

APPENDIX I.

Contemporary Account of the Siege in Harleian MS. 2155.

The following account of the Siege, contained on folios 108 to 126 of this manuscript in the British Museum, was compiled by one who had access to the papers of Randle Holme the third, from information recorded by eye witnesses in the city. There is a ring of reality in this seventeenth century writer's quaint description of events.

1641. In February, 1641, the parliament take a gard from the citty of London and powered the ordinance for the establishing the militia (which they declare to be law whether the King would give his royall consent or no). In March ensuing the King issues out his Comissions of Array according to the Statute 5 Henry 4 and other subsequent records.

1642. It begun here in Chester, Monday, August 8, 1642, with a great tumult caused by a drum beaten up by direction of Sir William Brereton, one of the knights of the shire, Alderman William Edwards and others of the puritanicall (but rebellious) faction who garded the drum with halberds, without the Maiors consent or advise: who having knowledge thereof sent for the Recorder who with some others went to the Cross (where was their first raiseing) and demanded the cause of that rout, who answered they drumed in behalf of the Parliament, whereupon the Maior sent the Recorder and constables to take them up and take the drum from them, which being done they still continued the tumult resisting all commands of both Maior and Recorder, who thereupon caused the Common Bell to be rung, which raised up ye faithfull and loyall cittizens in such numbers to appear with their halberds and headpeecees as they presently disarmed the puritanical guard of their arms, bringing them before the Maior, where Sir W. Brereton came on their behalfe. But when diverse disputed his authority, he to save himself from the violence of the cittizens, made a speech to them in the outward pentice, who would fain have thrown over the place into the street.

But at the intercession of the Maior and other sage Aldermen and cittizens he was suffered to depart to Alderman Edwards his house (though much threatened) goeing under an Harbour of crossed Halberds, carrying his hat in his hand all the way,

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as if he had been caressing and thanking the citizens for so unaccustomed a favour. But this levity the people much lamented after (when it was too late) because he was the principal agent of all the miseries that befell the city and county in the succeeding years. The King he was

His Majesty judged it requisite for the getting the Commission of Array and encouraging of the Royalists here, to see in what condition this county and city was: pursuant to which resolution he and the prince arrived here Friday, September 23, 1642, where he was well-comed by the nobility and gentry of the shire, and the Maior and citizens in their greatest state and duty, and was by the City presented with a purse of £200, and the prince with 100^{li} in gold, which was taken very thankfully, was conducted and lodged in the Bishop's palace and at his return on Tuesday following as far as the city liberty was conducted by the Maior, aldermen, sheriffs and common counsell, etc. who at parting, every one had the honour to kiss his hand and so returned back to pursue his Majestie's direction for the security of this city against any attempts the parliament forces should make, it being at this time greatly threatned and envied for its stedfastly adhering to the King's interest.⁵³

Upon the establishing of the Commission of Array here many noblemen and gentlemen from this and ye neighbouring counties flocked hither with their forces, to the great strengthening of this port, strong of it selfe, by reason of its situation and antique fortifications, but made much stronger by the advice of Coll. Ellis, Maior Sidney and other skilful engineers, who caused according to the modern way of fortification to be cut a trench and mudwall to be made from Deeside without the Barrs to Deeside at the new tower; the wall to be repaired and lined with earth, the Newgate and new Tower Gate to be mured up, diverse peece of canon to be planted in convenient places both for offence and defence: drawbridges at the Northgate,

⁵³ The following items occur in the Cathedral Accounts in connection with the King's visit:—

	li	s	d
To John Garfield joyner by Christopher Pye for setting up ye deskes in ye Quire, Sep. 22 . . .			xviiij
To His Majestyes footmen their fees for ye canopie & carpet, Sep 26, 1642	iiij	-	-
To ye Ringers at his Majesty being here, Sep. 27 . . .		v	-
To Thos Bradb[urn's] wife for hearbes to rub ye seates when his Majesty was here			xij
To Mr. Jewet for his service in ye Quire by Mr. Sub-deane's appointment, Sep. 29			xx

"The Organists of Chester Cathedral," by Dr. J. C. Bridge, *Journal of the Chester Archæological Society*, N.S. XIX., pp. 85-86.

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Eastgate, Bridge, and Castle to be made, and turnpikes at all the outworks, as Barrs, Cowlane end, without the Northgate, and at the mount at Deelane end, by little St. Johns, besides severall mounts, pit falls and other devises to secure the outworks and annoy the enemy's approach to the city.

Having thus secured themselves from outward force they thought it prudence to look within lest any of their fellow citizens (as there was too many rotten hearted) should endeavour to betray the city to the parliamentarians (then called round-heads) or hold correspondence with them to the detriment of the Royall Cause, and such as were suspected to be against the Commission of Array were either disarmed, or committed to the Castle, or permitted to depart the city to the parliament party, as diverse did, as Richard Leicester, alderman, Robert Wright, sherriff peere, Eaton, a ffinatical and seditious preacher, with more of his gauge.

While these things were doing in the city, the officers of the Commission of Array under the command of Sir Thomas Aston of Aston, baronet, went against Sir W. Brereton, who was made Commander in Chief of the Parliament Militia for these parts, and after a sharp dispute at . . . were worsted, and many gentlemen of loialty made prisoners, as Capt. Cholmondely base son to the Lord Cholmondely, Capt. Bridgeman, son to the Lord Bishop of Chester, and others.

But Sir Thomas Aston, minding to be revenged for ye disgrace, having recruited and refreshed his forces, once again set forwards towards Namptwich against Sir Wm. Brereton, where Alderman Edwards being put into command, never drew sword, for which cowardice or knavery, or some other mischances, this second going out of Sr Tho. proved void of action: which so nettled the Lords in this garrison as they sent their forces and two brass pieces against him February 20, 1642, who meeting with Sr Wm. and is [*sic*] forces on Tilstan Heath, where after a short and sharp firing at a distance, the Parliamentiers drew off the field, and our forces the next day returned victoriously to Chester.

But this sunshine was soon overcast by the absolute rout of part of our forces (joyned with the Trained bands of Broxton and Wirrall led by Capt. Massey of Coddington and Capt. Hurlston of Picton) through ill management of the business at Middlewich, March 13th following, by Sir W. Brereton's forces, at which time there was taken prisoners Sir Edward Mosley, bartt., with Col. Ellis (engineer of walls), diverse Lieut. Colls and Majors, eleven Captains and most of all the Officers, 600 souldiers, two guns or pieces of ordinance, many arms with all the Bag and Baggage.

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Upon news of which defeats the King sent Sir Nicholas Byron to be governor of this citty of Chester for martiall affaires, who had a fair opportunity to strengthen this place with all things requisite for maintaining a long siege, by reason Sir William being called into Staffordshire to the aide of some of his fellow rebbels, was met with by Col. Hasting March 22, 1642, who slew many of his men, took divers prisoners and he hardly escaped of whom we heard no more in these parts till y^e July 18th (Tuesday) at which tyme he (Sir William Brereton), Willm. Edwards (a broken merchant), aldermen and diverse fugitive citizens against their oathes and allegiance with the parliament forces and some pieces of ordinance made their first attempt against this city.

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They first seated themselves in Boughton within some barns musket shott from our outworks, from which place they continued all Tuesday and Wednesday, pelting with small shott; and on Thursday stormed or alarmed the scentries at Cowlane outworks which was but only to keep us in play while they that morning betyme drew away their ordinance and retreated towards Tarvine, leaving a few in the Barns about Boughton, to keep our men in action and hinder our pursueing them.

But the day clearing, their deceit was made evident; whereupon the citizens and souldiers by command of the Governor, July 20, 1643, fired all the barns without the Turnpikes at Boughton, pulled down to the ground the Chappell there and the store barn against it, ruinated all the houses there, cut down the trees, and so levelled the hedges as the rebells could have no shelter on that side.

Notwithstanding, the morning after, about seventeen or twenty of the rebells made an alarme at the Turnpike gate at Cowlane end, and shot for a while very violently, but were answered so briskly by our marksmen as three of them fell upon the place, which made y^e rest to fly.

About November 9, 1643, Sir W. Brereton with his forces came to Farndon, in order to force their passage over Holt Bridge, which was strongly fortified, with gates and towers, being the only pass to enter Wales, which, after an hott dispute for several hours at length gained the bridge by the help of some that gott over the water and came on the back of the royallists, and going over the bridge with horse and foot, they marched to Wrexham, Flint, Holywell and all the chief towns thereabout, plundering houses, pulling down organes, defacing windows in all churches, with the arms and hatchments and antient monuments therein.

Then came to Hawarden Castle, which by the faithless Col. Ravenscroft and Mr. Aldersey delivered to them without a

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gunshot : the delivery whereof was very discommodious to the city of Chester by stopping of corn, coals, lyme and all sort of victuals which by ye Welsh was brought in while that side was open.

But the city being now in a manner all about (at a little distance) besieged : And for feare of a closer belagering, the town of Handbridge was by command from the Governor to be forthwith pulled down and fired, which about November 10th was put in execution to the ruin of some hundred of people. But it fell out that about four dayes after there came from Ireland by command from the King [not finished in original].

About this time the Windmil without the Northgate was pulled down, because in the night the rebels therefrom shott at our sentries.

And on Saturday, July 22nd, in the evening a false alarum was given to the citty, and shortly after the King hearing of the constancie of the Maior and cittizens and the repulse they had given to ye parliament forces under the command of Sir William Brereton, sent letters of thanks to the citty and one especiall letter to the Maior expressing great thankfulness for his loyalty and care, and that towards alleviation of the charge of the citty and for their greater encouragement His Matie gave all the delinquents goods and lands within five miles of Chester to the city towards the maintenance of the garrison of Chester⁵⁴ and at the Assizes in the shire held ye 5 February, 1648, all that were in rebellion against the King or citty were according to the due form of the law indicted of high Treason, at least 800 of eminancie, and found guilty.⁵⁵

Hitherto God seemed to smile on the undertaking of his Matie by bringing the rebells to so low an ebb, as most of the grandees were ready to fly the county upon the King's approach towards London (but his march being diverted) they were forced to enslave their own consciences and country to the dangerous effect of the Covenant (a wicked act) only to gain the aid of the Scots to buy up their sinking estate.

After which, as if the prince of the air had received commission from the Almighty to afflict our Job in externalls, his Majesty was forced to make a cessation, September 15, 1648, with the Irish Rebels, to free the regardless remainder of the English from their mine, and this his troops there might attend his service here, which they did, under the command of Major Generall Jobson [? Gibson] about November 18, 1648, landed so opportunely on the Welsh side as they in a short time upon

⁵⁴ Oxford, Nov. 7, 1648—Harl. MSS., 2135. ⁵⁵ Harl. MSS., 2125.

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certain conditions recovered Harden Castle out of Sir W. Brereton's hands and Bretton Hall, in which was a garrison of souldiers (who as cowardly yeilded it up upon the approach of our citty souldiers [December 3, 1643] without a shot, as the owner thereof did the castle of Harden to the Rebels custody) which they took and plundered and almost pulled down to the ground. But these Irish souldiers very opportunely freed us for the present of those ill neighbours and once more left that side open to bring in releife.

The Irish souldiers after this came to Chester to refresh themselves, being extreemely harrassed and out of cloathes, and were in both wants supplied to the utmost ability of the citizens, and whilst these were refreshing themselves, Col. Gamull with the assistance of Capt. Sandford and his firelocks, in the middle of a dark night, surprised the innermost ward of Beeston Castle and garrisoned it for the King.

And the newcome Irish souldiers being tollerably cloathed and heartened by the welcome they had here, resolved according to their duty, as much as in them lay, to impedet the progress of the parliamentarians army in these parts, whereupon in the depth of winter they took the field in search of Sir W. Brereton, whom news of their landing had posted to Stafford for more help, was coming with them, whom they met with in a broad lane between Middlewich and Northwich, between whom on St. Steven's day, December 26, 1643, was fought a sharp battle, but the King's party got the better.

In this conflict was slain about 200, taken prisoners 300, besides many commanders and much ammunition, etc., they shortly after took the two 'witches, Crue Hall, Dareford [Hall], Acton Church and Bartomley Church, which were made garrisoned places, with the loss of 60 men and 140 of the Rebels. But their inhumanity to them of Bartomley was shortly after (it is believed) their own destruction; for upon their besieging of Namptwich which began and the storming of it, being a garrison for the Rebels, the Royallists lost many brave soldiers and commanders, besides many cartloads brought to Chester that were wounded and maimed.

[January 25, 1643. Sir Thos. Fairfax came to relief of Nantwich met Royalists near Acton Church].

With this fatal blow given to the King's party our hope of any more of a vigorous defence had perished had not his Majestie upon hearing of this great loss before Namptwich sent Prince Rupert as Generalissimo of Lancashire and Cheshire, who came hither on Munday, March 11th following, where he was joyfully received and feasted at the citty cost, who, the day following with the Lord Byron, the Governor, and others,

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rode about ye citty, viewed the mud walls, castle and other places, givē in the Lord Byron directions for the further strengthening and management of the place, so that this place which was but a little before threatned to be close besieged, was by the Prince's vigorous discharge of the duty reposed in him by his unkle the King's majestie, so imbezeld the Rebells forces in these parts that they of the parliament were not able to take a formal siege at present.

Which gave Randle Holme, Esq., then Maior of the Citty (the father of Randle Holme from whose study (which is composed of many choise books and manuscripts as any private one in England) I have for the most part gathered this history) sufficient tyme which he prudently improved for the enlarging the ditches of the works both in breadth and depth, raised the mud walls, which before were but breast high to that height as a man might walk within the works and not be seen from without, cut the rock without the Northgate beyond Dutton's turnpike in a great Trench, made severall new mounts about Cowlane, cut off part of the old Trenches and made new by advice of the Prince's engineers more useful and not so dangerous for the assaulted or defendants, and repaired other places⁵⁶ thereof which were insufficient.⁵⁷

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And all ont requisite for in December following (writs ye enlargement of Chester after three years bondage) (you may know the man by the style) Sir W. Brereton with the forces of Cheshire and the auxiliaries of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Montgomeryshire, a very considerable army, designed the reducing (as he termed it) of this citty and Beeston Castle, and to that end formed a blockade or placed garrisons round the citty as at Aldford, Tarvine, Hawarden, Trafford, Upton Hall and other places about three, four or five miles distant from Chester to hinder us of provision: which prevailing not, they about the beginning of february they made the headquarters at Christleton, about a milne and a quarter from Chester, which they secured by mud walls, and on Easter Eve at Dodleston, Netherlegh and Lach on the Welsh side.

By which means the citty was greatly distressed by ye cutting [off] of our provision, to remedy which they of the citty, January 18, 1644-45, being Saturday, resolvedly issued out to beat up their quarters at Christleton and burn the town, but

⁵⁶ In the stone walls by the Northgate—Harl. MSS., 2135.

⁵⁷ The Maior, was everie day personall with them to his own great paines and charge in the encouraging expedition and comforting the souldiers at all gards where he still gave money as he passed. *Ibid.*

1644. by the treachery of them of Boughton, their measures were so broken, as there army was defeated and many of note (the chief of which was Coll. Werden, Lt.-Col. Vain, etc.) were taken prisoners.⁵⁸

Feb. 19th. The approach of Prince Maurice frightened so the rebels as they raised the seige and withdrew themselves to the furthest side of Cheshire as remotest from danger, whereupon the garrison and cittizens in revenge of their treachery burned Great Boughton and not long after Christleton, and because the mud walls were of too large a circuit for the number of the cittizens and garrison to rell[y] men in any assault then eminently threatened by reason the King's forces daily declined, they resolved to use their utmost endeavour for the King's interest. It was judged while Prince Maurice was in these parts that the mudwalls should be brought to a narrower compass from the backside of the Tanners ditches to Cowlane Gate⁵⁹ and so all along to the walls of the city under the Phoenix tower to the Northgate ditch; and Morgans mount was made on the other side the Northgate over against Goblin's Tower. And all the buildings [of stone] belonging to the Hospitall of St. John's with the Chapell were razed to the ground for feare of sheltering of the enemy.

Mar. 19th. No sooner was Prince Maurice departed hence but that the parliament forces againe re-enter Wales and plunder all the countrey to Gosana [Gwysaney], viz., Aston, Shotton, Hawardin, Mould, Northrop, etc., and above Chester, viz., Eccleston, Dodleston, Pulford and other houses about, and seated themselves as neer to this citty as Netherlegh, about a mile from Chester, from whence, April 7th, being Munday in Easter week, 1645, they gave an alarum at the further Bridge House, and pillaged Handbridge. But they were stoutly repulsed by the citty souldiers, and sent with a vengeance back without any loss or hurt to the garrison or cittizens, but much to the rebels, who lost some men. After which the Town of

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⁵⁸ A list of the prisoners taken is given in *Perfect Passages*, No. 14, January 22, 1645 [K.P. 190-9]. It comprises Col. Werden [succeeded Col. Marrow], Col. Vane, Lieut.-Col. Gough, Sergt.-Major Grey, Sergt.-Major Deane, Captains Rory O'Neale (a notorious Irish rebel), Harrington, Ware, Pool, Ravenscroft, Capt.-Lieut. Marrow-Hagan, Lieutenants Humphreys, Goulbourne, Wright, Davies, Dowdall, Balls, Castleton, Brookes, Bryan, Dering, Ensigns Musgrave, Gorse, George, and Chute, Sergeants Price, Moulton, and Corporal Jackson; of Major Mainwaring's regiment were taken 36 men, 1 of Col. Trevor's, 25 of Col. Gibson's, 5 of Sir Robert Byron's, 33 of Col. Werden's, 1 of Capt. Smith's, 11 of Capt. Morgan's, 2 of Lieut.-Col. Grosvenor's, 6 of Capt. Lloyd's, 1 of Capt. Rews, 2 of Capt. Prichards, 2 of Col. Russell's, and of Legge the Governor's own troop, 4.

⁵⁹ Which was sodded on both sides [Harl. MSS., 2135].

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Handbridge was made another Treboath, being burnt by the command of the Governor Lord Byron, to prevent their nesting there, as were all y^e Glover's houses under the walls by Dee side and the houses without the Watergate.

And had not the King approached towards these parts about the later end of May following, they had intended to begin their leaguer. He politickly to make a diversion of the enemy from these parts drew of northwards, as if to joyn with the Lo. Montrose—followed by Coll. Jones as far as Doncaster and Newark, by which tyme most of the sumer was spent which respite was employed by the cittizens and garrison diligently to provide themselves for a steadfast and vigorous defence, which the King encouraged them to.

But this northen expedition being blown over and y^e parlit forces returned againe into these parts they clandestinely fixed upon a day for the surprising of this place, binding every one concerned in the action by an oath of secrecy which I find (by Chester's enlargement) to be no more then 500 Horse, 200 Dragoons, and 700 foot; who without any noise, by bywayes through the country in the dead of the night came undiscovered neer our city and by break of day, September 20, 1645, stormed the suburbs (saith the author of Chester's enlargement). But more truly (if not by treachery) received into the possession a small mount neer Dee side at Boughton. From thence they set upon the main outgard, slew Lt. Aldersey, Captaine of the Watch, and put the rest, about sixteen men, to flight, and having possessed themselves by that means of all the mounts on that side the city, they with instruments which they had brought with them broke open the Turnpick gates, through which their horse and the remainder of foot entred with loud shouts crying a Town, a Town, which (writes the said Historian) utterly daunted the enemy: which is a manifest untruth, for the guards at the Barrs afterwards so long made good that post against all the opposition that body of rebells could make till they through the backsides of some house near thereunto in the floregate Street fell upon their rear; at which tyme and not before they made an orderly though somewhat hasty retreat to the city, whilst their enimes were busied in letting in their fellow traytors through the Barrs, which they were no sooner maister of but that they begun to set guards where they might be most easily be set upon by the garrison, and posted letters of their success into Lancashire, Derbyshire, Shropshire and Staffordshire, and desired their help towards the perfecting of the work so happily begun; who neglecting all other engagements hasted to them, as if the work had been their own.

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But they of the citty in the meantime omitted nothing to impede their progress, and thereupon the same day ramed up the Eastgate with earth and issued out on the enemy at a salley port into the Callyards, but not with success answerable to their courage and loyalty or what was hoped for.

Whereupon they on Sunday evening burnt Cowlane, St. John's Lane and St. Thomas Street without the Northgate to hinder of lodging so neer the walls, whereby a great part of the enemies refuge were taken from them and thereby room given to our marksmen from the walls and towers to shew their skill, which they did with that dexterity as almost hourly one or other of them dropt. In the meantime also the enemy is not idle, for having possessed themselves of St. John's Church, they gott up to the top of the steple (though two of the lofts and the turning stairs were pulled down) from thence as from a regular platform playd both their small shott and a small gun from the top and middle part of the steeple, which did us some little annoyance, and hindered our walking in some streets or places of the city which it did command.

Sept. 21st.

But Sunday, September 21, 1645, to all outward appearance both side within and without lay quiet, not a shott made on either part, for as the proverb sayeth after a calm comes a storm, and after a drought a dashing shour, for on the day following then began the work.

[A different hand] They on the one side seeke for entrance, we on the other desire a salley, but neither is granted, the key of the gate is wanting—foure hourse have our desires charged each other till at the last (though too late God knows) we are resolved of a sally, to serjants with either two files of men have the forlorne, Capt. Morgan and Cap. Bennett are to second them with either fifty and a reserve stands redy upon occasion, the service is very hot and the enemy in much more readiness then was expected. Three of our men are slain and three more shot besides Capt. Adlington, who, standing on the wall to behold the skirmish, was shot through the crown of his hat without doing him any harm at all. As for the enemy, report speaks them great losses yet we being at last out-mastered by a multitude are forced to retreat. By this time the enemy have drawn their garrisons the whole strength of the country is commanded hitherward, nay, they got so far y^t the souldiers wives are likewise in readiness for conveyance of the plunder.

One Major, one Ensign, and fifteen prisoners they possess themselves of, and now it is drawing towards night, one of Capt. Gymbott's men is brought in prisoner by our horse, our guards are doubled and the whole city big with expectation of

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a sudden storm, stand armed for a brave resistance, but in the mean tyme to keep us doing two men are this night appointed to fire the suburbs and they play their part so well that had the enemy come on, we might have seen to fight by the very ruine of their possessions: this falling out so well there is scarce a night but some house or other smokes for it untill one half of our lost suburbs are consumed.

Sunday, the 21st, both sides ly quiet.

Munday, September 22, 1645, the East side of our walles neere to the new gate receive a visit from there artillery, beginning about twelve of the clocke and continued till four—thirty-two shots are made and by them a breach at which ten men abreast may enter. Two of our men are slain endeavouring with beds and woolpacks to make good the breach with several others hurt, and now by this time great preparation is made for entrance, and indeed to possess their men with more than ordinary spirits aqua vite and gunpowder is given them to drink, and the lives and fortunes of the destined citizens freely left to there disposal.

And now it being about eight a clocke at night and fair moon shine, we perceive two bodies of an army advance towards us, the one of which attempts to skale upon the east between the Sadler's tower and the Eastgate, where they were flanked by the said towers and beaten off with much losse, by which tyme their other friends have played their part so well that the breach is entred, our men beat backe, but by the courage of the Chirk Castle troope, which lighting from their saddles with sword and pistol regained what the enemy had won, who reattempt the passage, but were reinforc't to a retreat and at last into disorder.

The defendents here were Capt. Throppe and Lieut. Kinge, with there companies, but indeed Capt. Crosby with his troupe deserves remembrance, who having charge of the horse guard, behaved himself so bravely that some of our bouldest enemies took their death upon, he was a souldier—his lieut^t and one man was all our losse, the enemy know best their own losses—yet we know something, for besides what was slaine within the city, upon there entry, an aqua-vita souldier chancing to fall our prisoner confest their dead lay very thick where he was taken.

Sept. 23rd. By this tyme the King was informed with our condition, who waveing all other undertakings advanced hither in hope to help us, his army consisting of nobility and there attendants to the number of about 6,000 marched into Cheshire, while the King with a small guard came into the City where he lay all night.

1645. The next day being Wednesday, Gen. Poynes with his army shew themselves, and like bould traytors face the King's army, who, when they parted with the King marched over Holt Bridge, and go towards Routon Heath, where the enemy give them battle, but have the worst and suffer a great slaughter; but night approaching, the enemy from the suburbs draw forth, fresh foot and horse, the which by lyneing of the hedges gauled our horse, and drove them into disorder, and indeed in the end force fortune into treason, who was hitherto loyall, for the scene is changed, our acts goe backward, and this tragick comedy is merely tragicall, many a gallant lyes could and bloodless. Amongst others the Earle of Litchfield, the King's neere kinsman lost his life and with him the day is lost, our army routed, and we left hopeless of the least reliefe.

The sad disaster of this day the King (good man) beholds from the Phoenix tower, from whence he removed to St. Werburgh's steeple, where as he was talking with a captaine, a bullet from St. John's gave him a salute, narrowly missing the King, hit the said Captaine in the head, who died in the place.

Sept. 25th. This sorry entertainment forced the King next day to leave us, and secure himself elsewhere. Yet I must not forget some passages which were acted by him during his progress here. This morning before his departure he called the Maior and cittizens together where he kept his court, to whom he tould his condition, promising what ayde he could possible for our relief, the which if he did not within such a tyme desires us to make the best conditions of surrender we could, absolving us from all those oathes and protestations which were taken by us, for the maintaineing of his cause, and so bid the city *adue*, who in his departure was heard often to say, O Lord, O Lord, what have I done that it should cause my people to deal thus with me, a pitiful complaint that a faultlesse king should thus bewail the open rebellions of his people, but it is no wonder, seeing it is the fortune of good kings to have the worst of subjects.

Sept. 26th. Friday following, they tell us of our losses, and if we will deliver up the town, proclaime fair quarter and use such other spetious termes as were able to move unsettled resolutions into a fond acceptance, but here they meet with men like mountains, as immovable as earth.

Sept. 27th. For a Sabbath preparation they lett fly fourteen of their great shott at the Eastgate—they imployed these to work a reformation upon it and bring it low and uniform with her neighbour walls, but to small purpose, for tho they slew one for his too high aspiring, yet they cannot beat her into humility.

1645. On Sunday they startled our devotions with their
Sept. 28th. continual volleys, disturbing those whom they saw about to go to the house of God, sending in their messengers of mortality through the windows as it were to forbid them the use of that place, but belike their aime is to drive out the service book which makes them handle the church so roughly, which otherwise should be a sanctuary to all that fly unto it.
- Sept. 29th. Our next day's intelligence presents us with a myne, which threatens our belief with the blowing up of ye walls. To prevent which we countermyne for severall days together, and like moles advance to meet their myners. But all this while we heare nothing because the spirits are above ground as we perceive by there extraordinary chideing, which prattling was continued for the space of four or five day, till they almost chide us out of patience, in so much that our very women possess the lyne and in behalf of the men accept of the encounter. But it seems all this while there tongues were combating, there hands were not idle, they being busied about a preparation for a second battery the place is already fancied and at last resolved of. But when the head is made, they find a tower will be their annoyance, and like a flanker garde there entrance. Therefore its ruine must be ye prologue to this tragedy, which they suddenly intend to act.
- Oct. 4th. To this purpose twenty-four great shott are forthwith made, these route the very battlements and disperse each stone we know not where, our gun standing there chides them twice or thrice for their uncivill usage, but she is suddenly silenced and dismounted by a 30lb. ball shot from the mouth of a devouring cannon, but the breach is again made up by the diligent townsmen, which they perceiving, cease their battery, lying still for a day or two, all which tyme we were not idle within the city, for perceiving their intentions we fortified our walls by lining them with earth that they might be the better able to resist ye malice of their guns.
- Oct. 7th. By this all things are ripe for action, four pieces of ordinance placed by the enemy near Morgau's Mount with open mouths threaten the walls on the north lyne. Two others on the same score appear in face of the walls upon the east side—a seventh stands upon the Welch side on Brewers Hall hill, which is destined for a flanker, that if in case a breach were made by those four promising undertakers they might from thence force our men from of the lyne and so secure there entrance. Then came the summons, October 8th. [See p. 128].
My Lord being in part surprised with the suddennesse of there action and finding the enemy more readier to assault then the soldiers to defend by reason of their ever toying and con-

1645.

stant duty and partly by reason the weakness of that part of the walls where he imagined they would make their battery, these things considered made him the willingly to enter into a treaty purposely to protract and delay the tyme that the wearied might be refreshed. Therefore he sent answer, October 8th [p. 128].

Having received this answer, they send us a copy of a former summons pretended to be sent, which we deny to be received.

We are now sufficiently satisfied of their intentions and therefore begin to fit ourselves against a threatened storm, lyneing the walls with earthe, making blindes for security of our men, and placing of our soldiers in the most convenient places. But the perfidious enemy, like dum dogs which bite before they bark, in tyme of the parle and intercourse of letters, contrary to promise from Brewer's Hall let fly there canon, which passed all our people without any hurte, only rooted up an old tree

Our ends are discovered, yet what we wanted of finishing the night helped out, in which both gentle and simple, one and others were set on work.

Another letter, October 9th [see p. 129] was responded to by a messenger with final answer, October 9th [see p. 129].

This being no sooner understood, 357 of their tennis balls are cast against our battlements. This was an unaccustomed play with our citizens, yet there losse was not great. By this tyme it drawing towards night, each officer was commanded to his charge, Lt. Coll. Vaine, Capt. Githins, Capt. Norrice and Lt. Lane, are appointed with the companies to defend the north lyne with the breach—Capt. Henry Lloyd and Lt. King are set in the New Tower to flank them in their passage—Capt. Golborne and Capt. Price with their companies are as reliefe for the first occasion. The Artillery give the signals token for a hideous storm. Two hours lasted this conflict, where my Lord St. Paule (almost as naked as his sword) ran rageinge in his shirt, up to the North Breach, where the enemy prest extreemely for an entrance, but were by him so bravely back't that sudden death denyes them tyme to call for quarter. Others who escaped the like condition were glad to use their heels.

Upon the east lyne between Newgate and the Eastgate they made a rag-shure in the wall, but finding it too difficult a place to skale, performed that task near the Sadler's Tower, where they find but little better entertainment then their fellows did elsewhere. Our losses this day will amount to no great sume, those of note were Sir Will Mainwareing, Capt. Adlington, with about six or eight common soldiers, and as many women as neare as can be guessed. Neither had our losses been so

1645. much, had not that devouring gun placed on the Welsh side (which overtopped our battlements and flanked our lines) taken us in our backe when our thought were least in danger. As for the enemy, the gardens in the suburbs were filled with their carkases. It was a hundred for one of ours.

Oct. 10th. By this tyme our women are all on fire, striving through a gallant emulation to outdoe our men and will make good our yielding walls or loose their lives. Seven are shot and three slain, yet they scorn to leave their undertaking and thus they continue for ten day's space.

Our ladies likewise like so many exemplary goddesses create a matchless forwardness in y^e meaner sort by there durtye undertakings.

But during this defensive feminine war, our masculine spirits are not altogether idle for on Wensday, October 15th, Capt. Dutton and Capt. Crosby fall upon the enemy's quarters at Eccleston, slew a cornet with about twenty or thirty of their foot. They bring in Capt. Carter's Lieut. and four troopers prisoners together with his trumpet and colours. The enemy much vext at this (and considering how much their men upon the Welsh side were subject to the danger of a sally) at last have found out (as they think) an antidote against this poison, and this is done by a bridge of boats which they have now made, so that they may cross the river upon all occasions and relieve their men as they see cause, but for all their cunning, one of their men is taken heere this very day and hanged up for a runaway.

Oct. 18th.

Upon Monday, October 21st one of our men is slaine and the day following one more, and now are all things quiet for three days. Nothing done except some few shot exchanged on both sides.

Oct. 24th. But it seems they are projecting a new plot. Dee Milnes must down and that suddenly. To this end thirteen great shot are forthwith made which do little hurt save the cutting off of two of our men.

And now a long boat comes up the water and salutes us with two peice of canon, and the night following, with three more, for since they can do no good by land, they will at least make us laugh by sea and smile to see their folly. . . .

Oct. 25th. At last their itching brains are tickled with a new devise, and their zeal is inflamed to fire us out. Yet there is one thing wanting. There stands a tower upon the bridge which, by the help of diverse leaden waynes conveys more than necessary water to each member of the citye's body, and now this tower must down, or els tis oddes the fire will out. Two great guns are straightway ready, and seventeen huge balls directed hither. But

1645. before, a gorstack is fired which inflames two houses adjoining, but our men like so many salamanders seem to take it up, for otherwise we scarce know how it was so suddenly extinguished. Night drawing on they ease their battery, till next morning, being Sunday, they make sixteen shots more at the forsaid Water Tower, by which they make a breach, doing some little harm in the cutting asunder of our waterpipes, which we again shortly make good.

This night likewise the Milles received some harme by three of their Artillery, one thereof took away ye Milner's legge, of which he after died. But this is nothing to their masterpiece. A great granado guarded with four light matches slept in a wooden bason, comes down the water, and is designed to fire the mills, but being discovered by the sentinells was stifled in the water before its time of execution.

The next day, Monday, a third visitation is performed to the tower by two of their canons, and the day following the like imployment is undertaken by two more—therefore breach wider.

- Oct. 29th. Our watchful governor not willing to let slip an occasion for a sally, is now possessed with the enemy's security upon the Welsh side, nor can he want willing undertakers.

At last Capt. Crosby with his troop and Capt. Morgell with sixteen musqueteers are designed for the service. They advance. He watches to prevent surprisal, as well as to behold the skirmish—wisely, for the enemy have left their severall quarters, and made a head too great for our body to encounter, and our city sharers [suburbians] are likewise in a readiness to baffle our retreat into disorder, but our Governor discovers this, and recommands our almost ingaged forces to an honourable return, which they do, after the interchange of a few shots.

- Oct. 30th. At last the enemy have got bowes and arrows and send us diverse love letters, stuff full of such fair promises as they think will ravish our resolves into a tame submission—we send back their shafts with an answer made of wildfire—that they might see by their houses how hot our love was to them, for they flamed extremely.

The next day likewise another house in St. John's lane is all on fire, which they strive to quench, but such a thunder from our walls attends that lightning that the attempt is dangerous to all.

- Nov. 1st. Saturday night one sergeant, one drum, and a private soldier gave us the slip and under pretence of fetching fuel run to ye enemy. We let them down by ropes in their hands to do themselves and us a pleasure, and are gone with orders to our disordered neighbours, till at the last a new word is given forth,

1645. ye lyne is very strictly manned in continued rounds we pass away the night till we have day enough to see there is no danger.
- Nov. 2nd. At 8 p.m. they knocke at the Eastgate with three balls from their artillery and at the Bridge two more.
- Nov. 3rd. We are now at last juggled into a belief of aid at hand, and the rather possessed with this credulity by reason that the enemy in great disorder draw out of Wales, and as we think are routed whereupon my Lord St. Paul salleys with a party of horse and foot, Lieut. Harrison hath the vanguard, and advance behind the River unto the Welsh side where the enemy lay. He charges on—the enemy run—he follows till at the last he is presented with the body of an approaching army. 200 fresh foot now conquire with our party to draw up in a body to face the enemy, which they perceiving, send us two piece of canon, and these are doubled six times over, during the skirmish. The enemy outman us with their multitudes, yet after a long encounter our retreat is honourable, having no more harm done save two slain and three shot. The enemy lost thirty at the least, besides five prisoners. Our reserve of foot consisted most of Welshmen commanded by Col. Roger Mostyn and his officers leave their commendacon to the enemy, whose blood proclaims them gallant.
- Nov. 4th. Some of Coll. Egerton's snaps up one of their sutlers who had bin bringing strong water to some of their by guards, what money he received souldiers know best, for they drank the King's health with it.
- Nov. 5th. Wednesday is spent in prayer and thanksgiving. The night approaching our annual fires proclaim us protestants and hush their slanders into mere derision. Six of their guns are shot either to mock our joyes or else to tell us that they had this day found a president for Treason, worth their imitation.
- Nov. 7th. Lieut. Morgell is slain upon his guard neare the Newgate, and the day following Mr. Richardson, the Sheriff of our city is likewise shot dead and buried the next day with much lamentation.
- Nov. 10th. By this time they have unmused death and swear theyle let him loose amongst us, a wide mouth'd morterpiece in which like the mouth of Etna spitts little mountaines in our faces and grinds our dwellings into dust and ashes, three of these bombards or huge stones light amongst us, and the day following three more, the uncapt houses crouch from feare, and beg forbearance on their bended knees, but it seems these but forerun a greater judgment. Two great granadoes are by this time mounted, one of which being filled too full of spirit becomes its own executioner, by pursting [bursting] in the aire, the other

1645. lights in a backside without doing any harme at all. This same day likewise a party of our horse and foot advanced beyond the water and after a light skirmish return in safety, taking a cornett prisoner together with his horse and armes.

Nov. 12th. But all this while our women like soe many she astronomers have so glewed their eyes to heaven in expectation of a second thunder that they cannot easily be got to bed lest they dream of a granado, and indeed, not without cause, for the very next night they toss us three granadoes and one huge stone, but they do no harm at all to maintaine that miracles have a being.

They are quiet now till Sunday (November 15th) and then they at night shoot six of their canons, three at the Bridge, and three at the Eastgate, to put us in minde that they want nothing to compleat their devilish undertakings in spite of opposition. But yet they are willing to remember mercy and would fayne have the city delivered, because otherwise they see they are not to have it and therefore for three days space they attempt all fair means to robb us of our loyalty, which we so long have kept spotless, but finding their endeavours fruitless, and our honourable Governor stiff in the negative they are pleased at last to present us with another summons, November 19th [see p. 141]. A reply was sent the same day [see p. 141].

Our enemyes being something nettled with this unexpected answer (presuming of nothing else then a tame surrender) burst forth into a threatening replication [see p. 142].

Nov. 20th. Levi Dodde is slaine through a loophole upon his guard and the day following some of our horse sallying forth, are faced and shot at by two pieces of canon at their return, but receive no harme.

Nov. 23rd. Capt. Ffoulkes is slane, and ye same day some of the enemyes horse draw forth to face our foot, but being something too bould, a Lieut. of horse in Coll. Boyer's regt is shot, then taken prisoner, his horse and armes likewise, but next day he died.

Nov. 25th. Their bridg of boates we find very prejudiciall to all our designs and very behoofeful to them in the suddaine transformation of their soldiers upon all occasions. Our aim is therefore now to fire it, and so prohibite their excursions. The employment is undertaken. Two boats well furnisht with all necessary combustibles attend the cominge of our engineer, whilst my Lord St. Paule, Col. Egerton, Capt. Crosby and Capt. Dutton with their troopes together with 100 foot are appointed to encounter such oppositions as the enemy might possibly make to hinder our designe; the forlorn hope of horse is commanded by Capt. Dutton and that of foote by Capt. Bent, and by this time it being a great spring tyde and the flood advancing, our boats

1645. set forward, having within them divers chambers charged with small shot to annoy the enemy, if in case they should approach; but the tyde being something slower than we expected, and too far spent for our purpose, the boates tire by the way, and come short of execution, fireing themselves (as it were for anger) that too tame a flood denyed their purpose, and crost their resolution. Yet notwithstanding our horse and foot advance and skirmish with the enemy till they force them into a work of theirs made in the fashion of a halfe moon, which both secured their Bridge and warranted reliefe from the danger of our shot, our commanders perceiving this, retreat with the losse of two men slane and about six shott, of which some after dyed.
- Nov. 27th. They sent us two Welsh granadoes and beat downe the end of a house in Eastgate Street without doing any further harm. The next day they shott a woman that shee dyed.
- Nov. 30th. Spend in making loopholes through every ditch which they think fitt, that lyneing them they may contract our sallies into a less compasse and secure themselves by a safe retreat from one hedge to another if in case they were out-maister'd.
- Dec. 2nd. Now they think they are secure and show themselves all day to invite us forth, but no one stirs till next day Cornet Kircome sallyes forth with twenty horse, whilst some of our mount men lyne the hedges to secure him from a pursuite. This being done, the cornet scarce advanceth twenty score before he meets with two of their troops designed to secure a pass which lead to their head quarters, being then at Dodleston. The enemy perceiving the thinness of our party, without any stay at all galloppes destruction, much like the head of a great flood that denyes all opposition through a prevailing violence—so these men post a pursuit, whilst we retreat and proclaim ruin in a full career, till at last their violence is bounded by our Ambuscado, and if I say routed into a retirement, it would be justified, our horse taking this advantage charge very hotly in their rear, and as far as they well durst pursue them.
- The enemy by this time rally, and to redeem their credit advance again, face our horse, till at last our fort hath made a great gun ready to bid them welcome, this is no sooner fired, but streight like a flocke of shot at foule, they route themselves and are again pursued with an execusion in the reare, yet only one is apprehended, the rest to escape bonds take blows and thanke God they were so ride from our hands.
- Dec. 4th. Things so rested for a while, yet the enemy is busy making trenches either to scould or fight. Our horse goes therefore
- Dec. 7th. forth and put their patience into a new posture, by a sudden and unexpected onsett. But taking two troopers by the way and killing of another, we countermarch to towne again without further execution.

1645. They are become nearer neighbours than we expected and
 Dec. 8th. have possessed themselves of a brick house neer adjoining to
 Monday. the east side of our walls, so that now we stir not without some
 danger of their watchful marksmen.

The next day therefore we have prepared a canon to visit their new possessed dwelling, and if it can to persuade them forth, which was soon done. For our gun noe sooner spoke the word, but with all speed they leave both it and such provision as they had, to be possessed by our soldiers, who are by this time firing in their reare, whilst others make a shift to pull down and fire the nest, though the birds were flown—and then return in safe without any harm at all. But during this a citizen mindeing to behold the sport, received a bullet in his face for his presumptuous looking over the wall, of which he died in y^e place.

But the enemy much vext at this, and seeing themselves so hardly used to be turned out of house and harbour, by way of retaliation send us four granadoes, and at night five more. But by these we are more feared then hurt, for no harm is by them done at all.

Dec. 10th. But it seems they will not leave us, soe they are resolved (if it be possible) to conjure heaven and earth to conspire with them for our destruction. Eleven huge granadoes like so many tumbling demy-phaetons threaten to set the city, if not the world on fire. This was a terrible night ended, our houses like so many splitt vessels crash their supporters and burst themselves in sunder through the very violence of these descending firebrands. The Talbott, an house adjoining to the Eastgate flames outright; our hands are busied in quenching this whilst the law of nature bids us leave and seek our own security. Being thus distracted another Thunder-cracke invites our eyes to the most miserable spectacle that spite could possibly present us with—two houses in the Watergate skippes joynt from joynt and creates an earthquake, the main posts josell each other, whilst the frightened casements fly for feare, in a word the whole fabrick is a perfect chaos lively set forth in this metamorphosis. The grandmother, mother and three children are struck stark dead and buried in the ruins of this humble edifice, a sepulcher well worth the enemye's remembrance.

But for all this they are not satisfied, women and children have not blood enough to quench their fury, and therefore about midnight they shoot seven more in hope of greater execution, one of these last light in an old man's bedchamber, almost dead with age, and send him some few dayes sooner to his grave then perhaps was given him.

1645. Six more break in amongst us, one of which persuade an old
Dec. 11th. woman to bear the old man company to heaven, because the times were evil. Our ladyes all this while, like wise merchants, keep their sellers and will not venture forth in these tymes of danger lest they should miscarry, and indeed not without cause, for within the space of five nights following they shot twenty-nine great granadoes which break down diverse houses in the Eastgate and Watergate streets, but very few or none at all hurt.
- Dec. 18th. Either there granadoes are all spent, or elles they are too costly, and therefore to kill us with less charge, they toss us three huge stones. These translate four of our citizens into runaways, who leaping over our walls are seen no more—a good riddance, it's better such rotten members were out, then in amongst us; far better to have an open foe then a treacherous freind. Well, the night following three more are shot, each one weighing four score pounds and upwards, but by theise noe hurt is done save a hole or two made in some certaine houses.
- Dec. 20th. Our horses bring in three prisoners, one of them having good store of money payes us for our paynes and their safe conduct; but at night to tell us that they were displeased, ten pieces of their canon chide our walls for stickeing a surpriseall and denying of an entrance to their wearied expectations. They likewise tell us that Hereford is taken, and use this as an argument to reduce us and our resolves to a Westminster subjection, whilst we send them an answer lapt up in a defiance.
- Dec. 21st. The next day, sallying forth a trooper over-runnes us (ill-lucke goe with him) and at our return another is cut in pieces by one of their canon, which they mounted on a place called the Anchorites Hill, in St. John's Churchyard, which commands our bridge and often offends our sallyes. This night likewise they shott two pieces of canon at the New gate house, being one of our cheife East-lyne guard houses, which was at the present very well lyned with men, yet their shotts goe cleane through our men and house and all, without the least hurt to any, onely the day following one was slane upon his guard and the day after that another was taken away to be a companion with him.
- This night an other soldier overrunnes us and is gone to kepe his Christmas with his fellow turncoates, but we hear he dyed the next day by one of our shot, a good reward. I wish the like appointed end to all revolvers.
- Dec. 25th. Because it is a festivall, instead of stones they send us in a token four granadoes, one of which burst among themselves.

1645.

[A different coloured ink, but same hand] :

After this the remnant of the leaguer was consumed rather in courtship than military affaires, for Sir W. Brereton and his partisans being wearied by the fugitives of the *satiques* of the siege and fearing to goe without it, never left courting the Mayor and Governor to a surrender which with some difficulty (for like yong Ladies) they seemed willing (provision growing very scant and no likely hope of succour being to be expected from ye King) to entertaine provided they had honourable and souldierlike conditions granted them.



APPENDIX II.

Warrant of the Lord Byron to divers Magistrates of Chester, January 14, 1645-6, for obliging the inhabitants of the city to give an exact account of the Quantities of Corn and Meal remaining by them.

A copy of this warrant together with entries supplying complete lists of the householders in each ward, will be found at the British Museum in Harleian MS. 2135, fol. 98 *et seq.* The greater part of this interesting record was contributed by Mr. G. P. Gamon to the *Cheshire Sheaf*, 3rd series, vol. v, which should be consulted for further information. Reference has also been made to the original manuscript in the compilation of the following notes. The warrant reads thus :—

To Lieut.-col. Henry Leigh, Lieut.-col. John Robinson, Lieut.-col. Peter Griffith, Sarjeant Major Thomas Thropp, Hugh Wilbraham, esqre., Peter Leicester, esqre, Capt. Edmund Pearsall, Capt. Edw. Alcock, Capt. Richd. Malory, Mr. Ald'n Holme, senr., Mr. Ald'n Cowper, Mr. Ald'n Harvie, Mr. Humfrie Phillipps, Mr. Ald'n Holme, junr., Mr. Richard Bird and Mr. Edwd. Hulton.

In pursuance of the commission to you graunted touching the searching for and enquiring after the corne and meal in the custodie of anie person and the quantities thereof I desire that you doe punctually and with all expedition perform the same under y'r hands to-morrow by three of the clock precisely. Hereby requiring and authorising you and anie two of you to comitt to safe custodie the person or persons of anie who according to the power to you given shall refuse to take an oath for discoverie of the truth in the premises, whoe are not to be discharged without especiall order and of whom I desire lists to be sent unto me.

The service being of speciall concerne to his Majesty and the preservation of this garrison I expect a faithful proceeding and exact performance and obedience in and by all concerned. Chester, 14th January, 1645.

JOHN BYRON.

Interrogatories :

1. What corne have you in your owne house, barn or stable or in any other house, barn or stable or any place whatsoever? Declare the truth.

2. What in meal or bread, pease, beans, bran or fitches likewise in your own or any other house?

3. How many have you in family and what souldiers do you keep?

4. Do you know of anyone within this garrison that hath any store of corne threshed or unthreshed?

Officers under the various wards :—

ST. OSWALD'S : Lieut.-col. Leigh, Major Thropp.

NORTHGATE : Lieut.-col. Robinson, Mr. H. Phillipps.

EASTGATE : Lieut.-col. Griffith, Mr. Alderman Holme, junr.

ST. MICHAEL'S : Mr. Leicester, Mr. Alderman Cowper.

ST. BRIDGET'S : Capt. Pearsall, Mr. Robt. Harvie.

ST. OLAVE'S : Mr. H. Wilbraham, Mr. Alderman Holme, senr.

TRINITY : Capt. Alcock, Mr. Edward Hulton.

ST. MARTIN'S : Capt. Malory, Mr. Alderman Ince.

A few extracts relating to the more notable inhabitants will give a good idea of the nature of the returns, and the great scarcity of food in the city at this time.

TRINETIE WARDE : Januarye 5th [*sic*], 1645.

Mr. Thomas Aldersey, *just. pac.*, alderman to warde.
Baron of Kinderton, 32 in fam :, 4 m. of corne.

Ensigne Wm. Johnson, 5 in fam :

Mr Richard Birde, 14 with souldiers, 6 m. of corne, 2 m. of meal.

Mr. Edward Hulton, 9 in fam :, a captain, a leifetenante, 2 m. of corne, 4 m. of wheate, 4 m. of rye, 2 m. of meale.

Mr. Thomas Mottershed, 10 in fam :, 2 m. of corne.

Captain Gyles, 9 in famelye.

Parson Wilson [rector of Trinity], 4 in fam :, 2 m. of wheate and beanes.

Constables in this warde :

George Starkye, 10 in fam :, 3 souldiers, 4 m. meale.

Edward Eaton, 4 in fam :, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. meale.

Thomas Williams, 5 in fam :, 2 souldiers, 1 m. meal, 1 m. corne.

ST. MARTIN'S WARDE.

Mr. Henry Benit, 1 m. of mashe.

Mr. Brian Pressious, 3 in fam., 2 soldiers, 2 m. wheate and rye, 3 pecks wheate, $\frac{1}{2}$ m beanes.

Mr. Chansler [Chancellor] 12 in fam., 3 pecks corne.
 Mr. Higginsan, 6 in fam., 5 soldiers, 1 m. wheate, 2 m. beanes
 Sir Thomas Smith, 17 in fam., 6 soldiers, 4 m. corne.
 Captane Hourlston, 14 in fam., 2 soldiers, 4 m. corne.
 Mr. Johnson, minister, 4 in fam., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. corne.
 Mr. Harvy, 10 in fam., 2 soldiers, 2 m. wheate and rye, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
 beanes.
 Sir Hugh Cauvely, 13 in fam., 4 soldiers, no corne.
 Mr. William Ince, 2 in fam., 3 soldiers, 4 m. wheate, 2 m. rye.
 Mr. Owen Hughes, 8 in fam., 2 soldiers, noe corne.
 Sherrife Tattnall, 8 in fam., 2 soldiers, noe corne.
 My Lord Kilmory, 16 in fam., 4 soldiers, noe corne.
 Mrs. Edwards, 5 in fam., and Sir E. Edward Varnall [Verney]
 and his man, 5 m. wheate and rye, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beanes and fiches.
 Mr. John Johnson, 4 in fam., 4 soldiers, 3 m. corne.

ST. OSWALD'S WARD.

Mr. James Greatbache, 3 qr. meale [? in family, 12] and 4
 souldiers.
 Mr. Wm. Tayler, 2 m. corne, 1 m. meale, 2 fam., 6
 Mr. Wm. Bennett, 3 m. rye and wheate, 1 m. meale, in familie
 15, besydes what is given to souldiers and poore.
 Widow Salusburie, 3 m. corne or thereabouts, of meale 3 m.,
 in family, 13. Mr. Elias and his family 8, of bread as much as
 will [keep] her family a week.
 Mr. Tho : Watt, 6 m. meale, wheat and rye, 1 m. wheate,
 3 m. barley and beanes, 8 in famelye, 1 souldier.
 Mrs. Burrowes and her sonne, 1 m. and half wheat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.
 meale, 9 in fam.
 Mr. Bridges, 1 m. of rye, 17 in fam.
 Mr. Geo. Bennett, 3 m. barley and beanes, 5 fam., 1 souldier.
 Mr. Gwynne, 1 m. meale, 2 in fam.
 Mrs. Prichard, 2 m. meale, 7 in fam.
 Mrs. Bennett, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wheat and rye, 1 m. meale, 7 in fam.
 Mr. Warburton, 4 m. corne, 3 m. meale, 17 in fam.
 Thos. Throppe, 1 m. meale, 3 in fam., 3 souldiers.
 Peregrine Leighton, 5 loafes bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. barley, 5 in fam.
 In the Bishop's Kitchen, 24 in famelye, noe corne.
 Mr Sudden, 12 in fam., 3 m. meale.
 Mr. Packe, 5 in fam., 3 peckes corne.
 Mr. Tilston, 3 in fam., 1 souldier, 1 pecke corne.
 Mrs. Bispham, 3 in fam., 1 souldier, 2 peckes meale.
 119 m. of corne in the whole warde whereof 20 m. already

given to Richard Deane, Baker, soe rests 99 m. to be distributed as infra :

Col. Wynne

Hugh Croupe	}	for 21 m.
Randall Dod		
Richard Deane		
Thomas Throppe		for 27 m.
Rich : Hickoke		for 5 m.
Widow Kinge	}	for 26 m.
William Kinge		

Col. Mostin.

Ralph Lee	}	for 25 m.
Thomas Lee		
Richard Walton	}	for 15 m.
Raph Moss		

119 m.

ST. BRIDGET'S WARDE : January Vth [sic], 1645.

Mr. Aynsworth, none, 7 in fam.

Mr. Cowper, 5 m. and a peck of corne, 9 in fam., 2 liefttenants.

Mrs. Harvey, 8 in fam., 2 m. corn.

In Mr. Tho : Savage's house, 18 persons and no prov.

Mrs. Jones hath a grenadizier and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. corne.

Hugh Crumpe, 8 in fam. and a trooper, and no corne.

There are six families in the almshouses, No provⁿ.

Mr. Weldes, 10 in fam., 4 soldiers. No corne.

Mr. Charles Jones, 2 in fam. No corne.

Mrs. Singleton, 11 in fam. No provⁿ.

Captain Saers, v. in fam. No corne.

Mr. Wm. Jones, 6 in fam., 5 soldiers. 40 course beans, scarce fit to be used [16d. a measure].

Mr. Wm. Drinkwater, 14 in fam., 6 soldiers, 4 m. of corne.

In Widdow Bolland's house, 29 persons and no corne.

Mr. Edward Williams, 8 in fam., besides soldiers, 2 m. of corne.

Mr. ffreckelton, 6 in fam. No corne.

Mr. Buckeley, 4 in fam. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of corne.

EASTGATE WARD.

In the Eastgate ward there is about 160 od familys in wh : there is about 900 persons or thereabouts besydes 150 souldiers or thereabouts of wh : familys there is about 100 familys that have noe corne and the corne that is, is about 112 measures.

Mr. Blease, 6 in fam., 5 souldiers, 8 m. corne.

Mr. Will : Benet, 11 in fam., 4 souldiers, 4 m. corne.
 Sr. Tho : Dellves, 6 in fam., 3 souldiers, 3½ m. corne.
 Mr. Joseph Bruen, 6 in fam., 2 souldiers, 2 m. corne.
 Thomas Parnell, 8 in fam., 2 souldiers, 1 m. corne, 2 m. meale.
 Mrs. Poole, 6 in fam., ½ m. corne.
 Mr. Edward Aldersey, 6 in fam., 1 souldier, 2 m. corne.
 Mr. Tho : Aldersey, 3 in fam., 1 souldier, 2 m. corne.
 Mr. Tho : Wright, 6 in fam.; 2 souldiers, 1 m. corne.
 Alderman Aldersey, 10 in fam., 4 souldiers, 6 m. corne.
 Mr. Rich : Littler, 15 in fam.
 Widd. Cowper, 18 in fam., 2 souldiers, 3 m. corne.
 Colonell Wayt, 5 in fam., 1 m. corne.
 Mrs. ffittonn, 6 in fam.
 Mrs. Wall and Mr. ffittonn, 6 in fam., 1 m. corne.
 Mrs. Owens, 2 in fam., 1 souldier.
 Mrs. Morgell, 7 in fam.
 Mrs. Ince, 3 in fam., 2 m. meale.
 Mrs. Ratcliffe, 2 in fam., 3 souldiers, 2 m. meale.
 Mr. Mastersonn, 5 in fam.
 Lady Barlo, 5 in fam.
 Captinne Persall, 3 in fam.
 Mr. John Aldersey, 3 in fam., 3 souldiers, 4 m. corne
 Mrs. Crosse, 16 in fam., 4 souldiers, 6 m. corne.

NORTHGATE WARDE.

Lord Cholmondeley, 22 in fam., 7 bushels barlie, 25 m. oates,
 2 bushels beanes.

Nicholas Ince, Alderman, 7 in fam., Captain Chambers and
 Mr. Curvin, and there men, 6 bus. rye and wheate [Inquire of
 Mr. Ince for his beanes : *another return*].

In the house next to his 19 subberd [suburb] people, 3
 soldiers.

Sir Wm. Massie, 10 in fam.

Mr. Henry Bridgman [the Dean] 4 in fam., 1 m wheate.

Mr. Thomas Humphrey, 15 in fam., 10 b : rye.

Mr. Starkey Burrowes.

Mrs. Richardson, 6 in fam., Capt. Mosten, an ancient [i.e., an
 ensign] and 2 men, 2 b : of blent [mixed] corne.

Widow Ince, 3 in fam., a Qutr : Master, an ancient.

William Street, 5 in fam., Capt. Whitmore, 4 b. blent corne.

Grace Richardson, 3 in fam., 10 subberd people, 1 soldier.

Thomas Bennett, 3 in fam., 14 subberd men and women

Widow Crichley, 8 in fam., Major Lord, 2 b : of wheate.

Mrs. Gibson, 4 in fam.

Mrs. Mallorie, 8 in fam., 9 subberd people.

Mr. Clarke, Mr. Beedle, Mr. Charles Johnes.

Mr. Bartley's house, 14 subberd people.

Then follow lists of inhabitants in Barnelane, Parson Lane, and In the Croffts.

ST. MICHAEL'S WARDE.

Mr. Watson, 6 in fam., 1 m. corne .

Inmate at Williamsons hath nothinge, wch desyreth a passe to ye out towne.

Mr. Leigh, 7 in fam., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. corne.

Sir Richard Grosvenor, 21 in fam., 18 m. weate and mele.

Mr. Gerrad Jones, 9 in fam. L[t.]Col: and man :, 1 m. 3 pecks corne.

Mr. James Bad, 2 in fam., 2 soldiers, 2 pecks corne.

Randle Minshull, 6 in fam., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. corne and bread.

Mrs. Bannir, 10 in fam., 2 m. corne.

Arthur Wally, 5 in fam., 3 m. corne and meale, 1 captaine, 3 soldiers.

Mr. Wm. Parnell, 5 in fam., 1 captaine, 3 soldiers, 3 m. corne and meale.

Major Thorpe [Throppe], 12 in fam., no soldiers, 20 m. corne and meale.

A summary of the returns is appended in which the amounts are given in terms of one unit, the measure or bushell. The number of inhabitants in Northgate Ward has been estimated from the number of householders, on the basis of the returns in the other wards, the number in family being rarely stated. Unfortunately there is no record of the returns from St. Olave's ward, which was always thickly populated, but assuming that it contained only 700 civilians, the total number in the city at the end of the siege, exclusive of the soldiery, must have been at least 5,000. Probably no account was taken of the very poor, and if the statement is correct, that the fighting force at this time numbered 3,000, the besieged must have numbered between eight and nine thousand souls. Brereton had a force of 7,100 arrayed against the city with its 3,000 defenders.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

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WARD.	House holders	No. in Families	Officers billeted	Soldiers billeted	Corn	Meal	Wheat	Rye	Oats	Barley	Beans	Peas	Malt	Bread	Fitches
St. Oswald's	105	644	—	73	25½	104	20½	46½	—	5½	12½	—	—	24 loaves ½ measure	—
Northgate ... "Subberds"	128 —	700 (appr.) 81	7	10 and others	7	—	33½	14½	25	7	5	—	—	—	—
Eastgate ...	160	900	1	151	114	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Michael's	66	285	3	35	29⅞	26¾	4	1	—	½	—	2	—	5 measures	—
St. Bridget's	70	463 and others	3	19 and others	31¾	17½ and more	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—
Trinity ...	139	674	6	25 and others	44⅞	38¼	20	13½	—	2	7⅞	—	11	—	½
St. Martin's...	106	521	2	63	34	—	17¼	13	—	3	8¼	—	—	—	1½
Totals ...	774	4268 and others	22	376 and others	287	198½	95¾	88½	25	17¼	73⅞	2	11	24 loaves 5½ measurss	1¾

APPENDIX III.

Parochial Register Extracts.

ST. OSWALD'S, CHESTER.

(From the Earwaker Collection in the Library of the Chester
Archæological Society).

1642.

Gregorie, the sonn of Captin Gregorie Crumwell, baptized
the 29th of September.

Tho : fray, a poor boy came from Irland buried the first
Aprile.

the ladie Jane More, daughter to the lorde More, dwelling in
Irland, buried the 21th of May.

John Hill, soldier under Captine Prestwitch [buried] the 23th
of februarie.

1643.

Byron bradshaw, the sonn of Mr. Richard Bradshaw, baptiz.
the 24th of Aprile.

Chiros [?] the sonn of Captin Cromwell baptiz. the 17th of
November.

Christian, the daughter of Captin William Longe, baptiz. the
22th of March.

francis the sonn of Sr Edward Boulton, of Dublin, buried ye
18th of Aprile.

Captin Conie buried the 29th of Aprile.

John Bithell a soldiery buried the 23th of June.

Randle Done, a soldiery buried the seconde of september.

John Duncalfe, a soldier under Captain Leighe, buried the
18th of November.

George fossill a soldier under Captin Collins, buried the 10th
December.

Gabriell [*sic*] a soldier buried the 16th of December.

Richard Hellie, a soldier buried the 16th of februarie.

Captin Edward Dodd, buried, the 27th of februarie.

Jeffrey Crocson, of Manchester, gentleman, buried the 15 of
March.

Henry Anderson, a trooper buried the 22th of March.

1644.

John, the sonn of John Graye a souldier, bapt. the 30th of
Aprile.

Robarte, the sonn of Maior Morrisse baptiz. the 5th of June.

febe the daughter of William Warburton a soldier bapt. the 21th of Dec.

John, the sonn of Dockter Legerdus, baptiz. the 8th of Januarie.

John the sonn of John Williams, a soldier bapt. the 17th of Januarie.

George, the sonn of James Allin a soldier bapt. the 27th of Januarie.

francis the sonn of Mr. William fittonn baptiz. the 16th of februarie.

Charles the sonn of Henrie Leigh, of Hye leigh, esquiere, baptized the 4th of March.

Owen Gaine, a soldier under Captin Hunker, buried the 26th of March.

Mr. John Whitbie, buried the 29th of May.

William Gibbons, cornett to a troope of horse buried the 11th June.

Richard Wrighte, a soldier buried the 28th of July.

Corranall Marrow buried the 22th of August.

Captin Battie buried the 4th of September.

William Houghton a soldier buried the 4th of November.

Mr. Tho: Gibson sonn to Corranall Gibson, buried 26th of Novem.

A poore boye that died in the streete buried the 10th of Januarie.

Mr. John Stutfield buried the 8th of februarie.

Robarte Troutbacke buried the 15th of februarie

Tho: Roson a soldier buried the 3th of March.

Robarte Davie a soldier buried the 8th of March.

Robarte Warburton a soldier buried the 16th of March.

1645.

Katherin the daughter of George Warburton of Arley, esquire, baptized the 15th of Aprile.

Henrie the sonn of Edward Leigh of baggeley, esquire, baptiz. the 12th of August.

Edward the sonn of Mr. Seddon, baptiz. the 18th of October.

Robarte the sonn of Mr. George Bouth of Pulforte, baptiz. the 24th of December.

Katherin, the daughter of William Jones a soldier bapt: the 18th of Janu.

John Taylore, a soldier buried the 30th of Aprile.

Morris Brendin, a soldier buried the 10th of July.

John Lambe a soldier buried the 30th of July.

A poore Irish boye buried the 31th of July:

Thomas Brasie a soldier buried the seconde of September.

Robarte Hoolme of Tranmor buried the 23th of September.

William Walley a soldier buried the 24th of September.
 George Walker a soldier buried the 24th of September.
 John Penckett a soldier buried the 10th of October.
 Richard Jones a soldied [*sic*] buried the 15th of October.
 Captin John Adlington buried the 17th of October.
 Leefttenant Edward Morgell buried the 8th of November.
 Thomas Clare a trooper buried the 9th of November.
 Sargante Davie francis buried the 9th of November.
 Richard Skalsbricke a trooper buried the 10th of November.
 Robarte Hoolme a trooper buried the 25th of November.
 Mr. John Rutter, of Kinsley buried the 20th of December.
 Thomas Cetele of Ouer a trooper buried the 22th of December.
 George Simpson a soldier buried the 22th of December.
 William Buffe, a soldiars boy buried the 7th of Januarie.
 Tho. Jones a trooper buried the 12th of Januarie.
 Robarte Wilkinson a trooper buried the 26th of Januarie.
 Richard Done sacston buried the 4th of februarie.

1649.

Dorothie daughter of Maior Daniell buried the 10th January.

ST. MARY-ON-THE-HILL, CHESTER.

(From Earwaker's *History of St. Mary-on-the-Hill*).

1643.

Richard Morris Butcher slaine at Boughton buried in ye corner close to the Dyall post in south church yard 19th of July.

Allen Tompson a souldier wounded at boughton buried in the west corner of the south church yard neere Mr. Hunts little gate in Church yard wall 24th of July.

Griffith ap Evan a souldier buried in the west corner of the south Church yard neere Mr. Hunts little gate in the way by the wall 21th of August.

Thomas Acton servant to Sr Hugh Calveley buried in south Church yard close to the middle pillar of Troutbekes Chappell 30 day of October.

John Eansworth a souldier buried in the north Church yard vnder the wall agt the middle window . . . November

Mathew Knight a souldier buried in the north Church yard vnder the wall against the midle window of the parsonage house 28th day of November.

Captaine Mathew Curson buried in St. Katherines Ile in the seate against franklands stone 25th day of January.

Lieftenant Christian Eares buried in same place same day.
 1644.

Captaine Thomas Gamull, esqr., sonne of Colonell Sr francis Gamull, Knt. and Baronett buried in the vault in St. Katherine's Ile, 12th day of June.

William fframwall slaine upon the guard buried vnder his fathers stone in the north Ile 7th day of July.

James Hallwood, gent buried in Troutbecks Chappell at side of Tyrers stones 28th day of October.

Thomas Birkened gent. buried in the south Ile vnder the marble stone 14th day of November.

Raph Hollinshead gent. buried in the Crosse Ile betwixt Healds seate and the end of the longe forme 27th of November.

Mr. Robert Chapman and Mr. Thomas Dalton twoe souldiers kild on Haugh greene buried in the north Church yard in the Cornor agt Gamulls tombe 30 of December.

Anne daughter of Mr. Leigh of Baguley esqr. buried in the Chancell 29th day of December.

Mrs. Grace Whitmore buried in Troutbecks chappell 30th of December.

Colonell Thomas Leigh esqr. [of Adlington] was layd downe in the vestrey to be kept till he could be removed, the 8th day of January but afterwards was removed to Prestburie church. 1645.

Mr Phillip Ravenscroft [of Bretton] buried in Troutbecks chappell vpon his Aunt Brerewood first day of May.

Bridgett wife of Robert Byron a stranger buried in the South Church yard at the east end of the Chancell the 15th day of May.

William Daye a trooper slaine in Handbridge buried in North Church yard at the way side against the north end of St. Katherines Ile 21th of May.

. daughter to Serjeant Dalton buried in the north Church yard vpon the side of the hill before ye next pillar to the porch 31th day of May.

Thomas sonne of John Grey kill'd by an enemy and buried by the end of his mothers seate on the north side the middle Ile 20th day of August.

Nathaniel Williams was slaine and buried in the Church close before the south doore last of August.

Mr. Thomas sonne of Hugh Wilbraham esqr. buried in the Chancell, 23th day of September.

John Carter slaine att walls buried vnder the vppermost window of Troutbecks Chappell agt the staire head in the south church yard 26th day of September.

Ellen Smith shott and killd buried vpon her mother before the south doore betwixt the backe of the lowmost seate and the staires vnder the narrow longe stone 27th of September.

Thomas Griffith shott and kil'd buried in the south Church yard at the side of the flaggs at the west end of Williams stone 4th day of October.

Henry Morris a trooper shott and kil'd buried in the west corner of the south Church yard behind the porch 5th of October.

Robert Thorneley kil'd buried in the south porch 5th of October.

Thomas Grosvenor shott and kill'd buried in the south Church yard with his head to the Church yard wall at the turninge westward from Bennett's stone the 20th day of December.

Mr Oliver Chisnall [? of Chisenhall, co. Lanes.] buried in the lower end of ye North Ile close to the north side of Johnsons stone 28th day of January.

Edward Smith of the Rocke was slaine and buried in the lower end of the south Ile at the head of Dykas his stone close to the formes 28th of January.

Randle Hunt gent buried in the Chancell before the clarks seate 9th day of february

Mr Robert Ravenscroft buried in Troutbeks chappell the 12th day of february.

Mr. Casteene servant to Sr. William Brereton buried in St. Katherines Ile in the vppermost seate 17th of february.

Captaine Henry Brereton buried in Troutbeks Chappell the 19th day of february.

Charles Worsley a souldier buried in the north Church yard vpon the corner of the hill before the porch the 23th day of february.

Margrett wife of Hugh Wilbraham, esqr. buried in the Chancell 23th day of March.

1646.

A souldier buried on the hill before the porch in the north Church yard 29th day of March.

Mr. Thomas Weston buried vnder his fathers stone in the midle Ile at the doore goeing into ye Chancell 26th of february.

1647.

Captain Cheshire [of Halton] buried in St. Katherines Ile vnder the Lady Smiths stone 30 of October.

HOLY TRINITY, CHESTER.

(From the *Register of the Holy and Undivided Trinity*, by Rev. L. M. Farrall, M.A.).

Baptisms.

1640.

5 Octob. Edmund fil. Bryan Pretious.

1641.

23 Apr. Robt. fil. Mr Willm. Ince alderman & marchant.

29 July. Susan da. to Mr Rich. Bradshaw marchant.

18 Decemb. John sonne to Sir Paul Davies.

1643.

16 Sept. Robert fil. Peter Leicester of Tabley, esqr.

14 Decemb. Robt. sonne to Mr. Steven Smyth bro. to Sr Tho.

1644.

3 Sept. Thomas & Richard sonnes to Randle Copland souldier.

6 Sept. Richard reputed sonne to Robt. Proctor a trouper.

8 Sept. Christop. sonne to Christop. Harrison cannonere or
guner.

10 Sept. Ellen da. to Nicholas Quiggen a trowper.

11 Sept. John fil. Gabrell More souldier.

9 Nov. Anne dau. to Sr Phillip Byron, Knt.

28 Nov. Byron sonne to Peter Leicester of Tabley Esqr.

2 Feb. Robert fil. Robt. Sharp souldier.

15 Feb. Edward fil. Mr. Edward Morgan.

1645.

25 March. Elizabeth dau. to James Bartley carpenter &
ingener.

3 Aprell. Daniel f. Captaine Daniel Bavand.

7 Aprell. Hana d. to Mr Aldrich minister.

Note in MS.—“Here wanting from this place for then the
clarke was putt out of towne for delinquinsey so no more is
entered till 12 March 1645—for all this tyme the city was in
strait seege.” Then follows a blank space and a further note :
“About this tyme the clarke came agayne and writt forward.”

12 March. Thomas fil. Captaine Bauand.

Note in margin of MS. : “Now all the parsons were driven
out of Chester, and new lights came in so that other churches
came to this p'ish to be baptized.”

1641.

Burials.

Martha dau. to the Lady Loftys of Ireland 9 March.

1643.

Peter sonne to Peter Pindar customer [of Customs] 26 Aug.

Charles Yorke a souldier 9 Decemb.

Hugh Scott a souldier 13 Jan.

Richard Davis a souldier 31 Jan 1643.

1644.

William Deane Sr Gilbt. Houghtons man 17 Apr.

Richard Waterson a souldier 25 June.

Cutberd Johnson gent. & a clarke 6 July.

Henry Heskett gent. bro. to Lady Byron late wife to Sr
Phillip Byron Kt bur. 27 Aug.

Thomas & Richard sonnes to Randle Copland a souldier
4 Sept.

George Needham Esqr sonne to the Lord Killmorey 28 Sept.
Edward Duckworth a souldier 15 Octob.

The Lady Byron widow late wife to Sr Phillip Byron Kt. bur.
16 Nov.

Anne dau. to Sr Phillip Byron an infant 24 Nov.

Ellen dau. to Nicho. Quiggen troupe. bur. 23 Decemb.

Sara dau. to Willm. Casome souldier 30 Decemb.

Hester wife to Geo. Cotton musition 3 March.

Leonard Nickes quartermr 6 March.

Ithell Jones souldier 9 March.

1645.

Richard Hanson a clarke under Capt. Phoson 30 Apr.

Byron fil. Mr. Peter Leicester of Tabley Esqr. 17 May.

Margrett Creere slayne att muddwall with a bullet xi July.

Robert base sonne to Captaine Bordman 16 July.

"About this tyme the clarke was turned out of towne for a
delinquent so nothings is registered till the city was yealded
and then he came agayne 2 Feb."

Mr. Brian Pretious buried 4 Feb. 1645.

John Harper a souldier 6 March.

Willm. Cosman 13 March.

Mary wife to Alax. Bassnett souldier 21 March.

James Day father to Mr. Bryan Pretious wife 24 March 1645.

1646.

John fil. Jo. Loy souldier an infant 10 May.

ST. PETER'S, CHESTER.

(From the Earwaker Collection in the Library of the Chester
Archæological Society).

1643.

Captain William Dutton was buried the thirtieth of
Januarie, 1643.

1644.

Marry the Daughter of Mr. Thomas Parnell was baptised the
nyneteenth day of May, 1644.

Jane, the Daughter of Lieuetenant Elliott was baptised the
fifteenth of february, 1644.

1645.

Charles, the sonne of Capt. Edmond Dearing was baptised the
last of July 1645.

ST. MICHAEL'S, CHESTER.

(From the Earwaker Collection in the Library of the Chester
Archæological Society).

Burial.

1644.

October. Evanus Lewis miles. Sep. 10.

APPENDIX IV.

Miscellanea.

LORD BYRON'S COMMISSIONERS.

Col. Sir Edmund Verney, Deputy Governor of Chester. Served in Flanders and Scotland; came to Chester from Ireland, whither he returned after the capitulation, and was killed at the taking of Drogheda by Cromwell in 1649. He was the third son of Sir Edmund Verney, the standard-bearer to Charles I, slain at Edgehill, 1642, and younger brother of Sir Ralph Verney, the writer of the Civil War *Memoirs*.

Lt.-col. John Robinson, formerly governor of Holt Castle. Resided at Gwersyllt ucha, co. Denbigh, and Monachdy, co. Anglesey; born 1616; M.P. Beaumaris, 1661-79; died 1680, buried at Gresford; son of William Robinson, and grandson of Nicholas Robinson, bishop of Bangor.

Lt.-col. Peter Griffith. Probably of Plas issa, Caerwys, co. Flint, fined £113 for delinquency.

Thomas Cholmondeley, esq., of Vale Royal, co. Chester, died 1652-3; younger son of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley of Cholmondeley.

Lt.-col. Henry Leigh, younger brother of Col. Thomas Leigh, of Adlington, co. Chester, who died in Chester in 1644, and was afterwards taken to Prestbury to be buried.

Hugh Wilbraham, esq., of Eccleston, near Chester, and St. Andrew, Holborn, London, younger son of Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhey, esq.

Edward Moreton, of Little Moreton, co. Chester, S.T.P., L.L.D., fellow of King's College, Cambridge; rector of Tattenhall and Barrow, co. Chester, and Sephton, co. Lancs., prebendary of Chester cathedral; died in 1674 aged 76. A delinquent.

Ald. Christopher Blease, of Chester, mercer, sheriff 1623, mayor 1629.

Ald. John Johnson, of Chester, ironmonger, sheriff 1642, mayor 1659.

SIR WILLIAM BRERETON'S COMMISSIONERS.

Col. John Boothe, afterwards knighted, and of Woodford, co. Chester, was the youngest son of Sir George Boothe of Dunham Massey, and a brother-in-law of Brereton. He died in 1688 and was buried in the south transept of the cathedral, where a mural monument is inscribed to his memory.

Col. John Bowyer, perhaps of Knipersley, co. Stafford, afterwards knighted; Will at Chester, 1667; or of that family.

Col. Chidley Coote, of Killester, near Dublin; died 1668; younger son of Sir Charles Coote of Castle Cuffe, Queen's County.

Col. John Carter; the well-known Parliamentary adventurer; said to have been a draper in early life. He married the heiress of Kimmel, co. Denbigh, and was knighted after the Restoration; high sheriff co. Denbigh, 1665; died 1676, aged 57.

Roger Wilbraham, esq., was of Dorfold, co. Chester, and was High Sheriff of the county in 1667. His wife was a Ravenscroft of Bretton, co. Flint.

Lt.-col. Thomas Hunt, of the Longnor family, afterwards settled at Boreaton, co. Salop.

Lt.-col Robert Venables, of Chester and Wincham, 1663; son of Robert Venables of Antrobus, who died in 1643.

COLONEL JOHN MARROW.

Col. John Marrow came to Chester with the "Irish Army" towards the end of 1643, and was instrumental in re-taking Hawarden Castle, which had been handed over to Brereton by his brother-in-law, Thomas Ravenscroft. In August, 1644, he was in command of a body of 800 horse and foot quartered in the vicinity of Tarvin. During an encounter with some Parliamentary troops near Hartford on August 18th he was shot in Sandiway by one lying under a hedge and was carried alive into Chester where he died the next day. See the entry of his burial among the extracts from the registers of St. Oswalds. His widow married secondly, Sir Thomas Powell of Birkenhead and Horsley, a prominent Royalist. For further information, including an abstract of his will, see the *Cheshire Sheaf* (3rd Series), vol. i., p. 78.

SIR WILLIAM MASSEY, KNT.

Sir William Massey, of Puddington, knt., a staunch Royalist, is described in his Composition Papers, 1646-7, as aged and weak, to have left his home, and settled in Chester. His house in Ledsham was made a garrison by the Parliamentarians, forty bays of buildings were burned and damaged to the extent of £1,000, "whereby the city of Chester was much straightened, and more easily reduced." Fine, at a sixth, £1,414 [*Cheshire Sheaf*, (3rd Series), vol. i., p. 114].

PHILEMON MAINWARING.

Lieut. Philemon Mainwaring, the Parliamentarian, who acted as a spy in the city during the blockade, and was very con-

veniently taken prisoner for that purpose and later re-captured by his own party (see pp. 168—172) was a natural son (before wedlock) of Henry Mainwaring of Carincham (Kermincham) co. Chester, who died in 1639, and a half-brother of Col. Henry Mainwaring, of Carincham, the Parliamentary. He was a member of the Chester Committee. He afterwards resided at Great Warford, co. Chester. Administration at Chester, 1674.

COL. ROBERT WERDEN.

The *English Historical Review* for 1889 (vol. iv, pp. 531-2) contains an interesting account of the later career of this noted Royalist, by Sir Charles Firth, of Oxford, in which the contention of Sir Reginald Palgrave, that he was a Cromwellian spy in 1654-5 is disproved at length. (See page 9).

