

7024

# THE DAME, THE PRISON AND THE PEWTERER

THE MANOR OF LITTLE ASHTEAD 1671-1851

1977



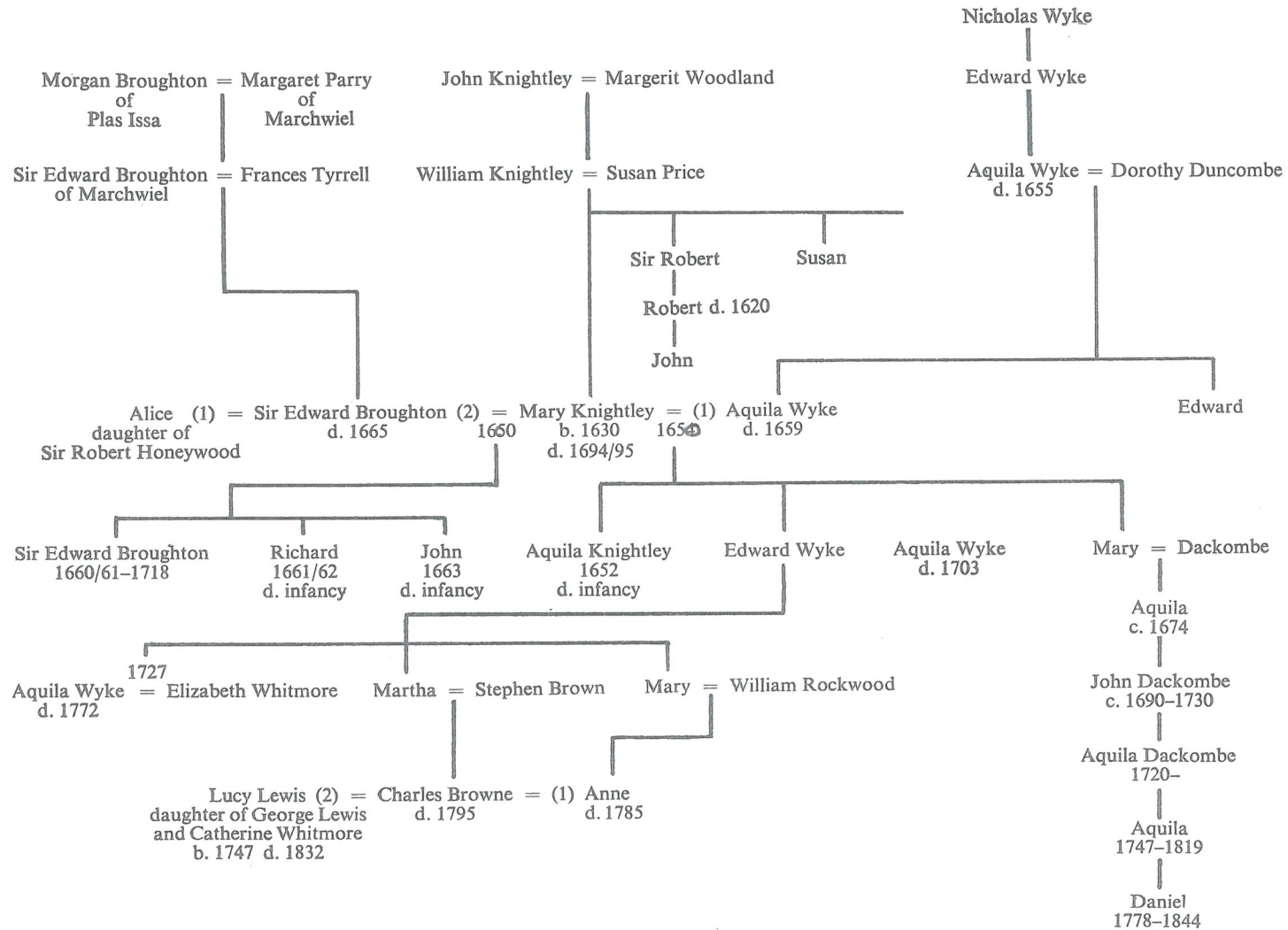
G. J. GOLLIN, M.A., C.ENG.

Leatherhead & District Local History Society

Occasional Paper No. 2



BROUGHTONS OF MARCHWIEL    KNIGHTLEYS OF KINGSTON    WYKES OF WESTMINSTER    DACKOMBES



## THE DAME, THE PRISON AND THE PEWTERER

### NEW LIGHT ON LITTLE ASHTEAD MANOR

#### SYNOPSIS

MARY KNIGHTLEY, daughter of a wealthy citizen of Kingston upon Thames, married in 1650 Aquila Wyke, the Governor of the Gate House Prison of Westminster Abbey and had four children by him. He died in 1659 and his young widow was wooed and won by a prisoner in her charge, Sir Edward Broughton, who was imprisoned for his Royalist activities just before the Restoration. He married her in 1660 but died in 1665—a casualty in the naval battle of Lowestoft. Lady Mary, again a widow, took over the governorship of the prison. Her brother, Sir Robert Knightley, purchased in 1671 a large estate including the manor of Lower Ashtead.

On Lady Mary's death in 1694/95, her two families moved to Marchwiel, two miles south of Wrexham in Denbighshire—the centre of her Welsh estates. Her daughter, by her first marriage, Mary married a Wrexham man called Dackombe. With the passage of time, this branch of the Broughton family failed in 1718. In 1772, the last of the Wykes died childless. In 1762 he had been left the Ashtead and Kingston estates by his cousin John Knightley. Between then and 1795 the Welsh and Surrey estates were owned by Aquila Wyke's nephew Charles Browne who married Aquila's niece Lucy. On his death, the Surrey estate passed to his cousin Aquila Dackombe. Lucy's death marked the end of the Wyke family and part of the Welsh estate passed to Daniel Dackombe, senior, son of Aquila Dackombe, Master in 1818 of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London—being in direct descent from Mary, Lady Mary's daughter by Aquila Wyke.

Daniel Dackombe, junior, dying in 1844 left a life interest to his wife and willed that the estates should be divided equally among his nine children. This resulted in the sale of their estates in 1851. The new owners transformed agricultural land into desirable building sites. The effect was to change a village essentially composed of two manors encompassing five farms, into a vast housing estate, the home of wage earners, commuting by the recently constructed railway, to earn their daily bread 17 miles away in London.

---

#### APPENDICES

- No. 1. Sir Edward Broughton's Imprecation on his intended marriage 1660.
- No. 2. (Abstract of) Lady Mary Broughton's Will 1680.
- No. 3. Extracts from the Minute Books of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London 1734–1820.
- No. 4. Sale of the Dackombe Estates—*The Times*, August 19th, 1851.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Pedigree of the Knightly-Broughton-Wyke-Dackombe families.
2. J. Kip: View of Westminster Abbey and the Gatehouse Prison.
3. The Touch of Aquila Dackombe—Citizen and Pewterer of London.
4. Map: The Parish of Ashtead showing the Dackombe estate.



## INTRODUCTION

J. E. Smith in his series of articles on the history of Ashtead in the Parish Magazine 1901/2 included an account of Prior's Farm or Little Ashtead Manor in Lower Ashtead.<sup>1</sup> Fifty years later, the story was enlarged and reprinted by A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., in the Journal of the Ashtead Resident Association.<sup>2</sup> Both authors relied heavily on the County histories of Manning and Bray 1804/14 and Brayley 1850. The Manor, until the Dissolution of the monasteries, was in the hands of Merton Abbey and then passed through the hands of several owners until it was purchased at the end of the 17th century by Sir Robert Knightley, Sheriff of Surrey. From that time, most of what is known derives from Manning and Bray, repeated by Brayley and the important paragraphs are quoted below:—

Manning & Bray:<sup>3</sup>

“John Knightley suffered a recovery of the said Manor and farm, the White House, a messuage and farm called Old Court House and a capital messuage and land in Asted and Leatherhead and the Quakers' Meeting House in Kingston.

He probably sold to Aquila Wyke, Esq., whose son after became possessor of the estate and settled it on his daughter's marriage with Charles Brown of Marchwiell Hall, Denbighshire.”

Brayley<sup>4</sup> repeats:

“The latter, Aquila Wyke settled it on his daughter on her marriage with Charles Brown, Esq., of Marchwiell Hall, Denby, and she dying without issue, the property devolved on Aquila Dackombe, the heir in law of Mr. Wyke, who held it in 1809.

His grandson, Aquila Dacombe of Camberwell is the present owner but the estate is on lease by Col. Howard (1850).”

There is no information regarding the Wyke or Dackombe families and no mention of the Broughtons or explanation as to how they came to inherit the lands of Sir Robert Knightley, some 200 acres which stretched from Caen Farm, Ashtead Woods to Addlestead Wood. There is no mention of the Broughton family and their extensive properties in Denbighshire.

It is the purpose of this paper to supply the missing clues with the romantic story of the Gatehouse prison of Westminster Abbey, which resulted in a Denbighshire family owning a large tract of land in Ashtead, in addition to a string of water mills on the river Clywedog and finally ends with the Master of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London.

## THE ENCLOSURE OF ASHTEAD COMMON FIELDS 1838

A study of the precise Survey of Ashtead made in 1802 for Richard Howard, Esq., by James Wyburd, Surveyor of Symonds Inn,<sup>5</sup> shows the fields divided into some 480 strips each 10, 20 or 30 feet wide. On the Survey, the strips belonging to the Howard Estate are coloured brown or green, the former for arable and the latter for pasture or meadow land. The strips not included in the Howard estate are left uncoloured and are labelled with the owners symbol, as set out on a Table. Next in importance to the Howard 320 plots totalling some 1603 acres are the 68 strips belonging to Aquila “Dacombe”, which amount to some 228 acres.

On 4th October 1838, at the Leg of Mutton and Cauliflower, Ashtead, the Hon. Fulke Greville Howard, Daniel Dackombe, Esq., and the Rev. William Legge met three landowners, Joseph Syms, George King and William Pinnion and agreed under the Act William IV—6.7 “For facilitating the enclosure of open and arable fields of England and Wales” to reorganise the lands of Ashtead into larger more easily manageable units. This agreement was confirmed at the King's Head, Epsom, on 17th October, 1838.<sup>6</sup>



The necessary adjustment in the Tithe distribution was made on the basis of a new map made by the Commissioners in 1839.<sup>7</sup> This gave the Howard estate 1699 acres and Daniel Dackombe 211 acres. It is of great interest to ascertain by what means the Dackombe family came to own this land.

### THE KNIGHTLEY FAMILY OF KINGSTON UPON THAMES

From a Surrey Visitation<sup>8</sup> it appears that William Knightley of Kingston, who married Susan d, of John Price of Kingston, was the son of John Knightley of Nottingham and Margerit Wodlands of Rye. The registers of St. Mary, Kingston, show the baptism of many children among them Knightley<sup>9</sup> 1622, Robert 1625, Susan 1627, Mary 1630, Elizabeth 1631, Martha 1632, Richard 1635, and Anna 1637. The father is described as William Knightle, gentleman, Squior and Sargant. Of the family we know something of Robert and Susan but Mary is the essential link in the history of Ashtead. Her father held property in Kingston and by tradition was a miller, probably owning the water mill where the Hogs Mill river flowed into the Thames. On March 27th, 1650, at St. James's, Clerkenwell, she married Aquila "Wykes".<sup>9</sup> In the 1677 "List of the Names of Merchants living in and about the City of London",<sup>10</sup> her brother, Sir Rob. Knightley, is mentioned as living in Seething Lane. There are several other Knightley entries in the Clerkenwell registers. Mary's husband was the lessee and governor of the Gatehouse prison, the property of Westminster Abbey.<sup>11</sup> His name is quoted variously as Wyke, Wykes and Weeks. Throughout the Will of Mary's second husband, he is referred to as Weeks.<sup>12</sup>

The archives of Westminster Abbey have references to the Wykes family going back to 1409. With origins in Cambridgeshire, they held leases from Westminster Abbey in Herefeld Manor, Middlesex, and North Mimms.<sup>13</sup> At the west end of Westminster Abbey were two prisons. The nearer, under the Bishop of London, called the Convict prison was for Clerks convict, presumably for breaches in Canon Law. The further, controlled by the Dean and Chapter, the Gatehouse prison<sup>14</sup> spanned the beginning of Tothill Street. This housed prisoners of the City of Westminster and State prisoners. In 1611, William Wykes<sup>15</sup> was in charge of the Gatehouse prison and in 1613, he was followed by Aquila Wykes (senior).<sup>16</sup> During the Commonwealth, his son Aquila took over the prison. The registers of St. Margaret's,<sup>17</sup> Westminster, include the baptism of two children: Edward Knightley 1652, Edward 1657. There were at least two others: Aquila and Mary, both mentioned in their mother's Will. Aquila Wyke senior died in 1655 and his son Aquila in 1659, leaving a 29-year-old widow, with four young children, in charge of the prison.

### THE BROUGHTON FAMILY OF MARCHWIEL IN DENBIGHSHIRE

The history of this family is told in great detail by Alfred Neobard Palmer in his paper "The Broughtons of Marchwiel" (*Y Cymmrodor* Vol. XIV 1900). They and the Dackombe family receive frequent mention in the same author's "History of the Town of Wrexham".<sup>18</sup> Sir Edward Broughton's grandfather, Morgan Broughton of Plass Issa, Iscoed, on the west bank of the River Dee, through his marriage with Margaret Parry, came into possession of the manor of Marchwiel about three miles south of Wrexham. With one exception, he, his brothers and father were all Royalists in the Civil War. In the summer of 1659, less than a year before the Restoration, a Royalist uprising was planned to take place throughout the country. The plans were betrayed and only in Lancashire, Cheshire and the Welsh Border did the revolt materialise. Led by Lord Derby and Sir Charles Booth, Chester was swiftly taken. All but one of the Broughtons were involved. Swiftly General Lambert moved his army against the rebels. He retook Chester and in a brief skirmish south of the city routed the rebels, who retreated to Chirk castle, where they surrendered. Among the prisoners were



Lietutenant Edward Broughton with his father Sir Edward and his uncle Robert. The prisoners were taken to Nantwich and thence to London. Sir Edward Broughton, junior, was lodged in the Gatehouse prison at Westminster. Thomas Pennant in his "Tours in Wales", 1773,<sup>19</sup> tells the sequel. In his version, Sir Edward falls madly in love with his jailor's daughter and after a frantic inscribed and witnessed declaration, in which he handed over all his property (see Appendix I), married the lady. Pennant was wrong. The jailor was dead and the prisoner fell in love with his young widow. He married her and not only took over the care of her three young children but also took over the office of Keeper of the Gatehouse prison (under the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey).<sup>20</sup>

Sir Edward and his Lady Mary had three children, Edward 1660/1, Richard 1661/2, and John 1663. The last two died in infancy.<sup>21</sup> This was Sir Edward's second marriage, his first wife was Alice, daughter of Sir Robert Honeywood of Charing, Kent. It is thought that there may have been children of his first marriage, but no provision is made for them in his will. Sir Edward only lived to enjoy five years of his second marriage. He was on board a warship at the battle of Lowestoft on June 3rd, 1665, and came home severely wounded to Westminster where he died on June 20th and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His widow, Lady Mary Broughton, now with five young children, inherited the post of Keeper of the Gatehouse prison. This she held until 1672, when she was accused and convicted of Extortion of Fees and hard usage of prisoners. She was fined 100 marks and removed from office.<sup>22</sup>

Lady Mary Broughton died in March 1694/95. She had apparently amassed a large fortune in securities and property. She made provision in her Will<sup>23</sup> for her lands and property to go:—

- (a) To Edward Broughton, the surviving son of her second marriage. (He to pay £40 p.a. to each surviving son of her first marriage.)
- (b) Should the Broughton line fail, to Aquila, younger son of her first marriage to Aquila Wyke.
- (c) Should he die without issue to the elder son Edward Wyke.
- (d) Should he die without issue, "to my own right heirs for ever".

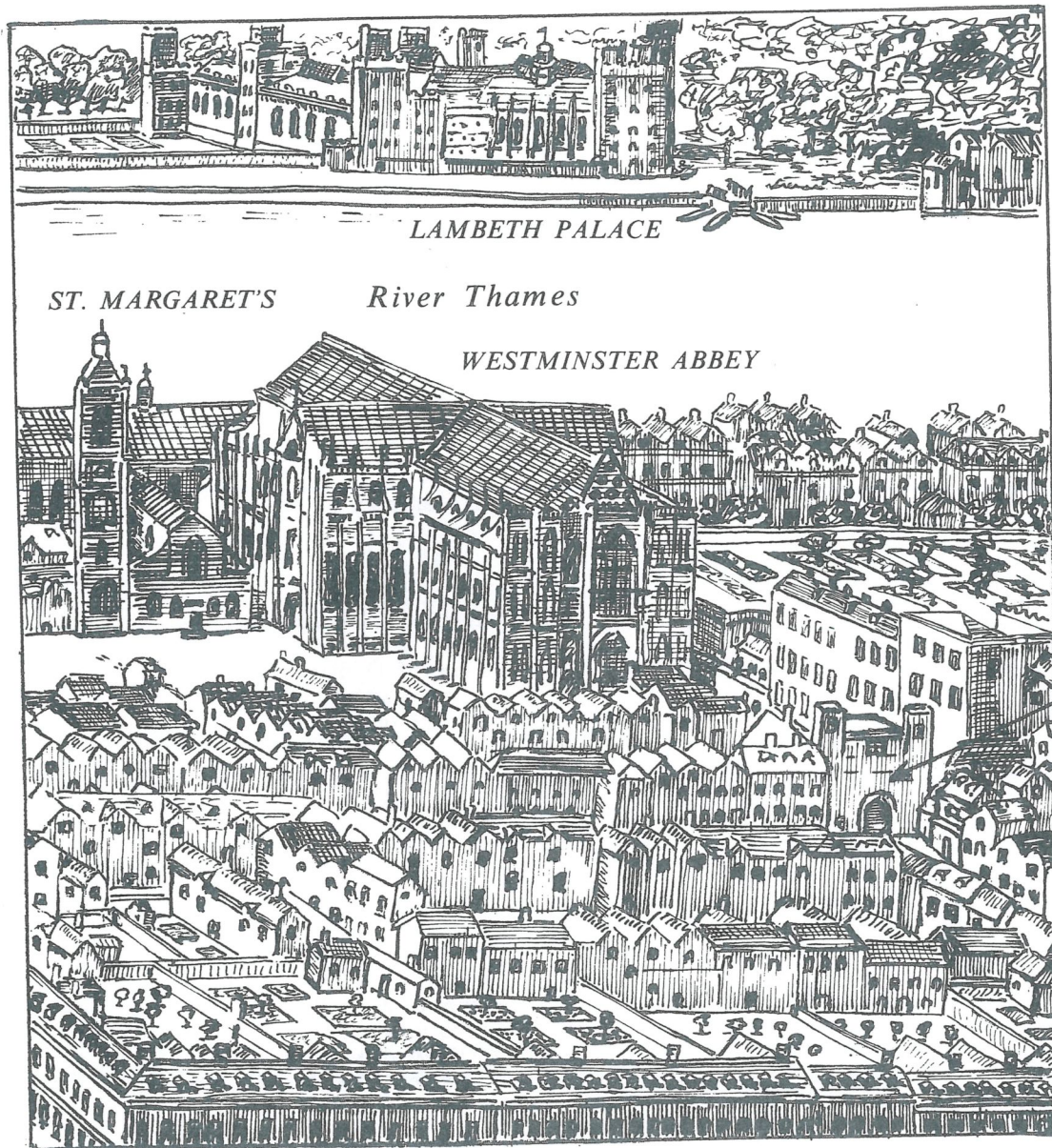
The last is very significant with reference to her legacy of £50 to "my unfortunate undutiful daughter Mary Dacombe daughter of my first husband Aquila Wyke deceased she having formerly imbeazled much of my Estate."

The genealogical chart (Fig. 2) shows how eventually Edward Broughton in 1718 died a bachelor. Then Aquila Wyke, who married Elizabeth Whitmore, of Thurstaston, Cheshire, died without issue in 1772.<sup>24</sup> His sister Martha Wyke had married Stephen Browne and their son Charles Browne married successively two first cousins, first, Ann Rockwood, whose mother was Mary Wyke and then Lucy Lewis, whose mother was Catherine Whitmore, Mrs. Aquila Wyke's sister. There were no children of either marriage and the Wyke line ended with the death of Charles Browne in 1795. He died in Bath and in 1801 his widow Lucy Browne sold Marchwiell Hall and 177 acres. In 1820 she formally demised her interest in the Manor of Ashtead. She died in 1832 age 85.<sup>25</sup>

### SIR ROBERT KNIGHTLEY

Sir Robert Knightley, brother of Lady Mary Broughton, was Sheriff of Surrey in 1676. He owned large estates in Surrey. His son Robert in 1684 married an heiress Ann Chapman, who brought a dowry of £3000. Her husband died in 1690 leaving three young sons, Robert, John and William. On his son's death, Sir Robert created a Settlement which gave him a life interest in his estates in Surrey at Kingston, Stoke D'Abernon, Leatherhead and Ashtead, and his estate in Kent at Lewisham, Bromley and Beckenham. After his death the estates





JOHN KIP 1710/20

PART OF "A PROSPECT OF THE CITY OF LONDON, WESTMINSTER  
AND ST. JAMES' PARK"



passed to his grandchildren. Eventually it was John who became the sole owner of the estate. When he died in 1761 he left it to his cousin Aquila Wyke of Wrexham.<sup>26</sup>

Aquila Wyke, who had already inherited the estate of his grandmother Lady Mary Broughton, married Elizabeth Whitmore of Thurstaston in the Wirral, Cheshire, and thereby acquired an interest in the wealthy Whitmore estate. He did not live long to enjoy his estates in the Home Counties. When he died in 1772 he appears to have left his wife a life interest under the administration of his sister Martha's son Charles Browne.

On Charles Browne's death in 1795 the Broughton, Whitmore and Knightley estates were split. The first two became the property of his widow Lucy while the Knightley estate passed to his distant cousin Aquila Dackombe and his son Daniel of London. In 1773, Charles Browne and his first wife Anne had leased all his southern estates for 61 years to George Patterson of East Sheen.<sup>27</sup> George Patterson died in 1782 and in 1795 his executors sold the remainder of the lease to George Glenny of Bloomsbury, Middlesex.

In anticipation of the reversion of the Knightley estate to them on Charles Browne's death, the Dackombes sold the Kent estates in Lewisham, Bromley and Beckenham to Charles Long of Bromley Hall, who later became Lord Farnborough.<sup>28</sup>

#### THE DACKOMBE FAMILY

The Dackombe family were originally at Steepleton Iwerne, some miles north of Blandford in Dorset. A cadet branch was established at Corfe Castle. In the 16th century both branches spelt their name Dackombe although in the 18th and 19th centuries their descendants in Dorset spelt it Dacomb or Dacombe.

In 1610 Sir John Dacomb was Chief Ranger of Clarendon and Melchet forests in Wiltshire.<sup>29</sup> In 1617 he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and was one of six Commissioners appointed by James I to the Lordship of Dyffryn Clwyd near Denbigh for 99 years.<sup>30</sup> In 1630 the Dacombe family sold their Dorset estate to Sir William Pitt.<sup>31</sup> It is feasible that some of the family moved in the first half of the 17th century to the Denbigh-Wrexham area.

According to A. N. Palmer<sup>32</sup> "Mr. John Dycomb is often referred to in the registers (Wrexham), his house was in the lowest part of Pen y bryn, now called Bridge Street and next but one to the Horns. The Dycombs appear to have been related to the Wykes of Marchwiell Hall."

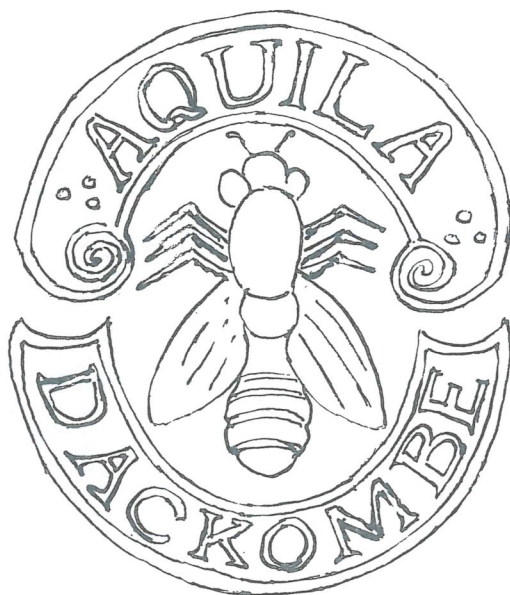
John Dackombe married Mary Davies at Gresford near Wrexham on 21st February, 1710.<sup>33</sup> It is probable that he was the grandson of the "unfortunate undutiful daughter Mary Dacombe" from evidence provided by the records of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London. On March 20th, 1734, Thomas Wheeler, Citizen and Pewterer, presented Aquila Dackombe, son of John Dackombe of Wrexham in the County of Denbigh deceased.<sup>34</sup> The name Aquila is sufficiently rare to infer that the apprentice was in direct lineal descent from Aquila Wyke, governor of the Gatehouse prison. If so this Aquila Dackombe born in 1721 was the great great grandson of Lady Mary Broughton.

Aquila Dackombe, being in financial difficulties, left the Pewterers Company in 1773 but his son Aquila born 1747 was apprenticed in 1761, took the Livery in 1801 and became Master of the Company in 1818.<sup>35</sup>

After her husband Charles' death in 1795, his widow Lucy Browne lived in Worcester and enjoyed the fruits of the Marchwiell estates and the Thurstaston estate in Wirral and Chester.<sup>36</sup> When she died in 1832 she left legacies amounting to £50,000. Her estates she left mainly to her godson Robert Owen of Liverpool and to the Gleggs of Cheshire. However,

# AQUILA DACKOMBE

LIVERYMAN OF WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF PEWTERERS



LONDON TOUCH PLATE No. 4

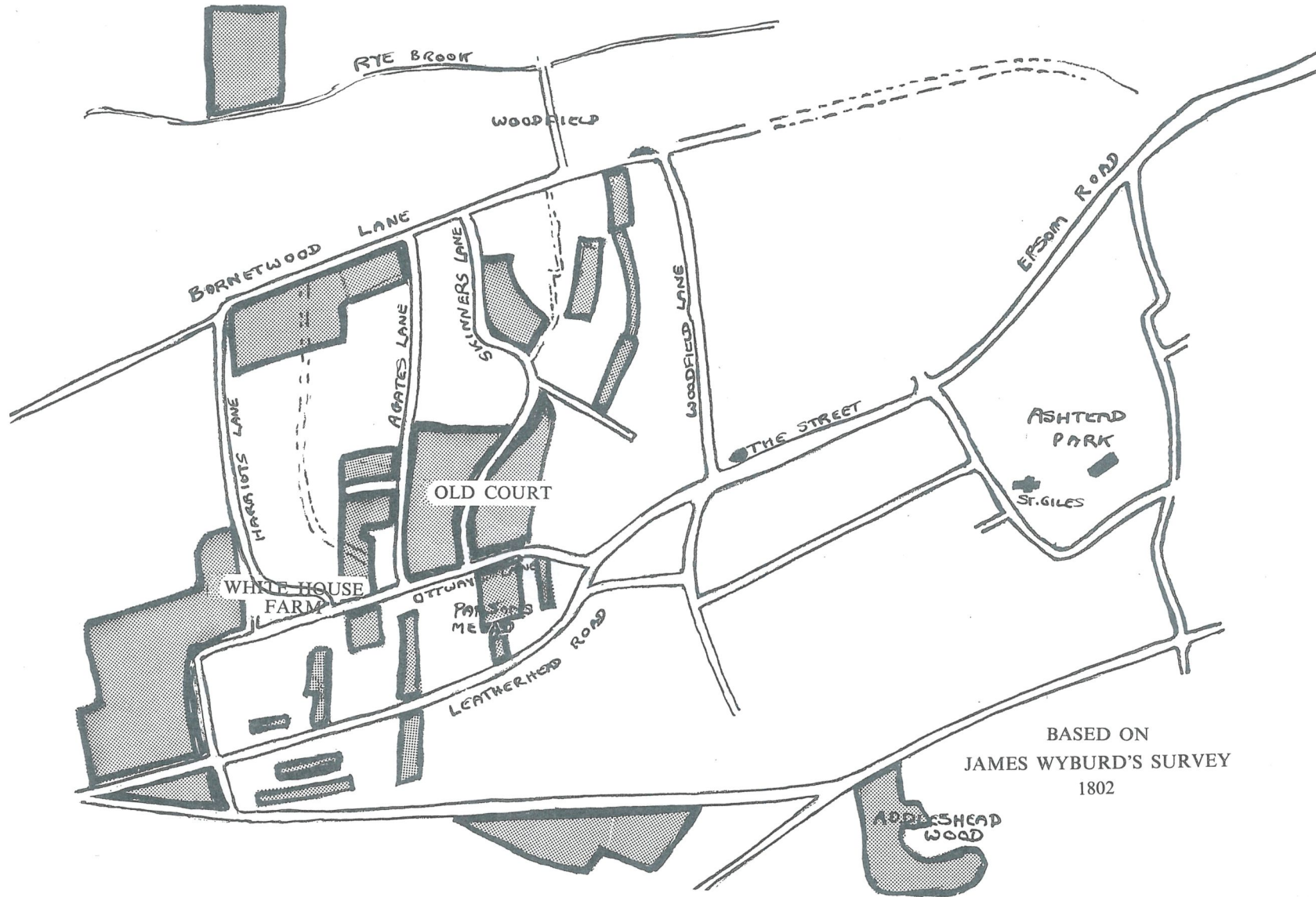
TOUCH: COTTERELL<sup>39</sup> No. 913

20<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 1744

*Three times actual size*



# ASHTEAD THE KNIGHTLEY - WYKE - DACKOMBE ESTATE



BASED ON  
JAMES WYBURD'S SURVEY  
1802



she left the water mills in Township of Wrexham called Abenbury and Lower Hall, Dutton Diffata, the original home of the Broughtons to Daniel Dackombe "of the Stamp Office, London".<sup>37</sup> As a result, the Dackombe family in 1832 came to own both the Surrey and the Welsh estates. Daniel Dackombe died in 1843 aged 65, and his son Daniel died the following year, age 43. He left eight children. He, with his two brothers and three sisters, received annuities from the estate in Kingston, Stoke D'Abernon, Leatherhead and Ashtead and all this was sold by auction at Garroways, Cornhill, London, on 27th August, 1851.<sup>38</sup>

## EPILOGUE

During the last 140 years the five events which have influenced the development of Ashtead were:—

- 1838 The change from strip cultivation to "allotment fields".
- 1851 The sale of the Dackombe estate.
- 1859 The advent of the railway.
- 1879 The sale of the Howard estate.
- 1925 The sale of the Pantia Ralli estate.

Before the 1851 sale, the Dackombe estate in Ashtead was made up as follows:—

	<i>Tenant</i>	<i>Area</i>		
		<i>A</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>P</i>
Addlestead Wood and fields	Hon. F. G. Howard	23	0	29
Field beyond Rye on W. boundary	M. Agate	10	2	30
White House Farm	J. Harriot	136	0	27
Old Court	G. King	34	3	16
Cottage W. of Skinners Lane	J. Haseman		3	09
		<hr/>		
		205	2	31

The two important tithe allocations were made in 1839 and 1887. After the former, there was a long series of tithe alterations. These reflect the many changes which occurred in land ownership. There were 25 such changes recorded between 1839 and 1935. Tithe Alteration No. 2 of 31st December, 1863, records the following change:—

	<i>1839</i>		<i>1863</i>	
Landowners	Dackombe, Daniel	211 - 0 - 23	Gleig, Capt. A. C.	3 - 0 - 31
	Howard, Hon. M. G.	1690 - 3 - 39	Howard	1708 - 0 - 38
			Hackblock, John	167 - 2 - 28

It will be seen that John Hackblock has replaced Daniel Dackombe as the second largest landowner in Ashtead. He appears to have bought most of the Dackombe estate, with exception of the Old Court area, which had previously been leased with the rest of that estate to the Howards, who now acquired it.

John Hackblock was a wealthy resident in Hackney. His father, William Hackblock, owned a tannery. He married twice, his second wife being the daughter of an Admiral. He had four daughters and an invalid son. He built the Grange, at the corner of Ottways Lane and Grange Road before 1871 for his daughter Matilda who married Clifton Whiting, a stockbroker. Mr. Hackblock developed a hotel at Wayside, on the north of the Dorking Road opposite to the Warren and owned 150 acres of shooting on the south side. He died in 1877 and his executors continued to administer his Ashtead estate. In 1913 they were represented by Samuel Andrew at White House Farm, Ottways Lane and in 1930 he was at West Farm, next door.

The number of landowners increased from 32 in 1839 to 83 in 1887 covering 2650 acres. Of this, in the 1887 tithe schedule, 157 acres are described as "building land". In the 30 years,



the number of houses rose from 134 to 155. Ashtead was rapidly changing from a rural village consisting mainly of five farms to a dormitory from which most of the working population commuted to London.

---

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to express his thanks to the following for the valuable help which they gave in the preparation of this paper:—

The Rector and Verger of the parish of St. Giles, Wrexham, Clwyd (Denbigh).

The Rector of the parish of St. Deinol, Marchwiel, Clwyd (Denbigh).

Mr. Mervyn Hughes, Asst. Librarian, University of North Wales, Bangor.

The Staff of the Surrey Record Office at Kingston and Guildford.

Mr. Godfrey Thompson, F.L.A., and his staff at Guildhall Library.

Mr. N. H. MacMichael, F.S.A., F.R.HIST.SOC., Keeper of the Muniments, Westminster Abbey.

Miss M. Preen of Wrexham.

Mrs. Margaret Joyce of Chester.

Mr. R. A. Lever of Ashtead.



#### REFERENCES

1. J. E. Smith, "Ashtead, Past and Present". Ashtead Parish Magazine, July 1902.
2. A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., "Ashtead and its History" Part V, Ashtead Resident, March 1950. Reprinted *Proceedings*, Leatherhead & District Local History Society, Vol. 1, No. 7, 1953.
3. Rev. O. Manning & William Bray, "History & Antiquities of the County of Surrey", Vol. II, p. 630, 1804.
4. E. Brayley, "A topographical History of Surrey", 1841/48, Vol. IV, p. 401.
5. James Wyburd, Survey of Manor of Ashtead, 1802. Surrey Archaeological Society, M14/Ast. 2 (1-3).
6. Award: Ashtead Common Fields Enclosure—1839. S.R.O. Access. 226.
7. Tithe Apportionment: Schedule and Map 1839—P.R.O. I.R. 29-34/6.
8. Surrey Visitations: Surrey Archaeological Society, Vol. II, 1864.
9. Harleian Soc. Vol. XIII, p. 84.
10. List of the Merchants of London 1677—reprint J. C. Hotten, 1863.
11. Westminster Abbey Arch. 18201 and 18202.
12. A. N. Palmer, "The Broughtons of Marchwiell" 1900, p. 58. Y Cymmroder Vol. XIV.
13. Westminster Abbey Arch. 1409, 1412, 1416.
14. John Stow, "A Survey of London", 2nd ed. 1603 reprint Henry Morley 1890, p. 424; Rev. E. C. Walcott, "Westminster", 1849, p. 273; William Capon, "Views of Westminster" 1801-1815—London Top. Soc. repr. 1923/24.
15. Westminster Abbey Arch. 18106.
16. *Ibid.*, Arch. 41484.
17. Guildhall Transcript L 96/77.
18. A. N. Palmer, "History of the Town of Wrexham, its houses, streets and old families". Woodall Minshall & Thomas, 1892.
19. Thomas Pennant, "Tours in Wales", 1778, p. 323/324, and Appendix VI, p. 486/87.
20. Westminster Abbey Arch., 18185.
21. J. L. Chester, "Registers of St. Peter's Abbey, Westminster", Harleian Soc., Vol. X, 1876, Footnote 7, p. 162, 163.
22. Sir Thomas Raymond, "Reports of divers special cases adjudged in the courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer in the reign of Charles II", Term Mich. 24 Car. II, p. 216, 2nd ed. 1743.
23. P.R.O., Prob. 11-429.
24. P.R.O., Admin., April 1775.
25. Minet Library: 718: Indenture Tri-partite 2nd December 1820.
26. P.R.O., Prob. 11-876, Fol. 204.
27. S.R.O., Kingston 203/13/3, Indenture Tripartite quotes Indenture 8th Sept. 1773, between Charles Browne and his wife Anne and George Paterson of East Sheen.
28. *Ibid.*
29. Victoria History, Wiltshire, Vol. 4, p. 431.
30. A. N. Palmer, "The Broughtons of Marchwiell", p. 84.
31. John Hutchins, "History & Antiquities of the County of Dorset", 1774, Vol. 1, p. 102.
32. A. N. Palmer, "The Broughtons of Marchwiell", p. 83.
33. Boyd's Marriage Register—Soc. Genealogists.
34. P.R.O., Apprentice Tax. I.R.I., Vol. 14, p. 2. Guildhall MS. 7090: Vol. 9, Minutes of the Court of the Pewterers Company.
35. *Ibid.*, Vol. 12.
36. "History of Thurstaston", F. C. Beazley, 1924.
37. P.R.O., Prob. 11-1807, Fol. 6766/77.
38. S.R.O., Kingston 250/4/4; *The Times*—Tuesday, August 19th, 1851: Notice of Impending Sale. *County Chronicle and Surrey Herald*—2nd September 1851: Report of Sale.
39. H. H. Cotterell, "Old Pewter, its Makers & Marks", 1929.



## APPENDIX 1

### THE IMPRECATION OF EDWARD BROUGHTON, ESQ.

From Thomas Pennant's "Tours in Wales in 1773"—2 Vol.

Pages 323-324

MARCHWIEL HALL is at a small distance from the church. It was long possessed by a younger branch of the Broughtons of Broughton. Just before the restoration, Edward Broughton Esq. happened to be confined in the Gate-house for his loyalty. He fell in love with the daughter of the keeper, one Wike, and bound himself to her by a bond\* of most uncommon imprecations. He married her, and dying without issue, bequeathed his estate to his wife's brother, the descendants of whom enjoyed it till within these twenty years.

\*See Appendix

Page 486 ADDITIONS No. VI

Imprecation of Edward Broughton Esq. (see page 323).

"I EDWARD BROUGHTON, for love, in ye presence of ye great God of heaven and earth, who knows the secrets of all hearts, and the sincerity of mine at this time, I doe, upon premeditation, and not rashly, implore the God of spirits to power down his vengeance upon me and my posterity for ever, not in any ordinary manner, but in the highest nature, in giving the divell power over our souls and bodyes, and that we consume upon the earth, rott away alive, and be damned; and yet my name and person shall stinck upon earth and molest ye nostrills of men; and that I may be a fearful spectacle to all perfidious men; and that I may never walk upon the earth, but with dreadful hideous shapes about me, & terrified conscience; and that I may linger and not die, but, as Cain, may have a mark sett upon me that men may shun me & that I may outlive all my posterity; & that they may be all extinct and damn'd; and that the divell may have a good tittle to my body and soule; and take possession of me heare on earth, & carry me away alive; and that I may never appear before God, but to receive ye dreadfull sentence, Depart from me you cursed, into everlasting fire, to be tormented by the divell & his angels.

Observe this part is but to usher the rest—

"If I do not utterly forbear all rash swearing, & all manner of drinking, and all manner of debauchery whatsoever; or if ever I am guilty of finding fault with anything my intended wife doe or say; or if ever I undertake any business, or any thing, how great a concern soever, or small, without the knowledge, assent, consent, advice of Mary Weeks, my intended wife, and is to be Mary Broughton when this shall effect; or if she shall make any request unto me in her life-time, it shall be of force never to be violated by me, although I surviving her, concerning body & soule, Life or fortune, children or friends, how unreasonable soever; or if there shall happen any difference betwixt her and me, as there has been between me and my first wife, then, if I am the cause of it, lett these and all the plagues imaginable fall on me, & all the plagues God can inflict; or if should arise any quarrell, and she the only cause, yet, when I remember hereof, or she these vows, I most heartily pass by, forgive, and endeavour to pacifie, & use all the art imaginable to please here, & if she could impose more, I would most willingly doe it; or else, may all those plagues, if there were greater curses or imprecacions, I heartily pray that they may be powered downe, as the rain fall on the thirsty ground, and upon my posterity for ever: & this I doe heartily and voluntarily, and with serious consideration and premeditation, having taken a long time to consider this; and most readily sign it with my owne hand, & seal it with my own seale.

April 12th, 1660.

'EDWARD BROUGHTON''



## APPENDIX 2

### ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF LADY MARY BROUGHTON 1680

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN the twentieth day of January One Thousand six hundred and eighty I Dame Mary Broughton of Marchweil ats Conqueress Hall in the County of Denbigh widow being of good and perfect health and sound memory . . . .

. . . And as for the disposing of my temporall Estate and such goods and chattels as it hath pleased God in his Goodness and mercy to bestow upon me I doe order give and dispose thereof in manner and form following Imprimis I give and bequeath unto my son Edward Broughton All that my house and tenement with the appurtenances situate lying and being in the market place in the Town of Kingston upon Thames in the County of Surrey now or late in the tenure or occupation of one Robert Hunton or his assign with all wayes water-courses stables gardens orchards stalls or standings in the market place and appurtenances to the same messuage or tenement belonging or in any wise appertaining Also I give and bequeath to my said son Edward Broughton all that my house and Tenement with the appurtences situate lying and being between the Gatehouse at Westminster and the Convict Prison of the Right Reverend Father in God—by Divine Providence Lord Bishop of London on the East now or late in the occupation of John Scamdon gent with all stables coach houses outhouses barns gardens yards orchards and appurtenances to the said house Messuage or Tenement belonging or in any wise appertaining I also give and bequeath to my son Edward Broughton my right with and interest of and in the prison or Goale called the Gatehouse Westminster with all rooms casments comodities and necessouries with all and singular their appurtences to the said Prison house or Goale belonging or anywise appertaining or with the same used or occupied I also give and bequeath unto my said son Edward Broughton all my rights with and interest of and in the convict prison in Westminster together with the Mansion house and Messuage now curently and built upon the said prison wherein the Countess of Tirconnell now dwelleth lying and being at the West end of the lib'ty called Westminster Abby with all stables Coachhouses out houses barns gardens orchards and appurtences to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining And I give and bequeath unto my said son Edward Broughton All my other right Leasetitle and interest of and in all my Estate personall and reall in the County of Middx and City of Westminster and County of Surrey having purchased the same with my own reall money or portion or patrimoniall Estate Provided always and upon condition and it is my true will and endowing that the said Edward Broughton shall pay unto my two other sons Edward and Aquila Wyke four-score pounds yearly during the natural lives of my two sons Edward and Aquila that is ffifty pounds a year to each sonne so or paid quarterly by equal portions Provided that my said son Edward Broughton shall neglect or refuse to pay unto my said two undutiful sons sons Edward Wyke and Aquila Wyke their said Annuity or Fforty pounds a year in manner aforesaid or within fforty days after each quarter day if lawfully demanded of the said Edward Broughton at his Mansion house at Marshweil als Conqueress Hall then my said devise of the said premises in the said County of Middx and City of Westminster to be void and of non effect and the said houses to goe to my said other two sons Edward Wyke and Aquila Wyke to be equally divided between them share and share alike Item I give and bequeath unto my son Edward Broughton and to his heirs of his body lawfully begotten All that my Capital Messuage called Marshweil alias Conqueress hall with the Barnes stables outhouses edifices buildings gardens orchards and demesnes Lands Tenements and heritaments situate lying and being in the several parishes of Marchweil Wrexham Holt and Shocklythe or any of them or either of them or elsewhere in the several Counties of Denbigh Fflint and Chester or any or either of them And for want of such issue of my son Edward Broughton then I give and bequeath the said Messuages Lands and Premises with their and every of their appurtences unto my second son Aquila Wyke and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten and for want of such issue Then to the use and behoofe of my oldest son Edward Wyke and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten And for want of such issue I give and



devise the said Messuages Lands and Demeasnes tenements and hereditaments and premises to my own right heirs for ever Provided always and my fixt intent and meaning is that the said Messuages Lands tenements heriditaments and premises so devised to my said three sons and the heirs of their bodies in taile in manner aforesaid shall stand charged are hereby declared to stand and be chargeable with the several legacies and bequests hereafter mentioned which said Legacies so to be bequeathed by me as is hereafter mentioned I do hereby direct and appoint shall be paid to the said Legaties respectively within the space of one yeare after my decease Item I give and bequeath unto my unfortunate undutiful daughter Mary Dacombe daughter of my first husband Aquila Wyke deceased she having formerly imbeazled much of my Estate ffifty pounds Item for my waiting woman Tenne pounds To every servant that shall serve me at the time of my death fforty shillings a peice To the poor of the parish whereat I am buried Tenne pounds To the Preacher that preaches my ffuneral sermon Tenne pounds To my ffriend Mr. Roger Jackson one hundred pounds to whose care I leave the management of my Estate for the benefit of my children according to my disposition herein before mentioned Item I give to my son Edward Broughton All the residue of my goods chattels Leases Bonds and all other my personal Estate whatsoever he paying my debts and satisfying my Legacies above devised And of this my last Will and Testament I doe constitute and appoint my said son Edward Broughton and my said ffriend loving ffriend Roger Jackson my sole executors revoking all former Wills by me made In witness thereof I have set my hand and seale Mary Broughton Signed and published and delivered in the presence of us Thomas Crue John Richardson Daniel Browne.

Probate Granted 1st March 1694 to Sir Edward Broughton, Bt.

### APPENDIX 3

#### THE DACKOMBE FAMILY AND

#### THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF PEWTERERS

##### Transcribed from the Court Minute Books at Guildhall Library

1. 20th March 1734 —Thomas Wheeler presents Aquila Dackombe<sup>1</sup> son of John Dackombe of Wrexham in the County of Denbigh gentl.
2. 17th June 1742 —Aquila Dackombe bound apprentice of Thomas Wheeler turned over to John Carpenter.
3. 28th November 1746—Mr. Aquila Dackomb attended, accepted the cloathing and was cloathed accordingly £20.
4. 8th October 1761 —Thomas Swanson presents Aquila Dackombe son of Aquila Dackombe of the Parish of St. Gregory—Pewterer no money. (Freedom.)
5. 1768 —Aquila Dackombe of the Parish of St. Gregory—Pewterer no money. (Freedom.)
6. 17th June 1773 —A petition of Acquila Dackombe Liveryman of this Company praying a remission of his Livery Fine that he may and thereby be able to make such provision for himself and his family as the exigencies of his affairs may absolutely require was read And after debates and hearing what the said Mr. Dackombe had to allege in support of his petition the Question was put by the Master whether the said Mr. Dackombe should have his Livery Fine returned. It was carried in the affirmative and is ordered accordingly and it is further ordered that upon payment of the said Fine the Clerk of the Company do strike the name of the said Mr. Dackombe out of the Company's books as a Liveryman of this Company.



7. 7th December 1801 —Ordered that Mr. Aquilla Dackombe<sup>2</sup> a Freeman of this Company be elected and admitted upon the Livery of this Company upon paying of the usual Fees: and being called into the Court and acquainted thereof by the Master he accepted the same and paid the fine of £20 to the Renter Warden and 13/4 for the fees of the Clerk in Court and thereupon cloathed.
8. 20th August 1818 —General Court.  
Mr. Aquilla Dackombe, Mr. Henry Carpenter, Mr. Edward Lockwood were put in nomination for office of Master: elected Master Mr. Aquilla Dackombe  
Upper Warden Mr. Edward Lockwood  
Aquila Dackombe served through 1818, 1819 until on 23rd Sept. 1819 Mr. George Cooper was declared Master elect. Aquila Dackombe died December 1819.
9. 15th June 1820 —Ordered that Mr. Daniel Dackombe be and is hereby elected and chosen upon the Livery or Cloathing of the Company upon paying the usual Fine and Fees and being called into Court he accepted the same and paid the Fine of £20 to the Renter Warden and his Fees to the Clerk and was thereupon cloathed.
10. 9th June 1836 —Aquila Richard Dackombe admitted.
11. 12th December 1839 —Robert Dackombe admitted.

#### APPENDIX 4

##### THE SALE OF THE DACKOMBE ESTATES 1851

Advertisement in *The Times* of Tuesday, August 19th, 1851, page 12.

##### KINGSTON, LEATHERHEAD, ASHTEAD, AND DAUBERNON, SURREY.

Valuable Freehold Estates in Houses, Freehold Farms and detached Lands etc. the whole producing a rental of about £600.

Messrs. Farebrother, Clark and Lye have received instructions to sell at Garroways on Wednesday, August 27th, the following very valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES, viz. in Kingston upon Thames, the Ram Public House, situated in West by Thames Street, several houses and shops adjoining, with good gardens extending to the river, let to Messrs. Long, Brown, Barnsley, Havill, Collins, Welch and Smallpiece; also a Chapel in Brick Lane let to Mr. Dawson; several enclosures of detached Land near Richmond, Norbiton Hill and Norbiton Common about 55 acres let to Mr. White; in the parishes of Ashted and Leatherhead—Whitehouse Farm, with newly erected farm house, and good and substantial buildings, with 225 acres let to Col. F. G. Howard; Three enclosures of land, containing about 10 acres in the parish of Leatherhead, let to Mr. Richardson; a complete Farm known as Patsham, with farm house suitable agricultural buildings and 52 acres of land let to Edward Wortfold; the whole producing a rent of £600. The estate may be viewed by leave of the tenants, and particulars with plans may be had at the several inns in the neighbourhood; of J. Kempster Esq., solicitor, 1 Portsmouth Place, Kennington Lane, Lambeth and of Messrs. Evans & Clode solicitors, Grays Inn Square, at Garroways; and at the office of Messrs. Farebrother, Clark and Lye, 6 Lancaster Place, Strand.