

*Rose A. Jones*

THIRD EDITION.

**MARK & MOODY'S**

**PENNY GUIDE TO**

**KINVER**

**AND**

**ENVILLE.**



*Stourbridge :* MARK & MOODY, BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS.

**STEWPPONEY & FOLEY ARMS HOTEL.**



PROPRIETOR - - I. T. ELWELL.

Uniform with this—The Penny Guide to Hagley and Clent.





**SELLECK'S,  
STOURBRIDGE,**

for **Accurate**  
**Dispensing**

**AND GOOD DRUGS.**

*Photographic Goods,  
Cameras, Dry Plates,  
and Films.*

*A fresh and varied Stock  
always on hand.*

**W R. SELLECK, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Stourbridge.**

Next Door to Talbot Hotel.

***Printing.***

Letterpress. Copper-plate.

Lithographie, Coloured and Plain.

**STOURBRIDGE PRINTING.**

The following notice appears in the current number of  
the *British Printer* :—

Chief amongst specimens from Messrs. Mark & Moody, Stourbridge, is a noteworthy catalogue of vegetable seeds. This is a quarto of 20 pages, utilising good paper, and specially interesting from the inclusion of so many half-tone reproductions. The blocks themselves are a well-made series, and, as with the rest of the catalogue, are well printed. The whole job is very creditable to the office responsible, and also to the customer. Of other jobs represented, a few certificates utilising colour and typographic ornament form tasteful specimens. A sale catalogue of 36 pages is a good example of plain work, and a 48-page quarto engineer's catalogue, well illustrated, also shows care and skill expended on its production. We are very pleased to find our Stourbridge friends not only maintaining, but increasing a good reputation.

**ESTIMATES FREE.**

**MARK & MOODY, Stourbridge.**

TELEPHONE 16.

THIRD EDITION.

**A GUIDE TO  
KINVER AND ENVILLE,**

BY

**EDWIN BENNETT,**



**HIGH STREET, KINVER.**

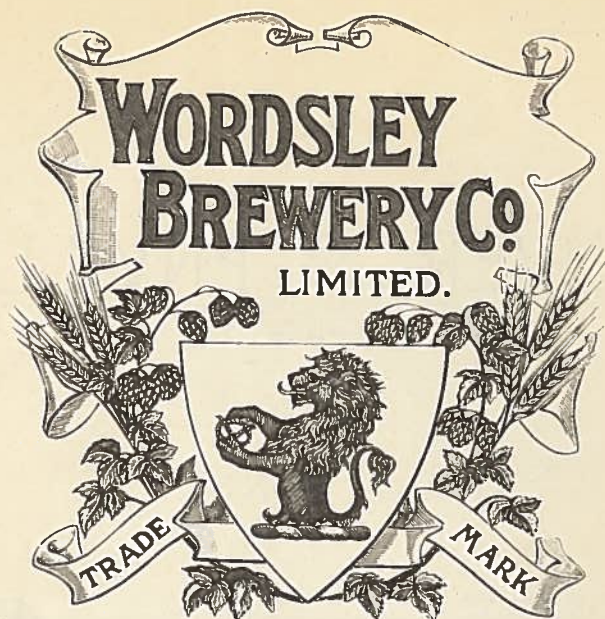
*From Photograph by Mr. A. Harrison Hill, Wordsley.*

**MARK & MOODY,**

**"COUNTY EXPRESS" OFFICES, STOURBRIDGE.**

1901.





## ❖ PRICE LIST. ❖

### CASK BEERS.

	Per Gal.
O.A. Old Ale .. ..	1/8
XXXXX Strong Ale .. ..	1/8
XXXX Mild Ale .. ..	1/4
XXX " " .. ..	1/2
XX " " .. ..	1/-
XT " " .. ..	10d.
X " " .. ..	8d.
"Home Brewed" .. ..	1/4
I.P.A. India Pale Ale .. ..	1/6
B.B. Bitter Beer .. ..	1/4
A.K. Family Ale .. ..	1/-
I.S. Imperial Stout .. ..	1/4

### BOTTLED ALES AND STOUT.

*These Ales are delivered in Splendid condition, in Imperial Pint and Half-pint Screw Stoppered Bottles.*

*Reputed Pints and Half-pints also in Cork Bottles.*

Light Family Ale 2/- per doz. Im. Pts.	
Do. do. 1/- " 1/2	
India Pale Ale 3/- " Im. Pts.	
Do. do. 1/6 " 1/2	
Imperial Stout 3/- " Im. Pts.	
Do. do. 1/6 " 1/2	

## High-class Mineral Waters.

**BREWED STONE GINGER BEER.**

**QUININE, SODA AND LIME JUICE.**

## VISITOR'S GUIDE.

### KINVER.

Stourbridge Junction, G.W.R., to Kinver 5 miles; from Town Station, 4 1/4 miles.

Electric Tramway opened April 5th, 1901. Trams from Stourbridge and Dudley every half hour (temporary arrangement).

Post (from Stourbridge Post Office):—

*Deliveries:* 7 a.m., 3 p.m.; Sundays, 7-50 a.m.

*Despatches:* 9-45 a.m., 5-20 p.m.; Sundays, 10-50 a.m.

Telegraph Office: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 8 to 10 a.m.

Carrier Welch, Kinver, to and from Stourbridge.

Carrier Morgan, Coffee House, Kinver.—To and from Stourbridge, returning from Stourbridge, calling at Mitre Hotel and corner of Enville Street. Conveyances to order.

Hotels and Boarding Houses:—*See Advertisements.*

Church.—St. Peter's, Vicar, the Rev. T. A. Cooper-Slipper, B.A., (1901). Services on Sundays 11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. Every third Sunday 8 a.m.

Chapels.—Wesleyan, Services 11 a.m., and 6 p.m. Sundays. Primitive Methodist, Services 6 p.m. Sundays.

### ENVILLE.—Two miles from Kinver.

Stourbridge Junction to Enville 6 miles.

Carrier Roden leaves Cat Inn, Enville, on Fridays only at 11-15 a.m. returning from Stourbridge at 5-50 p.m. Fares 9d. each way.

Post (from Stourbridge Post Office):—

*Deliveries:* 7-50 a.m.; Sundays, 8-30 a.m.

*Despatches:* 6-15 p.m.; Sundays, 11-15 a.m.

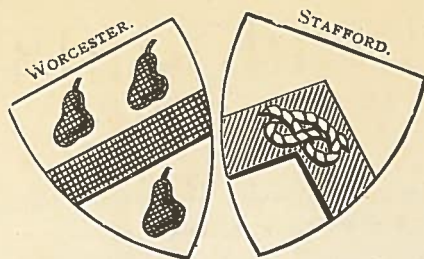
Telegraph Office: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sundays 8 to 10 a.m.

Church.—St. Mary's, Rector, the Rev. Arthur Phillimore, M.A., (1887). Services on Sundays, 8 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. On Saints' Days, 8 a.m.

### STOURBRIDGE.

Market Day, Friday: shops close on Thursdays at One o'clock. Banks, London and Midland, and Metropolitan Bank of England and Wales. *Local Newspaper*, the "County Express," Telephone, No. 16. *Library*, Mark & Moody's Subscription and Circulating. *Telephone Exchange*, Upper High Street. *Post Office*, Upper High Street. *Swimming Baths*, Bell Street.





# The County Express

for Worcestershire & Staffordshire.

(56 COLUMNS).

THE BEST PAPER FOR LOCAL NEWS.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN  
THE DISTRICT.

For consecutive insertions of the classes of small advertisements particularised below, the following are the prepaid charges. In all cases the address is counted.

TO BE LET, FOR SALE,  
SITUATIONS VACANT, LOST OR FOUND,  
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

LINES.	WORDS	ONE INSERTION.	TWO INSERTIONS.	THREE INSERTIONS.
2....	16	6d.	10d	1s. 3d.
4....	32	1s. 0d.	1s. 9d.	2s. 8d.
5....	40	1s. 3d.	2s. 3d.	3s. 4d.
6....	48	1s. 6d.	2s. 9d.	4s. 0d.
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SITUATIONS WANTED **3d.** FOR 16 WORDS.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are charged—24 words  
1s., and 6d. extra for every 10 words.

N.B.—These rates are strictly confined to the class of advertisements enumerated above, and must be PREPAID, otherwise they will be charged ordinary rates.

Head Office—STOURBRIDGE.

## J. C. PURCHASE,

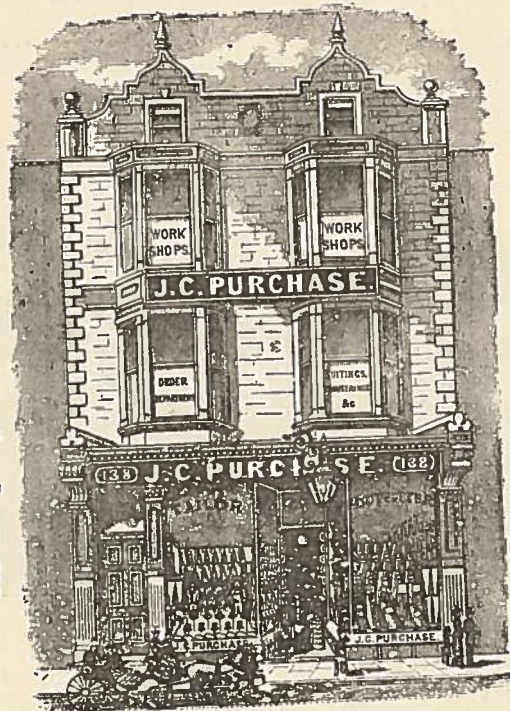
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

138, HIGH STREET (Next door to the  
Tribot Hotel).

STOURBRIDGE.

For NEWEST STYLES and LATEST FASHIONS  
in SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, FANCY VEST-  
INGS COVERT COATS, CYCLING SUITS,  
OVERCOATS, made to measure.


**SPECIALITY.**  
A good all-wool and thoroughly shrunk Trousers, suitable  
for Best and Business wear.  
10s. 6d. per pair; two pairs for 20s.



The Order Department is replete with materials for all  
seasons' wear.  
Mourning Orders promptly executed.  
Hunting Breeches. Ladies' Jackets. Liveries.

A Splendid Selection of Goods in  
Ready-mades & General Outfitting, Men's  
and Youths' Suits, Trousers,  
Overcoats, etc., Boys' Suits in all Shapes and  
Materials, Mechanics', Butchers'  
and Grocers' Clothing, Hats and Caps in all fashionable  
Shapes, Ties, Collars, Cuffs in all New  
Shapes and Styles, White and Coloured Shirts, Hosiery  
for all seasons' wear,  
Gloves, Braces, Portmanteaus, Waterproofs.



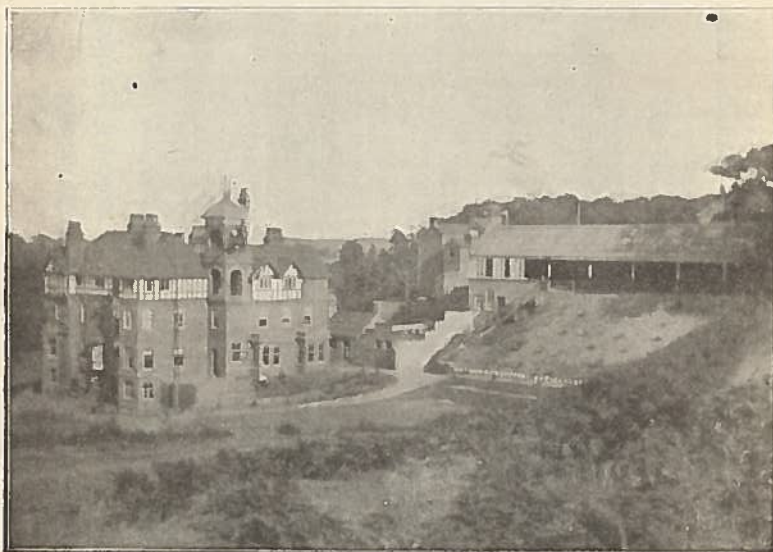
KINVER,  *The Switzerland of the Midlands*

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## EDGE VIEW HOTEL,

*Adjoining the famous Edge,*

**NOW OPEN FOR RECEPTION OF VISITORS.**



**DINNERS, TEAS,** And all kinds of Mineral. .  
Waters, Hop Ale, Tobacco, .  
and Cigars. . . . .

Parties of Workmen and School Children catered for at moderate charges.

**LOCK-UP STABLING. COACH HOUSES, & LOOSE BOXES;  
ALSO LOCK-UP CYCLE HOUSE.**

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**3 ROOMS FOR 800 PEOPLE.**

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*Special Terms for week-end Guests.*

*Mrs. WELLS, Proprietress.*

 KINVER. 

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"We English love to take our holiday by running to the Continent, and fondly imagine that we must cross the channel to see strange sights and enjoy scenes of beauty. It would be hard to find sweeter, quainter, lovelier spots than may be reached very easily at the point where Shropshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire join." So writes Baring Gould,\* one of our sweetest word painters, while speaking more particularly of Kinver and its surroundings. But in this picturesque part of England, the whole neighbourhood is rich in beauty and historical association. Stourton Castle, once a royal dwelling much affected by King John; Prestwood, a chief seat of the Foleys; Enville the famed house of the Greys, Earls of Stamford, who were allied to the Queen of Edward IV. and to Lady Jane Grey; Whittington, the earliest estate of the same family in Staffordshire, and for some time the residence of one of the ancestors of the present Earl of Shrewsbury; and Kinver, whose natural beauties, with its historic camp and rock habitations on the Edge, are at length becoming appreciated. Before proceeding to give our readers a description of Kinver as it now is, we propose to give a short account of its early history.

*Kinware, Kinfare, or Kinver*, in Domesday Book written *Chenevare*. If any name in this country is of British Origin this is it, for it may very fairly be derived from the two words *Keun* and *Vaur*, which in that language signify great ridge or edge, which here exists; and yet it is possible it may not be so. In the Saxon language there are likewise two words, *Cyne*, *Chine*, or *Chene*, and *Fare*, which signify a great or a royal road, so that the name might not have regard to the hill, but to the Roman road which passed near the town.

Before the Conquest, Algar, Earl of Mercia, held "Chenevare." where there were five hides and a half, and their appendages; three servants, twenty-four families, with a priest, two mills of twenty shillings value, six acres of meadow, a wood three miles long and one broad, the whole valued at 100s. a year. By an old deed, Richard I. gives the town and forest of Kynefare, with the manors of Kynefare and Stourton, alias Stowerton, to Philip the son of Hologod. Erdeswick says, "about Henry the Second's time, Philip Hologate held both the manor and forest of Kinfare of the King, by the rent of nine pounds with the customs of the manor." Among some ancient tallies recently found at Westminster by Sir Benjamin Stone is one of the time of Henry III., containing the following inscription:—"Of John son of Philip for the farm of Kynefare, Staffre,"† This tally has four and a half notches on the under side, representing £4 10s.; and thus agreeing with Erdeswick's statement as to the fee farm rent being £9. for the payments were half-yearly. There are several allusions to this said John son of

\* Cassell's Magazine.

† By kind permission of Sir J. Benjamin Stone.



Philip and Kinver in the Close Rolls, as the following extracts shew:—"A.D. 1213, 27th Nov. The King (John) grants to John son of Philip our (valet?† Watletto) the town of Kenefar, and the custody of the forest of Kenefar as wholly as Philip his father held it." A.D. 1221, 28th June. The King (Henry III.) grants permission for John son of Philip to take 5 stags in the forest of Kenefare, etc." In 9, Edward II, John De Vaux was lord of Kinfare; and in 4, Edward III., one Tyrel was owner both of Kinfare and Stourton. In Edward the Fourth's time, one John Hampton was lord of Stourton and the Castle." The manor then passed to the Whorwoods, who also held Compton, where they had a park. This family first sold Compton to Thomas Foley, Esq., about 1650, and afterwards Stourton Castle and the Manor of Kinver to Philip Foley, Esq., of Prestwood, whose descendants still own the Castle, and are lords of the manor of Kinver and Compton.

Being a royal manor, Kinver received several charters, granting liberties, privileges, and immunities to the tenants and inhabitants. The chief of these privileges seems to have been freedom from tolls, and other feudal payments.

The first of these charters was given by Richard I., who, as before mentioned, granted the manors of Kynefare and Stourton to Philip the son of Hologod, with all the liberties, franchises, privileges, and immunities thereto belonging.

Henry VIII., 1525, granted a charter to tenants and inhabitants of the manor of Kinfare and Stourton, conferring on them the same privileges and immunities granted by Richard I.

Elizabeth, 1559, in a charter, confirmed the privileges conferred in the charters of Richard I and Henry VIII.

Charles I., 1629, granted a charter which was a repetition of the previous charters, confirming the immunities and privileges granted by them. This charter, which is signed by Wolseley, and has the Great Seal of England attached is now carefully framed and preserved in the Vestry of Kinver Church. The Charter and its exemptions are curious, and well worth the study of visitors.

Here is an ancient Endowed Grammar School, but the origin of it cannot be discovered. The earliest document appertaining to it is a lease, dated 22nd October, 1571, granted by the "co-feoffees of certain lands and houses to the maintenance of the School at Kynver," of a house, garden, and close, belonging to the School. The endowments are worth about £250 yearly. Head-Master:—C. H. Cole, B.A.

Kinver is situated at the south-western edge of the County of Stafford, just where it joins Worcester and Salop. It is on the banks of the Stour, and about four miles from Stourbridge, and four-and-half from Kidderminster. For the accommodation of visitors the New Electric Tram, opened in 1901, runs an excellent service from Stourbridge and Dudley. The town consists chiefly of one long spacious street, running parallel with the river at a few yards' distance from one end of the town to the other.

† Valettus=1 Valet—a gentleman of the privy chamber.

It formerly had a market\* and was noted for the manufacture of coarse and fine woollen cloth. This industry was displaced by iron forges and screw works, but now both are gone, and Kinver has declined in importance. Just now its popularity as a health resort, and the rapidly increasing number of visitors has somewhat revived its ancient glory, and materially added to its prosperity.

Passing through the main street a pleasant walk brings us to

## KINVER EDGE.

This hill is a great ridge or edge of new red sandstone which terminates abruptly above the river stour. The extreme headland—542 feet above the sea—steep on all sides but one, was fortified by King Wulfhere, who reigned in Mercia from 657 to 675. The mighty embankment 300 yards long, and 200 yards wide, thrown up by Wulfhere, still remains, and the place was no doubt a stronghold against the incursions of the Ancient Britons and Danes.



VIEW FROM KINVER EDGE.

Whoever made use of the Camp must have been in possession of that part of the country that lay to the south, as Wulferley, or Wolverley as now written, does; because the ditch secures it against an attack this way, and the north side being inaccessible on account of the height and steepness of the hill, required nothing for security.

\*Close Rolls, A.D. 1221, 3rd July. The King (Henry III.) grants to John son of Philip, for life (usque ad etatem suam) one market each week, on Tuesday, at the manor of Kenefar.

A Royal manor.

Endowed Grammar school.

River Stour.



Between this headland and the valley below lies a remarkable mass of isolated crag that goes by the name of

### HOLY AUSTIN ROCK.

"This is literally honeycombed with habitations in three storeys or stages, with families still occupying the rock at each level, though all the dwellings are not now tenanted. The topmost has a bench and a table before the door, and the inhabitants of the cave keep by them a store of ginger beer and lemonade wherewith to refresh visitors."

"In the far away distance of time, so runs the tale, a giant occupied this rock, and he had a comely wife. There lived another giant at Enville, in another rock dwelling called 'Samson's Cave.' Now it happened that water was scarce at Holy Austin Rock, and the giant had to stride away to a slope round the shoulder of Kinver Edge to a trickling stream, the drops of which were collected in a stone trough still extant, called 'The Giant's Water Trough.' When the Kinver giant was collecting water from the dribbling spring, the Enville giant strode across country, put his head in at one of the windows of Holy Austin Rock, and kissed the wife of his neighbour. One day, the latter returning with his water jar, saw this, and saw the Enville giant racing away as hard as his seven-leagued boots would take him; so he put down the jar, caught up a great and long stone, and hurled it through the air after the other. The stone fell and planted itself upright in the ground, and was hereafter called the Bolt Stone. Unhappily, within man's memory it has been broken up. The Giant Spring has also been diverted, and the trough now lies by the wayside, much overgrown by nettles."

"Why the rock is called Holy Austin, neither history nor tradition can tell. In all probability it was inhabited by some recluse of that name, or it may have belonged to the Augustinian Friars."

"About a mile further along the cliff is another rock dwelling, now completely ruinous, and no longer tenanted, called Meg-a-Fox Hole—otherwise Nanny's Rock. Tradition says this was the hiding place of a noted band of highwaymen, at the end of the last, and the beginning of the present century, and that a passage under ground extends from this cave to Drakelow, another group of rock dwellings about a mile away."\*

The view, looking north, is extensive, and there are many pleasant walks about the hill, and through the valley on the east and north of the Edge. One on the east takes us to

### KINVER CHURCH.

This is dedicated to St. Peter, and occupies a lofty situation on a hill to the south of the town. It is an ancient building of red sandstone, in the Norman and later styles, consisting of chancel,

\* *Cassell's Magazine*

nave, aisles, and embattled western tower, containing a clock and six bells. There is also on the north side of the chancel a chapel belonging to the Foleys. The north aisle was built in 1857, and the upper portion of the tower has only recently been rebuilt.

The church contains some ancient monuments, notably the remains of an alabaster effigy, much broken and injured, now lying in the Foley chapel. It was of a man in complete armour. His hands, by what remains, seem to have been raised as in prayer. There are neither arms nor inscription remaining to show for whom it was erected. Bishop Lyttelton describes a tomb as being in the church of Kinver, August 26th, 1743, "Here lyeth one Hampton, in alabaster, very old, in armour, etc."; and gives the inscription, "Hic jacet corpora Johan Hampton Armig: et Agnet conjugis ejus in isto tumulo—qui dies suos extremos clausurunt—Johan, an. 1472—Agnes vero an. 1444; quorum animabus, etc." Erdeswick, in his Survey of Staffordshire, mentions this monument of Hampton, and says he was lord of Kinver and Stourton Castle, temp: Edward IV. The tomb is now entirely gone, and the mutilated remains of the effigy above mentioned are all that is left of John Hampton's memorial.



KINVER CHURCH.

In the same chapel which I imagine was built by the Hamptons, are brasses, etc., in the memory of members of the Foley family, one of which has the following inscription.

"This chapel was repaired A.D. 1856, by John H. Hodgetts Foley, of Prestwood, Esq., many of whose family lie buried underneath, viz.:—Philip Foley, of Prestwood, Esq., third son of Thomas Foley, of Whitley Court, Esq.,



obt 30th November, 1716; Penelope, his wife, daughter of William, fifth Lord Paget, of Beaudesert, obt 15th May, 1721; Penelope, obt 2nd October, 1674; and Elizabeth, obt 13th September, 1737, daughters of Philip Foley. His sons, Philip, obt 13th September, 1678; William, obt 9th December, 1679; and Robert, obt 18th April, 1736; Essex, daughter of the above Robert Foley, obt 20th October, 1722; Paul Foley, of Prestwood, Esq., eldest son of Philip Foley, obt 1st April, 1718."

In the part of the south aisle now used as a vestry, is a monument of marble, and thereon a brass, containing the figure of a knight in complete armour, his hands raised as in prayer, and on each side of him his two wives, both dressed in the habit of the times. Under the man's feet are the figures of seven sons, and under those of his wife, upon the left side, are those of ten daughters. Round the verge of the monument, upon the plates of brass, is this inscription—

"Hic jacet Edwardus Grey, miles  
filius et hæres Humfry Grey, armigeri  
qui quidem  
Edwardus Obiit quarto decimo die Februarii  
Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo  
octavo, et anno regni regis Henrici octavi  
vicesimo; cujus  
anime propicietur Deus. Amen."

Over the south door, leading towards the chancel, is a tablet to the memory of William Talbot, formerly of Whittington Hall, and afterwards of Stourton Castle: who died March 27th, 1686. It contains a long inscription in Latin, and states that it was erected by his son William, Bishop of Durham.

Upon a plain slate slab, placed in the ground near to the above, is

"Mary Talbot, widow, deceased March 30, 1661  
I am persuaded yt neither death nor life nor angells,  
nor principalitys, &c. — — — — —  
In hoc loco depositæ sunt reliquiae,  
Willhelmi Talbot armigeri."

In the south wall of this aisle, near to the door above-mentioned, is a *piscina* and three *sedilia*, shewing that there was an altar here. Very probably this end of the aisle was the Lady Chapel.

An ancient shield with the arms of Hampton may be seen in the tracery of the second window of this aisle; and two small pieces of old stained glass have been inserted in the south window of the present vestry. These contain the badges of Henry VII., and of his son Arthur, Prince of Wales, impaling Catherine of Arragon, his youthful wife.

Shaw speaks of a quantity of old glass shields of the family of Grey, with quarterings, etc., as being here. There are traces of stained glass in the windows at the south-east end of the aisle, but these shields and inscriptions have all disappeared.

The churchyard will repay the trouble of a "meditation among the tombs," and there is a charming view of the town and surrounding country from the walk on the north side, which the visitor should not miss.



VIEW FROM KINVER CHURCHYARD.

Vicar, the Rev. T. A. Cooper-Slipper, who also holds the Lectureship attached to the church, founded by Wm. Moseley, Esq., 1627, and in the patronage of the Leather Sellers' Company, of London. The Lectureship may be given to any Priest of the Church of England. The income of this Lectureship arises in part from the rent of an estate at Sydenham in Kent.

## THE HYDE.

About a mile from the town, on the Stour, is a place called the Hyde (*Hide*), perhaps one of those mentioned as belonging to Chenevare. Here was the first mill for rolling and slitting iron that was erected in England. William Brindley went to Germany, affected the character of a harmless, half-witted wanderer, and rambled among the iron works. His oddities and eccentricities ensuring him a general goodwill. But, with watchful eye, he gained the knowledge he required, which on his return home, he applied to the improvement of his works at the Hyde. About 1,600 Brindley's son-in-law, Richard Foley, known as "Fiddler Foley," also undertook a journey to Sweden, at a great risk, in order to further perfect the methods of manufacture. Coleridge tells the story of this enterprise of Foley's in his "Table Talk" as the best attested instance of enthusiasm existing. Smiles, in "Self Help," relates it as follows:—"The father of Richard Foley, the founder of the family, was a small yeoman living in the neighbourhood



of Stourbridge in the time of Charles I. That place was then the centre of the iron manufacture of the midland districts, and Richard was brought up to work at one of the branches of the trade—that of nailmaking. He was thus a daily observer of the great labour and loss of time caused by the clumsy process then adopted for dividing the rods of iron in the manufacture of nails. It appeared that the Stourbridge nailers were gradually losing their trade in consequence of the importation of nails from Sweden, by which they were undersold in the market. It became known that the Swedes were enabled to make their nails so much cheaper, by the use of splitting mills and machinery, which had completely superseded the laborious process of preparing the rods for nail-making then practised in England.

“Richard Foley having ascertained this much, determined to make himself master of the new process. He suddenly disappeared from the neighbourhood of Stourbridge, and was not heard of for several years. No one knew whither he had gone, not even his own family; for he had not informed them of his intention, lest he should fail. He had little or no money in his pocket, but contrived to get to Hull, where he engaged himself on board a ship bound for a Swedish port, and worked his passage there. The only article of property which he possessed was his fiddle, and on landing in Sweden he begged and fiddled his way to the Dannemora mines, near Upsala. He was a capital musician, as well as a pleasant fellow, and soon ingratiated himself with the iron workers. He was received into the works, to every part of which he had access; and he seized the opportunity thus afforded him of storing his mind with observations, and mastering, as he thought, the mechanism of iron splitting. After a continued stay for this purpose, he suddenly disappeared from amongst his kind friends the miners—no one knew whither.

“Returned to England, he communicated the results of his voyage to Mr. Knight and another person at Stourbridge, who had sufficient confidence in him to advance the requisite funds for the purpose of erecting buildings and machinery for splitting iron by the new process. But when set to work, to the great vexation and disappointment of all, and especially of Richard Foley, it was found that the machinery would not act—at all events it would not split the bars of iron. Again Foley disappeared. It was thought that shame and mortification at his failure had driven him away for ever. Not so! Foley had determined to master this secret of iron splitting, and he would yet do it. He had again set out for Sweden, accompanied by his fiddle as before, and found his way to the ironworks, where he was joyfully welcomed by the miners; and, to make sure of their fiddler, they this time lodged him in the very splitting mill itself. There was such an apparent absence of intelligence about the man, except in fiddle playing, that the miners entertained no suspicions as to the object of their minstrel, whom they thus enabled to attain the very end and aim of his life. He now carefully examined the works, and soon discovered the cause of his failure. He made drawings or tracings of the machinery as

well as he could, though this was a branch of art quite new to him; and after remaining at the place long enough to enable him to verify his observations, and to impress the mechanical arrangements clearly and vividly on his mind, he again left the miners, reached a Swedish port, and took ship for England. A man of such purpose could not but succeed. Arrived amongst his surprised friends, he now completed his arrangements, and the results were entirely successful. By his skill and his industry he soon laid the foundations of a large fortune, at the same time that he restored the business of an extensive district. He himself continued, during his life, to carry on his trade, aiding and encouraging all works of benevolence in his neighbourhood. He founded and endowed a school at Stourbridge; and his son Thomas (a great benefactor of Kidderminster), who was High Sheriff of Worcestershire in the time of ‘The Rump,’ founded and endowed a hospital, still in existence, for the free education of children at Oldswinford. All the early Foleys were Puritans. Richard Baxter seems to have been on familiar and intimate terms with various members of the family, and makes frequent mention of them in his ‘Life and Times.’ Thomas Foley, when appointed High Sheriff of the county, requested Baxter to preach the customary sermon before him; and Baxter in his ‘Life’ speaks of him as ‘of so just and blameless dealing, that all men he ever had to do with magnified his great integrity and honesty, which were questioned by none.’ The family was ennobled in the reign of Charles the Second.”

Owing to the difficulties of transit, and the competition in trade, the Hyde Works have been closed, and quite recently levelled to the ground.

## STOURTON CASTLE.

Stourton is a hamlet on the Stour, two miles north of Kinver, and about a mile higher up the river than the Hyde. The castle is, with the exception of the two side wings, an ancient building. It is on the west bank of the river, and was used by King John, when visiting Kinver and hunting in the forest. The itinerary of King John mentions three visits made by him to Kinver and Stourton; and the Close Rolls give proof of his care that the Castle cellars should not be empty during such visits. The same records also show that the Castle was repaired by Henry III in 1222.

### ITINERARY OF KING JOHN.

A.D. 1200	Lichfield, Brewood	Tues., Apr. 4.
"	Kinver	Wed., " 5.
"	Worcester	Thur., " 6.
1206	Tewkesbury	Tues., Jan. 24.
"	Kinver	" " " 25, 26, 27.
"	Brewood	Friday, " 27.
1207	Lichfield	" Aug. 17.
"	Brewood, Kinver, Stourton	Sat., " 18.
"	Stourton	Sun., " 19.
"	Feckenham	Mon., " 20, 21
"	Worcester	Wed., " 22.



## CLOSE ROLLS.

1205 20 Aug.: The King (John) being at Beer Regis, Co. Dorset, orders 8 casks of wine to be sent to Worcester, whereof 7 are to be placed at Feckenham, and 1 at Kenefar.

1222 9 Nov.: The King (Henry III) orders the Treasurer to deliver to "our John the son of Philip" the sum of £20, for the purpose of strengthening the castle of Kenefar.

It was the birth-place of Cardinal Pole—11th May, 1500, Archbishop of Canterbury—1556-58, and was garrisoned in the time of the Civil War. It surrendered to Gilbert Gerard for the King—March 23rd, 1644. This war left its mark upon the castle, and an old door pierced by a cannon ball is still preserved. It is now the property of the Foleys of Prestwood.

Near to the castle walls, the bridge Stouri pons crosses the river, on the road to Bridgnorth; and near to is an ancient Inn called "Stewponey," a prominent and picturesque feature to visitors on their way to Kinver.

Opinions differ as to the origin of the name "Stewponey." Some consider it a corruption of Stouri pons, the bridge just before mentioned, while others favour the conjecture contained in the traditional story which is thus given by Baring Gould: An old soldier in the wars of Queen Anne, a native of the place, settled there when her wars were over, and as was customary with old soldiers, set up an inn near the bridge at the cross roads. He had been quartered at Estepona, in the South of Spain, and thence he had brought a Spanish wife. Partly in honour of her, chiefly in reminiscence of his old military days, he entitled his inn "The Estepona Tavern." The Spanish name in English mouths became rapidly transformed into Stewponey. The spot was happily selected, and as the landlord had a managing wife, and provided excellent Spanish wine, which he imported himself, and with which he could supply the cellars of the gentry round, the inn grew in favour, and established its reputation as one of the best inns in Staffordshire.

There is yet another account of the origin of Stewponey. "Notes and Queries" says: "This Inn derives its name from Stewponey Ale, a well-known drink, which was sold there."



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\* **Practical Hatters, Hosiers,  
Glovers and Shirt Makers,**

**121 and 127, High Street, Stourbridge.**



**Newest Shapes in Silk and Felt Hats.**

**Autumn and Winter Hosiery.**

**Latest Designs in Scarfs and Ties.**

**Dents' Gloves. Shirts for all Seasons.**

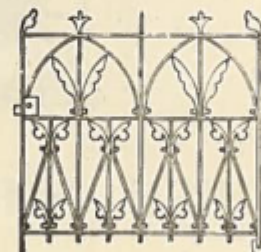
**Waterproof Coats and Umbrellas.**

## **WARD & Co.,** Manufacturers of every description of

**WROUGHT IRON**

**Gates, Fencing, Tomb and Park Railings,**

**Window Casements,  
Hoppers, Frames,  
Ornamental Wrought  
Iron Hinges.**



**Finials,  
and all kinds of  
Builders' Ironwork  
made to order.**

**Foster Street, STOURBRIDGE.**





EAST FRONT.

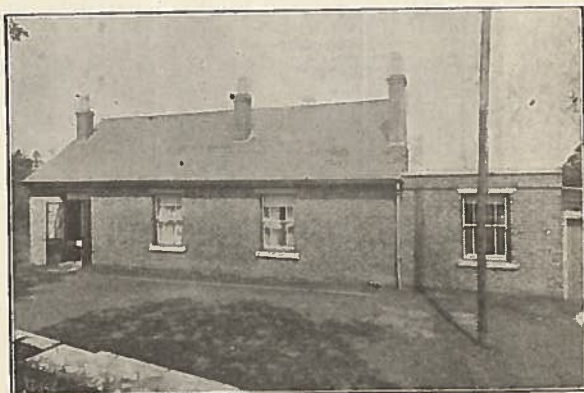
# THE CAFÉ ROYAL, KINVER EDGE TEMPERANCE HOTEL

☞ Six well-appointed Tea Rooms, each seating 10, 16, 30, 36, 75, and 90 Visitors. Large Pavilion seating 110.

(Mrs.) ELLEN CARRINGTON, Proprietress.

10 Minutes'  
walk from  
Post Office,  
and King  
Sweyn's  
Camp.

Adjoins  
Kinver Edge.



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DINNERS,  
TEAS.

MRS. A. J. BILL,  
Devonshire House, 12, Lower High St.,  
(Near the Trams), **STOURBRIDGE**,  
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MALTSTER,  
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**THE OLD PLOUGH INN,**  
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The Noted House for **Home-brewed Ales.**

**WINES, SPIRITS & CIGARS**  
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

☞ The nearest Inn to the Edge.

**Plough & Harrow, Kinver.**  
Proprietor - W. H. DUNKLEY.  
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— EDWARD RUTLAND'S —  
**HIGH-CLASS WINES & SPIRITS.**  
**HOME-BREWED ALES.**

**E. PRICE,**  
"CAR & HORSES,"  
HIGH ST., KINVER.

Under same management 23 years.

**HOME-BREWED ALES & SPIRITS**  
of the finest quality.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION for small parties.

**JOHN TAYLOR,**  
103, HIGH STREET,  
**KINVER.**

Teas, etc., for Large or Small Parties.  
**MINERAL WATERS, Etc.**

Guaranteed pure Comb extracted  
Honey and Bees Wax.

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**GEORGE & DRAGON,**  
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BY

☞ G. M. HANDY. ☞

Wines and Spirits of the best quality.  
Mitchell & Butler's Ales & Stout on draught.

Large and Small Parties catered for. Accommodation for Cyclists.

Good Stabling. Fishing and Boating.

**DINNERS AND TEAS** provided for large or Small Parties at moderate charges.

Accommodation for Cyclists. Good Stabling

Pianos, etc., and every accommodation for 500 people. The direct route for Kinver Edge.  
Waggonettes run from this house daily to Stourbridge and Junction Stations.



# Did it ever strike you

that buying direct from E. C.'s Clothing Factory you are saving the intermediate profits?



## E. CARTWRIGHT, CLOTHING MANUFACTURER, LYE,

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*Specialities:—*

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## W. H. YARDLEY, The Cat Inn, ENVILLE, GROCER & CORN MERCHANT.

*Agent for*

*S. ALLSOPP & SONS, Burton-on-Trent.*



# KINVER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Founded 1511. Reorganized 1899.

Chairman of Governors: P. H. FOLEY, Esq., J.P., Prestwood, Stourbridge.

Head Master: C. H. COLE, B.A. (Lond.)



The School House.

**T**HIS public Endowed School, in rising health resort, is now open to both boys and girls between the ages of 7 and 16.

There is excellent home-like accommodation for a limited number of boarders in the Head Master's residence (see view above), which is situated well out of the village on elevated sandy soil on Kinver Hill, two minutes' distance from the Electric Railway Terminus. Sanitation perfect. Diet varied and unlimited.

A thoroughly sound modern education provided. Pupils are prepared for Cambridge, London and Professional Examinations. Individual care and attention. A well equipped Chemical and Physical Laboratory has just been added for practical work under the regulations of the Board of Education.

Easy access to Kinver Edge. Every facility for games.

A highly-qualified Mistress engaged for the Girls' Subjects.

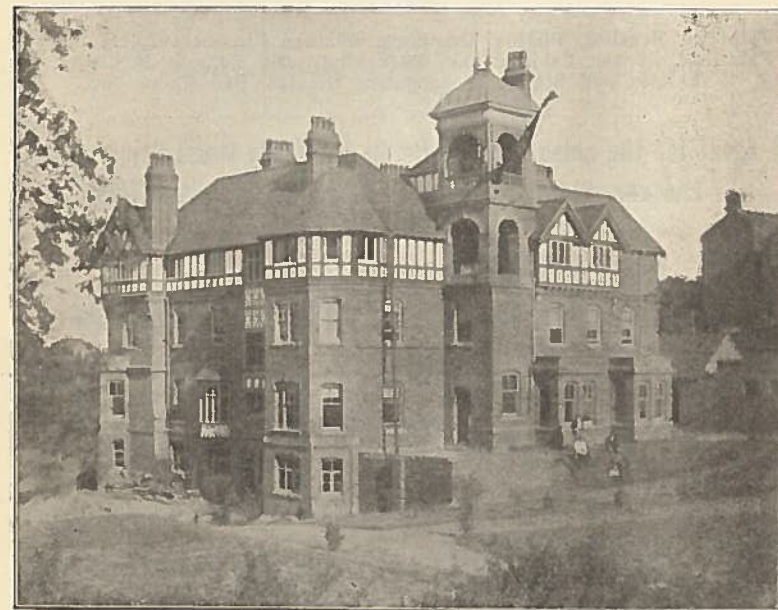
*For Prospectus, apply to Head Master.*

# Edge View Hotel, KINVER.



Stabling and  
Coach Houses.

**T**HIS HOTEL is now completed, and ready for reception of guests.



It stands within its own grounds of about 4 acres, and is beautifully situated and sheltered with magnificent views from all the windows and contains nearly 30 Bed & Sitting Rooms, and Bath Rooms.

**TERMS ON APPLICATION.**

*Special Terms for Week-end Guests.*

*Lock-up Stabling, Coach-houses, and Loose Boxes.*

*Also Lock-up Cycle Houses.*

Proprietress - - Mrs. WELLS.



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Glass, Lead, Zinc, Oil, Paint, Varnish, and  
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SILVERED, EMBOSSED, STAINED, & ORNAMENTAL  
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Paintings, Water Colours and Engravings, Old Frames Re-gilt, Glass  
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Agent for the celebrated Castle Brand Ready Mixed Paints, Black  
Lacquer, Stains for Wood, also Stains for Straw Hats.

PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS—

180, High St., STOURBRIDGE.

## WILLIAM NORTH, CONTRACTOR,

27, New Road, STOURBRIDGE.

## THE NEW WASTE W.C.,

which is worked by using slops and yard washings. No pan or  
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W. North.

OVER 150,000 IN USE.

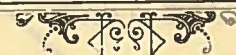
Sanitary Work and Building Repairs attended to in Town or Country.

All kinds of Pedestal W.C.'s and Lavatories supplied and fixed.

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COFFINS MADE AND FUNERALS CONDUCTED.

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39, High St., STOURBRIDGE.

Sole Agents

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Largest & Best Selected Stock  
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CELEBRATED "K" BOOTS & SHOES.

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OF HIS STOCK OF  
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## GOLD WATCHES

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INVITES INSPECTION

A Large Stock of Presentation  
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GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS  
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OF HIS PATENT  
Refractometer,  
for Testing all defects of Sight.

Simulated Neuralgia, Headache, Giddi-  
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people, removed by the use of  
**SPECTACLES,**  
scientifically adapted.

No charge made for consultation, and  
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Optician by Appointment to the  
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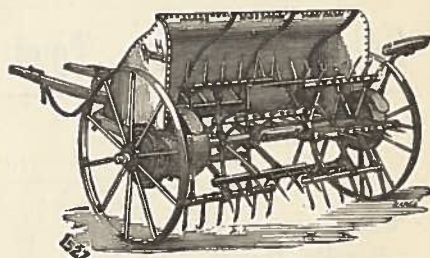
# MOBBERLEY & LEADBETTER



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Visitors & Excursionists will find every accommodation on the most reasonable Terms.

**LUNCHEONS,  
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**SPACIOUS  
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*Sparkling Ales, Choice  
Wines, Spirits and  
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**Oldest Non-Licensed Refreshment House.  
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**Good Accommodation for Cyclists, . . .  
Private and other Parties up to 200 .  
Good Stabling. . . . .**

**TEAS, &c. PROVIDED. REASONABLE TERMS.**  
*Arrangements made to convey Parties from Railway Stations.*

**. . PRIVATE APARTMENTS . .**

**Proprietors - Mr. & Mrs. MORGAN.**  
**ONE MINUTE FROM TRAM TERMINUS.**



5 miles from  
Stourbridge

# ENVILLE.

(the even or level land)

Enville, originally *Evenfield*, shortened to *Enfield* and modernized to *Enville*, was held in the reign of William the Conqueror, by one Gilbert, of William Fitzansculph. It consisted of three hides. The arable land was four caracutes; one was in demesne, and one servant, and five villans, and one bordar, had one caracute and half. There were four acres of meadow, and a wood one mile long and half-a-mile broad. The King held it as a forest. The whole was valued at twenty-four shillings.

Whether the heirs of the above Gilbert assumed the surname of Evenfield is not known, but the manor was possessed by persons of that name for a long time. In the time of Henry III. and Edward I., Richard de Evensfield was possessed of it. About 20, Edward I., Andrew de Evensfield, son of Richard, held it of William de Birmingham, and the said William, of Roger de Somery for the service of one knight's fee. It afterwards passed into the possession of the family of Lowe, of Whittington and also of Enfield. By the marriage of Robert Grey, Esq., third son of Reginald Lord Grey, of Ruthin, to Eleanor, only daughter and heir of Humphry Lowe, it passed to the family of Grey, in whose possession it has ever since remained.



ENVILLE HALL.

Erdeswick thus describes Enfield. "A goodly manor and park, standing north west from Whittington and Kinfare, something more than two miles, where Thomas Grey, late of Enfield (he died 1559), built a very proper brick house."



In Plott's Staffordshire is a southern front view of this old house dedicated to Harry Gray, Esq. It shews the style of architecture of Henry VIII's time, having two lofty turrets at the entrance, and rich gable ends, with ornamented chimneys on each side.

This house stood for about 200 years, when the present mansion was built by Harry, Earl of Stamford, 1760. It is a large and spacious building, with many fine rooms, and an extensive picture gallery, containing a collection of rare and valuable historic portraits.

## THE GREYS.

The family of Grey came over with William the Conqueror from Normandy. Rollo, or Fulbert, Chamberlain to Robert, Duke of Normandy, had of his gift the Castle and House of Croy in Picardy, from whence his posterity assumed their surname, which was afterwards written de Grey. They seem to have first settled in Oxfordshire, for according to Doomsday Book, Anchitel de Grey held divers lands in that county.

John de Grey was Bishop of Norwich in 1200, and elected Archbishop of Canterbury 1205, but his election was declared void by the Pope. He was buried in Norwich Cathedral 1214.

Walter de Grey was Lord Chancellor in 1206, Bishop of Worcester 1214, Archbishop of York 1216, died 1255, and was buried in York Cathedral.

In 1295 Reginald de Grey was summoned to Parliament as Lord Grey of Ruthyn and Wilton. In 1446 Sir Edward Grey was summoned to Parliament as Lord Ferrers of Groby. His son John who succeeded him, was slain at the battle of St. Albans, and his widow was afterwards married to King Edward IV.

The son of this John de Grey succeeded as Lord Ferrers of Groby, and was created Earl of Huntingdon in 1471, and Marquis of Dorset in 1475. His grandson Henry Grey, was created Duke of Suffolk by patent in 1551, but was attainted and beheaded in 1554. It was the daughter of this Henry Grey—Lady Jane Grey—who was proclaimed Queen after the death of Edward VI., and whose sad history is so well known.

The family were restored to favour by James I., and Sir Henry Grey, who, on failure of issue to the daughters of his uncle, Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, succeeded him, was created Baron Grey of Groby in 1603, and his grandson Henry Grey, who succeeded him, Earl of Stamford in 1628.

By the marriage of Harry Grey, fourth Earl of Stamford, in 1736, to Mary, only daughter and heir of George Booth, last Earl of Warrington; the titles of Stamford and Warrington were united, but the latter title became extinct in 1883.

*Highgate Farm has one of the largest Spanish Chestnuts in England.*

*Highgate Common. after Cannock Chase is the largest space of unenclosed land remaining in the County.*

## ENVILLE GARDENS.

The glory of Enville consists in its famous gardens and trees. Acres upon acres of smooth, undulating lawn, edged and interspersed with luxuriant and noble specimens of trees, and brightened by a profusion of lovely flowers, meet the eye on every side. The winding walks, the noble trees, the sparkling fountains, and in the midst of all the huge glass palace, appear like some charming fairy land spread out before mortal eyes. It is impossible to give the reader any just idea of the varied beauty of these lovely grounds. We can but sketch in bare outline their general appearance, and leave all details to be sought out by a personal visit.

The gardens are not now open to the public, but the Countess of Stamford and Warrington kindly gives leave to visitors who apply beforehand for permission to see them.

In addition to the pleasure grounds above described, there are large kitchen gardens, with quite a village of glass for the cultivation of fruit, flowers, and vegetables.

After leaving the gardens, and noticing the famous cricket ground, the visitor passes through the park, by the Temple Pool, past Lyndon—the ancient seat of the Shadwells—and the chapel dedicated to the poet Shenstone, who laid out and designed the woods and walks of Enville, and on to the hills called

## THE SHEEP WALKS.

These are extensive and beautiful downs of the smoothest verdure, 665 feet above the sea. As we mount the hill the scene rapidly changes, and on reaching the top a panorama of extraordinary beauty and variety is stretched out before us.

On the south we see Clent in the distance, and Kinver Edge and Kidderminster at our feet. Moving round towards the west the Gloucestershire Hills and the Malvern Hills come into view. Next come the Clee Hills and Long Mynd, with the Welsh Mountains shewing beyond; and quite in the north the Wrekin stands boldly out to view. The woods prevent us seeing further to the north and east, but on the other side of them may be seen Sedgley, Ruiton Windmill, The Wren's Nest, Dudley, Kate's Hill, Netherton, and Brierley Hill.

On returning from the Sheep Walks, the church will be found well worth seeing. The keys may be obtained at the Rectory, opposite to the Church.

## ENVILLE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is an ancient building with Norman nave, Early Decorated aisles and chancel, a north porch, and Perpendicular embattled tower on the south-west, containing a clock and 8 bells.

The south arcade of the nave, which is the oldest part of the building, is of Norman architecture, erected probably about 1100. The north arcade is also Norman, but of a later date. The present chancel and south aisle were built by Roger de Birmingham,

*(are plain Decorated.)*

*The nave has a four-arched Norman arcade on either side, the two sides of different dates. The capitals of the pillars on the North side are square.*

*restored under Sir Gilbert Scott in 1872-5.*

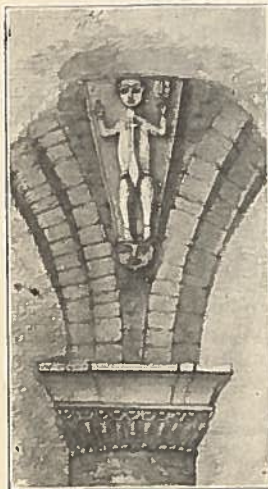


Rector of Enville, in the time of Edward I., 1270; and the north aisle or Lutteley chantry was built by Philip de Lutteley, Escheator to Edward III., in 1333; and endowed with lands in Morfe Wood in 1367. The present tower was built later still—to replace an earlier Norman tower—probably about the latter part of the fifteenth century. *The Oak wood-screen, restored in 1884, is partly of old work.*



ENVILLE CHURCH.

The church contains many interesting monuments, and on the south side are two rudely carved figures, pronounced by the late Sir Gilbert Scott to be Saxon. The figure facing the nave is nearly nude, and has the right hand raised in the act of blessing; while the other hand holds the fan used in the eastern church to keep away the flies from the elements during the administration of the Lords' Supper. The other figure facing the south aisle is that of a Bishop, dressed in his robes, wearing a mitre, and having the pastoral staff in his left hand, the right hand being raised in the act of blessing. In the chancel, under a mural arch, inside the altar rails, is a stone coffin with the recumbent figure of Roger de Birmingham, who was Rector of Enville, as before mentioned. The effigy is in Eucharistic Vestments, beneath a canopy of the Early Decorated period. During the restoration of the Church, this coffin was opened and the skeleton of the



*P. de Lutteley  
was Sher*

*These figures were discovered, at the restoration, built up in the Roman pillars.*

occupant found intact, with remains of a cup and paten lying by the right hand. The soles of the shoes were in a perfect state of preservation, and some traces of vestments still remained.



In the south wall of the chancel are two tablets commemorating former Rectors of Enville—Lancelot Bromwich 1681, and William Bowles 1705.

In the South aisle, or Grey Chantry, is an altar tomb of alabaster elaborately wrought with recumbent figures of a knight and his lady. The inscription round the verge reads "Here lyeth the bodies of Thomas Grey of Enveld, Esquier, and Anne his wyfe, daughter to Sir Raff Verney of Pendley, within the countie of Bucks Knight ye whyche Thomas diede ye laste daye of december in the year of Oure Lorde 1559 and ye said Anne died ye day of—in ye yere of Oure Lorde—upon whose sowles God have mercy, Amen." On the sides of the monument are figures of their children, with shields of arms and the motto "Ne quid nimis."

In the same aisle are monumental tablets to Henry Grey, grandson to Henry Lord Grey, of Groby, 1686. Henry Grey, Earl of Stamford, 1768; and Lady Dorothy Grey, founder of the Girls' Charity School, 1781.

In the Lutteley Chantry are memorials to the Moseleys of Lutley and the Mere; and others to the Amphletts, of Four Ashes in this parish.

The stalls in the chancel retain four of the ancient *misereres*, curiously carved; and in the windows are some ancient shields of glass, notably that of the celebrated "Mortimer."

In the churchyard near the remains of an ancient cross, lies buried one of the Huguenot refugees, who were driven out of France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685). The plain altar tomb is inscribed:—

Christo duce  
sub cruce morior  
P. Lafargue M.D.  
Patria Profugus  
Anno 1711

In the churchyard are also two coffin lids, dug up from below the foundation of the church in 1762. one of these bore a cross and the words **ROGERUS DE MORF**, but the inscription is now obliterated, though the ornamentation and cross is plainly to be seen. Rector:—*Rev. Arthur Phillimore.*

\*. We are indebted to Mr. S. G. Dudley, for the photograph of Enville Church, and to Mr. Campbell Bennett for the drawings.

*? Three.*

*Rev. A. Winnington Ingram. (died. 1929.)*

*1. Inscription.  
2. Bear-baiting.  
3. A rooster trampled by a falling portcullis.  
4. A man & woman playing in a pew.*

*Saxon Stones.  
in the wall above the S. arcade of the  
Nave.*