THE FAMILY OF THYNNE, OTHERWISE BOTFIELD.

THE Rev. J. B. Blakeway, in his account of "The Sheriffs of Shropshire," has entered at considerable length into the history of the ancient family of Thynne, otherwise Botfield, or Botevyle. He has correctly discarded the idea, originating with Matthew Paris, that the first recorded ancestor of this family, Geoffrey Botevile, was a native of Poictou, and that he settled on lands in Stretton, in the county of Salop, given him by the Earl of Arundel, and which lands were afterwards called by his name of Botevile: the fact being that the family, instead of giving their name to the place, derived their surname therefrom; and the various members thereof are, upon all the ancient Court Rolls of the manor of Stretton, described as Bottefeld of Bottefeld, although in later years the branch of the family which continued to reside there adopted the orthography of Botevyle, by which name the place itself is now usually known.

Mr. Blakeway himself has, however, fallen into several errors in the detail of the family; and his admission that Sir Ralph de Theyne, knight, who was examined in the great plea of arms, Lovel v. Morley, in 1395, might have belonged to this house was certainly made without any sufficient reason: for the name of Thynne was unknown in this distinguished Shropshire family until after the division of the family estates in the manor of Stretton in 1439, when Thomas Bottefeld settled his copyhold lands at Bottefeld upon his younger son John Bottefeld, the ancestor of the line thereafter resident on that estate, and his eldest son William Bottefeld adopted for his residence the *mansion* or *inn*[a] at Stretton, to which the freehold lands of the family, with various detached copyholds, were attached, and thus formed a separate estate and residence for himself and his descendants. Francis Thynne, the herald, says that they first began to be called *Thynne* at the latter end of the reign

[a] The only possession which the first Earls of Shrewsbury, of the family of Talbot, had in Shrewsbury was their *mansion* or *inn*, from that circumstance called "*Talbot Inne.*" This hall or mansion was leased by "Master Thomas Talbot," the eldest son of the first Earl of Salop of that name, to William Colle, of Shrewsbury, in the 15th of Henry VI. (1437). This ancient mansion was situated in "The High Pavement," Shrewsbury.

of King Edward IV.; and on looking at the pedigree of the two then existent lines of the family, the reason of this is apparent. He states that John Botteville, of Stretton, esquire, was then called *John of the Inne*, i. e. *John o' Th' Inne*, from his mansion in Stretton; and this was, there can be no doubt, to distinguish him from his relative John Bottefeld or Botevyle, who at that time resided on the ancient patrimonial estate at Bottefeld, in the same parish; and from this period the elder line of the family adopted the surname of *Thynne*, and the younger members of the same branch also are on the various subsequent records distinguished from the other or Botfield line by being written either as "de le Inne de Botfeld," or as "de le Inne" without any further addition. The records of the manor for the reign of Edward IV. do not now exist; but I have met with a mutilated original roll of the 24th year of the reign of Henry VII. to which a jurat is still attached, though it has only the two first names thereof legible, and the primary of these two names is "Thomas de la Inne de Botfeld."

When Francis Thynne wrote his account of the family, the ancient records of the manor of Stretton were all in existence, and, as was then customary in many places, were kept in the parish church, a practice to which the civil wars of the seventeenth century almost entirely put an end.[b] And, although many of these documents have since been lost, and some (as I have had the proof before me) are become useless from damp and vermin, yet I have had the opportunity of consulting several of the original Rolls of the reigns of Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. and Henry VI. together with all the documents having reference to the reign of Henry VIII. which are now in the custody of the Steward of the manor.

The value of a personal inspection of records I have in this instance realised; for I have thus been enabled to ascertain that Francis Thynne himself, by an oversight, introduced two descents into the family more than was the fact in the reign of Edward III., and that Mr. Blakeway also, or the amanuensis that he employed, either by a misreading or mistranscript of the records of the manor relating to the reign of Henry VIII. has been himself unable to understand, and of course unable to

[b] The ancient Court Rolls, &c. of the manor of Worfield, co. Salop, are still, or were till very recently, kept in the parish church there.

TABLE I.

FAMILY OF THYNNE OTHERWISE BOTFIELD.

Arms: Barry of ten, or and sable.

(1) Geoffrey Botville otherwise Bottefeld, of Bottefeld, co. Salop.=.....

(2) William de Bottefeld, sub-forester of Shirlet, co. Salop, in 1255.=..... John de Bottefeld, sub-forester of Shirlet in 1255.

(3) John de Bottefeld, of Bottefeld, in the manor of Church Stretton, co. Salop; was one of the inquest to take the extent of that manor in 1309.=.....

(4) Sir Adam de Bottefeld, Knight, attainted of high treason for taking part with Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, at the battle of Boroughbridge, 16th March, 1322.

(5) Hugh de Bottefeld, "priest and chaplain;" presented to the deanery of Astley, co. Warwick, on the 19th of Feb. 1358, and instituted to the vicarage of Leighton, co. Salop, on the same day; died in 1375.

(6) Thomas de Bottefeld, named on the Court Rolls of the manor of Stretton in 1349 and 1357; died prior to 1360.=Sibilla ..... living a widow in 1360.

John de Bottefeld, named on the Court Roll in 1349, and then living.=.....

William de Bottefeld; died prior to 1349, as stated on the Court Roll.=.....

Walter de Bottefeld, named on the Court Rolls of 1349 and 1350; died in 1361, as appears by the Court Roll of that date.=.....

(7) Richard Bottefeld, son of Thomas and nephew and heir of Hugh de Bottefeld; was living in 17 Ric. II. 1394, and died in 4 Hen. V. 1416.=.....

Richard de Bottefeld, named on the Court Roll in 1349.

John de Bottefeld, named on the Court Roll in 1350.

Richard de Bottefeld, died possessed of lands in 1349.

John de Bottefeld, named on the Court Roll in 1350.

John de Bottefeld, named on the Court Roll in 1350.=.....

Roger de Bottefeld, chaplain; named on the Court Rolls.

(8) Thomas Bottefeld; surrendered the copyhold estate at Bottefeld to his youngest son, John Bottefeld, in 1439.=.....

Walter Botfeld, living in 1388, and then named on the Court Roll.=.....

(9) William Bottefeld, of Stretton, co. Salop; died in 1460, aged about 80.=Alice ..... living in 23 Hen. VI. 1445.

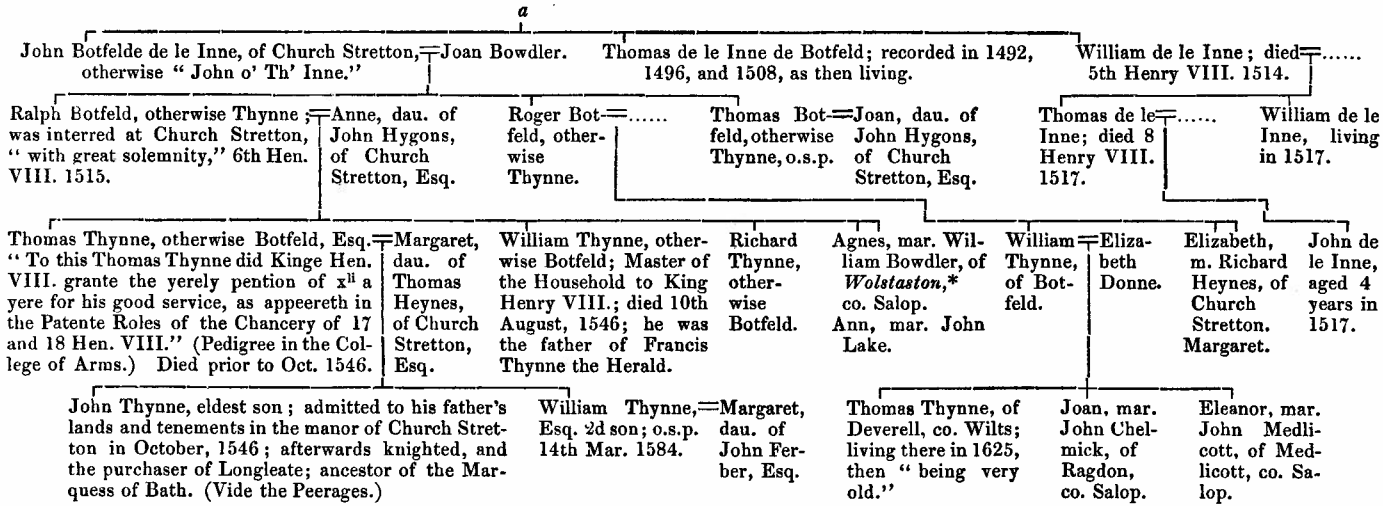
(11) John Bottefeld, to whom and to Joan his wife the copyhold estate at Bottefeld was surrendered by his father in 1439.=Joan .....

Johanna Botfeld, living in 1443.

(10) Richard Bottefeld, of Church Stretton; died 21st Edward IV. 1481.=Katharine ..... living a widow 3d Hen. VII. 1481.

a

See Table II. (page 488).



* By an error the name of this place is printed *Worcester* in the Peerages.

explain, the position of the several members of the Thynne branch of the family at that period.

In tracing and correcting the descent of this ancient and ennobled family, I have divided the pedigree into two tables. The first of these will show the descent of the family of Thynne down to that period from which it is correctly detailed in the Peerages; and the second table will show the descent of the present family continuing to use the name of Botfield, from the point at which it diverges from the line of Thynne or elder branch. The letters "H. C. P.," hereafter attached to certain paragraphs, are intended to denote that those passages are extracted from Francis Thynne's pedigree of the family now in the College of Arms; and the letters "H. C. MS." in like manner refer to the narrative history of the family compiled, in great measure, by the same writer, from the ancient records of the manor of Stretton, and which narrative, also, is now in the College of Arms.

For the more easy reference to the first table, I have numbered consecutively the parties there named to whom the subsequent explanatory statements have relation, and I have placed corresponding numbers to the several persons as I proceed with my proofs of their descent.

TABLE I.

1. GEOFFREY BOTEVILLE.

He is the first recorded ancestor of the family, as given in all the pedigrees thereof; but, except in these documents, I have not met with his name in any local record. Assuredly, however, if he was the head of this line, he was a Shropshire man, and not a native of Poictou.

2. WILLIAM DE BOTTEFELD.

"William Botevill of Botvill, in com. Salop, son of Geffreye, dyed about the fortyeth yere of king Henry the Thirde." H. C. P.

It appears, by the Hundred Rolls of the county of Salop, that in the 39th year of the reign of Henry III. William de Bottesfeld and John de Bottesfeld were sub-foresters of the forest of Shirlet, in the county of Salop; and Shirlet is in the same division, and on that line of the forests therein, in which Bottefeld is placed, and which lies between the two ancient forests of Shirlet and Longmynd.

3. JOHN DE BOTTEFELD.

"A suyte in the Lordes Courte of Stratton, in Shropshire, between John Botevill, the sonne of William Botvill, and Walter the sonne of Sibell, in the twenteth yere of kinge Edward the First."—H. C. MS.

John de Bottefeld was one of the inquest appointed to take the extent of the manor of Stretton in 1309.

"This Sir John Botevill, otherwise called John Boatvell, was, in 20 Edw. I., onely intytuled by the bare name of John Boatvell, but was after a Knight, and w^th^ his armes was sett downe as one of the Knights of Shropshire w^che^ were with king Edward the First at the seige of Carlaverocke, as appereth by a booke of the armes and names of those Knights remeyninge in the custody of Richard Scarlett, now lyvinge."—H. C. MS.

4. ADAM DE BOTTEFELD.[c]

"This Sir Adam Botevill, in whome the primogeniture tooke ende, taking pte w^th^ Thomas Earle of Lancaster agaynst kinge Edward the Seconde, was, at the Batteyle of Burrowbrigge, in the 15 yere of that Kinge, taken prisoner amongst others, and after executed, as appeereth in one olde French Annonimall Cronicle, written in the tyme of Edw. III. remeyninge in the custodye of the Cronicler John Stowe. By the act of w^ch^ S^r^ Adam the House of Botevill was first overthrowen, but after in some part agayne revived by his nephewe John Botefelde, or Botvelde, who after obteyned certeyne landes in Stratton and in Botefelde whilst his father lyved."—H. C. MS.

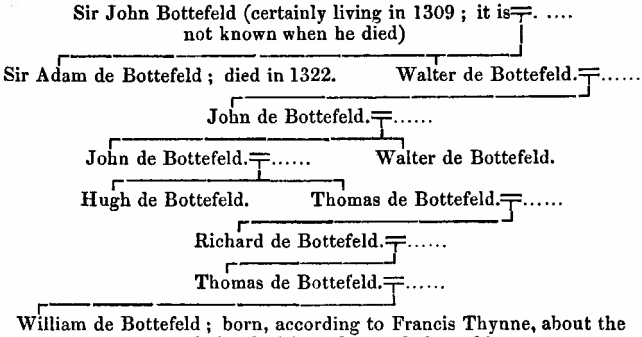
In the above passage Francis Thynne has not only stumbled in his narrative, but has proceeded to disarrange the line of descent. John Bottefeld, whom he, as above, describes as the nephew of Sir Adam, was son of Walter, the youngest brother of the Knight; and it will be seen hereafter that Francis Thynne makes this John's son the father of Hugh and Thomas, who were in fact John's uncles, and the elder brothers of his father, which will be apparent from the following extracts taken by me from the original Rolls now in existence, and the dates of which, coupled with the facts narrated therein, prove that the descent

[c] There was another Adam de Bottefeld, whose then widow, Agnes, is mentioned in a grant of lands at Bottefeld made in the year 1300.

at this point, as given by Francis Thynne, is utterly impossible.[d] The younger John Bottefeld had a son Walter, and this alternation of names for four descents has doubtless been the cause of the error.

Sir Adam de Bottefeld, in taking part with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, did so, there can be no doubt, in company with Fulk le Strange and other Shropshire gentlemen who are recorded as sufferers for the same cause. Hawise, the widow of Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, and daughter of John le Strange, had a grant of the manor of Stretton, in the sixth year of the reign of Edward I. for her life, and she enjoyed it during the whole of that monarch's reign. It cannot, therefore, be any matter of surprise that Sir Adam de Bottefeld should be found along with her nephew on the part of the Earl of Lancaster.[e] And I suspect that Hugh de Bottefeld, the next

[d] I have said utterly impossible, because, according to Francis Thynne's narrative, the descent would stand thus :



It will be apparent that, having thus brought eight generations into one century, there must be some glaring error in the descent as here deduced.

The Editor of the last edition of Collins's Peerage has adopted the descent as above set forth, with one exception, and that not a correction, but an error, for he has omitted Thomas, who was certainly the son of Richard, and father of William de Bottefeld, the last person named in the above sketch ; and he thus brings seven generations into one century.

[e] After the death of Hawise, daughter of John le Strange, king Edward the Second took the manor of Stretton into his own hands. Mr. Blakeway says it was afterwards, in the reign of that king, granted to Edmund Fitzalan, the 8th Earl of Arundel, and the grant must have been at an early period ; for in the 9th year of that monarch's reign, Edmund Earl of Arundel presented to the church of Stretton. The Earl of Arundel, as did Fulk le Strange, at one time supported the Earl of Lancaster, but both managed to make their peace with Edward II. so far

brother of Sir Adam, and who was clearly a wealthy priest, managed to obtain the restoration of the greater part, if not of the whole, of the lands of the family. Indeed, Francis Thynne himself adds to the name of Hugh on the pedigree, that he succeeded to all his father's lands, though by mistake he was confounding John the younger with John father of Hugh.

5. HUGH DE BOTTEFELD.

On the 19th of February, 1358 (33 Edw. III.), he was presented to the Deanery of the collegiate church of Astley, in the county of Warwick, by Sir Thomas de Astley, knight, the patron thereof; and on the same day he was instituted to the Vicarage of Leighton, in the county of Salop, then in the gift of the Abbot and Convent of Buildwas. And I now give the extracts from the existing Rolls of the manor of Stretton, which will shew the connexion of his brothers and himself with their estates therein:—

"Cur̃ Magna. Die Martis p̃x ante fm̃ Sc̃i Ethēb̃ti Regę." (23 Edw. III.)

"Ric̃m fit Joh̃is de Bottefeld," named as a party in a proceeding at this court.

"Die Mar̃ p̃x post fm̃ S'te T. M'tiris." (23 Edw. III.)

At this court, among the heriots stated to have accrued to the Lord of the Manor, is,—"P' mortē Ric̃i de Bottefeld j. bos p̃c^{i} ij^{s} vj^{d}."

The first is the only entry which mentions Richard son of John de Bottefeld: the second entry, which also names a Richard de Bottefeld, may refer to Richard son of William de Bottefeld, hereafter named.

"Die Martis in crastino Exaltac̃ois S'te Crucis." (23 Edw. III.)

"Walp̃us de Bottefeld noīe Joh̃is de Bottefeld fr̃is s̃m redd̃ in man̄ d̄ni med̄ j. mes̃ q^{d} fuit p̃dc̃i Joh̃is fr̃is sui in Chirchestretton

as related to that nobleman; while Sir Adam de Bottefeld, being a younger man, continuing to adhere to the fortunes of the earl, eventually lost his life, as already stated. Edmund Fitzalan subsequently fell a victim to the hatred of the queen of Edward II. and Roger Mortimer; and the manor of Stretton was again taken into the hands of the Crown. King Edward III. in the 10th year of his reign, granted the manor to Richard Earl of Arundel and his heirs for ever; and it continued with that noble family until Henry Earl of Arundel sold it, in the 18th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

ad opus Huḡ de Bottefeld capell', q^i quid Huḡ p Thom̃ fr̃m suū ht ssiñ de p̃dca med j. mes hnd et tend eid Huḡ et hed suis sc̃dm cōsuet̃ man^c ij. Et dat̃ dño p ingr̃ xij^d."

This extract from the Court Roll has, by mistake, been attached by Francis Thynne to Walter de Bottefeld the son of John, and grandson of the first Walter: and it will be seen that he therein makes the younger Walter die in 35 Edw. III., whereas he was living in the 12th of Richard II. (1388), as will be seen hereafter. His portion of the narrative is thus given:—

"This Walter Botefelde, son of John, dying in 35 Edw. III. yelded his best ox for a hariate to the Lord of Stratton, of whom he held his landes in Stratton: which Walter, not longe before his deathe, in the name of John Botvelde his brother, did surrender into the handes of the Lord of Stratton the moyty of a messuage w^th the appurteynances w^ch were the sayed John his brother's in Church Stratton, to the use of Hugh de Botevill, chapleyne, w^ch sayed Hugh, by Thomas his brother, had livery and season of the sayed moyetye; shortly after w^che the sayed Thomas dyed, havynge in the 30 Edw. III. lyvery and season of landes upon Malkynhull, w^ch he purchased of Thomas Pickerell." And on the pedigree, Francis Thynne adds to the name of "Hugh Botfelde," that "beinge a Preist and Chapleyne," he "dyed w^thout yssue."

Hugh de Bottefeld did so die in the year 1375, and was succeeded in his estates in the manor of Stretton by his nephew, Richard, son of Thomas de Bottefeld.

6. THOMAS DE BOTTEFELD.

This Thomas de Bottefeld, as already stated, died before his elder brother Hugh, being himself possessed of lands in the manor of Stretton, as appears by the subjoined extracts from the Court Rolls:—

"Die M'tis p̃x ante fm̃ Trāslaciōis S'ti Thom̃ m̃rtir℈.
(25 Edw. III.)

"Hugh le Baker redd in manu dñi iiij. buttas tr̃ ad op̃ Thom̃ de Bottefeld q̃ cep̃ dtam tr̃ p ꝺuic̃ deb. Et dat̃ p ingr̃ viij^d."

"Die Lune p̃x post fm̃ Ascenc̃ois Dñi. (31 Edw. III.)

"Thom̃ de Bottefeld cepit seisīam de trib seilion̄ sup Malkyn-

hull quos p̄q̄ sunt de Thom̄ Pykerell, tenend sc̄dm consuet̄ man̄ij. Et dat̄ ad ingr̄ xij^{d}."

This last entry is the one which Francis Thynne has incorporated with his observations relative to Walter son of John de Bottefeld, but he has erroneously placed the transaction in the 30th instead of the 31st Edw. III.

7. RICHARD DE BOTTEFELD.

"Richard Botefelde, sonne of Thomas and nephewe and heire of Hughe, was lyvynge 17 Ric. II. and 4 Hen. V."—H. C. P.

"This Richard, taking parte wth the enemyes of Richard Erle of Arundell, of whome he helde his landes in Stratton, forfeyted all his landes to the sayed Earle, who, in the 17 yere of Ric. II. gave most of the same landes to Layghton[f] of Stratton, and so the howse [was] secondly overthrowen, as appeerethe in the evidence belongenge to the manner of Stratton in Shropshire, and kept in the Churche there, but after this Richarde fynding favour with the sayed Lord, he obteyned some p^{te} of his landes called Botefeldes Ley, w^{ch} came to his sonne Thomas."—H. C. MS.

After the reign of Richard II. the surname of the family is generally given in the Court Rolls without the "*de*" being prefixed; and in that reign the surname is found variously spelt, being sometimes written Botfeld, at others Bottefeld.

8. THOMAS BOTTEFELD.

"Thomas Botefelde, sonne of Richarde, lyvinge in 4 Hen. V. and the 18 of Hen. VI."—H. C. P.

"This Thomas somewhat restored the family [of] Botefelde; for, cominge into the Courte of the Lorde of Stratton, he demanded and had possession of one messuage and certeyne lande wth the appurteynances in Botefeldes Ley, in Churche Stratton, wherof his father dyed seased, for w^{che} the sayed Thomas payed releif and did his fealty in 4 Hen. V.; and in 18 Hen. VI., the sayed Thomas, by John James sett in his place to gayne or loose,

[f] John Leighton, of Leighton, co. Salop, esq. married Matilda, daughter and heir of William Cambray, of Church Stretton, esq. and then became a resident of the latter place. From this marriage the present Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. is lineally descended. This John Leighton, esq. was party to a recognizance under Statute Merchant in the Exchequer of Shrewsbury, in the 8th of Richard II. 1385.

did surrender into the handes of the Lorde all his landes and tenem^ts^ in Churche Stratton, & w^th^in the Lordshipp of Stratton, w^th^ the appurteynances, to the use of John Botefelde his sonne, and Joane his wife, and to the heires of their two bodyes begotten; and if it happen that the said John and Joane his [wife] do dye without heyres of their bodye, w^che^ God forbidd, then the sayed lands and tenem^ts^ to remayne to the right heires of the sayed Thomas."—H. C. MS.

This was the proceeding in the Court of the Manor under which the ancient copyhold estate of the family at Botefield was separated from their freehold property there and elsewhere in that parish, and was settled upon the younger son John Botefeld, from whom descended, as will be hereafter stated, the family which adopted the orthography of Botevyle.

9. WILLIAM BOTTEFELD.

He was the eldest son of Thomas Bottefeld, and was the ancestor of the family which afterwards adopted the surname of Thynne.

"William Botfelde, sonne of Thomas Botfelde, dyed 1 Edw. IV. an^o^ Dñi 1460, being about the age of 80."—H. C. P.

"This William Botfelde purchased lands of Richard Bleeke, who, in a Court of Stratton, holden in 5 Hen. VI., did, by Willm Tonke[g] his Attorney set in his place, surrender into the handes of the Lorde two messuages w^th^ the appurteynances in Churche Stratton, to the use of Will^m^ Botfelde and Alice his wife, and of their heires and assigns, whereupon the sayed Will^m^ and Alice his wife had lyv̄ye and season of these landes. The deathe of w^che^ Will^m^ was p'sented in a Court of Stratton holden the 6 day of May, 1 Edw. IV."—H. C. MS.

10. RICHARD BOTTEFELD.

"At a Courte holden the sixte day of May, in 1 Edw. IV., Richard Scaltoke, in the name of Will^m^ Bayley of Brocton, and

[g] This is the same person who, by the name of William "Tōghe" (Tonge), afterwards appeared in the Court of the Manor, in the 1st of Edward IV. to pass the lands held by him as the attorney of William "Hoc'kes" (Hochkiss), to Richard Bottefeld, son of William Bottefeld, and to Katherine the wife of the said Richard Bottefeld, which was done at the same Court in which the death of William the father was presented.

Richard More of Larden,[h] into whose handes Will^m^ Botvelde had surrendred all his landes and tenem^ts^ w^the^ the appurteynances w^thin^ the dominion of Stratton, [appeared] and ther gave up the sayed landes and tenem^ts^ to the [use] of Richard Botefelde and Katherine his wife, to hold to the sayed Ric̃ and Katheryne, and to the heires [of] theire two bodyes begotten, w^the^ the remayndur to the heires of the body of the sayed Richard, and for default whereof w^the^ the remaynder to Elizabeth wife to John Baldwyne, and to the heires of her body, w^th^ further remaynder to the Churche of Seynte Laurence,[i] to susteyne a Preiste. At w^ch^ Courte also [appeared] Will^m^ Tõgke in the name of Will^m^ Hoc̃kes, into whose handes the sayed Will^m^ [Hoc̃kes] had surrendred all his landes, w^the^ the appurteynances in Churche Stratton, to the use of Richard Botfelde and Katherine his wife, and the heires of theire two bodyes begotten, and for default therof to the heires of the bodye of the sayd Katherine begotten, and for default thereof to the right heires of the sayed Will^m^ Hoc̃kes."—H. C. MS.

Having thus brought the descent of the senior line of the family to that period from whence we have its intermarriages recorded by Francis Thynne and Randle Holmes, and as to which period I shall hereafter proceed to correct and explain Mr. Blakeway's statement thereof, I will now return to the younger brothers of Sir Adam de Bottefeld, and shew that Francis Thynne's statement of the descent, as derived through them, could not possibly be correct.

Sir Adam died in 1322, and his father, if indeed he were then dead, could not have been long deceased; and in 1349, 1350, and 1351, it will be seen, by the following extracts, that not less than five of the sons of his younger brothers had been or were in possession of lands in the Manor, and were taking proceedings in the Court of the Manor with relation thereto. I quote these from the original Rolls, which are fortunately still remaining:—

[h] Richard More, of Larden, esq. here mentioned, was the lineal ancestor of Robert More, of More, Larden, and Linley, esq. who was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1754. From William Bayley, of Brocton, named as his co-trustee for Richard Bottefeld in the first of Edward IV. 1461, Richard More had purchased the manor of Nether Larden in 1427.

[i] The parish church of Stretton is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

" Die Mercuř p̄x p̄t fm̄ S'ti Thom̄ Martir℈. (23 Edw. III. 1349.)

" Walt̄ de Bottefeld red̄d in manū dn̄i duas ac̄s tr̄ sup Brueř iux[a] via v̄s[s] Montgomerri ad op̄ Joh̄is fit sui, qui cep[t] d̄tam tr̄ tenend s & suis scd̄m cons̄ maneř. Et dat̄ p ingr̄ xviij[d]."

" Die Jovis in festo S'te Marie Magdalene. (24 Edw. III. 1350.)

" Joh̄s fit Walt̄ de Bottefeld essoñ se v̄ Joh̄ fit Witti de Bottefeld in plc[to] t̄ns p Walt̄ de Bottefeld."

" Joh̄s fit Witti de Bottefeld op̄ se queř v̄ Joh̄m fit Walt̄ de ead̄m in plc[to] t̄ns qui fecit se essoñ : i° dies ad p̄x."

" Die Mart[s] in festo Exaltac̄ S'te Cruc[s]. (24 Edw. III. 1350.)

" Joh̄es fit Witti de Bottefeld op̄ se queř v̄ Joh̄m fit Walt̄ de Bottefeld in plcto t̄ns et dicit q̄d Witts pat̄ suus fuit seysit[s] de quad plac̄ ℞re vocat̄ le Heth jux[a] Mongomeryes Wey & s[e] objt seysit[s]; p[s]t cuj[s] mort̄ p̄d̄ca terř descend̄ ad Ricū fit suū & s h̄uit seisinā in plena cuř s̄cd̄m cons̄ maneř. Et post mort̄ ipi[s] Ric̄ p̄d̄ta terř descend̄ Joh̄i fři suo et hered̄ qui h̄uit seysinā s̄cd̄m cons̄ manerī Et p̄d̄cs Joh̄es fit Walt̄ 9[m] legē & cons̄ maneř cep̄ seysinā in cuř hic & ip̄m de ℞ra sua ejecit ad dāpna sua x[s]. Et p̄d̄cs Joh̄s fit Walt̄ dicit q[d] ip̄e h̄et seysinā ℞re p̄d̄ce in cuř hic & dicit q̄d nō tenet̄ respond̄ absq; br̄e dn̄i Reg[s] Et inde petit judic̄ Et p̄d̄cs Joh̄es fit Witti dicit q[d] ip̄e h̄uit seysinā de ℞ra p̄d̄ca in cuř hic & dicit q[d] in eodē casu s̄cd̄m cons̄ maneř nō h̄et necesse pquirr̄e br̄e dn̄i Reg[s] S' h̄et suū recup̄are in forma qua ad nūc quer̄t[r] Inde petit judiciū. Et q̄[a] om̄es tenent̄ maneř p̄d̄ci p̄sentes in cuř hic clamāt h̄re om̄ia judicia de om̄iodis plt̄is lib̄ teñ q℞cunq̄ tangentib̄, preceptū ē eisd̄ inde judiciū red̄de. Et q̄[a] nō dū cōsulti sint de judic̄ inde facient̄ i° dies dat̄ ē p̄tēt̄ usq̄ ad p̄x statu q° nunc. Et p̄℞ea in cuř tenta die Martis p̄x p[s]t ff̄m Sc̄i Cudbert̄ p̄x seqñ cons̄m fuit q[d] p̄d̄cs Joh̄ fit Walt̄ tenet̄ o[a] r' sine br̄ē dn̄i Reg[s] Et q[m] p̄ns nō r̄ i° p̄d̄cs [Joh̄] fit Witti recup̄it terř sua cū dāpnis tax̄ ad ij[s] Et p̄d̄cs Joh̄s s's in om̄ia & tax̄ alibi."

" Die M'tis p̄x p̄t ff̄m Sc̄i Cudb̄ti. (25 Edw. III. 1351.)

" ij[s] vj[d]"—" Joh̄s fit Walt̄ de Botteuelđ in unā p ℞re fca Joh̄ fit Joh̄s de Botteuelde."[k]

[k] One of the younger men, named John de Bottefeld. was a chaplain, and by that description he appears in several proceedings taken in the Court of the Manor before William Banastre, of Yorton, co. Salop, then Steward, in the 47th of Edward III. and in the 1st of Richard II. William Banastre, who thus held the office of Steward

And on a mutilated Roll of the same period Roger Bottefeld, chaplain, son of Walter Bottefeld, is named.

These entries are amply sufficient to prove that Francis Thynne has introduced two generations into the pedigree in the reign of Edward III. which should not have place there. And, further, the date of the death of the first Walter, which took place in 1361, has been assigned by him as the period of the demise of Walter the grandson, whereas the latter Walter, who was son of John, and grandson of the first Walter, was present in the Court of the Manor in the 12th of Richard the Second, 1388, as appears by a Roll of that date, and Johanna his daughter, with whom that branch seems to have ended, is named in a proceeding in the Court of the Manor on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Peter, in the 21st Henry VI. 1443.

I must now again take up the senior line of the family at Richard Bottefeld (numbered 10 on the pedigree) and Katharine his wife, for the purpose of correcting the statement made by Mr. Blakeway, in his account of the Sheriffs of Shropshire, in regard to the descent, from this marriage, of the first Sir John Thynne, of Longleate.[1]

With reference to the family assuming the surname of *Thynne*, he says:—

"The earliest document which I have seen on the subject is the Roll for assessing what was called a Benevolence on the county of Salop, in 7 Hen. IV. 1492, where *Thomas of In* and *William of the In* are rated at 26*s.* 8*d.* each. The former of these is manifestly the same with Thomas de le In de Botfeld,

of the Manor of Church Stretton under the Earls of Arundel, was also the King's Escheator for the county of Salop.

[1] Mr. Blakeway does not enter into any detail as to the early descent of the Botfield family; and it should be mentioned, in justice to his memory, that his account of the Sheriffs of Shropshire was published after his death, from his unrevised MSS. The Rev. W. G. Rowland, an excellent friend and warm admirer of Mr. Blakeway, unwilling that the valuable information therein contained should remain unknown, at his own cost and risk, had the work printed, merely adding to the original MS. some brief notices of those gentlemen who had filled the office of Sheriff after the date to which the account had been carried by Mr. Blakeway; and there can be no doubt that, had Mr. Blakeway himself lived to bring the work before the public, many of the erroneous statements now contained therein would not have passed his hand uncorrected.

who witnesses a deed of Thomas Hochekys, of Castle Pulverbache, in 1496.

"William had two sons, Thomas and William; and it is recorded on the Court Rolls of the manor of Stretton, for the Court held on the Tuesday before St. Mark's Day, 6 Henry VIII. 'that the said William de la Inne had departed this life since the last Court, whereupon a cow accrued to the Lord in the name of an heriot; and that Thomas de le Inne was his son and heir, and of full age.'

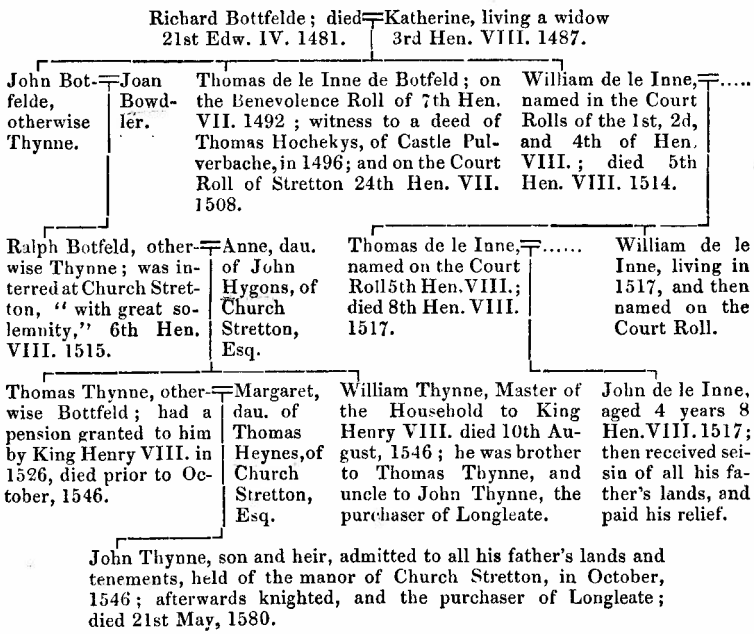
"Thomas survived his father only two years. On the 8th of April, 8 Henry VIII. it is found that he was dead since the last Court, leaving John de la Inne, his son and heir, four years of age. At the same Court, William de le Inne appeared by his attornies, and surrendered into the hands of the Lord all the messuages and lands which he was seised[m] of within the Lordship of Church Stretton, according to the custom of the manor, to the use and behoof of John de le Inne, son and heir of Thomas Inne (so it is in the original); and John received the same and paid his relief. These descents are stated thus minutely, because the fourth and subsequent editions of Collins represent the aforesaid Thomas as son of Ralph. The third, in conformity with the account given above, makes his father William. I suspect Ralph to have been the father of the Thomas and William of 1492, and, consequently, great-grandfather of the John who was born in 4 Henry VIII.

"William, who surrendered his lands in 1517, was the original cause of the subsequent wealth and elevation of his family, though a small portion of it was shared by his own descendants." (Vide "Sheriffs of Shropshire," p. 114.)

That Mr. Blakeway has erred in the two last paragraphs here quoted I shall now proceed to prove; but first it will be requisite to give a brief abstract of the correct position of the several

[m] In the record, which I have myself seen, it is written of which William *had died seised*, William being by his attornies then in court; so that it is clear *William* has, by a clerical error, been written instead of *Thomas* in this portion of the entry; and the person employed by Mr. Blakeway, aware that this could not be correct, has given the entry a different reading to that which it was intended to convey originally, but has not noticed the clerical error which had been made therein. I have said the person employed, because I think, if Mr. Blakeway himself had examined the records of the Court, he would have taken a different view of the position of the Thynne family at this period.

parties named by Mr. Blakeway in this portion of the pedigree :—



I shall now proceed to verify the pedigree as here set out, from the proceedings in the Court of the Manor of Church Stretton, during the reign of King Henry VIII.

"William de la Inne" is the third name on the Jury at a Court held on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 1st Henry VIII.; and he was the first on a Jury held in the 4th Henry VIII.

In the 2d of Henry VIII. there is a record of the admission of the same "William de la Inne" to lands in Stretton, then surrendered to the use of the said William, his heirs and assigns.

At a Court held on the day of the Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin, 5th Henry VIII. Thomas Wottenell, on behalf of John Corveser, surrendered a parcel of meadow land, situate in "March," to Thomas de le Inne, his heirs and assigns, to which the said Thomas was then admitted, and paid to the Lord four pence, by way of fine.

At a Court held on the Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, 6th Henry VIII. the Jury presented that

William de le Inne had died since the last Court, and that one black cow had accrued to the Lord, as a heriot thereon, and that Thomas de le Inne was the son and heir of the said William, and of full age.

At a Court held on the 8th day of April, 8th Henry VIII. the Jury presented that Thomas de le Inne had died since the last Court, and that one bay horse had accrued to the Lord as a heriot thereon, and that John de le Inne, his son and next heir, was aged four years.

To the same Court came William de le Inne (by Thomas Lewys senior and Thomas Mynton his attornies), and surrendered into the hands of the Lord all the messuages, lands, and tenements of which *the said* [*Thomas*][n] *had died seised* within the Lordship of Stretton, according to the custom of the manor, to the use and behoof of John de le Inne, son and heir of Thomas Inne, to be held to him, his heirs, and assigns for ever; upon which, in the same Court, *the said John received seisin*, to be held by him, his heirs, and assigns, according to the custom of the manor, and paid to the Lord for his relief four shillings and seven pence.

The following entry is not adverted to by Mr. Blakeway. It must, therefore, be apparent that either himself or the party employed by him to examine the records of the Court had not seen it, because John, the son of Thomas Inne, received seisin of his father's lands in the 8th of Henry VIII. and he has, by Mr. Blakeway, been presumed to be John Thynne, who was afterwards purchaser of Longleate. The entry I shall now quote, however, will prove that the purchaser of Longleate was not admitted to his father's lands until the 38th of Henry VIII.

At a Court held on the Tuesday next before the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 38th Henry VIII. John Thynne, son and heir of Thomas Thynne deceased, was admitted to all the lands and tenements in the manor of which his father had died seised.

This entry clearly proves that Mr. Blakeway has erred in stating John, son of Thomas Inne, to be the same person with John Thynne, the purchaser of Longleate; and Mr. Blakeway himself has evidently overlooked the fact that, while he has thus mistaken the position of the two parties, he has, in page 116 of

[n] *William* has in the record been written here by a clerical error instead of *Thomas;* for William was not dead, but then by his attorneys in Court, as previously noticed.

the "Sheriffs of Shropshire," stated that Sir John Thynne was only twenty-four years old in 1546, whereas, if Sir John had been, as Mr. Blakeway states in page 114, the John, son of Thomas Inne, who received seisin of his father's land in 1517, *being then four years old*, he must have been thirty-three years old in 1546. This anachronism in his own work Mr. Blakeway had assuredly not perceived.

Having thus shewn that John Thynne the purchaser of Longleate and Thomas his father were not the Thomas who died in 1517, and the John who was four years old in that year, I need only advert to the further proofs of this by the facts that Thomas Inne, who died in 1517, could not have been the Thomas who received a pension from king Henry VIII. in 1526, and who further survived till 1546; and of course, as William, brother of this latter Thomas, was William Thynne, whom Mr. Blakeway describes as "the courtier," he could not possibly be, as Mr. Blakeway has erroneously stated, the same person as William de le Inne who surrendered lands to John his nephew in the Manor Court of Stretton in 1517.

I venture also to think that Mr. Blakeway is altogether mistaken as to the cause to which he ascribes the wealth and elevation of the Thynne family. He says that William Thynne the courtier was the original cause of this; but he was evidently unaware that William's elder brother Thomas was also connected with the Court of Henry VIII.; and he seems to have overlooked altogether the fact that Margaret Heynes,[o] the wife of Thomas Thynne, was the daughter of a lady whose father was an Esquire of the Body to King Henry VI. and whose ancestors had been courtiers, Knights of the Garter, and holders of important offices of state, from the reign of Edward III.

The wives of John Botfelde, otherwise Thynne, and of his son Ralph Botfeld, otherwise Thynne, are distinctly stated, both by Francis Thynne their descendant, and Randle Holmes the Herald, to be the ladies whose names I have attached to them in the Pedigree; and of Ralph Botfeld, otherwise Thynne, the grandfather of Sir John Thynne, it is expressly recorded that he was interred at Church Stretton, "with

[o] The following sketch of the descent of Margaret Heynes will prove that I have some ground for my opinion:—

great solemnity," in the 6th year of the reign of Henry VIII. (1515).

Having thus brought, in a corrected form, the Pedigree of the Thynne or elder branch of the family down to Sir John Thynne, the purchaser of Longleate, and the founder of the ennobled family now seated there, and from whom the descent is clearly and correctly given in the Peerages, I shall proceed to explain the descent of the younger branch of the same family, whose ancestor, John Bottefeld, is numbered 11 on the First Table, and which John Bottefeld I have placed at the head of the pedigree in the Second Table.

Sir John Burley, K.G. was witness to the will of King Edward the Third; living temp. Ric. II. = ... Selwinge.

- Sir Roger Burley, Knt. "learned in the law;" living 6 Hen. IV. = Lucy, dau. to William Gilford, and relict of ..... Browne.
- Sir Simon Burley, K.G. Constable of Dover Castle.

Sir Richard Burley, K.G. o. s. p. Esch. 11 Ric. II. = Beatrice, relict of Thomas Lord Roos, and dau. of Ralph Earl of Stafford.

Sir John Burley, of Bromcroft Castle, co. Salop, Knt.; will dated October 1415. = Alice, dau. to Sir Richard Pembridge, K.G. and sister and heir to Walter Pembridge.

Sir John Burley, of Bromcroft Castle, Knt. "learned in the law;" Sheriff of Shropshire in 1409. = Juliana, dau. to Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthin.

Joyce Burley, eldest dau. = John Gatacre, of Gatacre, co. Salop, Esq. M.P. for Bridgnorth in 1471.

- Elizabeth, dau. and coh.; mar. 1st Sir John Hopton, Knt.; 2d. John Trussell.
- Johanna, dau. and coheir; mar. 1st. Sir Philip Chetwynd, Knt.; 2nd. Sir Thomas Littleton, K.B.
- Humphrey Gatacre, younger son; was an Esquire of the Body to King Henry VI. and was living in the 1st Hen. VIII. = Eleanora, dau. and heir of Richard Blyke, of Astley, in the parish of Alveley, co. Salop.

Joyce Gatacre, only child and heir. = Thomas Heynes, of Church Stretton, co. Salop, Esq.

Margaret Heynes, second dau. of Thomas Heynes. = Thomas Thynne, Esq.

The Peerages erroneously describe Joyce Burley as dau. *and heir* of Sir John Burley; and, by a similar error, they describe Margaret as the daughter and heir of Thomas Heynes, whereas she was one of ten children whom he had by Joyce Gatacre his wife. Some of the Peerages state that Margaret was daughter, *and at length heir*, of Thomas Heynes; but that is equally incorrect, for there are lineal male descendants of her brother William Heynes now living.

Table II.

FAMILY OF BOTFIELD.

It has already been stated that Thomas Bottefeld, numbered 8 on the first table, had, in the 18th year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, 1439, surrendered his copyhold lands at Bottefeld to his younger son, John Bottefeld, and to Joan the wife of the said John, and to their heirs. The date of the death of this John Bottefeld I have not been able to ascertain; but Randle Holme, in his Collection of Shropshire Pedigrees (Harl. MS. No. 1984), states that his son, also named John Bottefeld, was living there in the 5th and 9th years of the reign of king Edward the Fourth, 1465 and 1469. His son and successor, William Bottefeld, otherwise Botevyle, married Joyce daughter of Jenkin Sankey, of Lebotwood, co. Salop, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Thomas Botevyle, was twice married; and from his first marriage with Margaret daughter of Thomas Palmer of Hughley, co. Salop, the family which continued to be seated at Botevyle were descended. The second wife of Thomas Botevyle was named Joan, but the name of her parent is not given in the Visitation; it is, however, there recorded that Thomas Botevyle had by Joan his second wife four sons, the second of whom, John Botevyle, resided at Leighton, near Buildwas, in the county of Salop. His son William and daughter Katherine are recorded in the Heralds' Visitation of the county of Salop in 1623, but neither of them were then married.

William Botevyle, of Leighton, was afterwards twice married. By his first wife, Frances, he had a son, whose name, Thomas Botfield, is thus afterwards so spelt invariably, and a daughter Frances. The registers of Leighton and of several of the adjacent parishes on that side of the river Severn are, unfortunately, in a very defective state, and the baptism of Thomas Botfield is not found recorded; but I shall show his parentage by another record equally decisive. The baptism of Frances the daughter of William Botfield and Frances his wife, at Leighton, on the 8th April, 1632, is duly recorded, with the melancholy accompaniment of the burial of the mother on the same day. William Botfield married a second wife, and died prior to the 3d of May, 1639; for on that day his widow, Anne Botfield, in the

TABLE II.

FAMILY OF BOTFIELD.

Arms: Barry of twelve, or and sable.

John Bottefeld, of Bottefeld, to whom and to Joan his wife the copyhold estate at Bottefeld, in the manor of Church Stretton, co. Salop, was surrendered by his father, Thomas Bottefeld, in 1439. (Vide No. 11 in the First Table.) = Joan .....

John Bottefeld, otherwise John Bottevyle; named in 5th and 9th Edw. IV. 1465 and 1469. = ...

- William Botfeld, otherwise Botevyle, of Botevyle, co. Salop; named as son of John in 1504 and 1508. = Joyce, dau. of Jenkin Sankey, of Lebotwood, co. Salop.
- Sibilla, mar. 1st. ..... Hyatt; 2nd. Hugh Grove. She was living in 1533, and was then named as the daughter of John Botfield in a proceeding in the Manor Court.

Margaret, dau. of Thomas Palmer, of Hughley, co. Salop. = Thomas Botevyle, of Botevyle, son and heir. = Joan .....

- Peter Botevyle, of Lebotwood, co. Salop. = ...
- Richard Botevyle, of Lebotwood, co. Salop. = ...
- Three daughters.

- Thomas Botevyle, of Botevyle, co. Salop, son and heir. = Katherine, dau. of Richard Slade, of Wotton Hall, co. Salop.
- William Botevyle, o. s. p.
- Peter Botevyle, 1623.
- John Botevyle, of Leighton, co. Salop. = ...
- Richard Botevyle, of Shrewsbury. = ...
- Humphrey Botevyle, of Frodesley, co. Salop, o. s. p.
- Roger Botevyle; liv. in 1623. = Mary, dau. of Nicholas Bullock.
- Richard Botevyle, osp.
- Peter Botevyle; liv. in 1623.
- Richard Botevyle; living in 1623.

- Richard Botevyle, of Botevyle, co. Salop, in 1623; when he entered his pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation of Shropshire. = Evetta, dau. and coheir of Henry Wood, of West Coppice, co. Salop, M.D.

The descendants of this marriage continued to possess an estate at Botevyle until the year 1760, when Thomas Botevyle sold the last portion thereof to Mr. Moses Luther.

- Frances ..... buried at Leighton, 8th May, 1632. = William Botevyle, otherwise Botfield; recorded on the Heralds' Visitation of Shropshire in 1623; died prior to 3rd May, 1639. = Anne ..... a widow 3rd May, 1639.
- Katherine.
- Katherine, 1623.
- Mary Botevyle; bapt. at Stottesden, co. Salop, 28th Nov. 1605.

- Mary ..... buried at Leighton, 4th May, 1663. = Thomas Botfield, of Eaton Constantine, co. Salop, churchwarden there in 1665. = Mary ..... 2 w. *b*
- Frances Botfield, bapt. at Leighton 8th April, 1632; bur. there 20th Dec. 1636.

a

a

Richard Botfield, of Dawley; bur. there 22nd Dec. 1716. = Mary ..... bur. at Dawley 28th May, 1736.

Thomas Botfield, of Dawley; buried there, from Madeley, 28th May, 1735. = Abigaile.

Martha, bapt. at Leighton, 14th April, 1663.

b

Ales, bapt. at Eaton Constantine, 17th April, 1668.

William Botfield, bapt. at Eaton Constantine, 3rd Jan. 1670.

Richard Botfield, bapt. at Dawley, 25th Mar. 1683.

Mary, bapt. at Dawley, 24th Feb. 1684-5.
Sarah, bapt. at Dawley, 29th Jan. 1687-8.

Thomas Botfeld, bapt. at Dawley, 7th Jan. 1696-7.

Beriah Botfield, Esq. of Dawley; born 28th Feb. 1702-3; mar. at Madeley, 14th Feb. 1732; bur. at Dawley, 8th April, 1754. = Margaret, dau. of John Adams and Ann his wife; born 7th Oct. 1703.

Agnes, mar. at Madeley, 17th Nov. 1728, William Baugh.
Mary, bapt. at Dawley, 16th April, 1689.

Isabella, mar. Edward Davies, of Much Wenlock.
Ann, bapt. at Dawley, 30th Oct. 1691.
Abigail, bapt. at Dawley, 10th April, 1693.

Thomas Botfield, Esq. of Dawley and Ditton Stoke, co. Salop, and of Norton Hall, co. Northampton; born 14th and bapt. at Dawley 15th Feb. 1736; mar. 29th Sept. 1761; died 5th April, 1801. = Margaret, dau. of William Baker, gent. and Ann his wife, of Bromley, co. Salop; born 6th Dec. 1730; died 5th Nov. 1803.

Richard Botfield, born 11th June and died 31st July, 1739.

Mary, born 16th Dec. 1732; died 15th Dec. 1741.

Martha (twin with Thomas); died 17th Feb. 1740.
Sarah (twin with Richard); died 11th Sept. 1739.

Thomas Botfield, Esq. of Hopton Court, co. Salop; born 14th Feb. 1772; mar. at Wrexham, 14th Feb. 1800; Sheriff of Shropshire in 1818; o. s. p. 17th Jan. 1843. = Lucy, dau. of William Skelhorne, of Liverpool; born 17th June, 1774.

William Botfield, Esq. of Decker Hill, co. Salop; born 7th May, 1766; mar. at Donnington, co. Salop, 14th Jan. 1794; Sheriff of Shropshire in 1806; o. s. p. 26th Dec. 1850. = Lucy, dau. of John Bishton, of Kilsall, co Salop; bo. 8th Sept. 1770; d. 9th Dec. 1851.

Beriah Botfield, Esq. of Norton Hall, co. Northampton; born 27th July, 1768; mar. at Aston-juxta-Birmingham, 26th July, 1806; died 27th April, 1813. = Charlotte, dau. of William Withering, M.D. of The Larches, Edgbaston; born 21st Feb. 1778; died 26th Oct. 1825.

Beriah Botfield, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. of Norton Hall, co. Northampton, and of Decker Hill, co. Salop, Chevalier of the Order of Albert the Brave of Saxony, Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, Deputy Lieutenant of the Counties of Salop and Northampton; born 5th March, 1807.

Consistory Court at Lichfield, renounced her right to administer to his personal estate, and the administration thereof was granted to Catherine Leighton,[p] then of Leighton, co. Salop, widow. The will of this Mrs. Catherine Leighton is dated 14th October, 1641, and was proved at Lichfield; and among the legatees named therein is "Thomas Botfield, sonne of William Botfield, deceased."

Thomas Botfield, son of William, removed from Leighton to the adjoining parish of Eaton Constantine, of which he is recorded as the churchwarden in 1665. I have already noticed the defective state of the registers of this vicinity, which are found to be further increased by the irregularities of the then disastrous civil wars; but I find enough recorded to enable me to state that he was twice married, and that both his wives were named Mary; and family papers, with the aid of parish registers, have enabled me to bring down the pedigree of his descendants to the present time, as it will be found set forth in the Second Table, to which these observations refer. Martha, the youngest child of Thomas Botfield and Mary his first wife, was baptised at Leighton on the 14th of April, 1663, and it is stated on the register that she was brought from Eaton Constantine to be baptised there; and on the 4th of May following, the burial of the said Mary the mother is recorded on the register of Leighton, whither her husband Thomas Botfield had brought her remains from Eaton Constantine to the resting-place of his family. The children of Thomas Botfield, by his second wife, are recorded at Eaton Constantine.

The three next generations of the family were seated in the adjacent parish of Dawley, in the county of Salop, and, although all the members of it invariably wrote their own name as Botfield, some of the officials of the vicinity, aware of their connexion with the line then in possession of the ancient family estate at Botevyle, declined to adopt the same orthography; for, when Agnes the daughter of Thomas Botfield of Dawley was married in the adjoining parish of Madeley, in 1728, the clergyman there recorded her as "Agnes Botevyle;" and even so lately as the year 1763, when Thomas Botfield of Dawley, Esq. was sworn

[p] Mrs. Catherine Leighton was the widow of John Leighton of Leighton and Rodenhurst, co. Salop, esq., and she was the daughter of Thomas Dycher of Muckleton, co. Salop, esq.

as an honorary burgess of the borough of Wenlock, the town clerk there placed him on the record by the name of "Thomas Botville."

For the rest, I must refer to the Pedigree itself; and I trust that this endeavour to place the descent of this ancient family before the public in a corrected form will not be deemed intrusive; and that the length to which my explanatory observations have extended will not be considered as altogether unnecessary.

JOSEPH MORRIS.

St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury, 22d Jan. 1855.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER.

Having, by the kind permission of the Rev. John Edward Kempe, the Rector of this parish, been allowed to inspect these Registers, and to make what extracts I desired therefrom, I communicate the following, which will, I think, be useful in elucidating the pedigrees of several noble and distinguished families. The Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, at one time the Curate, published a small handbook to this parish in 1850 (12mo. pp. 55), in which are a few extracts from these Registers, in all forty-three, of which only sixteen, two being baptisms and three marriages, are before A.D. 1735. To some of these are notes of considerable length, to which I will refer by his initials M. E. C. W.

The Registers of baptisms commence on the 19th May, 1685.

Lincoln's Inn. G. E. ADAMS.

Extracts from Baptisms.

1685, Aug. 1. Lady An Legg, of George Earl [a] of Dartmouth and Dame Barbarah, b. 14.

—— Oct. 25. Thomas Rutherford, of Thomas and Winefred, b. 20.

—— Nov. 21. Mary Bennett, of Thomas and Ann, b. 11.

1685–6. Jan. 5. Lady Elizabeth Coot, of Charles and Isabellah Earl and Countess of Mountrath,[b] b. 26.

[a] *Sic.* He was only a Baron, the father of the first Earl. This was his youngest child, and died unmarried.

[b] She died young, July, 1710, being their only daughter.