

Shaftesbury During the English Civil War

By Mark Wareham, 11th January 2012

Shaston (the old name of the town in north Dorset) was heavily affected by the Protestant Reformation in the 16th century and it was the spirit of this same religious upheaval that was to lead eventually to the Civil War in England. The town's ancient abbey was dissolved and then destroyed by King Henry VIII's authorities and as a result Shaston suffered from a loss of a major source of wealth and influence. I was born in the town some four hundred and thirty years after the abbey was taken down, at a house just a stone's throw from the ruins. My father was also born in the same house and his father was born nearby at Coombe on the Dorset and Wiltshire border. There are several lines of ancestry that link me back to people alive in the town during the conflict of the 17th century and with this history I hope to reveal something about their experiences.



The view from Gold Hill in Shaftesbury to Melbury Hill. This is a scene little changed from that which a 17th century soldier garrisoned in the town would have viewed.

Shaftesbury was represented by two MPs at the start of the war and they took different sides in the conflict—

* Samuel Turner – a Royalist (elected 1640 and served till 1644)

* William Whitaker – a Parliamentarian (elected 1640 and served till 1646), he helped to found Shaftesbury Grammar School.

The majority and the elite of the town were loyal to the King but even here Goodwin (2) says that there were opposing views and affiliations –

“...even in royalist Shaftesbury there was a moderate puritan minister, Edward Williams, who was often in trouble for not wearing his surplice, using unauthorised versions of parts of the Bible and preaching against the ‘King’s Book’... The chief thorn in the side of the Shaftesbury Corporation in the 1620’s and 30’s was Nicholas Gower. What his religious views were we do not know, but it is probably significant that his son-in-law, William Hopkins, was described as ‘a Brownist and will not come to church’.”

Brownists were Protestant religious dissenters who followed the teachings of Robert Browne who was born in about 1550. They would have been very much the sort of people who formed the bedrock of support for the revolution against King Charles I.

But despite the presence of what came to be called ‘non-conformists’ in religion, Shaftesbury was strongly Anglican and staunchly Royalist in sympathy and most of the gentry and the corporation stood with the King. Shaftesbury, despite being a formerly fortified hill town in medieval times, was not able to become a strong garrison during the war. It had no strong walls and whilst it has steep hills on some of its borders, it is easily approachable from the east and north across open country and without any rivers to produce a natural defensive barrier either. It appears that during the 1642-46 war the only means of protection from attack were chains placed across main roads. *The Municipal Records of the Borough of Shaftesbury by Mayo, 1889* records that a bill for such chains was made in 1640 at –

“Toot Hill [Tout Hill], the Ames House, Bimportt, St James Hill and Copstreet Lane [Coppice Street]... and there is another account for two other chains.”

Such chain defences on the roads may have been able to help avoid sudden surprise and easy assault. But such weak barriers would have been no safeguard against a sustained and determined siege. The town lies on a major thoroughfare to London and in the war any troops stationed in the town could not hope to make a stand against any form of sustained attack. No force in the war would ever have to

besiege the town and neither did any fight of any note, certainly nothing that has been passed to us through written record, take place in the town or on its streets (see below for a map of Shaftesbury in 1615).

But the war affected Shaftesbury and its people nonetheless and the town was to see its fair share of the armed forces and many of its men were to join the fight. Adams (6) describes how Shaftesbury was affected through the war –

“In the great rebellion Shaftesbury, like many open towns of no strength in this county was held alternately by the King and Parliament, as each party was respectively master of the field.”

There is a list below (page 22) of some men from the town who were awarded a pension in 1662 for fighting for the King's cause, sadly no such lists remain if any were ever kept, of any men who fought for Parliament. We may assume that some Shaftesbury men did fight for Parliament. We have seen that even here in this most Royalist of towns the Puritan influence was present and we can guess that Roundhead forces would almost certainly impressed whilst in the town when they were present. There is also evidence that even in towns like Lyme and Dorchester which were overwhelmingly for Parliament, that some men fought for the King and so it probably occurred the other way around too.

References to Shaftesbury in the war in historical records

The war broke out in the middle of 1642 and later that year when initial skirmishes, plunderings and assaults were happening in the area, Royalists could treat the town as being fairly 'safe', for example (Goodwin (2)) Arundell took refuge there –

“A former chaplain to King Charles, Bruno Ryves, was also plundered by the Parliamentarians and forced to take shelter with Lord Arundell of Wardour in Shaftesbury.”

The influence of the strong Royalist castle at Wardour, only a few miles east of the town, no doubt had an affect on who had control of the district. By early 1643 Parliament had more or less secured most of the county of Dorset and on 7th May 1643 the Roundhead commander Sir Edward Hungerford captured Wardour Castle for Parliament after a siege and would hold it for the next few months till early 1644. The booty from the sack of Wardour, five cartloads, and Lord Arundell's family were brought to Shaftesbury by the victorious Rounheads. They were then moved on to Bath.

According to Goodwin (2), at the start of the war –

“...there was not much enthusiasm for the [it], for the war was encroaching more and more on the lives of ordinary people... A fresh explosion of trouble also broke out in north Dorset. Mobs riotously assembled in great numbers about Mere, Shaftesbury, Gillingham, Knoyle, Motcombe...being armed with muskets, fowling pieces, and other weapons as well offensive and broken open houses, thrown down enclosures, and robbed and spoiled divers of the King's subjects and committed many outrages. Edmund Ludlow [a Roundhead commander] was ordered to arrest 28 named people and take them to Wardour Castle but the rioters who were arrested were either bailed for assizes that never took place or allowed to escape by sympathetic soldiers.”

The Royalist advance from the west, with the aim of eventually moving on London which was the centre of Parliamentary power, was in full swing by 1643 and Roundhead Colonel Alex Popham wrote in a letter from Bath on 22nd May (Clarendon (4)) that –

“The enemy is moving on Shaftesbury. Sir William Waller is drawing his forces to Bath...”.

On 8th June 1643 Captain Francis Sydenham was reimbursed by the Parliamentary Committee of the County for 'shoeing thirty five horses of his troop of dragoons when he marched to Shaftesbury and then to Sir Edward Hungerford's forces at Wardour Castle'.

At Bath in July a temporary Parliamentary victory was followed very shortly afterwards by a crushing defeat at Devizes and as a result the main Roundhead field army in the south west was destroyed and the region was then firmly under the control of the Cavaliers. But there were still plenty of Roundhead garrisons left and the King's army continued to be active in the county. In the Shaftesbury area in late 1643 and (Goodwin (2)) –

“... in November a party [of Irish soldiers under Sir Ralph Hopton] ... mutinied near Shaftesbury but [he] fell upon them swiftly and hanged two or three of the ringleaders, after which he had no more trouble.”

By early in 1644 Parliament was more optimistic of an upturn in their fortunes in the west after the disasters of the previous year. With the Solemn League and Covenant signed with the Scots the power of the Roundhead forces was growing and the tide was turning against the King after a hopeful start to the fighting. As a result –

“... Royalist Shaftesbury was showing signs of panic, laying out money 'to raise a stock for powder and to pay poor men that go on the alarm' not forgetting 'four quarts of wine for Captain Barnes' whose men seem to have had an incomparable thirst.”



Sir William Waller, a Parliamentary Commander in the west, was frequently at Shaftesbury. Painting by Cornelius Janssens van Ceulen

Adams (6) says –

“When the King in 1644, on his march into the west, left Sir Lewes Dives commander in chief in the county, Waller, with his horse, advanced on Blandford, but being beaten by some of the King's forces, he retired to Shaftesbury and thence into Wiltshire.”

This may have been when he wrote this letter (Goodwin (2)) –

“[Parliamentary commander William Waller] from Shaftesbury ... wrote to [the Earl of] Essex... 'I am so heartily weary of this war that I shall submit to anything that may conduce to despatch of it.'”

The people of Shaftesbury were almost certainly feeling the same way with armies constantly marching through and staying in the town. Before the second siege of Wardour Castle, the Roundhead commander of the garrison made preparations by intercepting farmers on their way to Shaftesbury market and confiscated their goods. This no doubt impoverished the farmers and affected trade in the town. Control was still switching too and fro and it was not even English troops that passed by as volunteer or mercenary foreigners were also to be witnessed, (Adams (6)) –

“... 3 Oct [1644] intelligence came that lately in and about Shaftesbury 600 Swedes, Germans, French and Wallons [Belgians] under [Sir William] Balfour and [Lieutenant General John] Middleton, much oppressed the county and raised some ... a day for their maintenance – some fined And if the money was not presently paid then they were plundered and made prisoners. All the fat cattle were driven into Lyme, Poole and Wareham but the King's approach drove them away.”

In October 1644 the King was on his way through Shaftesbury and this procession would ultimately end with the second Battle of Newbury. On the march the Royalists were still recruiting into the army because it is almost certainly at this time that my ancestor Dr William Chamberlayne joined his troops (see separate

essay) and many of those listed below may also have joined the main King's army at this time. The Battle of Newbury ended in a stalemate but one that generally favoured the Roundheads who had the advantage after the Battle of Marston Moor. But despite that advantage, Parliamentary commanders, such as the Earls of Essex and Manchester, failed to completely crush the King and so the war continued.

In November or December 1644 the townspeople of Shaftesbury had the army of Parliament upon them again (Goodwin (2)) –

“From Abbotsbury [Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury] marched east and the Royalist garrisons of Sturminster Newton and Shaftesbury fled at his approach.”

In January 1645 forces of Parliament and the King were both stationed in the area and threatened an outbreak of heavy fighting. Sir William Waller was at Salisbury and Lord Goring was in Dorset -

“When the two generals met at Shaftesbury to negotiate an exchange of prisoners Waller, who clearly knew his man, presented Goring with a gift of fine wine from London, and the whole gathering was carried out with such great splendour and courtesy on both sides that ‘the country people, believing we were appointed to make a peace, flocked in great numbers to Shaftesbury.’”

By March 1645 the Cavaliers held the town and were no doubt recruiting from the area (Goodwin (2)) –

“Goring was poised at Shaftesbury, threatening [Parliamentary] lines of communication.”

The impact of having troops stationed in the town is shown by this entry in Clarendon (4) of orders to Goring whilst he was stationed there –

“... regulate the levying of contributions in the western counties. Every horseman to be allowed 6d a day and free quarters by the parishes where they are quartered.”

The cost for the local people and parish administrations must have been great indeed, but at least the order stated –

“... plunder and extortion punishable by death.”

Although such plunder was not avoided in all cases, even if the commanders did not know about it.

Goring was watching his Roundhead counterpart closely and he wrote from Shaftesbury on 26th March saying that -

“... Waller's [roundhead] force is reported to be much stronger than anticipated..”

On 27th March he complains of suffering from illness whilst at Shaftesbury and his final letter whilst based in the town says –

“Waller's strength is so great that we must prepare for fighting rather than siege.”

Goodwin (2) says that with the arrival of reinforcements Goring then -

“... sensed a chance to trap his enemies between the two royalist armies, especially as Waller's army was in a fairly bad way with a ‘smoke of discontent’ among its officers. Cromwell hastily rejoined ... [and] reoccupied Dorchester. Goring's response was to launch a sudden cavalry attack,



Lord Goring, a Commander of Royalist forces in the west. He was based at Shaftesbury on numerous occasions.

scattering 800 roundhead horse. Tradition says Cromwell himself only escaped by climbing a tree in Came Park ... Within a week Waller's forces were rumoured to have shrunk by almost 1000, mostly by desertion."

On 3rd April 1645 Lord Goring writes to Lord Culpeper –

"Waller has retreated by way of Shaftesbury but wither he does not know."

And on 9th April Lord Thomas Wentworth writes to Lord Goring asking for direction and saying that –

"the enemy have returned to their old quarters at Shaftesbury".

The references to 'their quarters' I assume meaning that Waller's Roundheads had taken the old Royalist quarters at Shaftesbury, because Parliament had no permanent residence in the town. Within a matter of two weeks the town would have had the forces of the King and of Parliament stationed there.

The war moved out of Dorset in the middle of the year and attention turned to the meeting of the two main field armies at a village in Northampton where a battle took place that was to affectively settle the war. By September 1645 and after that crushing victory at Naseby the army of Parliament was mopping up the remaining Royal forces in the west and –



Cavalry troopers of the civil war

"...the New Model Army [under Sir Thomas Fairfax] came marching back into Dorset, through Shaftesbury, Milton and Beaminster to Chard ..."



My ancestors in Shaftesbury must have witnessed the remarkable new power that was the New Model Army marching triumphantly and confidently through the town. Armies would often have recruited en-route and even the New Model may have needed replacements for soldiers lost in battle. It is not impossible to imagine people from Shaftesbury being impressed or recruited as they passed through and based themselves in camp. Shastonians (people from Shaftesbury) may have hidden in fear as the troops came through or they may have greeted the troops with cheers in the hope that a warm reception was less likely to lead to trouble being visited upon them. It was not unknown for towns in the war to welcome the King with cries of delight one week only to give exactly the same reception to his opponents the next!

Dressed in their red coats, this New Model Army, created by Parliament not long before its crowning victory at Naseby, was the first regular paid army in England. They were a precedent for a standing army that was kept after the Restoration of King Charles II, into the period of empire and down to our modern age when it is impossible to imagine the country not having a permanent fighting force.

In 1646 and despite being a Royalist town, Shaftesbury was apparently firmly under Roundhead control and influence with the army powers holding sway –

“An election in Shaftesbury in autumn 1646 to find a replacement for William Whitaker resulted in the army man, George Starre, comfortably defeating a moderate member of the gentry, John Fitzjames. After Starre’s death, a year later, the new MP was another radical, John Fry... despite complaints that the election had been held on the wrong day and in secret...”



The complaint about the election was made by Shaston Burgesses called Nicholas Compton, George Caldecott and John Toomer, gentleman, against fellow Burgesses James Baker, Mayor, Christopher Weare, William Sweetman, William Hurman, William Warmington, Joseph Dade, Stephen Sturmey, Robert Metyard and John Cole, gentleman.

Fry was from a family seated at Tarrant Gunville in Dorset. He took his seat in Parliament in September 1648 and he was one of the judges at the start of the trial of King Charles I. He was though banned from later stages of the trial and did not sign the death warrant and he was later disabled as an MP. His favour had apparently quickly waned with Cromwell’s new Parliamentary regime and he may not have been ‘Independent’ enough of religion to remain in the chamber.

With its victory and needing money Parliament taxed its former opponents heavily and the people of Shaftesbury must have suffered. My ancestor Thomas Morgan was elected Mayor of the town in 1645 and by 1648 he was having his property sequestered by the Parliamentary Committee for the county for being a ‘delinquent’, in others words a Royalist. He escaped with a fine (see following chapter).

During the Commonwealth there were conspiracies started with the aim of putting Charles’ son on the thrown. There was one plan to seize Poole -

“Among the royalist conspirators was Major Fry. Probably Hugh Fry who ran the medieval Angel Inn at Shaftesbury between 1654 and 1686 ...”

Shaftesbury was probably affected by Penruddock’s uprising of 1655 which started from nearby Compton Chamberlayne in Wiltshire and processed from Salisbury through the west into Devon. But none of the prisoners captured in Devon after Penruddock’s defeat were listed as being from Shaston, however some may have been with the escapees.

After Cromwell’s death in 1658 there were some further failed Royalist conspiracies before the eventual Restoration (Goodwin (2)). One was organised by Captain Hugh Fry of the Angel Inn; and Dr William Chamberlayne (see later chapter), a Cavalier physician of Shaftesbury –

“ ... The day for the revolt was to be 31st July [1659] but the projected gathering at Stonehenge was called off the day before and the uprising crumbled without ever breaking out. The examinations of some 25 people at Shaftesbury in August reveal a plan that had no chance of success and was if anything more chaotic than that of Penruddock’s four years earlier. There were whispered promises that Charles II was about to arrive with an army of twenty or thirty thousand, that Bristol and Windsor were to be handed over, that £2000 would arrive any moment. A few minor gentry and skilled workers around Shaftesbury, Stalbridge and Sherborne promised help and a handful of horses, and Chamberlayne was said to have a commission from King Charles to raise a company,

but there seem to have been virtually no weapons available. Chamberlayne accused Luke Cave, a Shaftesbury blacksmith, of having betrayed the plot, but Cave denied it.”

The Battle of Sedgemoor

Shaftesbury almost certainly celebrated with much glee the Restoration of the monarchy and the coronation of the returned King Charles II in 1661. But that triumph did not sit easy for very long and many Protestants, even those who may have followed the King in 1642/6 had growing concern during the long Parliament that sat from 1661 to 1679 (which granted many pensions to the former cavaliers of the Civil War) with the ‘Popish Plot’ and the birth of a son to converted Catholic King James II. There was a new threat of the creation of a Catholic dynasty and even the most staunch Royalists of the Protestant tradition were not prepared to settle for that with all the worries about a return to the awful days of Bloody Queen Mary (see later chapter). In 1683 some Shaftesbury men joined the ill fated Monmouth (or pitchfork) rebellion which sought to replace King James II with his cousin the Protestant Duke of Monmouth. But that rebellion, which stood little chance of success was swiftly and brutally crushed and the following Shaston men were put on trial for being identified or captured after the Battle of Sedgemoor in Somerset (others were no doubt killed in the battle whilst others escaped and remained anonymous) –

Phil Andrewes -	who was tried at Dorchester by Judge Jefferies for ‘being in the rebellious army of James, Duke of Monmouth’ and a certified of laying down arms was allowed.
Rob Long alias Baker -	an inn-keeper and Captain under the Duke in the western rebellion, at Sedgemoor, escaped to London, apprehended there on 19 th October and put in Newgate for high treason; hanged himself there on the 20 th .
John Baker (Barker) -	‘in the rebellious army’, tried at Dorchester by Judge Jefferies, transported for Nipho from Dorchester gaol on the ship betty to Barbados; sold to Ralph Lane
Walter Thomas alias Bisse -	‘in the rebellious army...’, presented at Wells and bound over.

Whilst the mass of the Protestant upper classes did not come out in full support of this attempted rebellion and hence it’s defeat, they did so later in 1688 and there took place the so called Glorious Revolution when the Protestant William of Orange (a grandson of Charles I) and his wife Mary (daughter of James II) took the thrown. The future King William III landed at Torbay and on his procession to London he came through north Dorset. In contrast to what happened to Monmouth, the support for William was real, constant and growing and the army could not be trusted to support the incumbent King. So James II fled abroad and despite a later attempt to reclaim the crown he was defeated at the Battle of the Boyne and England remained Protestant and a new widespread civil war was avoided. With a reformed monarchy and a united country under the later Hanoverians, England was well prepared for the later glories and the wealth of empire. Arguably the seeds of this success were laid by the Roundheads and the Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell with the expansion of the navy, the wars with the competing Dutch power and the strengthening of the colonies in the West Indies. Shaftesbury was to profit from generations of peace at home and expansion of empire and wealth abroad.

Sources –

- 1) John Wroughton, ‘An Unhappy Civil War, The Experiences of Ordinary People in Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire, 1642-1646’, 1999
- 2) Tom Goodwin ‘Dorset in the Civil War, 1625-1665’, 1996
- 3) Peachey & Turton, ‘The Fall of the West, English Civil War Battles Vol 5, 1994
- 4) Calendar of Clarendon State Papers Preserved at the Bodleian Library, Vol 1, Ogle and Bliss

5) Tony Maclachlan, 'The Civil War in Wiltshire'. 1997

6) Adams, 'A History of Shaftesbury', c 1750

Men from Shaftesbury* awarded a pension for service to the King in the Civil War

*and neighbouring parishes of Cann / Motcombe / Alcester

According to Somerset and Dorset Notes & Queries "Dorset Royalist Roll of Honour" Vol 18 Pages 89-95, 165-167, 200-203 & Vol 19 Pages 43-45, 139-142 the following men, or their widows, from Shaftesbury fought for the King in the war and were still alive by 1662 to receive a pension as a reward for their services (with the any ancestral connection and all from Shaftesbury unless noted). This list is not exhaustive as we also know that Dr William Chamberlayne (see page **) served for the King and was in Shaftesbury in 1662 but he is not mentioned as being granted a pension in these lists below.

Jesper Arnold (Motcombe) (great grandfather – Wareham family)

Thomas Barber (Motcombe)

David Bidle (Motcombe)

William Bowring

William Broadway

Widow Buckley

Widow Mary Bugden

George Bullen

Edward Burge

William Call

William Case (great uncle – Wareham family)

Thomas Case (great uncle – Wareham family)

William Clifford (Motcombe)

John Coake (Motcombe)

Laurence Coombe

Thomas Court

Edward Cox (Cann)

John Crouch

John Cull

Christopher Dowding (Alcester)

John Edmonds

Meredith Edwards

John Exton (Motcombe)

Widow Farr

John Gatehouse (great uncle _ Hiscock family))

William Gatehouse (great grandfather – Hiscock family)

Widow Alice Gray

Thomas Gray

Francis Greene

William Hayman

Widow Grace Hoggard

Widow Hucker

Henry Huish

Richard Ingram (Motcombe)

Gilbert Jenkins (Motcombe) (great uncle – Hiscock family)

Widow Johnson (Motcombe)

Richard Jones

Tristram Luxon (Motcombe)

Roger Mayne

Nehemiah Miles (Motcombe)

Robert Orum

James Osmund

John Plowman (Motcombe)
David Sanger
Robert Sharp (Alcester)
John Skynner (Cann) (distant cousin – Hiscock family)
Mathew Snooke
Stephen Sturmeay
Hugh Sutton (great uncle)
Thomas Taylor (Motcombe)
Widow Thomason (Motcombe)
Widow Christian Tomson
John Toomer (Motcombe)
Widow Willmott
Daniel Wyles

A Shastonian Royalist 'Delinquent'

My great x 5 grandfather on my grandparent's maternal line was a Thomas Morgan who was born in Shaftesbury in about 1730. I am confident, despite a lack of a surviving baptism record, that his father was James Morgan and that a line then goes back two or three generations further to a Thomas Morgan. The names, place and dates certainly suggest that a connection existed through a Morgan family line.

Thomas senior was a mercer in the town. This is a merchant or trader in silks and fabrics. Dorset is lucky to have rare surviving records from the Parliamentary Committee of the county from 1646 to 1650. These Parliamentary Committees were the local authorities set up during and after the war to make local decisions in areas controlled by them and not by the King. By 1646 the war was won and Parliament controlled the county of Dorset, but they were worried about Royalist uprisings, like that led by Colonel Penruddock (see under 'Shaftesbury in the Civil War') and so they kept a firm watch on former Royalists. They also desperately needed to raise funds to pay debts incurred by the war and to pay the wages of the soldiers still active in the New Model Army and they taxed ex-Royalists particularly hard as a punishment for picking the losing and, they believed, less 'Godly' side in the war. These Committee papers, which were transcribed by Mayo and published in 1902, and show their deliberations being appointed by the Commons to oversee the administration of the county in the period after the civil war.



The oldest surviving houses in Shaftesbury, at the west end of Bimport Road. I believe they date from the 16th century and so would have been standing when Thomas was in the town. Did he live here?

At the end of the war in 1645, Thomas Morgan was Mayor of Shaftesbury. He was no doubt appointed when Royalist forces still controlled the town, probably under Lord Goring. By 1647 Thomas has been replaced by James Baker as Mayor and is not listed as a Burgess of the town. He may have been ousted by Parliamentary army influence that also led to two of the two local MPs being elected from the town being Roundheads.

It is in late 1648 that Thomas was the attention of the Parliamentary Committee –

18th July 1648 Thomas Morgan, mercer of Shaston "upon examination of premises find to be a delinquent and a warrant issued to seize estate real and personal."

October 1648 "... Mr Thomas Morgan to be delivered to marshall until they pay."

October 1648 "estate of Mr Thomas Morgan lately seized and secured until can be a re-examination of the former witnesses and proof."

December 1648 Witnesses against Thomas Morgan ordered to attend 21/12/1648 at Dorchester

December 1648 ""Charge of delinquency - upon full hearing and debate found sequestrable within order of Parliament ... no real estate in this county and personal estate small ... compounded with him for three score pounds ... given security to Trer of County and State ... we doe therefore order and declare that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Thomas Morgan and his assigns quietly to hold and enjoy his estate ..."

The term 'delinquent' at the time was one used by Parliament to describe their opponents and Royalists. King Charles I was often referred to as 'the chief delinquent'. So Thomas Morgan of Shaftesbury was a cavalier and so much so that his property was searched by local authorities in 1648. Evidence was clearly found to implicate him and we can only guess at what this may have been. This may have been in the form of some documents such as Royalist pamphlets which were circulated at the time, or he may have been known by some locals with Parliamentary sympathies to have actively taken part in the civil war on the part of King Charles I and evidence may have been held by him in the form of militia papers or weaponry. Whatever this evidence it was enough, despite a re-examination, to persuade the Committee that he was an active or former Royalist so he was sequestered. But as he had little property and they could not force much in the way of funds out of him that with security and a payment made he was allowed to go about his business. He was then allowed to own the little property that he had as long as he did not bother the authorities any more. There is no further evidence that he did cause any further problems up to 1650.

I do not know when Thomas died and whether he was still alive at the time of the restoration of the monarchy, which was much celebrated by the majority in England, in 1660.

The line from Thomas Morgan to my grandparents (a common ancestor of both grandmother and grandfather) is on the following page.

