XI.—On the Discovery of the Remains of the Priory of Austin Friars at Ludlow.

By Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., Member of Parliament for the Borough of Ludlow.

Read February 27, 1862.

The early history of Ludlow has been so well detailed by Mr. Eyton in his Antiquities of Shropshire, and has been so elaborately illustrated by Mr. Wright in his volume specially devoted to the subject, that I need not enlarge on its general history in endeavouring to elucidate the recently discovered remains of the Priory of Austin Friars. I cannot, however, refrain from quoting the graphic description of Churchyarde, who, writing in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, thus describes Ludlow:

The Town doth stand most part upon an hill,
Built well and fair, with streets both large and wide,
The houses such where strangers lodge at will,
As long as there the Council liste abide.
Both fine and clean the streets are all throughout,
With condits cleere and wholesome water springe,
And who that list to walk the Town about,
Shall find therein some rare and pleasant thinge;
But chiefly here the ayre so sweet you have,
As in no place you can no better crave.

The allusion to the Great Council of the Marches or “Court for the Government of Wales” reminds us of the principal feature of Ludlow, its noble castle, which still stands stately in ruin on the precipitous banks of the Teme. Under its protection the town grew up, and was in time surrounded by walls which were a continuation of those next the castle, embracing the higher ground adjacent. At what period these walls were first erected there is no precise evidence to show. It is recorded that on Saint Lawrence’s Day, in the year 1274, an affray...
took place between Lucas the beadle of Cleobury and two of his townsmen and Roger Tyrel the keeper of Gaolford Gate, (Porta de Caldeford,) arising out of the refusal of the former to observe the customary rules in bringing their oxen to Ludlow fair. This incident serves to indicate the existence of walls at that period. When history is silent, the stones themselves often speak. The peculiar mouldings observable in the existing gate-house at the bottom of Broad Street are characteristic of the period of Edward II. The same mouldings are seen in those parts of the castle popularly called the state apartments, and in the Edwardian portion of the church; so that I feel little doubt in ascribing the whole of that work to Roger de Mortimer, who, born in 1276, married in the thirty-first year of Edward I., 1303, Joane de Geneville, in whose right he acquired the castle of Ludlow. This Roger died in 1331, whilst his widow, who was born in 1286, survived him till 1356. This conjecture is strengthened by the circumstance that murage for Ludlow is mentioned in the Calendar of Patent Rolls of 3 Edward II., 1310. In the Rotuli Originales there is a notice of the men of Ludlow fining themselves ten marks for murage for five years in the sixth year of Edward II., 1313, so the work could not have been completed earlier than that date. Thus in this, as in many other instances, Architecture illustrates History.

The Austin Friars were proverbial for their love of preaching, which led them to frequent the neighbourhood of such towns as then existed of sufficient size to secure them a congregation. Unlike the monks who rose up in a far ruder state of society, the friars almost always established themselves in the most promising field for their labours, the great towns. Their houses were usually outside the walls, and this from the necessity of the case. Our old towns were very close, for building ground soon became valuable, and of course the walls would originally be carried in as short a compass as possible; consequently, as the Mendicant Orders did not arise till after the towns were fully built, they seldom found any room within them.

The Austin Friars are said to have made their first English abode at the Woodhouses, near Cleobury Mortimer, in 1252, in which year they came into England from Italy. Two years later we find them established in Shrewsbury. Henry III. was a great patron of the Mendicant Orders, and was “so taken with these good men that he was for placing them in all great towns of the nation,” and it was probably under his patronage that the Austin Friars of Ludlow established themselves outside its walls. Estates, indeed, the King could not

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*b* Pulson, History of the English Franciscans, 1726, p. 25.
give the friars, because their rule forbade them to accept them, but they
might and they did receive grants of small closes of land for the augmentation
of their precinct. Such was the case with the Eremites of Ludlow. Edmund
de Pontibus, otherwise Bridges, was a benefactor. The noble family of Beau-
champ were also benefactors to them, and some of the encaustic tiles which
formed the pavement bear their arms; but too much stress must not be laid
on this circumstance, as many such armorial devices were fictitious heraldry
not intended for any particular family, a practice not uncommon in mediaeval
times.

The early history of this foundation is involved in so much obscurity that its
actual founder is unknown. Curiously enough the sun itself sheds its light
upon the subject, for it is recorded in Wharton’s Anglia Sacra, i. 506, that on
the 15th of March, 1282, Brampton de Brian, presumed by Mr. Eyton, who
relates the anecdote in his History, to have been the elder of that name,
“being then in company with the Prior of the Augustine Friars of Ludlow, and
several knights and other persons, saw, as the Annals of Worcester assure us,
three suns at Kinlet, one in the east, one in the west, and one, I suppose a real
one, in the south.”

The next incident recorded of the Austin Friary has reference to its
situation, and to the love of its inmates for retirement. A local inquest was
held on the 24th of January, 1284, and found that it would not injure the King
or any other if the King allowed the Prior and brethren of the Order of Saint
Augustine in Ludlow to inclose with wall and fence, and to keep inclosed, a
certain lane (venellam) contiguous to the space (area) already occupied by
the fraternity in the suburbs of Ludlow. The said lane extended from John
le Hor’s messuage in Holdestreet, now Old Street, to the street called Galdeford,
now Gaolford. The King, Edward I., after receiving the report of this inquest,
granted the favour requested, and issued a patent accordingly.

None of the corruptions of the dark ages were more detrimental to society
than the privilege of sanctuary accorded to various churches of the realm,
whereby a murderer who could take refuge within the sacred precinct escaped
the punishment due to his crime; and as the human intellect began to awake
from its long slumber none of the exemptions claimed by the clergy excited so
much the aversion of the laity to them as their pretension to be superior to the
laws of their country. A circumstance occurred in the Austin Friary of Shrews-

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* Inquisition, 12 Edw. I. No. 52.  
bury in 1472 which bears on both of these points, and is fully detailed in Owen and Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury. But the privilege was resolutely maintained, and endured even to the last days preceding the Reformation. A similar occurrence connected with the establishment at Ludlow is recorded in a letter of Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford, dated the 16th of August, 1299, and addressed to King Edward I. The Bishop earnestly complains of a violation of sanctuary committed by the men of Ludlow, in that they had dragged from the church of the Friars of Saint Augustine, nigh Ludlow, a clerk who had fled thither for his life.\(^b\)

Leland, who visited Ludlow just before the dissolution of its religious houses, says that "there were two fayre Colledges of Friers in Ludlowe. The White-Grey Fryers was a fayre and costlie thinge, and stood without Corvegate by north, almost at the end of that suburb. One . . . Ludlowe, a knight, lord of Stoke castle or pyle towards Bishop's-Castle, was originall founder of it." This was probably Sir Lawrence de Ludlowe, who erected the present church of Saint Lawrence in 1349, 23rd Edward III., upon the site of the ancient church of Saint Mary White-Fryers. Leland also mentions the Augustine Fryers as standing without Galford Gate.

The Friars seem to have prospered in their pleasant dwelling amidst their own orchards and gardens, overlooking their fertile meadows on the banks of the Teme. Thus occupied and thus enriched they found in their chosen abode that repose and seclusion which were ever the objects of the Monastic Orders, and the characteristics of their houses. Their portals were jealously guarded, not merely to prevent access from without so much as egress from within; sometimes a postern gate admitted of easier communication with the adjacent orchard or garden, but the conventual buildings were usually surrounded by a high wall, and the windows usually commanded the quadrangle or space within.

In the Patent Rolls of the nineteenth of Edward II., Richard Dobyn had licence to give to the Austin Friars of Ludlow two acres and a half, his messuage, "pro manso elargiendo."\(^d\)

At the general dissolution of religious houses, which took place in the reign of Henry VIII., principally in the years 1536 and 1538, it was found that the houses of the Friars, who were prohibited by their rule from possessing lands

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\(c\) Itinerary, ed. Hearne, 2nd edit. vol. iv. p. 92.
Priory of Austin Friars at Ludlow.

beyond their own immediate precincts, and who were consequently more dependent on voluntary offerings for their support, were in general reduced to a state of penury. The Austin Friars of Ludlow furnish us with an example, for the act of resignation only bears the signatures of the prior and three of the brethren. The document is as follows:

MEMORANDUM. We the Prior and Convent of the Austen Fryeres of Lodlowe, with one assente and consente, withowte any coaccyon or consell, do gyve ower howse into the handdes of the lorde vysytor to the Kynges use, desyeryng hys Grace to be goode and graceyous to us. In Wyttenes we subscrybe ower namys with ower proper hande this xxiiij th daye of August, the xxxth yere of the rayne of ower dred Soveren Lorde Kynge Henry the VIIIth.

Per me Egidium Pycurynge Priorem Augustinencium de Ludlow.
Per me Fratrem Johannem Pratt.
Per me Fratrem Willelmum Higges.
Per me Fratrem Christoferum Hogeson.

By hus the Bayllyffes of Ludlow,
Wylliam Yevans, and Thomas Whelar.

The inventory of the furniture of this house, which accompanies the document just given, is also a proof that it was not very rich:

The Austen Fryeres of Ludlowe delyvered to Wylliam Yevans and Thomas Wheler, Balys ther—

THE SEXTRY.

Item, a chesabull and ij tenacles of gold, with ij albes.
Item, a syngyll vestement of blacque worstede.
Item, a syngyll vestement of blewe damaske.
Item, ij olde copyys.
Item, a cope of sylke with starres.
Item, a fayer cofer.
Item, a chesabull and a tenacle of olde blacke velvet.

THE QUERE.

Item, ij olde auter clothes.
Item, a holy water stope, laten.
Item, a deske of tymber.
Item, vj auter clothes steyneyd, olde.
Item, the quere new stalleyd.
Item, ij fayer belles and a lytyll bell in the stepull.
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THE HALLE, BUTTERE, AND KECHYN.

Item, a lytyll tabull, and ij trustelles, and a forme.
Item, ij olde cupbordes.
Item, a pan and a ketell.
Item, a lytyll brasse pott.
Item, iij pewter plateres, olde.
Item, a lytyll broche.
Item, a fayre gret cupborde.
Item, a gret trowe.
Item, a tabull and ij formys.
Item, fayer laveres of tynne.
Item, a boxefull of evydens.

AND MEMORANDUM, ther rest in the vysytores handdes a chales weyeynge xiij unc. Also ther laye to plege a crosse beynge coper within, all weyeynge bothe the coper and sylver vjxx ix unc. for the whyche the vysytor payde for the sayde fryeres vjii xiiij s j d.

WYLLYAM YEVANS } balys.
THOMAS WHELER }

Ther be in renttes yerly iiiij above the owte rentes.

These rents were doubtless derived from the lands with which this house had been endowed before the Reformation.

The visitor herein named was Richard, Bishop of Dover, who took Ludlow on his way from Shrewsbury to South Wales, being there on the 28th of August, 1538. In this progress no less than twenty-eight religious houses were visited, surrendered, and dissolved. They seem to have been given up without opposition, for the suffragan bishop writes to the Minister, Thomas Cromwell,—

In many placeys ther ys moche clamor for dettes of conventtes, so that, withowte ye be goode lorde to pore men, many shall lose moche moneye by the fryeres, the whyche woll make a grett clamor amonke the pepull, for now I have moche besynes to satysfye the pepull for dettes. They say that yt ys not the Kynge’s pleur that pore men shulde lose ther monye, with many worddes; but by feyer menys I satysfye them: sum I make schyfte and pay, sum I satysfye witt worddes, for in dyverse placeys all the suffe in the howsces ys not abull to pay the dettes.d

The state of the Priory immediately after the dissolution may be gathered from a return of the Crown lands, made between the last year of the reign of

a Wright’s History of Ludlow, 1852, octavo, p. 343—45.
b Letter quoted by Mr. Wright in his History of Ludlow, p. 348.
Henry VIII. and the first of Edward VI., 1546-7. It is there stated that the Priory itself with the devastated grounds, on which what are called superfluous edifices originally stood, namely, the outward and the inner yards, with the garden, were in the occupation of Richard Palmer, the Nether Orchard was occupied by Matilda Yonge, widow, the Over Orchard was occupied by John Tanner, the Brom Meadow by Thomas Cordier, and the Friars' Meadow and the adjoining garden with the baillie by Robert Hooe, subject to a term of years granted to Margery Stone in a moiety of the Friars' Meadow. All these tenants appear to have held of the Crown for terms of years varying in duration, and at rents of different amounts, according to the nature and extent of their tenures.*

All the buildings, granaries, stables, dovecote, and other premises lately occupied by the Prior of Saint Augustine and his brethren were granted by King Edward the Sixth, in the first year of his reign, 1547, to Sir Robert Townsend, Knight, Chief Justice of Chester. This Sir Robert was the third son of Sir Roger Townesend of Brackenash in Norfolk, knighted by Henry VIII. in 1545, after his return from Boulogne, and constituted Justice of Chester, in which post he was continued both by Edward VI. and Queen Mary. He died on the 8th of February, in the third and fourth year of Philip and Mary, possessed of the Manor and Rectory of Geist, and advowson of the Vicarage of the Church, the Manors of Swantons, Foxleys, and Southall, in the county of Norfolk, and the Priory and House of Saint Augustine in Ludlow, which descended to Thomas, his heir, who was at that time twenty-two years of age, and had to wife Anne, daughter of Henry D'Oyley of Shottisham, in Norfolk, Esquire. He had issue also Henry Townesend, ancestor to those of the name in the county of Salop.

On the north side of the altar in Ludlow church is a monument with effigies of a knight and lady, and with the arms of Townsend impaling Povy, under which is the date ANNO DOMINI 1581. Round the margin of the tomb is the following inscription

Heare lieth the bodyes of Syr Robert Townesend, Knyght, chief Justes of the Counsell in the Marches of Walles and Chester. Dame Alice his wyfe, Daughter and one of the Heyres of Robart Povye, esquire, who had betwyne them twoo xii children, vi Sonnes and vi doughters lawfully begot.

In the grant to Sir Robert Townsend the premises are so minutely described that they can be at once identified with the existing site. The lands comprise the priory and conventual buildings, the dovecote and gardens, the Over Orchard, of one acre,
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and the Nether Orchard, containing an acre and a half, the Hill Close of an acre and a half, the Friars' Medowe of seven acres, all situate between the King's highway on the north, the Cloister itself on the west, the river Teme (rivulum Thamisie) on the south, and other lands belonging to the said Priory on the north. The large trees and underwood are reserved. It is also stated in the subsequent grants of these lands by Queen Mary, in the second year of her reign, 1554, to George Cotton and William Mannie, that the clear yearly value of the premises was nine pounds, which, rated at twenty-four years' purchase, amounted to seventy pounds and sixteen shillings, to be paid all in hand. The Queen's Majesty was to discharge the purchaser from all incumbrances except leases and the covenants in the same; the tenure to be in socage, the purchaser to have the issues from Easter last, and to be bound for the woods; the lead, bells, and advowson to be excepted. It is also stated, "The Queen's Majestie hath other land in Ludlowe aforesaid in the right of the said late Fryer Howse, amounting with the premises to the yerely value of iiijl. xvs. iiijd., and the Queen's Majestie hath a castle in Ludlowe of the principality of Wales."

The messuage, tenement, and site, with all its appurtenances, of the late Priory of Saint Augustine was sold by Robert Townsend to John Head, a physician of Ludlow; from whom it was purchased by Samuel Waring, a glover in Ludlow, and he by his will, dated 2nd June, 1744, devised it, after the death of Mercy his wife, daughter of George Karver the elder, of Upton in the parish of Little Hereford in the county of Hereford (she, by settlements on her marriage bearing date the 9th and 10th of February, 1729, acquiring a life estate), to his nephew Samuel Waring; and he by his will, dated 7th May, 1761, devised it to his wife Mary for life, and then to his son Samuel Waring. This Samuel Waring died without issue and intestate, leaving James Waring of Ludlow, gentleman, his only brother and heir-at-law. James Waring, by his will dated 12th November, 1813, gave this property to his friend Job Walker Baugh and Henry Lloyd to be sold. The estate with the timber upon it was sold accordingly, in 1816 and 1817, to Mr. Gilley Pritchett at the price of £1571 6s. It is described as the Friars' land, with the orchard, &c, and the use of the Whitehall spring or stream flowing through the same. Gilley Pritchett left this property to his trustees Thomas Pardoe Purton, of Oldbury in the county of Salop, esquire, and the Rev. John Purton, clerk, directing it by a codicil to his will, dated 12th June, 1835, to be sold. The greater part of the

* Patent Rolls, 2 Mary, part I. m. 6. See Appendix B.
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land in question was sold accordingly to Mr. James Brettell Vaughan of Bur-
way, who by his will devised it to his nephew Brettell Vaughan, Esq., of Ludlow,
who sold on Lady-day, 1861, to the Corporation of Ludlow, as constituting the
Local Board of Health, the site of the Priory of Saint Austin, to be employed
as a Cattle Market now in course of erection.

Tradition, the handmaid of history, has happily furnished some account of
the last state of this ancient foundation. A lady now advanced in years,
but still resident at Ludlow, was amused by the interest created by digging
out the old foundations, while, as she said, no one took much notice of the
buildings when they were above ground. When she was quite young and
used to go to school from Letwyche, a large range of stone buildings, which
looked like a large house, stood a little below the road in an open space full
of stones and ruins. Dividing this space from the road was a massive wall with
an archway in it and gates, through which, and between some of the ruins, there
was a kind of road down to the “ruined building.” The little stream called
Whitehall Brook, rising probably from Saint Julian’s Well on Gravel Hill,
flowed through the fish-ponds below the Priory inclosure into the river Teme.
Its course having lately been altered, it has now ceased to run as formerly.
The old lady described a road leading from nearly opposite the entrance archway
of the Priory to join the Cleobury Mortimer road, near where the Gravel Hill
turnpike-gate now stands. The existence of a road in that direction explains the
ancient road which was cut across by the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway at
that spot, and set down, in spite of all reasons to the contrary, as a Roman road,
at the time it was discovered nearly seven years ago. The building itself was
used as a kennel for Captain Waring’s hounds; and the old lady perfectly re-
members how he and a gay party of gentlemen and ladies, all dressed in scarlet,
rode out of the archway on days when the meet was fixed at Ludlow. But, she
added, at night was quite another scene. The old Priory seemed then to be re-
occupied by its former inhabitants—singing and other noises were heard as
though many people lived there; and, on fine nights, the Prior and brethren, all
habited in white, might be seen walking along the road still called the Friars’
Lane, in a stately manner, to the intense alarm of any young folks who might
happen to be rambling that way too late in the evening. I tell this tale as it
was told to me; but I am happy to add that the kennel was not on the site of
the Priory, but in a barn immediately adjoining Old Gates Fee, below the present
inn known as the Horse and Jockey, though it was on the Waring property,
which then extended from Lower Gaolford to the Teme. The harriers, which

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were the hounds Captain Waring kept, were hunted by a man of the name of
Maiden, who lived in that part of the old building which was still habitable. A
great part of it had the roof off, and only holes where the windows were. All
the remains of the old buildings were taken down by Mr. Gilley Pritchett, who
laid down the land as a meadow, the turf of which soon covered the foundation
of the walls. This happy accident enabled Mr. Curley, the engineer employed in
levelling the ground for the new Cattle Market, to trace with remarkable accu-
racy the ground-plan of the Priory and conventual buildings,\(^a\) which is repre-
sented in Plate XII. In their general arrangement, they correspond with other
houses under the same rule.

The church was usually spacious, for the purpose of accommodating a large
congregation. The east ends were ordinarily square; and the choir, never very
large, was sometimes, as at Llanthony and Christ Church, shut off from its aisles.
In the present instance may be noticed a multangular building, which is
supposed to have served the purpose of a chapter house.

The refectory was usually on the opposite side of the garth or inner court to
the church. The prior’s house was almost invariably attached to the south-west
angle of the nave of the church. The exact arrangements of the conventual
apartments and cloisters cannot be ascertained, but they may derive some
illustration by comparison with the ground plan of the Premonstratensian
Convent at Eastby, these regular canons being under the rule of St. Augustine.\(^b\)

From being generally situated in or near towns, the friars’ houses have been
obliterated by the erection of other buildings on their site. Happily, enough
remains of the Austin Friars’ house in Ludlow to show that it belonged to the
best period of English architecture, and that considerable care must have been
taken in its decoration.

From the fragments which remain, and which have been preserved by being
built up against the outer wall of the new inclosure, we conjecture the earlier
part of the building to be as early as 1260 (see, for instance, a base represented
in the woodcut), while the ball-flower pattern seen on the remains of some
beautiful sedilia (fig. 4), and in several portions of windows (fig. 3), carry down
the building so late as 1340. It was probably erected at two different periods,
between the middle of the thirteenth and the middle of the fourteenth centuries.

\(^a\) Mr. Herbert Evans, of Ludlow, architect, has constructed with great skill a conjectural restoration of
the Priory, which was exhibited to the Society when this communication was read.

\(^b\) See this plan at p. 76 of the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott’s Church and Conventual Arrangement, 1861. 8vo.
PLAN OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTIN PRIESTS, LUDLOW.

Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London 1863.
Among the ruins were discovered various encaustic tiles, which were eagerly sought for, and are now carefully preserved by the inhabitants of the town. A selection of them is represented in Plate XIII., and it will be seen that they vary considerably in date as well as in style of decoration. The earlier ones belong apparently to the fourteenth century; one of the most curious among them (fig. 3) represents the crucifixion, a subject peculiarly inappropriate to the pavement of any building, and which does not, so far as I am aware, occur elsewhere; its workmanship is very rude. Another remarkable device may be seen in fig. 4, being the words HE THAT HATH NOT CANNOT; this may be a personal motto, or it may be a sentiment very appropriately placed in a Friary, suggesting to its inhabitants the uselessness of trying to levy contributions on
those who had not wherewithal to satisfy their importunities. Several of the tiles represent animals; one has on it a rabbit, another a cock and some initials (see figs. 5 and 6); others have a lion passant within a circle, a very common device on tiles, which occurs at Romsey and elsewhere; a fish within a pointed oval may likewise be seen; and a stag trippant; among the simpler devices may be noticed a plain fleur de lis. The armorial tiles are three in number; one has a fesse between six crosses crosslet—the arms of Beauchamp; another (fig. 2) exhibits a sword and two cross keys, not in a shield; a third (fig. 1), which is of later date, a chevron between three crosses pattée. To the same date as the last may be referred a tile with the monogram i t inclosed in a circle, and with portions of quatrefoils in the angles. This tile occurs in the fine pavement laid down in the choir of Gloucester Cathedral by Thomas Sebroke,* Abbot of Gloucester from 1450 to 1457, and which there is every reason to believe was made at Malvern. The earlier tiles have some resemblance in their decoration to those found in a kiln at Droitwich in Worcestershire.

An ancient mortar, a few coins, some keys, and other metal-work were found during the process of levelling the ground for the new Cattle Market, but nothing which requires any further notice in this place.

* See Shaw’s Tile Pavements.
PAVING TILES FROM THE PRIORY OF AUSTIN FRIARS, LUDLOW.

Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London.
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APPENDIX (A).


COMITATU SALOPIE.—Computatio omnium et singulorum Balivorum Firmatorum Praepositionum Collectorum reddituum et aliorum Ministrorum Honorum Castrorum Dominiorum Maneriatorum, Recordationis Pentionum Portionum aliarumque terrarum et possessionum quarumcumque, tam temporalium quam spiritualium, infra gubernationes sive superiores Curiae augmentationum et reventionum coronae Domini Regis in Comitatu predicto existentium, per Dominum Regem nuper Henricum Octavum per literas suas patentes sub magno sigillo suo Angliae factas et sigillatas in eadem Curia de recordatione remanentes nuperrime de novo estabiliat et erectas computabiliacione existentium de reversionibus praemissis a Festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni ipsius Domini Regis nuper Henrici Octavi xxxviii° usque idem Festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli ex tunc proxime sequens anno Regni metuendi Domini nostri Edvardi sexti Dei gratias Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae Regis Fidei Defensoris et in Terra Ecclesiae Anglicae et Hiberniae sub Christo Supremi Capitis primo, scilicet per annum annum integrum ut infra.

Videlicet

NUPER DOMUS FRATRUM AUGUSTINORUM IN LUDLOW.—Et de xlviij. iiiij.d de firma unius clausi jacentis inter Freer Lane, cum dimidio unius prati vocati the Freers Medowe cum placeta gardini eidem adjacente, cum uno clauso vocato the Baillie Close dimisso Roberto Hoode per Indenturam sub sigillo comunali dictae nuper domus datam secundo die Februarii anno regni Regis nuper Henrici viii" xxix° incipiendam a dato Indenturam predictam pro termino illorum annorum quorum quaedam Margery Stone habet de dimidio unius prati vocati Freers Medowe, ac etiam usque ad finem termini duorum annorum post terminum predictum Margery finitum, reddendo inde annualiter pro predicto clauso vocato le Hyll Close x.3 per annum ad Festum ibidem usuale equalibus portionibus, qui quidem terminus dictae Margery finitus erit in Festo Purificationis Beatae Mariae Virginis anno xxxmo nuper Regis Henrici viii° Habendum et Tenendum dictum dimidium prati cum placeta gardini adiacente cum omnibus proficuis et pertinentibus immediate post terminum predictum Margery finitum usque ad finem termini xxj annorum, reddendo inde annualiter xxij.3 ad terminos ibidem usuales equalibus portionibus quod erit in anno xxxij° nuper Regis Henrici octavi usque ad finem termini xxj. annorum reddendo inde annualiter xiiij.3 ad duo Festae ibidem usualia equalibus portionibus cum clausa distinctionis pro non solutione redditus predictae terrae prout in eadem Indenturam plenius compertur. Et de x.3 iiiij.d de Firma unius Pomarii vocati le Nether Orchard dimissi Matildæ Yonge viduae per Indenturam ut dicitur solvenda ad Festum ibidem usuale. Et de xxiiij.3 de Firma unius prati ibidem vocati the Brom Medowe dimissi Thomæ Cordier per Indenturam ut dicitur solvenda ad Festum predictum. Et de viiij.3 de Firma unius Pomarii ibidem vocati the Over Orchard dimissi Joanni Tannor per Indenturam ut dicitur solvenda ad Festum predictum. Et de viij. viij.d de Firma scitūs nuper domús predictae cum domibus et edificiis Firmario magno appertinentibus ac
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cum terris vastatis ubi sedificia superflua olim construebantur, necnon unum gardinum cum duabus
parcellis terre vocatis the outward yardest le inner yardest in manibus nuper Prioris et confratrum
usque tempus dissolutionis ejusdem dimissis Ricardo Palmer ad voluntatem Domini solvendo ad
Festum prædictum

Perquisita Curie.—De aliquo proficuo proveniente de Perquisitis alicujus Curiae ibidem
tente hoc anno non redditis, Eo quod nulla hujusmodi Curia ibidem tenta fuit infra tempus hujus
computi, ex sacramento computatoris.

Summa omnis xxvij.li v.d. ob. De quibus

Feoda et Vadimonia.—Idem computum in Feoda dicta computatum Balivi et Collectoris
reddituum et firmarum omnium et singulorum præmissorum ad xxx.s per annum sic sibi ex con-
sideratione officiariorum Domini Regis causâ dicti officii hoc anno exercendi et occupandi allocatur.
Videlicet in allocatione hujusmodi Feodi hoc anno per tempus hujus computi xxx.s. Et in
stipendio Clerici Auditoris scribendi hunc computum hoc anno ij.s.

Reparationes.—Et in denariis solutis pro reparatione facta in et super unum molendinum
aquaticum situm in le Mille Streate in Ludlowe in tenura Thomæ Talbot et Ricardi Millward
superius oneratum ad lx.s per annum, videlicet in emptionem materiei pro factura ejusdem molen-
dini les Cogges et roundes, ac pro emptione straminis pro tectura ejusdem, ac pro vadomoniis sive
regardis unius carpentarii et unius tectoris pro reparatione prædicta facienda conductorum ut per
propriis Billas inde remanentes ix.s ix.d ob.

Decimas redditas.—Et in decimas redditas duorum tenementorum cemetarii, parcelli posses-
sionum nuper domus fratrum Carmellitorum in Ludlowe prædicta, modo in tenura Gulielmi Lun-
gonne, eo quod dicta tenementa cum pertinentibus steterunt vacata et inoccupata nec alicui
dimitti potuerunt pro aliquo redditu per totum tempus hujus computi, ex sacramento dicto com-
putantur xvij.s

Liberatio Denarioorum.—Et in denarios libratos Gulielmo Sheldon armigero receptori Domini
Regis Curiae augmentationum et reversionum Coronæ suæ ibidem de exitibus officii sui hujus anni
ex recognizone sua super hunc computum coram auditorem xxj.li viij.s vjd. 

Recepta in computo receptoris,

Summa allocata et librata xxvij.li viij.s iij.d et Debita lij.s iij.d. Qui exonerantur hic eo quod
onerantur in computo receptoris hujus anni prout prius ibidem.

Et sic hic equatur.
PRO GEORGIO COTTON ET GULIELMO MANNIE DE CONCESSIS SIBI ET HÆREDIBUS.—Regina omnibus ad quos et cetera salutem. Cum præcarissimus Frater noster Edwardus sextus nuper Rex Anglie per literas suas patentes sub magno sigillo nuper Curie augmentationum et reventionum Coronæ suæ confectas, gerendas datum apud Westmonasterium duodecimo die Decembris anno Regni sui primo, tradiderit concesserit et ad Firmam dimisserit dilecto sibi Roberto Townesend militi totum domum et scitum nuper Prioratus sive domus dudum Fratrum Augustinorum in Ludlowe in comitatu Salopie ad tunc dissolutum, una cum omnibus domibus adscriptis horiis stabulis colubaris ortis pomeriariis gardinis terra et solo infra scitum et præcinctum dicti nuper Prioratus dudum Fratrum Augustinorum existentibus aut eidem scitui adjacentibus ad tunc in tenurâ dicti Roberti Townesend, Ac etiam totum illud clausum terræ suum vocatum the Nether Orchard continentem per estimationem unam acram et dimidium, Ac totum illud clausum terre suum vocatum the Over Orchard continentem per estimationem unam acram, Ac totum illud clausum terre suum vocatum the Hill Close continentem per estimationem unam acram et dimidium, Neonon totum illud clausum terre suum vocatum the Friers medowe continentem per estimationem septem acras inter regiam viam ex parte boreali et clausum terre domui prædictæ nuper pertinentem ex parte occidentali et Rivulum Thamisie ex parte Australi et quoddam alium clausum terre dictæ nuper domui nuper pertinentem ex parte boreali: Quæ quidem terre et caetera præmissa jacent et existunt in Ludlowe in dicto comitatu Salopie ac dicto nuper Prioratu seu domui dudum Fratrum Augustinorum dudum spectabunt et pertinentes ac parcellum possessionum inde nuper extiterunt; Exceptis tamen semper et dicto Fratri nostro, hærédibus et successoribus suis, omnino reservatis omnibus grossis arboribus et boscis de in et super præmissis crescentibus et existentibus. Habendum et tenendum prædictum domum et scitum ac caetera omnia et singula præmissa cum pertinentibus (exceptis præexceptis) præfato Roberto Townesend et assignatis suis a Festo sancti Michaelis Archangeli ad tunc ultimo præterito usque ad finem termini et per terminum viginti et unus annorum ex tunc proxime sequentium et plenarie compleendum, Reddendo inde annuatim dicto Fratri nostro hærédibus et successoribus suis quinquaginta et novem solidos legales monete Anglie ad Festa Annunciationis Beate Mariæ Virginis et sancti Michaelis Archangeli vel infra unum mensem post utrumque Festum Festorum illorum ad manus Balivorum vel receptorum præmissorum pro tempore existentium per æquales portiones solvendos durante termino prædicto prout per casdem literas patentes inter alia plene liquet.

[Public Record Office, London, Particulars for Grants 2nd year of Mary.]

COMITATU SALOPIE.

PARCELLI POSSESSIONUM NUPER PRIORATUS CEU DOMUS FRATRUM AUGUSTINORUM IN LUDLOWE IN COMITATU PRÆDICTO.—Valor in firma totius domus et scitus nuper Prio-
The Priory of Austin Friars at Ludlow.

ratum seu domus dudum Fratrum Augustinorum in Ludlowe in Comitatu Salopie predicto una cum omnibus domibus ædificiis horis stabulis columbariis ortis pomerariis gardinis terra et solo infra scitum et precinctum dicti nuper Prioratus existentibus ac eidem scitui adjacentibus, modo vel nuper in tenura Roberti Townesend militis in Soccagio, Ac etiam totum illius clausi terræ vocati the Nether Orchard continens per estimationem unam acram et dimidium, Ac totum illius clausi terræ vocati the Over Orchard continens per estimationem unam acram, Ac totum illius clausi terræ vocati the Hill Close continens per estimationem unam acram et dimidium, Neon totum illius clausi terræ vocati the Friars Medowe continens per aestimationem vij. acras, jacens inter regiam viam ex parte boreali et clausum terræ domui predictæ nuper pertinens ex parte occidentali et rivulum Thamesæ ex parte australi et quoddam aliud clausum terræ dictæ nuper domui nuper pertinens ex parte boreali; Quæ quidem terræ et cætera præmissa jacent et existunt in Ludlowe in dicto comitatu Salopie: Exceptis et reservatis grossis arboribus et boscis de in et super præmissis crescentibus sic in simul dimissis Roberto Townesend militi per indenturam sub sigillo curia augmentation et reversionum Coronæ Regis datam die duodecimo Decembris anno primo regni Regis Edwardi Sexti; Habendum a Festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli proxime ante datum predictum pro termino xxi. annorum, Reddendo inde per annum ad Festa Beatas Mariæ Virginis et Sancti Michaelis Archangeli per aequales portiones quinquaginta et novem solidos.

The Quenes Matie hath other Lands in Ludlowe aforesaied in the right of the said late Fryer Howse amounting with the Premises to the yerely valewe of £4 15s. 4d.

And the Quenes Matie hath a Castle in Ludlowe of the Principalytie of Wales.

And theis benne the fyrst particulars hereof delivd &c.

Ex secundo Maii anno primo Domina Mariæ Reginae per me

JOHANNEM HANBIE, Auditorem.

xvij Maii anno primo
Reginae Mariæ pro Roberto
Townesend militi.

The clere yerely valew of the premisses 59 shillings, which ratyd at xxiiij yeres purchase amountyth to £70 15s.

To be payd all in hande.

The Quenes Matie to dyschardge the purchaser of all incumbrauncy excepte Leases and the covenants in the same.

The tenure in socage.
The Purchaser to have the yssues frome Easter laste.
The Purchaser to be bound for the woodes.
The lead, bells, and advowsone to be excepted.

WINCHESTER,

JOHN BAKER,

THOMAS MOYLE.

(Indorsement) Summa lxx.li. xv.s. £70 15s.

Examinatur et irrotulatur per me,

JOHANNEM THOMSON.