone circles are still used in India for purposes of sacrifice, and, says Major Conder in his "Heth and Moab," "the circle is a sacred enclosure, without which the Arab still stands with his face to the rising sun" ; this would seem to have been the favourite position of sun worshippers, for Ezekiel (viii. 16), saw in a vision "about five and twenty men, with their backs toward the Temple of Jehovah, and their faces toward the east, and they worshipped the sun toward the east." The top of the Mount of Olives was, however, to the east of that Temple, and once a year the priests went in procession from the

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<sup>1</sup> Numerous articles bearing on this subject have appeared from time to time in "Nature" during the last two years (1891-2.)

Temple to the top of the Mount of Olives, and sacrificed a heifer, and sprinkled the blood toward the door of the sanctuary, and according to the Talmud the eastern wall of the Temple was made lower than the others, so that the priest might see the door of the sanctuary from the Mount of Olives. This connection between the Temple and the mountain was possibly a survival of an older worship adopted with or without modification by the Jewish priests, just as many old practices have been adopted and adapted by the priests of the Roman, of the Greek,<sup>1</sup> and even of Protestant churches, and it may be that similar processions passed between the circular temples and the hills of our own country in former days. The Jewish sacrifice of the heifer may even recal to our mind the cow legends mentioned in connection with Mitchellsfold and with the Irish monuments.

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<sup>1</sup> Many of the highest points of Greece and its islands were anciently dedicated to Helios (the Sun) and afterwards by the Greek Church to Elias, for well understood reasons. Following this precedent the Russian adherents of the Greek Church named what appeared to be the highest point in Alaska Mount St. Elias.

## CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE TOWN OF LUDLOW.

TRANSCRIBED BY LLEWELLYN JONES.

*Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. IV., p. 174.*

1691-1692.

Churchwardens. Samuel Bowdler & Edward Robinson gent.

Disbursements.

pd for proclamacon & booke for the fast ..	00	01	00
pd for ringing for the victory over the Irish at Aghrim ... ..	00	02	06
pd for ringing at twice for the surrend <sup>r</sup> of Lymrick ... ..	00	05	00
pd for ringing for the news at Council board	00	02	06
pd the apparator for a booke for the day of thankesgiveing ... ..	00	01	00
Item pd M <sup>r</sup> Moone for 2 Candlesticks & other things done to the organ ...	00	05	00
pd for ringing at twice for our Burgesses of Parliament being confirmed ... ..	00	05	00
pd M <sup>r</sup> Robinson for a new Bible... ..	03	00	00
pd the apparitor for a booke for a fast for this yeare ... ..	00	01	00
pd for scouring the Carpett for the Com- union table ... ..	00	01	06
pd for a whip to the use of the Beedle ...	00	00	02
pd for ringing at twice for the Conquest over the ffrench fleet ... ..	00	06	00

1<sup>st</sup> Junii 1692.

Granted then to the Bayliffes Burgesses & Comonaltie of the  
Towne of Ludlow for the time being and their successors all  
those seven sev'all Pewes Seates and kneeleinge places By the  
Right Hon<sup>o</sup>ble the Lord President the Countesse or Presidents

Lady the Justices of the late Co<sup>v</sup> of the Councell in and for the Marches of Wales the Bayliffes of the said towne of Ludlow the Pursepliants servants and attendants of the said President & Justices Rich<sup>d</sup> Cupper Alderman M<sup>r</sup> Rowland Earsley & his wife M<sup>r</sup> John Pearce & his wife and fortune Earsley widow now or lately heretofore sev'ally held and enjoyed to the use of the Bayliffes Recorder Justices Aldermen Com'on Councill & Town Clerk of the said towne of Ludlow for the time being and their successors for ever And then also granted to the said Bayliffes, Burgesses and Comonalty & their Successors all those two other Pewes Seates or Kneeing places in the sev'all possessions of Olive Atkinson Sarah Purefoy widow Rich<sup>d</sup> Cole Mercer and Bridgett his wife to have to them and their successors from and I'mediately after the expira'con or other determina'con of the sev'all respective grants or Interests therein now in being to the like uses for ever all which said severall Pewes seates or Kneeing places are situate in the p'ish Church of S<sup>t</sup> Lawrence in Ludlow afores'd and extend from the Pillar agst which the Pulpitt stands and the said Pulpitt and the readinge deske on the East to the Pewes seates or Kneeing places in the sev'all possessions of frances Bowdler widow Thomas Haughton Mercer & Thomas Jones on the west and from the Ile leading to S<sup>t</sup> Johns Chauncell on the north to the Ile leading to the High Chauncell in the said Church on the South and Reed for the said Grant of the said Bayliffes Burgesses and Comonalty to the use of the s<sup>d</sup> p'ish the sume of five shillings.

1692-1693.

Churchwardens. John Dipple and John Taylor.

## Disbursements.

Expended at the Bargaineing for the worke done at the Church ... ..	00	03	06
pd Mr Martin for an ounce of silver & making a new the Covers for the Comunion Bowles ... ..	00	10	00
pd to William Crow for Iron work belonging to the Church & bells ... ..	05	01	04
pd for mending & making wheelles to the bells <sup>1</sup> ... ..	05	00	00
pd D <sup>r</sup> Bulkley for writeing the transcript...	00	05	10

<sup>1</sup> To Abraham Ruddall.

May y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> 1693

Att a Parish Meeting then It is likewise ordered that the Churchwardens for the time being doe with what convenient speed they can take down the topp of the Towne Wall from the end of the stepps leading into the parsonage garden unto the wall adjoyneing to the end of the widow Bishoppes garden and cause the same wall from the one end to the other to be made of an equall height about breast high and that the said Churchwardens be allowed for the same in their accompts.

Aprill the 9<sup>th</sup> 1694.

Att a parish meeting then It is ordered that the Churchwardens for the time being doe permitt William Huntbatch to take downe his two bells not doeing any injury to the Church and without putting the parish to any charge or that the same Churchwardens doe deliver the same to him at the said William Huntbatch his owne Charge.

1693-1694.

Churchwardens.—Benjamin Karver & Thomas Hitchcott.

Att a p'ish meeting holden the 7<sup>th</sup> day of June 1694 It is ordered that the sexton Churchwardens and such other persons as they shall thinke fitt doe take a view of the Chimes & take care that they be put in order & likewise that ye Churchwardens by a new bier cloath & new surplice for the reader at the parish charge.

1694-1695.

Churchwardens. Edward Lea and William Richards.

Disbursements.

Spent at y <sup>e</sup> Surveying of y <sup>e</sup> Chimes	...	00	04	00
Item pd for ringing for y <sup>e</sup> taking of Namur				
Castle	... ..	00	02	06

1695-1696.

Churchwardens. Thomas Tilloson & Edward Paine.

Disbursements.

pd George Browne for a booke of direcons				
to the Bishoppes & Arch Bi'pps &c.	...	00	01	00
pd the Ringers for the Ringing for the King's				
deliv'ance from the Assassination	...	00	02	06
pd the Ringers on Thanksgiveing Aprill y <sup>e</sup>				
16 <sup>th</sup>	... ..	00	05	00

1696-1697.

Churchwardens. James Meyricke and Thomas Hughes.

Then ordered that the Churchwardens of the said parish for the time being may give to poore passengers comeing through this towne such reliefe as they shall thinke fit or the Bayliffes for the time being shall appoint not exceeding twenty shillings dureing the time of their office.

Then likewise ordered that St. John's be allowed ffree without being taxed to the Church dureing the time of M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Hinton's Lease.

## Disbursements.

Pd for a hearse	...	...	...	00	04	06
pd for ringing when the King returned from						
fflandrs	...	..	...	00	05	00

1697-1698.

Churchwardens. Jacob Davies and John Wilding.

## Disbursements.

M <sup>r</sup> Robinson for a Comon prayer booke	...	...	...	00	12	00
Spent sev'all times in agreeing about making						
the Chimes	..	...	...	00	08	01
for ringing in the Chief Justice of Chester				00	02	06
for ringing for the Kings returne from						
ffland <sup>rs</sup>	...	...	...	00	05	00
for ringing on the second of December being						
the day of thanksgiving for the peace	...	...	...	00	10	00
for 2 sconces for the font	...	...	...	00	01	04

1698-1699<sup>1</sup>.

Churchwardens.—Edward Bishop &amp; James Wikes.

## Disbursements.

for ringing at the Kinges returne from						
Holland	...	...	...	00	05	00
Wm Wareing for makeing the Chimes	...	...	...	11	00	00
pd Richard Vale for a box to keep the Com-						
munion Table Cloath & hearse Cloath	...	...	...	00	05	00
for 8 yds of black cloath to cover the hearse						
6 <sup>s</sup> p'yard	...	...	...	02	08	00
for 7 yds of greene cloathe to cover the						
Comunion table	...	...	...	02	02	00

<sup>1</sup> In this year it was decided by the parishioners to insert a clause in future grants of pews to make such pews uniform.

for silke & fine drawing	...	...	00	02	06
for sewing the fringe on the Communion Table Cloath	...	...	00	01	00

1699-1700.

Churchwardens. John Bach & Richard Bowen.

Disbursements.

pd for the Bishops Letter & a p'clamacon	...	...	00	01	00
pd for a fringe for the Communion Table cloth	...	...	02	01	06
pd for casting the little Bell with addition of mettall and Carriage	...	...	00	05	04
Spent on workemen for looking on the pinacles	...	...	00	01	08
pd for 3 yds of Cloath for the Deske	...	...	00	18	00
pd for fringe for ye Deske Cloath	...	...	00	16	00
pd John Lewis for putting it on & for silke	...	...	00	01	01½
pd W <sup>m</sup> Evans for bringing Lead from the Castle	...	...	00	00	06

At a gen'all meeting of the s'd parish of St Lawrence Ludlow at the usuall place of meeting the twentieth day of June 1700 It was & is ordered That all & every p'son & p'sons who have or hath any seat or kneeling in the p'ish Church of this parish and doe not otherwise pay Scott and Lott in the sd p'ish shall from hence forth pay two shillings p' annum for every kneeling he she or they shall soe enjoy.

And it is likewise ordered that all p'sons who belong to any of the fraternities of the said Towne who have any seates or kneelings in the sd Church belonging to their sayd fraternities shall pay to the present Churchwardens of the sd Towne the arreares of four pence apiece for their Admission to the sd seates and pay for the future as they shall be admitted into the sd seates or kneeleings four pence a piece as aunciently hath bene accustomed.

At a vestrey held for the sd p'ish the 1<sup>st</sup> day of July 1701 Ordered that from henceforward the charge of the trained souldiers for the sd Towne be assessed on the Inhabitants by a pound rate as for the Church & poore to be gathred by the Constables.

1700-1701.

Churchwardens. Rob<sup>t</sup> Kerry & Humphrey Morley.

Disbursements.

pd M <sup>r</sup> Smallman for his trouble at Shrewsbury	...	...	01	00	00
--	-----	-----	----	----	----

for my owne Jorney & horse hire ...	01	00	00
pd Mr Martin for mending the Chalice and adding halfe an ounce of Silver ...	00	07	06
for filling the Engine ...	00	00	04
pd for a table for the vestrey ...	00	08	00

1701-1702.<sup>1</sup>

Churchwardens. Nicholas ffothergill &amp; Nathaniel Brasier.

## Disbursements.

pd as bounty money to Travellers ...	01	00	00
pd the Ringers for the landing of the King	00	05	00
pd the Ringers at the p'claimeing the Queene	00	10	00
pd the Ringers for the p'cession...	00	02	06
pd a man to help to put in the gudging in the 7 <sup>th</sup> bell... ..	00	01	00
pd W <sup>m</sup> Piper & Thomas Child as by agreem <sup>2</sup>	10	15	00
pd for buns wiges & ale for the boyes at the p'ssession ... ..	00	09	05

## 1702-1703.

Churchwardens.

## Disbursements.

pd for whiggs <sup>3</sup> ale & buns at the p'cession	00	10	06
pd for ringing for the p'cession ...	00	02	06
Aprill y <sup>e</sup> 29 pd for ringing for good newes	00	02	06
pd for a napkin for the Comunion ...	00	04	00

## 1703-1704.

Churchwardens. Joseph Pearce &amp; William Page.

## Disbursements.

Pd to a sea capt. by the request of Bayliff Dipple & Mr ffenton... ..	00	05	00
To the ringers when the Speaker came home after when the speaker came to town ...	00	03	00
	00	02	06

## 1704-1705.

Churchwardens. Somersett Davies &amp; William Jones.

<sup>1</sup> On the 5th December, 1701, there was collected for the "Brefe" of 'Lems'ter' Church £14 7s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

<sup>2</sup> The Agreement was to plaister and wash the Church of St. Lawrence with the four Chauncels.

<sup>3</sup> A small cake.



## Disbursements.

pd for ringing for beating the Bavarian ...	0	5	0
pd for a whip for the Beedle ... ..	0	0	2

1705-1706.

Churchwardens. John Davies &amp; Thomas Meyricke.

## Disbursements.

pd the ringers for Ringing when the french lines were broak ... ..	0	5	0
pd ye apparitor for a prayer book for the same ... ..	0	1	0
pd for a bell rope which weighed 12 <sup>l</sup> ...	0	5	0
pd Charles Woodall as by bill for ye chancell	5	5	0
pd Perkinson ye Glazier as by bill ...	2	12	—
pd for ale & wiggs in y <sup>e</sup> New House at y <sup>e</sup> p'cession ... ..	0	9	8
pd for ringing for y <sup>e</sup> victory in Brabant ...	0	7	6
pd Woodall for Timber for ye Pyramids ...	0	4	0
pd for ye Cook of y <sup>e</sup> Dyall ... ..	0	1	0
pd to Jeremy Stead for serving ye wardens of Clungunford ... ..	0	1	0
pd for raisinge & paveing y <sup>e</sup> 2 Isles ...	1	16	0

1706-1707.

Churchwardens. Thomas Hemus & Rich<sup>d</sup> Plumer.

## Disbursements.

pd y <sup>e</sup> apparitor for a printed paper to alter ye Liturgy... ..	0	0	6
--	---	---	---

At a Meeting of the Churchwardens & Sides men of the p'ish & p'sh Church of St. Lawrence in the Town of Ludlow held in the said pish Church for Laying the Lewn for repair of the sd Church the fourteenth day of August one thousand seven hundred & seven it appeing that the organ in the said Church is out of Tune & much out of Repaire it is ordered that the p'sent Churchwardens of ye sd p'ish do at the charge of the sd p'ish with all Convenient Speed p'cure the same to be repaired & tuned in such sort as the Bayliffs of the sd Town for the time being & the sd Church-wardens shall think fitt and that the said Churchwardens with the assistance of the said Bayliffs shall have power by virtue of this ord<sup>r</sup> to contract & pay for the doing thereof.

1707-1708.

Churchwardens. Luke Spencer & Edw<sup>d</sup> Wilding.

Disbursements.

pd y <sup>e</sup> Beedles their years Sallary	...	0	6	0
pd for Tuneing the organ by receipt	...	22	10	0
pd W <sup>m</sup> Pitt Plummer as by bill	...	15	03	0
pd Charles Woodall for mending a step at y <sup>e</sup> Bull Door	... ..	0	2	6

December the 22<sup>nd</sup> 1708.

Mr Thomas Meyrick one of the Comon Council of this town hath generously given a branch or Candlestick of eighteen Lights to Bee hang'd up Beetween the master Beame over the font and ye next summer westward and ther to Remaine and in case any Churchwarden or wardens of the sd parish or any other person by vertue of any order or orders of any vestry to bee holden for this parish hereafter shall presume to Remove y<sup>e</sup> sd Candlestick to any other part of this church then y<sup>e</sup> sd Guift to bee forfeited and Revert to y<sup>e</sup> sd M<sup>r</sup> Meyrick or his heires w<sup>th</sup> shall bee then In being.

Wee the Churchwardens and sidesmen underwritten Do unanimously agree w<sup>th</sup> the above written Contract  
Witness o<sup>r</sup> hands

Nath. King	} Churchwardens	Villa' De	} Bayliffs.
John Wright		Ludlowe.	
Richard Whitney	} Sidesmen	Tho. Hinton	} Justices.
Luke Spencer		Rich. Davies	
James Hynd		} ibdm	
W <sup>m</sup> Pearce			
Luke Wheeler			
Ralph Botterell	E. Smalman	} ibdm	
	Com. Cler.		

I Charles ffenton Rector doe likewise Concur w<sup>th</sup> the above mentioned Agree<sup>t</sup> witness my hand

CHA. FENTON.

1708-1709.

Churchwardens. Nathaniel King &amp; John Wright.

Disbursements.

pd Matthew Preece for cleaning y <sup>e</sup> Little House	... ..	0	2	0
pd John Lewis the Cl <sup>r</sup> e	... ..	5	6	8
pd John Brampton Sexton	... ..	2	18	0
pd for a book of thanksgivinge 19 <sup>th</sup> of August	... ..	0	1	0

for ringing for the surrend <sup>r</sup> of Lisle 29 <sup>th</sup>			
Octobris ... ..	0	9	0
for ringing when they passed over y <sup>e</sup> scheld	0	5	0
Spent with the Churchwarden of Ludford & M <sup>r</sup> Jordan ... ..	0	1	0

## 1709-1710.

Churchwardens. Rich<sup>d</sup> Whitman & W<sup>m</sup> Holland.

## Disbursements.

for ringing for taking Tournay ... ..	0	7	6
pd for ringing for our victory over the french army ... ..	0	5	0
given a poor man whose house was burnt...	0	0	6
pd for engraving madam Arabella Herbert plate ... ..	0	2	6
Aprill 18 <sup>th</sup> pd for ringing upon forcing y <sup>e</sup> french Lines ... ..	0	5	0
for Soap to wash y <sup>e</sup> Kings Arms ... ..	0	0	3
Expences to Birmingham for 6 psons ... ..	1	13	6
for 3 horses hire ... ..	1	0	0

## 1710-1711.

Churchwardens. Samuel Powys &amp; Ralph Harris.

## Disbursements.

Imp <sup>rs</sup> pd by ord <sup>r</sup> of M <sup>r</sup> Bayliffs at y <sup>e</sup> New- house for tobaco ... ..	0	0	6
pd by order to a minister going to Ireland	0	2	0
Spent on y <sup>e</sup> Sidesmen at y <sup>e</sup> Crown ... ..	0	2	0

Att a Meeting of the Inhabitants and Parishioners of the parish of Saint Lawrence in the Town of Ludlow in the County of Salop upon Friday y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>nd</sup> day of June 1711 for laying the Church Lewn held before George Long gent. head Bayliff William Pryce gent. Deputy W<sup>m</sup> Gower Esq<sup>r</sup> Low Bailiff of the sd Town James Long and Edward Powys being Churchwardens.

Ordered that the Churchwardens for the future be not allowed anything for money disbursed & given to poor travellers or other poore persons but such as shall be ordered by the Bayliffs of ye sd Town for the time being by notes und<sup>r</sup> their hands.

Then also ordered that for the future the Churchwardens of the sd parish do pay to the organist of the sd Town & his successors four pounds p<sup>a</sup>nn out of the church Lewn at four quart<sup>ly</sup> paymts upon ye same days as his sallary from

ye Corporacon is payable as an encrease of his sd Sallary for his better maintenance.

Ordered also that the Churchwardens for the future be not allowed above fourteen shillings for expenses in eating and in drinking at swearing y<sup>e</sup> Churchwardens & sidesmen.

1711-1712.

Churchwardens. James Long and Edward Powis.

Att a parish Meeting held . . . . . on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of June 1712 . . . . . It is unanimously consented . . . . . that if any parishioner of this parish or other p<sup>'</sup>son that hath any seat or kneeling in the sd parish Church shall at any time hereafter directly or indirectly take any money or other thing to permit any person . . . . . to sit or kneel in any of their seat . . . . . or for assigning setting over or surrendring such seats . . . . the grant . . . . of such p<sup>'</sup>son . . . . so taking shall be utterly void and that it shall be lawful for the Churchwardens for the time being to grant such seates . . . . to such other person . . . . as they shall think fit and that this Clause shall be added to all grants . . . . .

Disbursements.

pd for wine by bill	...	...	...	07	0	0
pd for a dinner at y <sup>e</sup> feathers	...	...	...	0	17	0
pd for 12 doz. of wiggs 15 q <sup>ts</sup> of ale 1 quarter of tobacco & 5 quarts of eider for ye p <sup>'</sup> cession	...	...	...	0	13	2

1712-1713.

Churchwardens. Richard Perkes & Ralph Botterell.

Disbursements.

To y <sup>e</sup> Ring <sup>rs</sup> for y <sup>e</sup> surrend <sup>r</sup> of Dunkirk	...	...	...	0	5	0
To the Ring <sup>rs</sup> for D <sup>r</sup> Sacheverell's sentence being expired	...	...	...	0	5	0

1713-1714.

Churchwardens. George Walcott & Thomas Hill.

1714-1715.

Churchwardens. Cornwall Whittney & Wredenhall Pearce.

1715-1716.

Churchwardens. John Shepheard & George Brunt.

1716-1717.

Churchwardens. John Wolley and Richard Heming,

June 6<sup>th</sup> 1717.

At a publick Meeting of the parishioners . . . . .  
 It is unanimously agreed and ordered by the consent of the Rector that candles for the future in the Christmas be burned only at six of the Clock in the morning and at evening prayer these days following viz. Christmas Day Sunday after Christmas day New Years Day and twelfth day And that the Reader for the future do read prayers at six of the clocke in the morning every day from the last day of february till the first day of November yearly and it is also ordered that the Churchwardens for the time being do pay to the said Reader as a Sallary for doing the same the sume of ten pounds in manner following viz<sup>t</sup> five pounds on every first day of July and five pounds on every first day of November yearly and it is further ordered that the Churchward<sup>ns</sup> do pay to the Clerk and Sexton ten shillings a piece upon the days above menconed for paym<sup>t</sup> of the Readers Sallary for their trouble in attending the aforesaid service And that the first paym<sup>t</sup> of the sd sev'all sallaries be made upon the first day of July next And that the Sexton do ring and toll the prayer bell a quarter of an hour together before six of the Clocke in the morning every day dureinge the aforesaid time.

Ordered that upon the buryall of any person who receives almes from the parish the fifth bell only shall be tolled and that all such persons dyeing shall be brought to the Church alwayes at Evening Prayer to be buried and no other time for the future.

May 26<sup>th</sup> 1718.

At a publick vestry then held for the parish it is ordered that ffrancis Watkins the eld<sup>r</sup> of this parish standing excommunicate for not paying two shillings threepence charged upon him in the Church Lewn . . . . . a writ of Excommunicato Capiendo<sup>1</sup> be sued out & put in execus'on ag<sup>st</sup> him . . . . . at the charge of the parish.

1717-1718.

Churchwardens. W<sup>m</sup> Neve and W<sup>m</sup> Edwards.

Disbursements.

Oct <sup>r</sup> 12 <sup>th</sup> pd to Workmen for taking down the old weather cock	...	..	0	8	2
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<sup>1</sup> A Writ directed to the Sheriff for apprehending him who stood obstinately excommunicated. Imprisonment in the County Gaol till the offender was reconciled to the Church.

pd W <sup>m</sup> Bright for 8 new Bell Ropes as p bill	1	9	0
pd Katharine Richards for dressing the Church at Christmas ... ..	0	2	6
Nov <sup>r</sup> 18 <sup>th</sup> pd to the workmen & Labourers for helping up the new Weather Cock pole in money meate & drink ...	1	0	0
Jan <sup>y</sup> 14 <sup>th</sup> pd for a Sheet almanack for the Vestry ... ..	0	0	4
pd John Wilson for matting for the High Chancell ... ..	0	6	4½
pd for a Church bible & 2 Comon prayer bookes ... ..	5	6	0

1718-1719.<sup>1</sup>Churchwardens. Rich<sup>d</sup> Browne & Thomas Tarbuck.

Disbursements.

pd W <sup>m</sup> Evans for wattering the young trees	0	2	0
Spent upon the workmen & others in assisting to secure the west window from falling ... ..	0	1	6
Spent upon the 2 Birmingham men that came on p'pose to advise about the window at M <sup>r</sup> Ling's ... ..	0	2	0
pd for their Entertainm <sup>t</sup> & horses at the Crown ... ..	0	9	10
pd them for their Journey & Trouble ...	2	2	0
pd francis Richards for moulding and buding the Trees in the Churchyard . .	0	1	4½
pd for drink for y <sup>e</sup> p'sons y <sup>t</sup> helped to unload the stone for flagging the Chancells	0	1	0

Vestry Meeting of the 9<sup>th</sup> February 1719.

Whereas it doth manifestly appear that notwithstanding the Church Lewn of this parish hath been for many years last past very considerable and is now come to three shillings p' pound Yet the sums thereby raised are far short of what are needfull for the Repairs of the Church, the Roofe with the covering of Lead and stone work in the windows (Through length of time) being now so decayed that it must necessarily be made almost all new which with other incident Repairs the charge will amount to a great sum much beyond what can be

<sup>1</sup> In this year Richard Perkes, Town Clerk, succeeded Edward Smallman, late Town Clerk, as Clerk of the parish.

gathered by Lewnes Tis therefore desired by the Inhabitants of this parish at this Meeting assembled that the Reverend Mr Cornwall and Mr Wolley do not only ask the Charitable assistance of the Gentlemen and sufficient Inhabitants of this Town but also of all such persons as they shall think fitt.

And it is also ordered that the charges & expenses of the sd Mr Cornwall & Mr Wolley in that behalf be defrayed out of such contribucon.

1719-1720.

Churchwardens. John Holland & Rowland Wynn.

Receipts.

Imprimis Charges by Lewne	...	..	150	04	08
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Disbursements.

for the window <sup>1</sup>	...	...	101	05	01
paid to Charles Steward as an object of Charity having his substance burnt by fire			00	05	00

1720-1721.

Churchwardens. Henry Davies & Thomas Vernon.

pd for ringing 2 days for the Young prince			0	7	6
--	--	--	---	---	---

Vestry Meeting of the 18<sup>th</sup> March 1721.

Ordered that three dozen of Leather Bucketts Together with two Leather Gutt<sup>s</sup> for the Conveyance of Carriing water from the Engines as alsoe four large hucks be Bo<sup>tt</sup> by the Churchwardens or Theire ord<sup>r</sup> at the expence of the parish . . . . It is alsoe agreed that the two Engines together with the leather bucketts & two Gutt<sup>s</sup> aforesaid shall be kept and preserved in the Weavers Chancell of the Church of St. Lawrence afores<sup>d</sup> There shall be a Lock with four keys each Churchwarden to keep one The Sexton one and the Engineere one.

Ordered that W<sup>m</sup> Bird have twenty shillings p. an, for keeping The Engines in Repaire & That he shall play them The First week in Every month alowing him the further sume of two shillings six pence each time he playes y<sup>m</sup> to be spent upon the Assistants.

1721-1722.<sup>2</sup>

Churchwardens. Henry Jordan & Rich<sup>d</sup> Tongue.

<sup>1</sup> Iron 47 <sup>c</sup> 3 <sup>q</sup> @ 20/ <sup>s</sup> p <sup>r</sup> C.	...	...	47	03	00
Glass	...	...	07	00	06

<sup>2</sup> In this year it was resolved to pay the Parish Clerk during the pleasure of the Inhabitants 20/- yearly for ringing the Bell for prayers.

1722-1723.

Churchwardens. Samuel Billingsley &amp; John Corne.

1723-1724.

Churchwardens. Francis Pryce &amp; Edward Harris.

1724-1725.

Churchwardens. Richard Knight &amp; Richard Rickards.

1725-1726.

Churchwardens. Caesar Hawkins &amp; James Wilde.

Receipts.

Charged by Lewne	...	...	...	149	10	9
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Disbursements.

pd for 2 Tun & 30 foote of Timber & carriage from Croft...	...	...	...	5	15	6
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1726-1727.

Churchwardens. Edward Botterell &amp; Thos. Jones.

Pd Adam prattington for Lead	...	...	...	28	16	3
To Edward Wood for lead	...	...	...	20	3	0
Half a Years Interest on y <sup>e</sup> £50...	...	...	...	01	05	0
Journey to Bewdley to buy Lead	...	...	...	00	07	06

1727-1728.

Churchwardens. Edward Baughe &amp; James Payne.

Disbursements.

Paid M <sup>r</sup> Wolley of a Bond and Interest due upon the same <sup>1</sup>	...	...	...	51	05	00
pd Edward Turford for ale for the Charity Children	...	...	...	00	02	02
Paid to David James for a Yew Tree and Setting the same	...	...	...	00	02	06

1728-1729.<sup>2</sup>

Churchwardens. Henry Jordan &amp; Richard Tongue.

1729-1730.

Churchwardens. Sam<sup>l</sup> Davies & Benj<sup>n</sup> Monger.

Receipts.

The Generous Guift of Rich <sup>d</sup> Knight Esq....	...	...	...	10	10	0
--	-----	-----	-----	----	----	---

<sup>1</sup> Money borrowed for the use of the Church.<sup>2</sup> Church Lewn laid at 1/- in the £ for the year.



1730-1731.

Churchwardens. Richard Plummer the Yr & Benj<sup>n</sup> Howton.

Receipts.

The Generous Gift of Rowland Baugh &  
 fras Herbert Esq<sup>res</sup> to pay for the new  
 Church Door ... .. 03 3 0

Disbursements.

pd John Pearce for a rope to Hang up Judge  
 Powy's Lath<sup>n</sup> y<sup>t</sup> he gave to this parish... 0 2 10  
 pd R<sup>d</sup> Goudge for the Lock for the new  
 Church Door ... .. 0 10 0

1731-1732.

Churchwardens. William Bright & Roger Phillips.

It will be convenient to give here a list of the Briefs.<sup>1</sup>

1731	Aug. 8 <sup>th</sup>	To Evesham Church in ye County of Worcester	...	0	13	4
"	Sept. 19	To Misley Church in y <sup>e</sup> County of Essex	...	0	17	6
"	8 <sup>ber</sup> 17	To Tetbury Church in y <sup>e</sup> County of Gloucester	...	0	13	6
"	8 <sup>ber</sup> 31	To Chapel en le frith Church in y <sup>e</sup> County of Derby	...	0	8	7½
"	9 <sup>ber</sup> 14	To Wyersdale Chapel in y <sup>e</sup> County of Lancaster	...	0	6	6
"	Jany 23	To Broughton Salney Church in y <sup>e</sup> County of Nottingham	...	0	8	0
1732	Mar. 24	To Landaff Cathedrall in y <sup>e</sup> County Glamorgan	...	3	1	8
"	May 14	To Sherminster Church in the County of Dorsett	...	0	10	3
"	June 11	To Bozcatt by fire in the County of Gloucester	...	0	9	0
"	" 18	To all Saints Hastings Church in y <sup>e</sup> County of Sussex	...	0	11	0½
"	July 23	To Wotton under Edge (fire) in the County of Gloucester	...	0	7	5
"	Aug <sup>t</sup>	To Bishops Norton Church	...	0	8	6
"	7 <sup>ber</sup>	To Stowerbridge Church	...	0	14	10

<sup>1</sup> Briefs or licenses to make collections for repairing Churches, restoring loss by fire, &c.

	9 <sup>ber</sup> To Draycott Church ... ..	0	10	0
	9 <sup>ber</sup> To Calcott Church ... ..	0	9	8
	feby 16 To Ramsey fire & inundation in the County of Huntingdon ...	6	15	8
	x <sup>ber</sup> 4 To Manton Church in the County of Rutland ... ..	0	11	1
	feby 18 To Wells Church in the County of Lincoln ... ..	0	8	8
	Nov. 3 To Abby Lanercost Church in y <sup>o</sup> County of Cumberland ... ..	0	8	7
	D <sup>o</sup> 18 To Newbold upon Avon in the County of Warwick ... ..	0	11	2
1733	May To Austerfield Church ... ..	0	11	3
	June to Maddington Church ... ..	0	10	4
	June to Blandford fire ... ..	11	4	0
	July to Aberbrothock water ... ..	0	10	6
	July to Wood plumpton Church ... ..	0	10	0
	Aug. To Dudley Church ... ..	0	8	5
	Aug. To Barton Church ... ..	0	9	1
	7 <sup>ber</sup> 16 Monmouth Church in y <sup>o</sup> County of Monmouth ... ..	0	12	4
	7 <sup>ber</sup> 30 Conington Church in y <sup>o</sup> County of Cambridge ... ..	0	6	11
	8 <sup>ber</sup> 28 Mitchel Dean Church in y <sup>o</sup> County of Gloucester ... ..	0	13	3½
	x <sup>ber</sup> 9 <sup>th</sup> North Stoneham fire in the County of Southampton ... ..	0	6	7
	Feby 17 Schremby Church in the County of Lincoln ... ..	0	7	6
	Mar. 17 Whitfield (fire) in the County of Sumersett ... ..	0	10	7½
	May 12 Rufford Church in the County of Lancaster ... ..	0	8	6
	June 9 <sup>th</sup> Redmarley & Deangate Church in the County of Worcester & Stafford ... ..	0	7	1½
	Aug. 18 <sup>th</sup> Erchfont (fire) in the County of Wilts ... ..	0	12	11
	7 <sup>ber</sup> 1 Christleton Church in y <sup>o</sup> County of Chester ... ..	0	6	5
	7 <sup>ber</sup> 15 Ayelsbury (fire) in y <sup>o</sup> County of Bucks ... ..	0	12	5

The Church Lewn was fixed at 2/- in the £ for this year.  
Richard Wilding Clerk was continued to read six o'clock  
prayers at a Salary of £10 per ann.

Parish Meeting 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 1731.

Then a vote was proposed whether the Great Bell sh<sup>d</sup> be cast alone or whither y<sup>t</sup> togeth<sup>r</sup> w<sup>th</sup> the other seven sho<sup>d</sup> be pulled down & cast. And after a vote being had t'was by a majority of one & twenty to ten carried that the whole eight sho<sup>d</sup> be cast a new.

23<sup>rd</sup> March 1731.

Ord<sup>rd</sup> that Abraham Ruddall of Gloucest<sup>r</sup> Bellfound<sup>r</sup> be sent for to this town in ord<sup>r</sup> to Treat of his price for the new casting of the Old Bells.

3<sup>rd</sup> April 1732.

Ordered . . . That he the sd Abraham Ruddall do recast the sd Bells into eight other Tuneable substantiall Bells as near in weight to the old ones as possible & the Town Clerke Draw proper Article Between the s<sup>d</sup> Abraham Ruddall & the p<sup>r</sup>sent Churchwardens.

## Receipts.

Charged by Lewne . . . . .	101	4	0
By Cha <sup>s</sup> Fenton Rector Towards the Steps at ye Desk Door . . . . .	00	10	0
By Collection from Birmingham... . . .	21	5	0
By Collection from Whitechurch... . . .	6	15	0
By token money . . . . .	0	15	0
M <sup>r</sup> Wylde & M <sup>r</sup> Harding Admission into Stychmens seate . . . . .	0	0	8

## Disbursements.

Daniel Hurst painter as p bill for painting St Jo <sup>ns</sup> Chancell . . . . .	7	14	6
Horses & Expenses To a Journey of 4 persons to Birmingham & Whitechurch . . . . .	6	17	0
Robert Davies' bill to step & desk . . . . .	2	3	3
March 31 To a Reckoning to 'Treat M <sup>r</sup> Ruddall . . . . .	0	2	6
April 2 <sup>nd</sup> To expenses to Birmingham & Horse Hire . . . . .	3	1	3
To Rob <sup>t</sup> Davies for Repairs to St. Johns Chancell . . . . .	5	3	10
To W <sup>m</sup> Wittle for Glasseing St. Jo <sup>ns</sup> Chancell To a Journey to Whitechurch w <sup>th</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Wilding	7	17	10
To four letters from M <sup>r</sup> Ruddall of Gloucester Bellfounder Two from M <sup>r</sup> Wrigley of Manchester Bellhanger . . . . .	2	6	10
Repairs of Butchers Chancell . . . . .	0	1	0
	25	10	6

5th Sept<sup>r</sup> 1732.

Agreed that the present Churchwardens write to Manchester to Francis Wrigley to come over in order to hang the Bells and that they . . . . enter into Articles of Agreement with him . . . and that they agree with him for as Low a Rate as can be for y<sup>e</sup> Hanging the same.

Parish Meeting 16<sup>th</sup> September 1732.

Upon takeing into consideration an Instrument or process out of the Consistory Courte of the Diocess of Hereford a copy whereof was this day read in order for the pulling down the Two old Gallerys within the said parish Church and for having a License or ffaculty From the ordinary of the Diocess for that purpose w<sup>ch</sup> process was applied for w<sup>th</sup>out the Direcons of the Parishoners of the sayd Parish and Contains therein severall matters and Clauses agst the old custom used here Time Immemorial & is inconsistent w<sup>d</sup> the same and the Rights and priviledges of the Parishoners of the sayd Town and Parish and it appearing this day that application was made to the Register or Surrogate Lawfully authorized on the sixth of June last for further proceedings to respite and an absolute Deniall of any Authority to proceed thereon and at the last Consistory Courte held for the said Diocess on Tuesday Last some proclamation or other moc'on was made in relation to the said Gallerye and process relateing thereto 'Twas this day ordered and protested agst such proceedings and that the Churchwardens Immediately give orders to M<sup>r</sup> Bridgen as proctor or publick notary in such process to cause all further proceedings therein to cease And that in case further proceedings therein 'Tis ordered that a prohibition be applied for & be presented at the charge of the parishon<sup>rs</sup> of this parish in order to establish the old custom in relation to the said Galleryes and all other the seats in the said parish Church.

## Subscribers to ye Bells,

S <sup>r</sup> Littleton Powys	£3	3	0	Fraternity of Shoe-			
H. A. Herbert Esq.	10	10	0	makers	...	£2	2 0
John Walcot Esq.	5	5	0	Charles Fenton Rect <sup>r</sup>	2	2	0
W <sup>m</sup> Child Esq.	...	5	5	0	S <sup>r</sup> Blundon Charlton	1	1 0
Tobias Eysam Gent.	2	2	0	Miss Salvey	...	1	1 0
Abel Ketelbey Esq.				Francis Carrington Esq	1	1	0
Record <sup>r</sup>	3	3	0	Row <sup>ld</sup> Baughs Esq.	1	1	0
Fraternity of Ham-				Jenks Lutley Esq. ..	1	1	0
m <sup>r</sup> men	...	10	10	0	George Karver Esq.	1	1 0
„ Stychmen	5	5	0	Benj <sup>n</sup> Crowther Esq.	1	1	0

Thomas Beal Esq. £1	1	0	Rich <sup>d</sup> Knight Esq. £1	1	0
Thomas Smyth Esq.	1	1	Francis Herbert Esq.	1	1
Joh <sup>n</sup> Unit Smithe-			Benj <sup>n</sup> Karver Esq....	1	1
man Esq. ...	1	1	Sam <sup>l</sup> Waring Gent...	1	1
Ad. Meyrick Gent...	1	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Wilding Cler..	1	1
Bayliffs—Somerset			Church { W <sup>m</sup> Bright		
Jones Esq. ...	1	1	gent. ...	1	1
" Caesar Hawkins			Wardens { RogerPhil-		
Gent. ...	1	1	lipsgent.	1	1

These subscriptions with smaller sums brought the amount collected to £87 5 6.

W<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 8 old Bells w<sup>d</sup> at Gloucester to Abraham Rudall Jun<sup>r</sup> June 1732

W<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 8 new Bells w<sup>d</sup> at Gloucester from Abraham Rudall Aug. 13<sup>th</sup> 1733.

No.	T.	C.	Q.	L.
1	0	5	3	3
2	0	6	2	20
3	0	8	3	1
4	0	12	1	3
5	0	14	3	18
6	0	16	2	27
7	0	18	1	22
8	1	1	0	14

No.	T.	C.	Q.	L.
1	0	7	1	16
2	0	7	1	3
3	0	8	1	14
4	0	9	3	0
5	0	11	0	4
6	0	14	2	2
7	0	18	2	14
8	1	5	1	11

5 4 2 24

Total 5 2 1 8

De<sup>d</sup> allowance of 4<sup>l</sup> p. C. in melting ... 3 2 26

Allowance of 4<sup>l</sup> p. C. in melting ... 3 2 19

5 0 3 26

5 5 3 27

Tot<sup>l</sup> of new metall ... 5 2 1 8

5 4 2 24

This {Dueformetall to Abrah<sup>m</sup> Rudall 1 1 10

or {Dueformetal to this {Abrah<sup>m</sup> Rudall 1 1 3

Condition of y <sup>e</sup> Articles for casting	£	s.	d.
By his computation for additional metall ...	100	0	0
	07	7	0

Tot<sup>l</sup> 107 7 0

By Allowance of Carriage ... 5 0 0

Charge Tot<sup>l</sup> 102 7 0

1732-1733.

Churchwardens. W<sup>m</sup> Bright and Roger Phillips.

Disbursements.

To Francis Wrigley For Hanging the new Bells ... ..	20	0	0
To Edward Woodall for Stuff for Wheeling y <sup>e</sup> Bells ... ..	4	11	10
To the Court on certifieing the Repair of the Bells ... ..	0	4	6
To Edward Woodall Bill for the Chancell...	12	3	6
To Edward Waldron Painting & Washing	4	15	6
To M <sup>r</sup> Bright for Boards & Nailes to the Chancell ... ..	6	12	11
To Thomas Meredith for hanging the Bells	8	17	0
To M <sup>r</sup> Ab. Rudall for Gudgeirons & Brasses	3	14	7
To Horse Hire & Expences of 2 Journeys to Gloucester to weigh & receive ...	2	3	0
To a treat to the people in pulling down the Bells ... ..	0	18	6
To Lres 1 Stp. pay 1. 7 <sup>d</sup> to y <sup>e</sup> p <sup>t</sup> for takeing & Bringing y <sup>e</sup> articles ... ..	0	4	0
To Cash spent at Tombs ... ..	0	2	6
To 4 large Ropes w <sup>d</sup> 56 <sup>h</sup> at 6 <sup>d</sup> p <sup>r</sup> p <sup>d</sup> one Gable Rope w <sup>d</sup> 50 <sup>h</sup> at 6 p. 1 ... ..	2	13	0
To Burk <sup>r</sup> & Brittain for Carriage of the Bells to & from Bewdley ... ..	12	0	0
To Horeshire Expences Carriage of the Great Stocks ... ..	0	14	6
To 3 Horses to Walcot 6 <sup>s</sup> Expences 5 <sup>s</sup> ...	0	11	0
To 1 Horseshire to the Birch & Expences to Serv <sup>ts</sup> ... ..	0	6	0
To Horseshire to the Heath ... ..	0	2	0
To the Ring <sup>rs</sup> at 7 Several Times to Treat strange Ring <sup>rs</sup> ... ..	0	16	0
To Rob <sup>t</sup> Davies p <sup>r</sup> Bill... ..	14	17	8
A piece of large Rope 4 <sup>l</sup> for 3 Large Ropes w <sup>s</sup> 40 <sup>l</sup> ... ..	2	1	0
To 4 large Tug Cords 4 of Pack Thread 3 <sup>d</sup>	0	4	3
To Carriage of the Brasses 2 <sup>s</sup> To a Bag to hold em 1 <sup>s</sup> ... ..	0	3	0
To one Letter 3 <sup>d</sup> to money spent in Bargaining to Stock ye Bells ... ..	0	1	9
To M <sup>r</sup> Bright p <sup>r</sup> Bill for Hanging Bells for nailes ... ..	2	8	6

1733-1734.<sup>1</sup>

Churchwardens. W<sup>m</sup> Bright & Roger Phillips.

Receipts.

Charged by Lewn ... ..	131	15	3
By Totall of the Subscription to the Bells	87	5	6

Disbursements.

To the visitation Dinner at the Angell ...	1	2	0
Hire of Two Horses to Upton, Streete, Leominster ... ..	0	17	6
Half a Booke of Gold & Gilding the new Cistern at Library Chancell ... ..	0	4	0
To Mr Wareing for a new wheele for the Great Bell ... ..	1	10	0
To Mr Abraham Ruddall Bellfounder as by Articles & Receipt ... ..	102	7	2
Spent at the last payment thereof ...	0	1	6
To Widow Cropper as p Bill For Ale getting up the Great Bell ... ..	0	2	4
To Mr Tho <sup>s</sup> Vernon as p bill given . . . in . . . 24 9 10. But he bated the odd sum of 1 9 10 so pd him For the new chimes ... ..	23	0	0
Workmanship For a new Tub For the Engine ... ..	04	0	0
To Rich <sup>d</sup> Perks Town Clerk for Draweing Articles about the Bells ... ..	0	13	6
To the Workmen at Burford in Cutting & Loading the Stocks for the Two great Bells ... ..	0	2	6

1734-1735.

Churchwardens. W<sup>m</sup> Clerke & Jo<sup>n</sup> Aingell.

1735-1736.

Churchwardens. Rich<sup>d</sup> Baldwyn & John Griffiths.

Disbursements.

Aug. 9 <sup>th</sup> To some poor sufferers by the Turkes on account of the Christian Religion ... ..	0	11	0
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<sup>1</sup> The Lewn was this year 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> in the £.

1736-1737.

Churchwardens. Robert Meirick and Walthall Fenton.

1737-1739.

Churchwardens. Richard Yapp &amp; Walthall Fenton.

Disbursements.

Febry 9 <sup>th</sup> pd Mr Tho <sup>s</sup> Payne, Painter for a Board concerning y <sup>e</sup> 12 Loaves given every Sunday to y <sup>e</sup> Poor p. Alderman Lane	...	...	...	...	1	13	0
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1739-1740.

Churchwardens. Somersett Davies &amp; Walthall Fenton.

Jan. 7 <sup>th</sup> Pd y <sup>e</sup> apparitor for a Booke For ye Fast on y <sup>e</sup> 9 <sup>th</sup> of January in ye Hard Frost Time	..	...	..	..	0	1	0
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1740-1741.

Churchwardens. Walthall Fenton and Sommersett Davies.

Parish Meeting 9<sup>th</sup> February 1741.

Then ordered and agreed that a Door be made through parte of the said Window<sup>1</sup> in order for the engines to be taken through in case of Fire being more convenient than the taking them through the Church and that the door be eight foot at Least in the clear and the window be made over the said door w<sup>th</sup> Iron Barrs & Glazed.

This order was signed by a many of the P'ishon<sup>rs</sup>.

But upon a Further Consideration of the matter this order was not approved of but was vacated For that the same would have been at a very great expence & It was ord<sup>rd</sup> that the s<sup>d</sup> window be made up as at as Little an Expence as possible w<sup>ch</sup> was accordingly done.

Parish meeting 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1741.

Then unanimously agreed that the Workehouse lately appointed by his Majesty's Justices of this Town is approved of by the Parish & that the same Tends to the Benefit of the Parish & to employ the Poor who are now very numerous and also ordered that the Contract made with Samuel Whittley on that acct. Dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> Feb. 1741 be approved and also

<sup>1</sup> The South Window of the South Transept, called the Weavers' Chancel.



for the better going on w<sup>th</sup> the said worke the following persons are appointed to Inspect and ord<sup>r</sup> the same. The Churchw<sup>dm</sup>s for the time being M<sup>r</sup> Robert Meyrick M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Clerke Mr W<sup>m</sup> Jeoffries M<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Yapp M<sup>r</sup> John Aingell M<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Whittington M<sup>r</sup> R<sup>d</sup> Plumer M<sup>r</sup> R<sup>d</sup> Yapp M<sup>r</sup> Benj Howton M<sup>r</sup> R<sup>d</sup> Coleman M<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Wellings & M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Child.

1741-1742.

Churchwardens. Walthall Fenton & John Syer.

Parish Meeting 4<sup>th</sup> January 1742.

Ordered that the Churchwardens do treat and agree with Edward Morley of the said Town Butcher for the House and Garden adjoining to the Workhouse which is now in the possession of William Low and that the Rent and Terme therein be by them ascertained and that the said House so to be taken be included in the same Lease in which the Workhouse itself is to be comprized and that the Lease be forthwith executed.

1<sup>st</sup> The Trustees of the Charity School will pay the Halfe of the Master and Mistress of the Workhouse's Sallary In consideration that they Teach the Charity children to read and work.

2<sup>nd</sup> If the parish will take the House adjoining to the Workhouse the Trustees will pay the Parish the rent for the same for the terme of the Lease they shall think fit to take

3<sup>rd</sup> That the Trustees propose to pay the parish 12<sup>d</sup> a week for the Dyet and washing of each child and the parish to have the Benefit of their work.

4<sup>th</sup> That the Trustees will provide Bedding and other furniture for the Lodging of the children.

5<sup>th</sup> That the Trustees will also find and provide Fire and candle for the said Charity School.

6<sup>th</sup> That in case any of the children are Sick the Trustees will be at the charge of Medicines for them.

Then agreed that the Rent of the Workhouse and Garden thereto belonging and the other House in the possession of W<sup>m</sup> Low and the garden thereto also belonging shall be yearly the sume of eight pounds (ffifty shillings a year whereof for that part in Lowes possession which is to be appropriated for the use of the Charity School) is to be paid by the Trustees of the said School for one and thirty years absolutely but if the parish are minded or have occasion to give a years notice at the end of any three years of the said Terme of one and Thirty years then the Lease and terme to be void,

1742-1743.

Churchwardens. W<sup>m</sup> Child and Tho<sup>s</sup> Flack.

Paid Walter Hattam for new Gates at the Churchyard ... ..	2	17	1
Paid Jo <sup>n</sup> Hattam (window at y <sup>e</sup> Weav <sup>es</sup> Chancell ... ..	5	15	0
Paid Peter Littleton Roberts For White Washing the Church (The Bishop Intending to visit) ... ..	6	10	0

1743<sup>1</sup>-1744.Churchwardens. Sam<sup>l</sup> Waring & Thomas Jones.

Disbursements.

Feb. 27 Fras. Richards Gardner For Setting and Stakeing the Two new Yew Trees ...	0	1	4
April 5 <sup>th</sup> Pd James Morgan Mason for mending the North East Pinnacle of the Steeple	0	19	0

1744-1745.

Churchwardens. Henry Karver & Tho<sup>s</sup> Davies.

Aug. 22 <sup>nd</sup> Payd for Cleaneing & T <sup>u</sup> neing the organs ... ..	10	0	0
Parish Cloath ... ..	3	7	9

1745-1746.

Churchwardens. W<sup>m</sup> Jones & W<sup>m</sup> Geoffries.

Pd for the Prayer For the Defeat of the Rebels at Culloden in Scotland 16 <sup>th</sup> April 1746 ... ..	0	0	6
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1746-1747.

Churchwardens. Marmaduke Gwynne the Younger &amp; John Broome.

1747-1748.

Churchwardens. Thomas Folllott Baugh &amp; James Marsh.

Disbursements.

To the apparitor For an order of Council relating to the Distemper relating to Cattle <sup>2</sup> ... ..	0	1	0
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<sup>1</sup> In this year Rev. Richard Wilding resigned his place of Reader of 6 o'clock Morning Prayers and was succeeded by Rev. Herbert Wilde.

<sup>2</sup> Two other orders were obtained.

Pd for a Prayer on acct of the Contagious Distemper amongst the Cattle ...	0	0	6
To Tho <sup>s</sup> Sheward p. bill For new laying the Weavers Chancell ... ..	5	8	5

1748-1749.

Churchwardens. John Tasker and Sam<sup>l</sup> Monger.

25 <sup>th</sup> April Pd the Sexton for Ringing on Rejoyceing For the Peace w <sup>th</sup> France & Spain ... ..	0	10	6
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Parish Meeting 26<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1748.

Whereas the Galleries in this Church are at present very inconvenient and greatly in decay it is therefore ordered that the same shall be rebuilt and enlarged and it is further order<sup>d</sup> that the Bailiffs of the Town of Ludlow The Rector and Church Wardens of this Parish for the time being Rich<sup>d</sup> Salwey Esq Rich<sup>d</sup> Knight Esq Fras Herbert Esq The Rev<sup>s</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Salwey Rich<sup>d</sup> Baldwyn Esq D<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Sprott D<sup>r</sup> Caleb Hill M<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Whittington Edw<sup>d</sup> Baldwyn Esq M<sup>r</sup> Cæsar Hawkins M<sup>r</sup> Benj Baugh M<sup>r</sup> Somerset Davies M<sup>r</sup> Tobias Eysam & Frederick Cornwall Esq<sup>r</sup> shall be and are hereby appointed Trustees and Managers of the said work which said Trustees and Managers shall meet every Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock in the Council Chamber at the Market House of the said Town of Ludlow for the better carrying on of the same and that all orders agreements and contracts touching the re building of the said Galleries made at such meetings by the said Trustees and Managers or by the Major part of them then and there assembled not less than five in number with any workman or workmen touching the said building or with any Proprietor or Proprietors of seats or kneelings in the present Galleries shall be binding upon and perform'd as the act and agreement of this Parish and it is further order'd that after reasonable and convenient seats and kneelings other than front seats shall have been appointed to the Proprietors of seats and kneelings in the present Galleries by the said Trustees and Managers as aforesaid then the residue of the seats in such new erected Galleries shall be sold by the said Trustees &c to the best bidders for the same so as no seat in the front of the said Galleries shall be put up for sale at less than Ten Guineas and so as all subscribers to the carrying on of this work shall be . . . preferred to any person then bidding an equal or less sum than what such subscriber

shall have then actually paid and so as no person shall be permitted in his own name or in the name of any other to purchase above one seat or four kneelings in the said Galleries or either of them And it is further ordered that such seats so sold shall be granted to such respective purchasers their Heirs and assigns inhabitants of this parish and shall be first granted and from time to time transferred . . . as seats in this parish church are now and have been antiently granted and that the money arising by such sales shall be in the first place applied to defray the expences of building such galleries and the Residue if any in repairing or adorning the Church and it is further ordered that Publick Notice of the time and place of such sales shall be given in the said Parish Church upon some Sunday in the morning immediately after Divine Service at least Ten days before the day of such Sales and that Publick Notice in writing be likewise given thereof by fixing notices in writing of the time and place of such sales upon the Church Door and upon the Publick Cross and Market House at least seven days before the Day of such Sales.

*(To be Continued.)*

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## THE FAMILY OF LANGLEY OF SHROPSHIRE.

By A. F. C. C. LANGLEY.

### I. LANGLEYS OF THE AMIES, BROSELEY, AND OF GOLDING HALL, NEAR SHREWSBURY.

THE earlier portion of the Langley pedigree has already been printed in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*; it is therefore proposed to limit this article to the period during which the family were resident in Shropshire.

The arms of the Shropshire Langleys are *Paly of six, arg. et vert., on a canton gules, a pheon or.* The arms *paly of six arg. et vert.* are those of the great Lancashire Family of Middleton of Middleton. The Langleys were at an early period sub-feudatories of the Middletons, and assumed the arms of their feudal Lord (differencing it with the canton).<sup>(1)</sup><sup>1</sup> This was not an unusual circumstance in ancient times.

The first Langley who occurs as of Shropshire, is WILLIAM LANGLEY<sup>2</sup> of Broseley, who was living 2 Ric. II.<sup>(2)</sup> He married Isabel, sister (and ultimately heir) of Stephen de Henley of Stretton's Dale,<sup>3</sup> by whom he had a son John<sup>(2)</sup>. In 13 Rich. II., he conveyed his lands in Broseley to feoffees upon certain trusts, and died before 21 Ric. II., for in that year his widow released to the same feoffees all her right and title to the same lands. He was succeeded by his son,

<sup>1</sup> In order not to incumber the text, the authorities are referred to at the end of the article.

<sup>2</sup> He was brother of Thomas Langley, Lord Chancellor during the reigns of Henry iv., v., and vi., who was buried at Durham Cathedral, where his arms *paly of 6 arg. and vert., a crescent for difference* formerly appeared.

<sup>3</sup> Arms of Henley gules 3 *palets arg.*

JOHN LANGLEY, who was, *jure matris*, heir to the manor of Stretton's Dale, but he was unfortunately unable to obtain possession of the manor, although undoubtedly entitled to it, and we find he had a long suit at law, with the view of ultimately regaining his property. In 1435, during the troublous times of the civil war, Hugh Cresset, the then Sheriff of Shropshire, seized the manor for the use of the king. In 1443, John, Earl of Shrewsbury, granted to John Langley the reversion of the manors of Wrockwardyne and Sutton Madoc, with lands in Cheswardyne, of which his son, Sir John Talbot, was tenant for life.<sup>(3)</sup> John Langley married Joan, daughter of ————. By her he had a son.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, also a tenant of the Earl of Shrewsbury. He had two children. 1, John. 2, William, ancestor of the Langleys of the Tuckies, in the parish of Broseley. The eldest son

JOHN LANGLEY married Elizabeth, sister of Edmund Mychel, Rector of Broseley, and formerley one of the Monks of Buildwas Abbey.<sup>(2)</sup> By her, he had at least three children. 1, Edmund, his heir. 2, John of Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, who had two children (a) Andrew, of Bury St. Edmunds, married Susan, daughter of Thomas Turner of Essex,<sup>1</sup> by Catherine, daughter of — Brittainne of London, and had two sons, Edmond and Henry, (b) Alice, who married first Edmund Andrews, secondly Henry Chitting, Chester Herald. 3. John Langley of Suffolk, who was father of George Langley.<sup>(2)</sup>

In 1502, John Langley conveyed his estates to Trustees upon certain Trusts. He was succeeded by his eldest son

EDMUND LANGLEY, whose godfather was his uncle, the Rector of Broseley. He married twice. By his first wife, Joan, he had no issue. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of . . . Arrowsmith, and niece

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<sup>1</sup> ARMS of Turner:—*Az.* on a fesse engrailed between 2 millrinds *or*, a lion passant *sa.*

of Edmund Mycheld, the Rector of Broseley. By her, he had two children. 1, John, his heir. 2, Alice, who married . . . Rokeley. Edmund Langley died young, leaving his wife and two young children to the care of their uncle, the Rector, who is stated to have then left his house at Broseley, and gone to live at the Amies, the old manor house of the Langleys. Edmund Langley was buried at Wenlock, on the 10th December, 1543. Broseley was subject to Wenlock Priory, and the Prior was stringent in refusing to allow burials to take place at Broseley. This we find to have been the subject of expostulation by the Rector in 1543, but permission was still refused,<sup>1</sup> and it was not until 1595 that burials took place at Broseley.<sup>(5)</sup>

This Edmund Mychell, the Rector of Broseley, was a person of some note, celebrated for his learning and research. He was buried at Wenlock, on the 20th Feb., 1555-6.<sup>(4)</sup>

Mrs. Margaret Langley, widow of Edmund Langley, survived her husband 40 years, being buried at Wenlock, 9th October, 1574.<sup>(6)</sup>

JOHN LANGLEY, eldest son of Edmund, succeeded his father. In 1599, "John Langley of the Amyes Gen." appears in the list of Burgesses of Wenlock (of which Borough Broseley was a Ward), as also do his two sons "Thomas et George Langley de ead."<sup>(7)</sup> It has been stated, but erroneously, that this John Langley was a confidential secretary to the notorious Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the real fact being that another John Langley, grandson of the present John, was Secretary to Sidney, Earl of Leicester, who was so created by James I.

John Langley married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Marston by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Hugh Harnage of Belwardine,<sup>(8)</sup> by whom he had five children. 1, Thomas, his heir. 2, Richard, married and had a daughter Elizabeth, bap. at Broseley, 24th

<sup>1</sup> See as to this, *Transactions of Shropshire Arch. Society*, vol. vi., p. 101.

October, 1617. 3, George, who settled at Cound.<sup>1</sup>  
 4, Isabel, married to Fulk Crompton, and had a daughter Elizabeth, bap. at Broseley, 27th December, 1593. 5, Margaret, bap. at Broseley, 5th February, 1575, married at Broseley on the 6th November, 1596, to John Walpoole, Waple, or Wawple. John Langley was buried in the chancel of Broseley Church on the 27th April, 1603. His widow survived him little more than a year, she being buried 5th July, 1604.

## WILL OF JOHN LANGLEY.

I John Langley of the Parish of Broseley Gent. To be buried in nether end of Chancel of Broseley Church. "Whereas I have laid out upon redem'con the so'me of flour score poundes to James Clifford of fframpton upon Severn" Co. Glouc. upon certain groundes called Hanlesse Itches in said parish of Broseley according to a Lease thereof to my son Thomas, my son Richard to have three score of the four score poundes and wife Elizabeth to have remainder. My son Thomas to have the use of the said groundes according to the grant thereof. I give my silver plate, being 5 pieces in number, to my children Thomas, Richard, George, Isabel Crompton, and Margaret Waple, to each of them a piece, but said daughter Margaret to have best of the three goblets. To my son Thomas one ring of gold of the value of £3. Son Richard to haue use and occupac'on of tenement in Broseley taken of Rowland Lacon Esquire. All my kine oxen and sheep and residue to wife and executrix Elizabeth.

Dated 16 April, 1603.

Proved at Ludlow, 9 Sept., 1603.

(now at Hereford).

Witnesses

Joh'es Uxley Cl'icus

John Power et ceteris.

THOMAS LANGLEY succeeded his father. He was born in 1565,<sup>(9)</sup> matriculated at St. Mary's, Oxford, in 1580, supp. B.A. 19 Feb.. 1582-3, and 27 April, 1583, adm. 30 April, 1583,<sup>(10)</sup> married in 1590,<sup>(9)</sup> Gertrude, daughter and heir of Thomas Russell,<sup>(2)</sup> <sup>2</sup> by whom he had eleven children.

<sup>1</sup> See as to him and his descendants post.

<sup>2</sup> ARMS: *Sa.* a fesse btw. six martlets *or.*<sup>(8)</sup>



1. Mary Langley, bap. at Broseley, 25th March, 1595, married to . . . Edwards.
2. John Langley, bap. at Broseley, 31st March, 1596, of whom presently.
3. George Langley, bap. at Broseley, 1st August, 1597, occurs as one of the "Bailiffs Peers" or Jurymen of the Liberty of Wenlock at a Sessions held at Wenlock, 21st July, 1653.
4. Elizabeth Langley, bap. at Broseley, 19th Oct., 1598, married at Broseley, to, first, William, son of Francis Langley of the Tuckies (post); secondly, Robert Eves of Broseley. The issue of this marriage was one son and seven daughters.<sup>(5)</sup>
5. Rowland Langley, bap. at Broseley, 12th May and buried there 5th July, 1600.
6. Jane Langley, bap. at Broseley, 4th June, 1601, and buried there 5th April, 1608.
7. Richard Langley, bap. at Broseley, 31st July, 1603, and buried 9th Feb., 1603-4.
8. James Langley, bap. at Broseley, 9th May, 1605.
9. Ambrose Langley, bap. at Broseley, 21st February, 1607, married at St. Peter's, Cornhill, on the 29th January, 1636, Elizabeth Winch.
10. Timothy Langley, bap. at Broseley, 22nd Sept., 1611, married at Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire, on the 24th Aug., 1637, Susan, daughter of . . . Skipwith of Saltfleetby, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.
  - i. Mary Langley, bap. at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, 28th July, 1639, married on the 6th July, 1662, at the Temple Church, London, to John Mosse, citizen of London.
  - ii. John Langley, bap. at Broseley, 26th August, 1640, inherited the Broseley estates under his uncle John Langley's Will (post).
  - iii. Andrew Langley, bap. at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, 28th August, 1642. Bur. at Clew, Lincolnshire, 17th April, 1679.
  - iv. Timothy Langley, bap. at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, 3rd September, 1645.

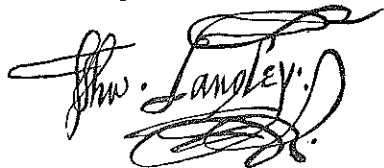
v. Thomas Langley, bap. at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, 28th Feb., and buried there 8th March, 1646-7.

vi. Margaret or Margery, and vii. Bridget, twins, bap. at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, 13th February, 1647-8. Bridget Langley was married on the 22nd June, 1676, to Samuel Pomfret at the Temple Church, London. She seems to have lived at Clee, Lincolnshire, as she is so described in the letters of administration of her estate granted to her sister Margery on the 22nd Jan., 1703-4 (P.C.C.)

11. Charles Langley, bap. at Broseley, 19th October, and buried there 2nd December, 1613.

On the 13th February, 1607, Thomas Langley "of Amyas Place, in the County of Salop," lends "Two hundred and three score pounds" to Charles Screven of Barnard's Inn, London, Gent., on the security of a mortgage of "All that capitall messuage, ffarme or tenement and tost in Golding al's Golden and Nobold al's Newbold, in occupation of George Langley, and all those closes, pastures and meadows, in Golding and Nobold, called Sawsemere, in occupation of Jeram Hoggins, and one other great close in Morton al's Moreton, called Moreton's ffield, together with the house lately built, in occupation of Margery Horton, widow, and all lands in Golden, Nobold, Acton Pigott, and Cound, which were lately the inheritance of William Poyner, Esquire, deceased."

In 1620, Thomas Langley was Bailiff of Wenlock. He was buried at Broseley 16th March, 1633; his widow survived him 35 years, dying in 1668, when she must have been over 90 years of age, as her first child was born in 1595.<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> "Mrs. Gertrude Langley of the Amias, wid., bur." Broseley Registers.

Thomas Langley was succeeded by his eldest son

JOHN LANGLEY, who matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 6th July, 1613. He was, as before mentioned, private secretary to Sidney, Earl of Leicester, and is stated to have been of much service to his master during the Earl's term of office, as Lord President of Wales. He was afterwards manager of Sir Richard Levison's Shropshire estates. There is, in the Duke of Sutherland's muniment room, at Trentham, a collection of letters of this period, which is exceedingly interesting and valuable for the abundant illustration it affords of the middle of the 17th century. John Langley was a friend of Sir William Dugdale, and fourteen of these letters are from Dugdale to Langley. In his *History of Warwickshire*, Dugdale refers to Langley in the following terms, in speaking of the cells of the Carthusian Monks. "But further, I cannot go in the description of these cells, as I have not seen any more of the history of its foundation; neither should I have delivered thus much, but that by the care and affection of my worthy friend, Mr. John Langley, whose delight and knowledge in antiquities deserves greater commendation than I can in a few lines express, the fragment whence I had this being a manuscript of two leaves in parchment, and written in Richard the Second's time, was redeemed by Mr. Langley from utterly perishing, having been by some ignorant person made the cover of a school boy's book."

John Langley possessed a MS. copy of Lord Brook's life of Sir Philip Sidney. This valuable work remained in the possession of the family until 1817. Concerning this work Blakeway in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire* says:—"At the sale at Golden in 1819 of the effects of Archer Arnold Langley, a General in the service of the Honourable East India Company, among other curious books and manuscripts was a manuscript copy of that strange tissue of strong sense couched in pedantic language, Lord Brooke's Life of Sir Philip Sidney, the elder brother of Mr. Langley's patron. The printed work

has been given from an imperfect copy, but the manuscript at Golden contained many most important readings, without which the book as now edited is unintelligible. There was also an original portrait on panel of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, uncle to the said Earl of Leicester, through whom, no doubt, the book and picture came into the family."

John Langley was, as before stated, agent to Sir Richard Levison's Shropshire estates. By Indenture dated 10 November, 1660, made between Sir Richard Levison of Trentham, in the County of Stafford, Knight of the Bath, of the one part, and John Langley of the Amyas, &c., Gent., of the other part (reciting a grant to the said John Langley of the manor or farm of Oxley, Staffordshire, subject to a yearly rent-charge of £13 6s. 8d.), the said Sir Richard Levison released the said John Langley from the payment of the said rent-charge in consideration of the "long, true and faithful service that the said John Langley hath with much care and diligence rendered the said Sir Richard Levison in the management of his affairs and estate."

Witnesses

EDWARD DOUGHTY,  
JOHN KEY.


There is still in the possession of the family a valuable old folio Bible and Prayer Book, which was given to John Langley by his brother Timothy.

There was formerly over the mantelpiece of the drawing-room at Golding Hall an heraldic painting, called by the Heralds an *accumulatio armorum*. This was, it is thought, the work of this John Langley. In the centre are depicted the arms of the Shropshire Langleys, while around are grouped the arms of all other families of the name of Langley. If this be really the work of this John Langley, he must have been no mean Herald, and must have had access to the Collections at Heralds' College, which he probably had through Sir William Dugdale.

John Langley died unmarried, and was buried at Broseley on the 17th September, 1661.

WILL OF JOHN LANGLEY.

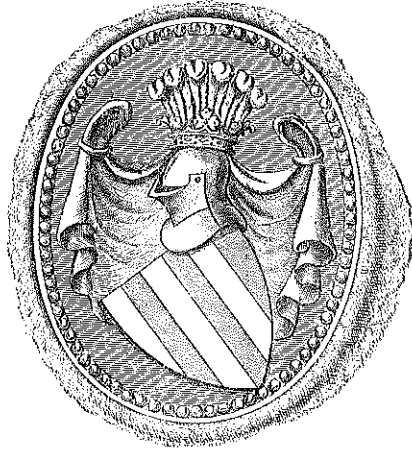
I John Langley of Amias in the parish of Broseley, Gent. Devise of mansion house at the Amias to mother Gertrude Langley for life, then to sister Elizabeth Eves widow for life. Devise of manor or farm called Oxley in parish of Bishbury Co. Stafford, and of tenement in Bishbury and tenement in Dudley Street Wolverhampton to said sister for term of 8 years for payment of debts and legacies. To niece Bridgett daughter of Brother Timothy £200. Nephew Thomas Langley "son of my said sister" £200 and to his wife £10. And to my sister's seven daughters £50 each. Niece Mary Edwards £20. Niece Rebecca Eves £40 besides her legacy with her sisters. Nephew Thomas Edwards £30. John Key of Trentham £40. Poor of Broseley £20. Reversion of above mentioned lands together with property in Chelmarsh Co. Salop to John Langley eldest son of brother Timothy in tale male. In default to nephew Thomas Langley in tail male. In default to right heirs of Testator. To niece Mary eldest daughter of Timothy the lease of Sleape and Crudgington Co. Salop. To niece Margaret second daughter of said Timothy £300. To nephew Thomas Langley a debt of £30 due by bond from Stephen Chorlton of London Merchant. All my wearing apparel to John Key. To nephew Andrew second son of Timothy a rent charge of £20 on said Oxley Farm. Executrix Elizabeth Eves and after her decease Thomas Langley. Dated 3 Sept. 1661.



Witnesses  
 ROBERT COTTON  
 ROBERT SHELTON  
 (Proved P.C.C. Jan. 1662)  
 (7 Laud).  
 Vol. V., 2nd S,

WILLIAM PESNON  
 RICHARD HAWKINS  
 ANDREW SHELTON.

Seal of John Langley attached to Will (3 times enlarged).



JOHN LANGLEY, eldest son of Timothy Langley, succeeded his uncle under the above Will. He married at Broseley on the 17th May, 1666, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Huxley of Broseley, by Frances his wife, by whom he had two children. 1, John his heir. 2, Timothy, bap. at Broseley, 28th December, 1668, admitted Burgess of Wenlock 1684, had two children, James and Frances. Elizabeth Langley was buried at Broseley, 5th April, 1677, and John Langley married secondly at Broseley on the 5th August, 1679, Mary Wheelwright. In 1684 he was Bailiff of Wenlock. He was buried at Broseley, 21st March, 1709-10. His widow survived him eight years, and was buried by the side of her husband in Broseley Churchyard, on the 26th July, 1717. The following inscription formerly appeared upon an altar tomb adjoining the east end of the chancel:—

“ Depositum Johannis Langley  
Anno Dom. 1709  
Anno ætat 69  
Etiamq. exeuvia  
Marie uxoris depositæ  
26 Julij anno Dom. 1717  
Ætat 79.<sup>(13.)</sup>

John Langley

Broseley Church was pulled down in 1840 and a new Church built, the chancel of which projected further to the eastward than the old one, and consequently all traces of this tomb are now destroyed.

WILL OF MARY LANGLEY.

I Mary Langley of Broseley Co Salop widow. To be buried with my late husband. Devise to Executors Richard Weaver of Broseley and Rebecca Pugh my servant the messuage &c. at Brompton Co. Salop which I hold on lease for the lives of me and my niece ffrancis Stringfellow for payment of debts and servants wages. James son of my late son-in-law Timothy Langley an annuity of £5 if lease shall so long run. To Francis daughter of said Timothy an annuity of £5 if lease shall so long run. Sister Elizabeth Huxley an annuity of £5 if lease shall so long run. To Godson Charles Huxley an annuity of £3 if lease shall so long run. Said Richard Weaver to have annuity of 40s. during continuance of said lease and said Rebecca Pugh to have annuity of £5 during continuance of said lease. Residue of rents during continuance of said lease to niece Frances Stringfellow provided said Frances Stringfellow shall not commence any action against Executors. I give to such person as shall be heir to Stanley estate my grandfather Huxley's picture. To my nephew John Huxley's widow my grandfather's mourning ring. Sister Dorcas Ager my velvet scarf. God-daughter Mary Huxley 2 damask napkins and a table cloth of my own spinning. Nieces Mary and Mabel Huxley all my china, pictures and toys. Sister Bodington my diamond ring, 2 silver saltcellars and 2 little gilt spoons. To sister Rebecca Hearcy and Dorcas Ager all my linen in

box at Crutchfield. Sister Hearcy, Brother Boddington. To my Grandson-in-law James Langley a ring with the Langley and Ager Coats of Arms in Cornelian. To my daughter-in-law Margaret Langley my late husband's picture set in gold and to her son Thomas Langley and his Brothers John and William.—My brother Bodington's grandchild Frances Vaughan—my Cousin William Bodington.—Sister Hollyman-Frances Huxley—Brother Benjamin—God-daughter Elizabeth Brown. Cozen Mary Mosse—Loving friend Mistress Ogden—Mistress Johannah Whitmore—Loving friend Mr. Thomas Wheeler—Cousin Richard West—my dear and loving friend John Matthews Rector of Broseley—Timothy Owen—Poor Widows of Broseley 40s. Residue to Rebecca Pugh  
14<sup>th</sup> January 1716

Witnesses

KATHERINE MATTHEWS  
ROBERT EVANS  
Rt. POWIS.

(Prob. (P.C.C.) 3. Sept. 17

JOHN LANGLEY, eldest son of John, succeeded his father. He was bap. at Broseley, 2 April, 1667, matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, 23 November, 1683, and was admitted Burgess of Wenlock 29th Sept., 1686. He married at St. George's, Southwark, on the 29th June, 1687, Margaret, eldest daughter of John Arnold of Llanvihangel Crucorney and Llanthony, Monmouthshire, Esquire, by Margaret his wife, daughter of William Cooke of Highnam, Gloucestershire, Esquire. The allegation for the marriage license runs as follows:—

John Langley of Lincoln's Inn Bachelor 21 and Margaret Arnold of St George's Southwark, Co. Surrey Spinster 18, daughter of John Arnold of Llanhangley Co. Monmouth Esq. who consents. 28 June 1687.

The marriage settlement of John and Margaret Langley is curious and interesting, as it mentions the various tenants and the local names of the different plots of land settled.

The family of Arnold of Llanvihangel Crucorney is of great antiquity. There is in the College of Arms a pedigree of Arnold, which traces the descent from Ynir King of Gwent.<sup>(14)</sup>



John Langley had by Margaret Arnold, his wife, four children. 1, Thomas, born 1689, his heir. 2, John Arnold, born about 1693, married Margaret Baldwyn, by whom he had eight children. (a) Edward Arnold, bap. at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 24 February, 1720-1. (b) John Arnold, bap. 16 June, 1724, and buried 25 July, 1726, at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. (c) and (d) Anne and Margaret, twins, bap. at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 22nd September, 1725. (e) Margaret, bap. at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 25 May, 1726. (f) and (g) Annabella and Henrietta, twins, bap. at St. Andrew's, Holborn, 4 April, 1729. (h) Mary, who alone survived her father. She married . . . Calkyn. John Arnold Langley died on board H.M.S. "Windsor," in April, 1737.

## WILL OF JOHN ARNOLD LANGLEY.

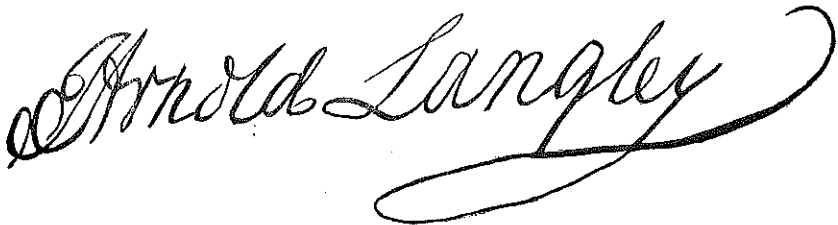
I John Arnold Langley, first Lieutenant H.M.S. Windsor now riding at anchor in the river Tagus near Lisbon in Portugal. Sick in body. Executor to pay debts and funeral expenses. To my dear and worthy friend Richard Drakeford Purser of said ship my silver cup and cover and silver snuff box with an impression of Darius's Tent on the back in steel and to take my dear daughter under his care until 16 years of age. Residue to daughter Mary. Said Richard Drakeford Executor Ex<sup>d</sup> at West Lisbon Portugal 28 Jan 1736-7. Memo. In case of mortality to my executor my papers in a escritore at the house I lived at in Mortlake at Mr. Mitchell's an attorney in Richmond Surrey, some in Mr. Pickring's my attorney's hands who will inform you of the affairs of the Law Suit between Mr. Dennis Arnold and myself and also particularly as to Mr<sup>s</sup> Bryon (she's overpaid). See my receipt from Mr. Bryon and £20 Mr. Gibbon paid him by bill which I have no receipt for. There is in Mr. Greenway's hands a Bond for £100 and about 2 years interest due from Rev. James Jones.<sup>1</sup> Also a note of £30 with interest and costs due. Mr. Greenway will let you into the whole affair. I have a lease of 800 or 900 acres in parish of Comyon Co. Mon. either in my bureau or in my escritore at Mortlake, an improveable lease and Edward Harley Esq. has a copy of it. There is the writings of a house of mine in Shrewsbury (from which Mr. Attwood

<sup>1</sup> Rector of Cound.

has ejected the Tenant wrongfully) in Mr. Kettleby's hands and Mr. John Thornton an apothecary in Shrewsbury will tell you. There is a box of cloaths of my wife's and other things in it for Molly at Mr. Crowther's my periwig maker in Red Lyon Street Holborn as likewise Speeds Geography new bound and there's at Mr. Mitchell's a chest of linnen for the child given her by her mother. My particular desire is that my gold watch and rings and plate not bequeathed may be given to my daughter Mary Langley. As likewise my linen and other things on board as you shall think proper. My old cloaths to my servant Rich Matravers. I give the china in your custody to your niece Miss Elizabeth Drakeford. My prospective glass to Captain Smith. My pockett pistols to Mr. Steane.

21st May 1737 Richard Drakeford of Gosport Co. Southamp-  
ton Gent. and Samuel Gibbons of the Temple London Citizen  
and Stationer make oath that above will is in handwriting of  
said J. A. Langley.

Probate P.C.C. 1 July 1737.



3. The third son of John and Margaret Langley was William, bap. at Cound, 19 July, 1696, afterwards of Bridgnorth. He was admitted a Solicitor of the High Court of Chancery, 20th February, 1730, and an Attorney 30 July, 1730. He married Anne Blakemore, by whom he had four children. (a) Arnold Blakemore, bap. 4 April, 1721, and bur. 2 January, 1721-2, at St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth. (b) Catherine, bap. at St. Leonard's, 30th May, 1723, married first Thomas Medicot; secondly, . . . . Shakilton. (c) Margaret, bap. at St. Leonard's, 8th November, 1725, married Captain Taylor, R.N. (d) Anne, bap. 3 February, 1726-7, and bur. 19 December, 1728, at St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth. William Langley was buried at St.

Leonard's, 20th May, 1732, and in November, 1733, administration of his estate was granted to his widow Anne.

John Langley inherited in 1694, the Golding estate under the Will of his cousin Thomas Langley of Golding Hall, and he then went to live at Golding. The Amies estate and manor of Broseley remained in the possession of the family until some time after 1720. It now belongs to Lord Forester.

## II. LANGLEYS OF GOLDING HALL.

George Langley, son of Thomas and Gertrude Langley, was the first of the family who settled at Golding, in the parish of Cound. By Indenture made the 31st October, 40 Elizabeth, Charles Scriven of Wilton, Wilts, Gent., in consideration of £200, demises to George Langley of Goulding, and Mary his wife, "All that farme capital messuage and tenement in Goulding and all that tenement &c. in Nobold al's Newbold, then in occupation of the said George Langley, Together with a cottage in the occupation of John Barnes And the several pieces of land in the occupation of Thomas Mullart, Thomas Coonde, and William Howgate, Together with the common of pasture over Cound Moor," for the term of 80 years, if the said George Langley and Mary his wife, and one George Langley, son of Thomas Langley of the Amyes, in the parish of Broseley, shall so long live. There are also covenants to pay to the said Charles Scriven two strikes of good sweet and marketable wheat of the measure of Shrewsbury at Christmas, and on the death of any principal tenant to pay £10 on the two best beasts on the farm as a heriot. Also to pay Richard Ottley of Pitchford, the yearly rent-charge of eleven shillings due on Golding, and to pay to Rowland Lacon of Willey, one pound of pepper due on Nobold. And there is also the following curious covenant (a relic of feudal times), by the said George Langley to provide when called upon "one able man furnished with a fitt and convenient gelding to attend

the said Charles Scriven when the said Charles Scriven shall be called upon in person to attend Her Majesty in the wars."<sup>(11)</sup>

George Langley married twice. 1st, Mary . . . . . by whom he had no issue. She was buried at Cound, 28th September, 1603. He married secondly at Upton Magna, Shropshire, on the 22nd April, 1605, Anne, daughter of James Jukes of Downton, in the parish of Upton Magna.<sup>(15)</sup>

The following is a short abstract of the marriage settlement.—

20th September, 1607, Indenture made between George Langley the elder of Golding, Yeoman, and Anne his wife of one part, and Thomas Langley of Amyas, Gent., Richard Langley of Amyas, Gent., Jeames Jukes of Downton, Salop, Yeoman, and Rowland Jukes, son and heir apparent of said James Jukes of other part.

Reciting that Charles Screven of Baynard's Castle, London, Esq., did by Indenture, dated 1st February then last, demise to said George Langley the said Gouilding farm, for term of 80 years if the said George Langley and Edward Langley, and one George Langley, son of the said Thomas Langley, should so long live.

It was witnessed that in consideration of the marriage of the said George Langley and Anne Langley, and of sum of £220 paid by said James Jukes, father of Anne Langley, to said George Langley, the said George Langley assigned to said Thomas Langley, Richard Langley, James Jukes, and Rowland Jukes.

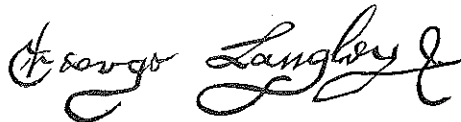
All the premises comprised in said recited Indenture of Lease upon trust for the said George Langley the elder, and Anne his wife, and the survivor of them, and then upon trust for such child of said George and Anne, as the said George should by deed or will appoint, and in default of such issue then for such person as the said George Langley should by deed or will appoint.<sup>(16)</sup>

George Langley had by Anne his wife five children. 1, Edward his heir. 2, John, bap. at Cound, 14 July, 1607, bur. at Cound, 17 December, 1646. 3, Thomas, bap. at Cound, 17 January, 1610-1. 4, Henry, bap. 2 February, 1612-3, sep. 22 January, 1613-4, at Cound.

5, George, bap. at Cound, 19 December, 1614. George Langley was buried at Cound, 18 June, 1615.

WILL OF GEORGE LANGLEY.

George Langley of Goulding Co. Salop Gent. To be buried in Church of Cond near my former wife. Golding to son Edward, after decease of wife Ann—then to sons John and Thomas—son George—niece Mary Waple—niece Mary Langley—nephew George Langley—Godson James Langley—Brother Thomas Langley—Brother-in-law John Waple—Brother Richard Langley—Sister Waple—Sister-in-law Gertrude Langley—Brother-in-law Roland Jukes—Thomas Langley my brother, and James Jukes my father-in-law and Ann my wife executors 5<sup>th</sup> June 1615. Proved at Prerogative Court of Canterbury 28<sup>th</sup> November 1615 by James Jukes and Ann Langley.



EDWARD LANGLEY, the eldest son, succeeded his father. He was bap. at Acton Burnell, 3 July, 1606. He does not seem to have lived at Golding until 1638, as his name does not appear in the parish accounts until that date. In 1663, he conveyed a moiety of his Golding estate to Trustees upon various Trusts on account of an intended marriage of his eldest son George to Jane, daughter of Edward Dod of Harnage, Esq. George Langley, however, died shortly after (he was buried at Cound on the 29th June, 1663) probably before the marriage was solemnized.

Edward Langley married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Atkys of Little Ryton, in the parish of Condober, by Anne Harries his wife,<sup>1</sup> by whom he had four children. 1, George. 2, Thomas, born at Condober, heir to his father. 3, Anne, bap. at Cound, 26 December, 1638; bur. at Cound, 12 July, 1675. 4, Mary,

<sup>1</sup> Margaret Atkys was bap. at Condober, 15 October, 1609.

hap. at Cound, 4th March, 1643, married . . . Lacon of Newhall, Shropshire. Edward Langley was buried in Cound Church on the 7th March, 1674-5, and his widow was buried in the same place 25th February, 1684-5.

## WILL OF EDWARD LANGLEY.

Edward Langley of Golding Co. Salop—To be buried near my Father George Langley in High Church of Cund—To son Thomas 20s. to buy mourning ring—To daughter Anne £100—To daughter Mary £100. To wife Margarett Golding estate for life—After her decease to daughters Anne and Mary for 21 years to raise £400 to augment their portions—All goods and Chattels to wife—Wife executrix. Feb 27<sup>th</sup> 1664.

*Ed. Langley*

Witnesses

RICHARD PIPER  
THOMAS EASTHOPE

Prob 28 Apl. 1664.  
(Lichfield)

THOMAS LANGLEY, eldest surviving son of Edward Langley, succeeded his father. He was born in 1636, at Condover. He was a Barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, and was admitted Burgess of Shrewsbury 2nd July, 1670. He married Catherine, daughter of Colonel the Hon. Christopher Roper (second son of Viscount Baltinglass), by Anne, daughter of Rowland Wilcocks of Coventry, Esq., and widow of Sherrington Talbot, Esq., by whom he had no issue. This Thomas Langley built the present Golding Hall in 1668. In the parish accounts of Cound for the year 1685, we find the following entry:—"Paid by y<sup>e</sup> hand of Thomas Langley, Esq., to the poor of Cond P'ish for Mrs. Margaret Langley his mother, being buryed in linnin £02 10 00." This was in obedience to an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Charles II., in order to encourage the manufacture of woollen goods, which enacted that every person should be buried in a woollen shroud under a

penalty of £5, half of which penalty should go to the poor of the parish.

Thomas Langley died without issue 2 February, 1694, and was buried at Cound on the 6th of that month. A handsome mural tablet was erected to his memory by his widow. The inscription is surmounted by a coat of arms. Langley (*paly of 6 arg. and vert.*) impaling Baltinglass (*ermine, two chevrons paly of eight arg. and gu. a crescent for difference*). Crest: *Out of a ducal coronet or a plume of 5 ostrich feathers 3 arg. 2 vert.*

COPY OF INSCRIPTION.

Hear lies the body of Thomas Langley Esq both liveing and dieinge a worthy Benefactor to this Parish who left by his last will fifty pounds to apprentize out children, ordered five pounds to be distributed among them imediately after his death And appointed a charity to be continued for ever which he constantly bestowed on them in his lifetime (viz) twelve Pennyworth of white bread every Sunday in y<sup>e</sup> Year (except two on which he made better provision for them) he deceased Feb 2<sup>d</sup> An { *Ætat 58* } It is more blessed to  
 { *Doni 1694* } give than to receive  
 Katherine his most affectionate and now sorrowful wife (daughter of y<sup>e</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> Collonel Christopher Roper second son to Tho. Viscount Baltinglass) erected this Monument to his memory.

The charitable bequest above-mentioned (viz., the twelve pennyworth of white bread each Sunday) still exists, but the distribution is made in one instalment in each year at Christmas. The better provision for two Sundays, however, of which mention is made in the inscription, is lost, nothing being known about it.

WILL OF THOMAS LANGLEY.

Thomas Langley of Golding in Co. of Salop Esqre. My body to be buried at descretion of my dilligent Kind and tender wife—Bequest first for payment of debts (of which a sched. annexed to will) then for payment of legacies—Recital that Testator seized of one moiety of manor of Matherne in Counties of Worcester and Hereford as his marriage portion and of other moiety by purchase from “honoured sister Dorothy

Roper Spinster" held of Right Rev. the Dean and Chapter of Westminster under a lease for 3 lives "Devise of both moieties to wife in lieu of jointure for life—remainder to Timothy Langley second son of John Langley of the Amias in the parish of Broseley—Devise of Golding estate to Joakim Greaves of Acton Burnell, Clerk and William Atkis of Shrewsbury Gent. upon trust to raise £2000 by mortgage for payment of debts and then upon trust for use of my Kinsman John Langley Gent eldest son of said John Langley and the heirs male of his body. In default to said Timothy Langley in tail male—In default to nephew Thomas Lacon of Newhall Co Salop. Whereas I have lately purchased "Walkers Tenement" which Edward Grainger now holds of me and also purchased 2 pieces of land called Nobold and Wigley from Anne daughter of Michael Higgons both these properties to be entailed as above. To my said wife all my living and quick goods and cattle together with Furniture of any 3 rooms (except the parlour chamber) and 1 truckle bedstead bedd and bedding with cloaths and the seaven cane chairs belonging to the summer house, the cabinet in the chamber wherein I lye with all things therein and all my plate and half my linen. I give to my said sister Dorothy Roper £160 to buy her an annuity of £20. To nephew Thomas Lacon £100 when 23 and another £100 to him which was desired by my late dear mother. To my much respected Kinsman John Langley of the Amias I give £200 and to his wife £5 to buy her a ring. To my kinsman Thomas Langley of the Upper House Broseley and his discreet and prudent wife £10 a piece. To my Kinswoman Eliz. Jewks now living at Caughley in parish of Barrow £10 and to her brother Rowland Jewks £10. To my Kinsman William Atkis my blew velvet desk and to him and his wife £5 a piece and £100 for their children. To my Kinswoman Mrs. Margaret Rogers and her husband £5 a piece and to their 2 sonnes £10 a piece. To my Kinswoman Mrs. Anne Beddoe of Shrewsbury and her husband £5 a piece. To my Kinswoman Mary Dosset of Longden and her husband £5 a piece and £100 amongst their children. To Kinsman Thomas Taylor £10 and also £10 left him by my mother, to be placed in some kind friends hands to maintain him during his life. To my Kinsman George Taylor of Cond £5 and to his wife 20s. and to each of their children £5. To my Kinswoman Margaret Phipps and her daughter £5 a piece. To my Kinsman Rowland Jewks of London Esqre £10 and to my Kinswoman Mrs. Mary Mosse of London £10 to buy her a ring—To her daughter Mary Mosse my Goddaughter in acknowledgment of the many kindnesses



done to my said wife 20 guineas. And I give £50 "to put poor boyes apprentices being borne and liveing in the Township of Golding, Upper Cond, Lower Cond, Harnedge or Condmore within the parish of Cond and not elsewhere to be paid to the respective overseers of the said parish when such child or children shall be actually disposed and set out and soe as they give not with any one child above the sume of six seaven or eight pounds a piece "and to poor of said parish twelve pence a week in bread for ever (except on the two Sundays in Christmas) to be distributed every Lords day after morning service and chargeable upon Walkers Tenement"—£5 to poor of parish—£5 to poor of parish of Condovery where I was borne as the said Richard Atkis of Little Ruyton shall think fit—To Mrs. Greaves of Acton Burnell 20s. to buy her a mourning ring—To Mr. Benjamin Jordan, Vicar of Pattingham Co. Stafford and his wife £5 a piece—To Mr. Richard Hancock now Curate of Eaton £10—To Mr. John Morris Curate of Cressage £5. To Mr. Charles Sheppard of Matherne my very good friend £5 desireing him to assist my wife in her concerns there and to John Dangerfield of Matherne 40s. desireing the like assistance To Anne Hoggins of Golding 20s. To her sister Margaret and her Brothers Richard and Thomas 10s. a piece. And to all my servants 20s. a piece. And whereas I am owed about £700 or £800 by Sir Clement Clerke now of Putney Bart, I give such sum to wife and John Langley the son equally Residue to said John Langley the son. To Robert and Richard Atkis sons of Thomas Atkis late of Shrewsbury Gent deceased £5. Said Joakim Greaves Robert Atkis and William Atkis, Executors and to them 20 guineas a piece.

*Tho: Langley*

Witnesses

JOACKIN GREAVES CLER  
ELNOR HARRIS  
RICHARD MORRALL

Proved 4 May 1697 by Robert Atkis one of Executors Greaves and W. Atkis renouncing.

John Langley of the Amies succeeded his uncle in the possession of the Golding Hall Estate under the provisions of the above Will. He died at the early age of

33, and was buried at Broseley, 4 May, 1700. On the 6th Sept., 1700, administration of his estate was granted to his widow (P.C.C.) His widow Margaret Langley was buried at Count, 19 July, 1719.



## WILL OF MARGARET LANGLEY.

26th January, 1719.

I Margaret Langley of Golding in the County of Salop Widow To be buried in the parish Church of the parish wherein I shall happen to dye—To poore of parish wherein I dye £3. To son Thomas £40 which is due from him to me a gold signet ring, any my wedding ring to be worn by noone but himself and 4 silver spoons—To grandson Thomas Langley £50—To son John £20—To Mrs. Fownes wife of John Fownes Esq<sup>re</sup> my silver coffee pot and my cross stitched flower screen—To sister Mary Colt all my receipt books and papers of that nature, my best suit of cloathes and my stitched gown and pettycoat—To Mr. Richard Littlehales a diamond ring with a large stone in it and a crown of small diamonds, my large silver snuff box and a small deal box directed for him "All the things in it to be by him disposed of as I have already directed him"—To Elizabeth wife of said Richard Littlehales one small amethyst ring—To Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold my locket of King William's hair set with pearles, a small pair of silver waiting salvers, and a silver gilt pocket bottle—To Mrs. Josina Donn a Locket set with amathies (*sic*)—To Mrs. Margaret Griffiths a ring set with diamonds and lockets—my quilted suit of cloathes and my velvet scarf—To my grand-daughter Margaretta Langley my diamond pendante when 15 years old—To my two grand-daughters Letitia and Mary Langley a gold lockett a piece of hair set with pearles—To son Thomas the furniture of the drawing room, bedchamber and the two large portraits of his father and myself—To Mrs. Elizabeth Beverley a gold mourning ring given me by Mrs. Stanhope—Servant Mary Blakeway—Niece Mrs. Leonora Colt—To son William my best diamond ring, my gold watch, plate, jewells linnen and all household goods and half of a legacy of £2,000

due to me by virtue of a legacy in the Will of John late Lord Arundel of Terrise in the County of Cornwall—To sons Thomas and John the other half of such legacy. Residue to son William—Son William and Richard Littlehailes of Bridgnorth Executors—To said Richard Littlehailes £20 for his trouble.

*Margareth Langley*

Proved at London with cod ann : by oath of William Langley  
(189 Browning).

Thomas Langley, eldest son of John Langley, succeeded his father. He married in 1707 against his mother's wishes and without her knowledge, Dorothy, daughter of John Pye, of the family of the Pyes of the Meane or Mynde, Herefordshire. Thomas Langley was admitted Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1721, and was a Justice of the Peace for the county. In 1743 he served the office of High Sheriff of Shropshire.<sup>(12)</sup> By his wife Dorothy he had 15 children. 1, Margaret, born 10 July, 1708, died young, 2, John, born 18th and bap. at Cound, 22 November, 1709. He was a solicitor, was Under-Sheriff of Shropshire in 1743, 1746, and 1755. In 1745 he was Mayor of Shrewsbury, and in 1768 was appointed Steward of the Corporation of Shrewsbury. He died unmarried, and was buried at Cound 29 Jan., 1795, having first conveyed the Golding estate to his brother Arnold. 3, Margaret, born at Golding Hall, 4 February, and bap. at Cound, 12 March, 1711. Bur. at Cound, 21 May, 1711. 4, Thomas, born at Golding Hall, 19th September, 1712, and bap. at Cound, 24th September, 1712. He was a surgeon, and married 1st September, 1739, Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Townrow, and relict of Doctor Thomas West of Red Lion Square, London.<sup>1</sup> Mrs. West, according to the *Gentleman's*

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<sup>1</sup> Dr. West was her second husband. She married first Richard Grantham of Goltho, near Rand, Lincolnshire.

*Magazine*, had a fortune of £10,000 besides £800 a year. Mrs. Langley died between 1753 and 1756.

## WILL OF ELIZABETH LANGLEY.

17 Dec. 1750.

I, Elizabeth Langley now wife of Thos. Langley Whereas by my marriage settlement made on my marriage with Dr. Thomas West certain lands in Dunholm, Lincolnshire were settled on me for life with power of appointment. Now I do appoint these lands in favour of my husband Thos Langley. To Mrs. Sarah West da. of my late husband Dr. West £5. 5. 0, one hoop ring and a diamond ring. To Mr. Thos. Mainwaring a picture of the late Richard Grantham. To Mrs. Eliz Dawson of Chelsea a diamond and turkey stone ring. To my Steward £10 for mourning. Residue to Husband. I desire to be buried at Goltho in the vault of my late husband Mr. Grantham.

Prob. (P. C. C.) 143 Glozier.

Thomas Langley was buried at Cound, 26 Feb., 1766.

## WILL OF THOMAS LANGLEY.

I, Thomas Langley of Goulding Co. Salop Gent. To my Brother John £50 and my gold watch and seals that I commonly wear—To Brother George £120. To Sister Mary Langley £300 and 1 pair of diamond ear rings, a Silver coffee pot and stand and a large silver salver. To Sister Margaretta Dorothea Langley £300, 2 silver saucepans, 6 Table spoons and a soup spoon and casters and 1 pair of silver candlesticks—To Brother Arnold Langley and Mr. Thomas Stephens of the Cursitors office £300 and a gold repeating watch and a pair of diamond earrings in trust for separate use of sister Anne wife of Thomas Ireland Esq—To sister Catherine Langley £300 and 1 pair of silver candlesticks 1 pint mug and a flat candlestick—To sister Elizabeth Langley £300, 3 diamond stay buckles, a garnet necklace a small ring with two stones and my small gold watch and trinkets—To Brother John 3 cases of silver knives forks and spoons and the dish stand, my linen and china to be equally divided by Mr. Stephens between my sisters—To my nephew Thomas son of brother George Langley £50 and to his sister Mallet £50 when they shall be 21. £200 of Stock in Old South Sea Annuities to be set aside for payment of an annuity of £5 a year given by my late wife Elizabeth to her niece Elizabeth Townrow, Said £200 after

decease of Elizabeth Townrow to go to my godson John son of Brother George—To Mr. Thomas Stephens £30 for his trouble—My estates of Heighington and Dunholm Co. Lincoln to be sold by auction for payment of debts and legacies. Residue to Mary sister. Sister Mary and Mr. Thomas Stephens of the Cursitors office to be Executors.

Witnesses

THOS. LANGLEY.

JOHN LEA  
JOHN SNAXTON, Junior  
EDW. LANGFORD.

Prob. 17 May 1765 (P. C. C.)

5. The fifth child of Thomas and Dorothy Langley was Letitia, born at Golding Hall, 20 May, and bap. 30 May, 1716. Buried at Cound, 26 February, 1766. 6. Mary, born at Golding Hall, 26 June, and bap. at Cound, 30 June, 1717. Buried at Cound, 27 May, 1801.

WILL OF MARY LANGLEY.

9 Jan., 1782.

Mary Langley of Golding Salop Spinster.—My brother John £30—Sister Margaret £150, my silver teaspoons and boat, and Japanned cabinets.—To brother Arnold and Thos. Stephens as Trustees of sister Anne Ireland £150, a silver waiter 6 gilt tea spoons and India cabinets.—To sister Catherine £150, my small diamond earrings, 6 silver knives and forks and a small bureau.—To sister Elizabeth £150, silver coffee pot and stand.—Godson George Langley £20, and to his sister Elizabeth £5.—Rebecca Langley (niece) £5, Elizabeth (sister of Rebecca) £5.—Mrs. Sophia Lacy £5 to buy a ring. Thos. Stephens of Broseley £20. Clothes Linen and China to sisters Margaret, Ann, Catherine, and Elizabeth. Residue to sister Elizabeth. Sister Eliz. and Thos. Stephens, Ex'ors.

Prob. Oct., 1801 (P.C.C.)

7, Margaretta Dorothea, born at Golding Hall, 17th August, and bap. at Cound 31 August, 1718. She died unmarried, and was buried at Cound, 22nd March,

1787. 8, Arnold (twin) born 15th and bap. 19th November, 1719, at Cound (of whom presently). 9, Anne (twin) born at Golding Hall, 15 November, and bap. at Cound, 18th November, 1719. She married Thomas Ireland of Albrighton, and had issue. She was bur. at Cound, 23 October, 1800. 10, George (of whom presently). 11, John Arnold died an infant, and was bur. at Cound, 7 June, 1721. 12, Katherine, born at Golding Hall, 23 January, and bap. at Cound, 5th February, 1723. Buried at Cound, 6 May, 1790. 13, Edward, born at Golding Hall, 21 July, and bap. 15 August, and bur. 24 September, 1724, at Cound. 14, Elizabeth, born at Golding Hall, 12 January, and bap. at Cound, 27 January, 1726. Died at Golding Hall, 22 July, and was bur. at Cound, 25 July, 1808. 15, Eleanor or Leonora, born at Golding Hall, 4 February, and bap. at Cound, 24 February, 1728.

The tenth child George Langley was born at Golding Hall, 11 October, 1720, and bap. at Cound, 20 September, 1721. On the 5th April, 1755, he received his commission as Lieutenant in the Navy. On the 25th January, 1760, he was admitted Burgess of Shrewsbury. He resided during the latter part of his life at Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire. He married first Malet,<sup>1</sup> second daughter of John Viscount Lisburne, by Malet, daughter of the Earl of Rochester, by whom he had six children. 1, Thomas Vaughan, born and bap. at Cound, 18 March, 1747. 2, John, bap. at Cound, 26 September, 1748, died in infancy. 3, George, bap. at Atcham, 25 September, 1751, married at St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, 13 May, 1789, by licence, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Stephens of Broseley, by whom he had a son George, bap. 30 May, and bur. 25 July, 1790, at St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth. He was in the Navy, and was first Lieutenant of H.M.S. "Robust," when that vessel ran ashore in the English Channel, and it was owing to

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<sup>1</sup> She was bap. at Hill, Gloucestershire, 14 April, 1745, and died on the 6th August, and buried at Hill, 18th August, 1806.

his exertions that the ship was saved. He was living at Rowton in 1793 and 1795.



4, Malet, bap. at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 13th February, 1753, married Sir John Dutton Colt, Baronet. 5, Elizabeth, bap. at Cound, 1755. Died unmarried at Sychpant, Newbridge, and was buried at Disserseth, Radnorshire, 12 December, 1828. 6, John, bap. at Cound, 16 September, 1760. Bur. at Stoke Damerel, 6 June, 1777. George Langley the elder married secondly on the 26th October, 1767, at Hill, Gloucestershire, Flora, daughter of Sir Francis Fust, Baronet, of Hill Court, Gloucestershire, by whom he had two children. 1, Flora. 2, Mary Anne, who died unmarried, and was buried at Cound, 31st, March, 1793. Miss Flora Langley ultimately inherited the Hill Court property under the Will of her uncle Sir John Fust, and assumed the additional surname and arms of Fust (by Royal Licence dated 3 July, 1827). She died at Hill Court, 5 February, 1841, and was buried at Hill on the 10th of that month. The following inscription to her memory appears in Hill Church:—

In memory of  
 Flora Langley Fust  
 Granddaughter of Sir Francis and niece  
 of Sir John Fust  
 last Baronets of the Ancient House of  
 Fust of Hill  
 in the County of Gloucester  
 who died on the 5<sup>th</sup> Feby MDCCCXLI aged 72  
 Her life was devoted in its prime  
 to the sedulous and affectionate care  
 of an afflicted relative  
 and in its decline  
 to a series of discriminating kindness

and unostentatious charity  
The duties of each station thus fulfilled  
She died in perfect tranquillity of mind and  
in firm reliance upon her divine Redeemer  
This slight tribute to her many virtues  
is offered by her nephew,  
Sir John Dutton Colt, Baronet  
But her monument raised in the hearts of  
the indigent the sick and the needy  
will endure when the last of those whom  
She has befriended shall be no more  
And though this marble may moulder away  
will be conspicuous at the  
Resurrection of the just

To return to Thomas Langley of Golding Hall. He  
was buried at Cound 13 Feb., 1757.

WILL OF THOMAS LANGLEY.

To be buried in Cund Church "in my dear mothers grave  
next my cosen Langleys in the aisle that goes to my seat in  
the church." Golding estate to eldest son John in tail male  
In default to second son Thomas in tail male. In default to  
3rd son Arnold in tail male—In default to youngest son  
George in tail male. In default to right heirs of Testator—  
Annuity of £40 to wife Dorothy—To each of my daughters  
Mary, Margaretta, Katherine, Elizabeth, and Ann, £300 a  
piece to be raised by a mortgage on Golding estate—Executors  
brother in law John Pye of London and Thomas Stephens of  
Broseley Salop £50 to sister in law Katherine Pye "for her  
tender care of me."

*Thomas Langley*

31st Jan., 1757.

Witnesses

GEO EDWARDS  
JOHN BALL  
WILLIAM DAVIES.



Mrs. Dorothy Langley was buried at Cound, 30th April, 1765.

Arnold Langley, the third son of Thomas Langley, was a surgeon, and practised in Gloucester Street, London. He married twice. First, Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Lear, by whom he had six children. 1, Thomas, born 5th November, 1747. 2, Archer Arnold. 3, John, died about 1783, being then a lieutenant of H.M.S. "Centaur." On the 15th April, 1783, administration of his estate and effects was granted to his father. 4, William, o.s.p. 5, Rebecca, o.s.p. 6, Elizabeth, married William Stamp, had issue, and died in April, 1798.

Arnold Langley married secondly Jane, daughter and coheir of James Jurin, M.D., by whom he had a son Arnold, of whom and his descendants see post.

Arnold Langley died at Roshall, Co. Salop, on the 5th and was buried at Cound on the 14th November, 1788. His Hatchment with the Arms Paly of six *arg.* and vert, on a canton *gu.* a pheon *or.* (Langley). Thereon an escutcheon of pretence *arg.* 3 birds *sa.*, on a chief *gu.*, three eagles displayed *or.* (Jurin) is still in Cound Church.

WILL OF ARNOLD LANGLEY.

Arnold Langley of the Parish of St. George the Martyr near Queens Square London. Golding estate to son Archer in tail male; in default of issue to youngest son Arnold in tail male; in default of issue to eldest son Thomas in tail general. My worthy friends Mr. Thos. Stephens and the Rev. Michael Stephens his son to be Trustees to preserve contingent remainders. £1000 in old South Sea Annuities to wife together with "all my interest in my now dwelling house in Gloucester Street, together with all plate except one case silver knives and forks and spoons and the middle sized silver waiter which are devised to eldest daughter Rebecca. To said Rebecca £3000 in old South Sea Annuities. To son Archer Arnold £2000. To Son Arnold £1000—To 5 sisters £100 each the share of Sister Ireland to be for her separate use. To Son Thomas £50. To his wife £50. £50 to each child of Thomas. To youngest daughter Mrs. Stamp £100. To son Archer

Arnold gold watch ; to son Arnold ring left Testator by Mr. Sists. Residue to wife.—Wife and Rev. Wm. Tallon executrix and Executor.

Witnesses

Dated 10 Ap. 1783.

RICHARD WHISHAW  
JOHN WHISHAW  
JOHN BRIERS.

Mrs. Jane Langley died in 1814, at Golden Hill, near Tonbridge.

Thomas Langley, eldest son of Arnold, married at St. George's, Bloomsbury, London, on the 13th March, 1770, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Jordain or Jorden, by whom he had six children. 1, John, 2, Thomas, died young. 3, Elizabeth, born November, 1774, died 10 June, 1796. 4, Mary Anne, born 19th October, 1776. Died at Henley-on-Thames 14th and buried there 19th August, 1856. 5, Cecilia, born 26 January, 1778, and died the following day. 6, Harriett, born 19 January, 1780. Buried at Henley-on-Thames, 19th May, 1860. Thomas Langley was a Surgeon. He was at one time Surgeon to the English Embassy at Madrid, and was presented by the King of Spain with a silver snuff box engraved with the Spanish Arms.<sup>1</sup> He died intestate at Kingstown, Jamaica, and was buried there on the 25th November, 1790. His widow died at Henley-on-Thames on the 3rd and was buried at St. Mary's, Henley, on the 11th May, 1812. Their eldest son John Langley, born 27th March, 1771, inherited in 1817 the Golding estate under the Will of his uncle Archer Arnold Langley. This gentleman was in the East India Company's service, Cadet 1767, Ensign 1768, Lieutenant 1770, Captain 1780, Major, 1790, Lieut.-Col. 1796. Retired in 1797 with the rank of General, and settled at Golding Hall, which he had inherited under his father Arnold Langley's Will. He died unmarried on the 27th November, 1817.

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<sup>1</sup> Penes author.

## WILL OF ARCHER ARNOLD LANGLEY.

I Archer Arnold Langley of Golding in the parish of Cound Esquire. Devise of Golding to John Dutton Colt and Francis Shackleton to preserve contingent remainders. Recites charge of £1500 created by will of Thomas Langley.—Subject to this, devise of Golding to John Langley of Cardiff Glamorganshire for life and to his issue in tail male. Annuity of £105 to sister Rebecca and after her decease to Rebecca Stamp niece. Bequest of £2100 to children of Rebecca Stamp. If no children then £2100 to John Arnold Stamp nephew and his children. If John Arnold Stamp should die without issue then £2100 to John Langley of Cardiff. Gold watch to Arnold Langley Brother, Rings to John Langley, Furniture to Elizabeth Langley cousin.—Farming Stock &c to John Arnold. Said John Arnold and John Langley Executors.

Witnesses

9 June, 1806.

J. WILDE

W. EGERTON JEFFREYS

WM. MINSHALL.

*Codicil to above Will.*

Reciting that Rebecca (sister) John Arnold and John Arnold Stamp were dead. £50 to Ann Sophia Colt.—Revocation of annuity to Rebecca Stamp afterwards Wilson. Bequest of annuity of £52 10 0 to said Rebecca Wilson and £1050 to children of Rebecca Wilson, but if no children then the £1050 to go to children of John Arnold Stamp. Further bequest of £1050 to nephew William Stamp. Household furniture to Mrs. Stamp. Revokes former legacies of watch and rings App<sup>t</sup> of John Langley and William Stamp Executors.

Witnesses

27. Feb. 1816.

E. V. COLT

JAMES COLT

W. EGERTON JEFFREYS.

*Second codicil to above will.*

Revocation of Bequest of household furniture to William Stamp and bequest of same to Ann Sophia Colt. Revocation

of appointment of Wm. Stamp as executor and James Colt appointed in his place.

Witnesses

25 March 1816.

JOHN EVANS .  
JOHN DUTNELL  
W. EGERTON JEFFREYS.

This will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 12th January, 1818, by John Langley the Executor. Shortly afterwards the Golding estate was sold to the Hon. C. C. C. Jenkinson of Pitchford Hall (afterwards Lord Liverpool).

John Langley married on the 13th February, 1798, Annabella, second daughter of John Claringbold of Rolling Court, Kent, Esq., (she was born 19 January, 1778), by whom he had 12 children. 1, Archer John Langley, born 25th October, 1798, at Ashford, Kent, and bap. there 7th May, 1799; Matriculated at University College, Oxford, 1 May, 1818, graduated B.A. 25 May, 1822, M.A. (at Balliol College) 17 June, 1824. Fellow of Balliol, November, 1823, Clerk in Holy Orders. Died at Cardiff, 20 February, 1827, and buried in St. John's Churchyard, Cardiff. 2, Annabella Rayne Langley, born at Canterbury, 17 December, 1799, and bap. there 17 January, 1800, died at Henley-on-Thames in 1807. 3, Clarissa Langley, born at Swansea, 10 February, and bap. there 12 March, 1801, died unmarried at Cardiff 27 November, and buried at the old Cemetery in that town, 1 December, 1885. 4, John Langley, born at Cardiff, 10 July, and bap. there 12 October, 1802, married at Cardiff 25 September, 1830, Dorothy Pryce, daughter of Thomas Lewis of New House, near Cardiff, (she was born 1 August, 1804), by whom he had 5 children. (a) John Sydenham, died young. (b) Archer Charles Goodrich, born 4th December, 1832, married Rosetta, daughter of William Done Bushell. (c) Mary Ann Langley. (d) Clara Georgina, married John Booker of Greenhill, near Cardiff. (e) Caroline Augusta, died young.

5, Elizabeth Rebecca Langley, born 22 February, 1804, at Gosport Hants, and bap. at Lydd, Kent, 18 May, 1804, married 3 June, 1829, Edward William Durnford, eldest son of Col. A. W. Durnford of the 1st Foot Guards, by Barbara his wife, grand-daughter of the Earl of Meath. Mrs. Durnford is still living (1892). Her husband, at the date of his death, was a General in the Royal Engineers. He died 30th January, 1889, aged 85 years.

6, Caroline Langley, born at South Bourne, Sussex, 25th November, 1805, christened at Henley-on-Thames in 1810, died at Teddington, Norfolk, 28th May, 1835.

7, Flora Langley, born at Bristol, 10 July, 1807, bap. at St. Augustine's, Bristol, died 9 June, 1833.

8, George Colt Langley, born at Bristol, 8 November, 1810, bap. at St. Michael's, Bristol, 31 March, 1811, was second Lieut. Royal Marines, June, 1829. Commanded the detachment of Royal Marines of H.M.S. *Cristor*, during the operations on the north coast of Spain, and was severely wounded 9 June, 1836, in defending the Heights of Passages against a superior force of Carlists; was mentioned in despatches, and received the order of San Fernando. Was Adjutant from 1842 to 1847, Assistant Adjutant General 1854 to 1860, Deputy Adjutant General 1862 to 1867. Awarded Field Officers Good Service Pension 1866. Appointed C.B. 1869. General Officers Good Service Pension in 1877. Appointed K. C. B. in 1881.

*W. Langley*

Sir George Langley married first at Alverstoke, Hants, 8th January, 1842, Frances Louisa, eldest daughter of Capt. Halliday, R.N., of Ham Lodge, Co. Surrey. She was born 26th April, 1806, and died 13 June, 1846, and was buried at Alverstoke. Sir George

married secondly at Witton, Norfolk, Maria Catherine, daughter of John Penrice of Witton (by Maria Catherine his wife, daughter of Herbert Newton Jarrett of Bromley Lodge, Essex, Esq.), by whom he had five children.

1, Lionel Langley, born at St. Helen's, Southsea, 9th May and bap. at St. Thomas's, Portsmouth, 10 July, 1850. Sponsors, his grandfather Mr. John Langley, Mr. C. Penrice, and his grandmother Mrs. Penrice. Educated at Cheltenham College; Major in the Royal Engineers; Executive Engineer D.P.W. in the Kistna Eastern Division. Died at Kuloor, Madras, on the 18th April, 1890, from wounds caused by a tiger on the 16th. Buried at Bezvada, Kistna District, Madras, on the 19th.

2, Emma Catherine Langley, born 4th December, 1851, at St. Helen's, Southsea, bap. at St. Jude's, Southsea, 1st February, 1852. Married on the 25th Jan., 1893, at Southsea, to Ignatius O'Callaghan, Esq.

3, George Langley, born 21st December, 1852, at St. Helen's, Southsea. Privately baptized in the house there. Died 20th January, 1853.

4, Mary Georgina Langley, born 13th March, 1856, at Cleveland Terrace, Paddington. Bap. at Christchurch, Paddington, on the 15th April, 1856.

5, John Penrice Langley, born at Cleveland Terrace, Paddington, 17 April, 1860. Bap. at St. Jude's, Southsea, 3 August, 1860.

Lady Langley died at St. Helen's, Southsea, 25th November, 1887, and was buried at the Highland Cemetery, Southsea, on the 30th.

9, Annabella Jane Langley, born 1 June, 1813, bap. at St. Stephen's, Canterbury, 20 July, 1813, by the Rev. Henry Fielding. Married at the house of the British Minister at Frankfort (Mr. Cartwright), 26 September, 1836, to Le Baron Andrea Emile Miné de Dietfridt, Counsellor de S.A.S. le Prince de Salm Kyrburg. She died at Paris, 4th November, 1838.

10, Charlotte Anna Maria Langley, born at Cardiff, 15 April, 1815, bap. at St. John's, Cardiff, 27 June, 1816, died at Wiveliscombe, Somersetshire, 27 October, 1887, and was buried there.

11, Thomas John Langley, born at Cardiff, 26 March, 1817, and bap. there 14 June, 1819. Married at the house of the British Minister at Frankfort, 24th September, 1839, Emily, da. of — Berkeley, by whom he had 4 children. 1, Fanny. 2, Anna Isabella. 3, Edward Ernest Berkeley, died young.

12, Robert Francis Langley, born at Cardiff, 24 February, 1821, bap. at St. John's, Cardiff, 2 October, 1823, by his eldest brother, the Rev. A. Langley. married Rosa Lydia, dau. of John Arthur Price of Bromley, Kent, by whom he had one child.

1, Alfred Francis Claringbold Chichester Langley, born 21 June, 1857, bap. at St. John's, Cardiff, 21 September, 1857, educated at Cheltenham College, is the compiler of this paper. Married at Sully, near Cardiff, 13 June, 1883, Edith Joanna, daughter of Daniel Rees of Sully House, near Cardiff (by Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of James Pusey of Bishopston Manor, Wilts), by whom he has one child.

1, Alfred Arnold Langley, born at Peterston-super-Ely, Glamorganshire, 12 May and bap. there . . . June, 1884.

Mr. Robert Francis Langley died on the 28th June, 1892, and was buried at Peterston, 1st July.

*R F Langley*

Mr. John Langley died at Cardiff, 13 June, 1856.

*Langley*

Arnold Langley, son of Arnold Langley, by Jane Jurin, his second wife (see supra), married on the 19th September, 1795, Sarah, eldest daughter of Edward Ormsby, by whom he had three children. 1, Edward Archer. 2, Hamilton, married to Richard Rodney Ricketts, Major 48th Native Infantry. 3, Ellen, married . . . . Read, Esq. Arnold Langley married secondly Frances, daughter of James Davies of Penymaes, Breconshire, by whom he had a son James Jurin Langley, who married Avice, daughter of John Gunning Seymer, and has issue. 1, Arnold. 2, Jurin. 3, George. 4, Frances.

The eldest son of Arnold Langley, Edward Archer, was born in London, 23rd August, 1796. Capt. in 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry at Madras. Author of "Narrative of a Residence at the Court of Meer Ali Moorad and Wild Sports in the Valley of the Indus." He married first at St. George's, Dublin, on the 8th April, 1816, Ismenia Euphemia, daughter of Charles Berry of Dove Grove, King's County, Ireland, by whom he had

1, Ismenia Euphemia Catherine, born at St. Germain en Laye, France, married first Stamford Thomas Watson, Esq., then a Lieutenant in the 4th Regiment of Cavalry. Secondly James West of Dublin, 20th July, 1852.

2, Anna Maria Antoinette Isabel de Jourions Langley, born at Parsonstown, Ireland, 14th April, 1891, married Josiah Andrew Huddleston, Esq. Died at Kirby, Lancashire, 24th December, 1887.

3, Arnold Frederick de Jourions Langley, born at St. Thomas's Mount, near Madras, 15th May, 1821. Died 4th October, 1821.

4, Elizabeth Hamilton Matilda de Jourions Langley, born at Bohempilly, near Secunderabad, 12th May, 1823, married Eyre Burton Powell, Esq. Died 5th August, 1874, at Bungalowore.

5, Charles Edward Ricketts Langley, born at



Bohenpilly, near Secunderabad, 25th September, 1825. Died 22nd October, 1826.

6, Frederick Doveton Langley, born at Arcot, India, 14th January, and died 27th January, 1827.

7, Flora Fanny Langley, born at Kamptee, near Magpore, India, 20th July, 1833.

8, Francis Vincent Grant Langley, born at Kamptee. Died 12th May, 1838, at Kensington.

9, Edward Harley Rainsford Langley, born at Kamptee, 19th November, 1831. Bap. 12th January, 1832. B.A. Dublin, 1856. Married 5th August 1858, Emily Margaret, daughter of William West, Esq., M.D., of Dublin, by whom he has

1, Harley Edward Scott Langley, born 14th May, 1859. died at Dublin, 15 March, 1882.

2, Sidney Sarah Langley, born 9th September, 1865, married 1st October, 1885, Charles Francourt Willis, of the Indian Medical service.

3, Leonard William Douglas Langley, born 28th October, 1867.

4, Emilie Marie Euphemia Langley, born 8th August, 1871.

5, Charles Aylmer Hamilton Langley, born 14th June, 1875.

Mrs. Ismenia Langley, died 18th February, 1842.

Edward Archer Langley, married secondly, Anne, daughter of . . . Chapman, by whom he had

1, Edward Archer, died young.

2, Anne, born 1844, married . . . Heinds, died 1886.

3, Rebecca Elizabeth Willoughby Langley, born 1847, married . . . Gilbert.

4, Gertrude Matilda Seymer Langley, born 1851, married her cousin . . . Ricketts.

Edward Archer Langley, died in London, 19th December, 1871, and was buried at Fulham.

## AUTHORITIES.

- (1) Booker's *History of Prestwich*.
  - (2) *Visitation of Shropshire*, pub. by Harleian Society.
  - (3) Duke's *Antiquities of Shropshire*.
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  - (5) Broseley Parish Registers.
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  - (7) Wenlock Corporation Records.
  - (8) Shropshire Archæological Society's *Transactions* passim.
  - (9) Old Prayer Book penes me.
  - (10) *Register of University of Oxford*, by Clarke, 1888.
  - (11) Lease penes me.
  - (12) Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*.
  - (13) British Museum, Add. MSS. 21, 237.
  - (14) Coll. Arm. Pedigrees A to H, pp. 48 to 50.
  - (15) *Visitation of Shropshire*, 1663-4 (Coll. Arm.)
  - (16) Deed penes me.
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### GENERAL INDEX TO TRANSACTIONS.

The Council have decided to publish an Index to the first eleven volumes of the Shropshire Archaeological *Transactions*, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the matter. The Sub-Committee recommend that there be four Indexes:—(1) General Index; (2) Persons; (3) Places; (4) Plates. The General Index to include as subdivisions, Authors, Arms, Pedigrees, Wills Register Extracts, Churchwardens' Accounts, Church Plate, Bells, Monuments, Castles, Monasteries, Seals, &c. The Index of Persons to give Christian names (as well as Surnames), except where often in connection with the same place, and then once with "passim" added.

The bulk of the Index is already completed, and the Council are considering what steps they shall take for its early publication.

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

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