

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

RICHARD PERSHALL

Third in Ancestry

Section 1, Richard Pershall—Section 2, Ancestry of Isabella Rolleston—Section 3, Ralph Peshall.

SECTION 1.

3. RICHARD PERSHALL, son of John Peshall, Chapter 24, Section 1, of Horsley and Chekley, married Isabella Rolleston, daughter of Thomas Rolleston of Rolleston and Leigh in Staffordshire, Chapter 25, Section 2. Children:—
1. *2 EDMUND PESHALL, Chapter 26, Section 1.
 2. Thomas Pershall, Chapter 26, Section 3.
 3. Robert Pershall, Chapter 26, Section 4.
 4. James Pershall, Chapter 26, Section 5.
 5. Bridget Pershall, unmarried.
 6. Constantia Pershall, married first H. Langton, and second — Gaywood.
 7. Humphrey Pershall, died without heirs. The will of Humphrey Pershall reads.

In the name of God, Amen the fourteenth day of Maye in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand fyve hundred & eightie fyve & the seaven and twentyth yeare of the raigne of our Sovereign Lady Queene Elizabeth—I Humfrey Pershall of London, gent. sicke &c. wish to be buried in the Parish Church of Hillesdon in the Co. of Bucks. Item I give to the poore people of St. George's Southwark flourty shillings to be distributed by collectors appointed for the poore there. Item I give and bequeathe unto the poore people in the comon Gaole in the King's Bench tenne pounds Item I give and bequeathe to the poore people dwelling in the Alley on the backsyde of Howell William's house in Southwark twentie shillings to be disposed by the discretion of Mr. John Catisbye Item my will and intent is that where some dealings have past betwene the said Mr. Catisbye & me if anything shall happen to growe, to forgive me as I should forgive him. Item I give and bequeathe to Mistress Catisbye his wife a snake of gold with a dymond in the head and a pearle in the mouth beinge

now in her possession—Item I geve and bequeathe to Dr. Elles for his paynes taken in my tyme of sickness Tenne poundes. Item I geve & bequeathe to John Phillipps my servant Tenne poundes & I freely forgive him all manner of debts & reckonings whatsoever betwene us & all his offences at any tyme comitted towards me. Item I geve and bequeathe to Thomas Langton, Clark Tenne poundes whereof he hath in his hands already Three poundes—All the residue of my goodes & chattels not geven nor bequeathed (my debts and legacies paid my funeral expense discharged) I leave wholly to the disposition of my welbeloved brothers Robert Pershall and Edmond Pershall whome I make, ordeyne and constitute my lawfull executors of this my last will and testament to see the same performed accordinge to the truste I repose in them. There beinge witnesses John Catisbie, John Phillips, Dorothy Wheatlye. Probate 26 June, 1585 to Edmund & Robert Pershall.

NOTE.—The Langtons were subsequently associated with the great-nephews of Humphrey Pershall in the settlement they made on the western end of Long Island, as witness the following from the Dutch Records,—The children of Joseph Langton complained to Governor of New York that one Hanal Bradish of Flushing was attempting unlawfully to sell the Estate and goods of Joseph Langton, late of Flushing, deceased. The Constable, Mr. Elias Doughty, was directed to inquire into

the matter and if he finds it so then to secure the property for the lawful heirs and next of kin, and If you let me hear of your proceedings hereupon, says Mr. Nichols, I shall acquaint ye Governor with it and then says I have no men, but that am sr. your loving friend, dated March 27, 1665. Which date together with the facts above presented would fix Joseph Langton as one of the original settlers of Middleburg, Long Island, New Netherlands, now New York.

8. Elizabeth Pershall, married W. Ridler. [Note Book, Rev. John Peshall.]

In a feoffment to use made by Thomas the oldest son, March 30, 1598, he names his brothers as above stated, except Humphrey who deceased without heirs.

In the Muster Roll of 1539 Richard Peshall is named as living at Swinnerton.

With Richard Pershall we mark the close of our family history in Staffordshire and Shropshire. Two of the sons of Richard Pershall, namely Edmund Pearsall our ancestor and his brother James, removed, the first to London, and the second to Holland, where they engaged in business. Humphrey removed to London. The oldest son Thomas, and also his brother Robert, remained in Staf-

fordshire. The loss of the family records has made it impossible to secure any special item of local history relating to this generation. There is a reason, namely, that this was the period of Henry VIII. and his son, when the established religion in England was changed. This was the time of the so-called Reformation when religion entered largely into the politics of the day. It was a good time to keep as much as possible out of the public notice and away from the Church records.

In England, the Reformation for many years produced but a faint impression. The people, to be sure, had their religion changed for them, from time to time, but such transformation signified nothing. The first one was imposed by Henry VIII. in 1531. Finding that he could obtain his divorce in no other way, he deposed the pope from the headship of the English Church and assumed the place himself. The common people acquiesced, for they knew and cared little about such questions, except in their political bearings. The nobles were won over by an arrangement which made the restoration of the old relations with Rome almost impossible. The monastic orders in England, as upon the Continent, had absorbed a large portion of the land. Henry abolished the monasteries, confiscated their property and divided it largely among his courtiers, and later some of these lands came into the possession of the sons of Richard Pershall. [The Puritan in Holland, England and America, by Douglas Campbell, vol. 1, page 311-312.]

In the end, the separation from Rome was to prove a great blessing; but at the outset only evil results seemed to follow. The ecclesiastics, with all their faults, had been at least liberal and indulgent landlords. It has been estimated that they demanded from their tenants not more than a tenth of the rental value of their lands. Under such a system the farmer was almost a freeholder. The suppression of the monasteries brought this to an end. Their estates passed into the hands of men who exacted the last penny of rent. And this applied equally to the Lords of the Manors who, holding large acreage of glebe lands, suddenly found themselves burdened more heavily than their sub-tenants. Moreover these new landlords were men who had acquired their wealth in trade, or in commerce or in the fisheries or in manufactures. Hence they were not only strangers and hard masters in a community like Staffordshire, where for four centuries the same manorial families had lived and intermarried, but to the lords of the present generation their coming seemed like the day of misfortune. To the younger sons it brought promise of freedom from the irksome life of a shepherd, for Stafford was now largely given to wool farming, and filled them with irresistible desire to go away and repeat the success that had come to these new men of wealth and position. This generation represents the time before England awakened to a full comprehension of her power, and it was just before she started upon her career of commercial and maritime greatness.

If a person acquainted with the appearance of the country today could be carried back to the England of three centuries ago, he would find himself well nigh a stranger in a strange land. Almost nothing before him would appear familiar. We see now highly cultivated fields, trim hedges, fat cattle, smooth hard roads, neat cottages and lordly mansions; not to mention the vast manufactories which have revolutionized the North. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, only about

one-fourth of the arable land was under cultivation, and that of the rudest character; the remainder was still covered with fen and forest, or was devoted to the pasturing of sheep. Through the forest the red deer wandered in thousands, while the wild wolf, the wild cat, the wild bull, and the wild boar were not uncommon. None of the hedges which now form so charming a feature of the landscape then lined the roads. The cattle in the fields and the horses on the highway were small and of little value. [*Ibid.*, page 320-321.]

In fact, England, which is now an agricultural, commercial and manufacturing country, was then largely a pastoral land. Almost the sole industry of the people in the rural districts was the raising of sheep and cattle. Time and again Parliament had passed laws to check the devotion to this one pursuit, which was considered injurious to the general welfare; but all in vain. The advance of the world in wealth created more and more of a demand for woven fabrics. The English wool was of a superior quality, and for many years had commanded high prices in the Netherlands. Under such conditions legislation could do nothing. Individual flocks had numbered as high as twenty thousand sheep; a law passed in the reign of Henry VIII. limited them to two thousand, but this means only a subdivision and fictitious transfers. So long as it was profitable, wool-raising was continued.

It was not a time when men did things. In fact the dispersion of the Pershall family, which took place in the next generation, shows that this was a time when home conditions were not pleasing to the young and rising generation. This condition of religion by writ and command was also new and rested uneasily upon the nation.

With the accession of Queen Mary, in 1553, there came a short and terrible reaction, showing how little the people at large cared about religious-political matters. The changes during the reign of Edward had been made by an almost unanimous Parliament; now the House of Lords, without a dissentient voice, and the House of Commons, by a vote of three hundred and fifty-eight to two, decided to return to the Romish faith. The mass was restored, the new prayer-book set aside, the married priests driven from their livings, and the old system was re-established, with one notable exception; Parliament would not consent to giving up a single acre of the church property which its own members had acquired. For forms of religion, says an eminent authority, they cared nothing, and so were ready enough to humor their monarch; but the distribution of their property to the hands of the churches from whom it had been taken was a practical question in which there was no room for sentiment. [The Puritan in Holland, England and America, by Douglas Campbell, vol. 1, page 317-318.]

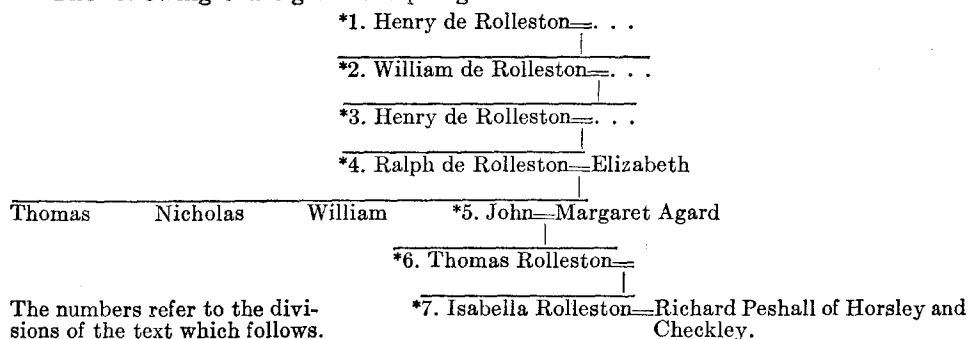
In 1553, Mary married Philip of Spain, and in three years she was succeeded by Elizabeth. Then the golden era of England began. But while she fostered it in every way, nevertheless England's awakening came from the pressure of her nobility. Manufactures had greatly increased in the cities and villages, so that the lot of the poor down-trodden man and woman of the servile class had been very much bettered. This operated, however, to make the lot of the agricultural and landed nobleman but little better than that of the serf who formerly served him. Many of the nobility at this time were compelled to become their own

herdsmen. For the period preceding the era of Queen Elizabeth was one when men of noble blood were land poor, so great were their possessions, and they were overburdened with many flocks of sheep. As a result, during this time, through lack of suitable laborers, many a nobleman had to neglect other more important matters in order to obtain from lands and flocks enough to provide for the subsistence of himself and family. The aged nobleman must perforce accept this new condition of affairs, but not so his sons. The oldest was faithful to his paternity and remained with his inheritance, but the others scattered in ever widening circles, as the power of the English kingdom expanded. This accounts for the many members of the noblest families who at this time engaged in trade, specially in London, and for the many members of the same class who in the next few generations became emigrants to Holland and America. It would do no good to repeat the incident told in the preceding chapter concerning Richard Peshall or to go further into a history of the time.

SECTION 2.

Ancestry of ISABEL ROLLESTON.

The following chart gives the pedigree of Isabella Rolleston.



*1. HENRY DE ROLLESTON. In Staff. Hist. Col., vol. 8, new series, page 74, it is stated Mabel, daughter of Thomas Rolleston of the Lea, married Richard Persall of Horsley. It would seem likely, however, that there was no real disagreement between this record and that of the Earl Marshal in the Visitation to Kent in 1619, who says Richardus Pershall de Horseley fil et haeres married Isabell filia Tho. Rolleston de Ley in co. Darbiae. She was of an old family as the family of Rolleston came originally from the manor of Rolleston in Staffordshire.

A writ still exists in which William de Peveril, in the time of William the Conqueror, makes a grant of land to William de Rolleston and Amabel his wife. This William de Rolleston died 1070, was succeeded by Malgeis de Rolleston, one of the Benefactors of the Rufford Monastery. [Burke's Colonial Gentry, page 603.]

Rolvestone, or Rolleston as it is now called, is an ancient village in the hundred of Offlow North, and deanry of Tamworth, lowly situated near the river Dove, between Burton and Tutbury, and was once appended to the abbey of the former, as it was afterwards to the castle of the latter. For King Ethelred, by

his charter dated in 1008, grants this in exchange for two other villages, viz. Eldeswithe and Elfredinton, to abbot Wulfget, in consideration that those two places were so great a distance from the abbey. The boundaries of Rolleston are minutely recorded in the Saxon language at the end of the charter. The most remarkable passage in the charter is in stating the boundaries, which expressly names the thorn or tree where the thieves lay or were buried after they were hanged. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, this was the lordship of Earl Torti, at whose death that king gave it to Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, whose estate was seized and given by William the Conqueror, to Henry de Ferrers, to hold of the crown. For in that excellent survey of Domesday Book, it is thus recorded:

The said Henry holds Rolvestone, which earl Morcar formerly held. It then contained two hides and a half. The arable land was 8 carucates. In demesne there were 4 carucates; and one (ancilla) maid servant, and 18 villans, and 16 bordars, with a priest had 14 carucates. There was also a mill rented at five shillings; 50 acres of meadow; a wood where there is feeding for cattle or deer, three miles in length and two in breadth. The arable land was two miles in length and one in breadth. And the whole was then valued at £10. [History of Staffordshire, by Rev. Stebbins Shaw, page 27-28.]

The first Rolleston we find mentioned in the confirmation charter of Robert, second Earl Ferrers to the priory of Tutbury, in the time of William Rufus, or Henry I. wherein the said earl confirmed the tithes of this, his manor, to the above church.

*2. WILLIAM DE ROLVESTON or ROLLESTON, who then held this manor of him, grants two parts of the tithes of his demesne of Swinefen, in this county to the said priory. He was the father of

*3. HENRY ROLLESTON; who was probably the father of another William, in Henry III.'s time; for, by an inquisition taken after the death of Edmund, the king's brother, the heirs of William de Rolleston are certified to hold lands here by the fortieth part of a knight's fee. [History of Staffordshire, by Rev. Stebbins Shaw, page 27-28, and 30.]

In the 46th of Henry III. Robert de Ferrers, son and heir of William de Ferrers, formerly earl of Derby, granted and confirmed to William de Rolleston, clerk, and Amabil, his wife, for his homage and service, two virgates of land with tofts and meadows, &c. beneath the town of Rolleston, which Robert, son of Agnes and Robert de Scropton held; also all other lands and tenements, which the aforesaid William before that time held of him beneath the towns and fields of Rolleston and Tutbury, viz. five virgates, four acres of land, and one messuage, &c. at Rolleston, with part of a meadow near the Portway; and three burgages and several pieces of land, one of which is called at the Warwaie, in Tutbury; with 20 hogs, and one boar, free of pannage in the forest of needwood, with houseboot, hayboot, and fireboot for ever. All which were to be held of the said Robert and his heirs, by the 40th part of a knight's fee for all service. Dated at Barton on the Thursday next, before the feast of St. Michael, 46 Henry III. This charter was exemplified and confirmed March 3, 5 Edw. IV. and Sir Edward Mosley claimed by it in 1650.



Rolleston
John and Margaret
Rolleston, 1485

The pedigree in Glover's Visitation, 1614, begins with another Henry Rolleston, of Rolleston, knt. who was the son of the above William. Which Henry left

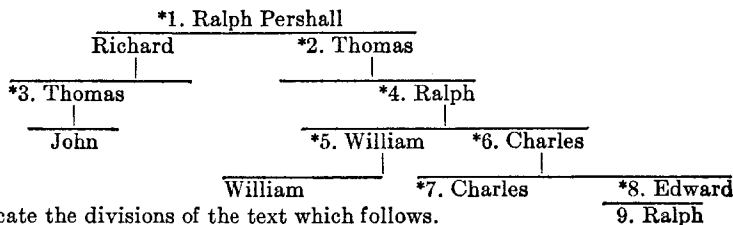
*4. SIR RALPH ROLLESTON, knt. his eldest son and heir; who was witness to a deed at Horecross, 6 Edw. II. and to another at Annesley, in this parish, 1292. And when the lieutenant of the county was commanded to give in a list of all the knights and men in arms, 17 Edw. II. this Ralph was among the former. He left also another son, William Rolleston, who married Alice —, but died without issue; and a daughter Joan, wife of Stephen Curzon, of Fald, in this county, 1 Edw. I., 1272. The above Sir Ralph Rolleston, by Elizabeth, his wife, afterwards married to John Wyrley, left Thomas de Rolleston, lord of this manor 1292 and 1330; Nicholas, William, and John Rolleston, of the Ley, co. Derby, whose descendants continued there many generations, one of whom erected the steeple at Mayfield, in this county, 1515, as appears by an inscription on the West side thereof. (It is interesting to note this marriage with a Wyrley as this family was located on Long Island in America as early as 1640, in the Pearsall settlement on Hellgate Neck. They and the Pearsalls were distant maternal cousins.)

*5. JOHN ROLLESTON married Margaret daughter of John Agard of Foston, County Derby, as appears by their tomb in Rolleston church which is thus described. This tomb of John and Margaret Rolleston, 1485, is in the chancel. The shoulder plate is in one piece, the end terminating in four semi-circles. The Taces are two in number with waved edges, and the Tuilles are small in size. The hands in gauntlets. The Sollerets or shoes are in four pieces, the knee plates quite plain. A Scroll, now illegible, passes over the right shoulder. The feet rest upon a lion. The wife wears a head dress of peculiar shape, and a similar Scroll is over her left shoulder to that seen on the husband, a bag is hung from a belt round the waist. At the feet of the figures, two sons and one daughter. A Shield is on the foot of the Slab bearing:—Argent, a cinque-foil Azure, on a chief Gules, a lion passant guardant, Or. Rolleston. Impaling Argent, a Chevron Gules between three boars' heads, coupèd Sable. Agard. The inscription is as follows:—*Hic jacet Johes Rollestone armiger filius Aluredi Rolleston de Rolleston et Margareta uxor ei una filliaru John Agard de Ffoston qui quidem Joh. obiit XXVIII die mensis Julie anno dom millesimo CCCC lxxxv et dca Margreta obiit die mensis anno dom millio CCCC Quorum animabus misericors sce Trinitas.* (Translation: Here lies John Rolleston, armiger son of Alured Rolleston of Rolleston and Margaret his wife, the only daughter of John Agard de Foston; which John died on the 28th day of July A.D. 1485, and Margaret died the same day and month of A.D. 1500, whose spirit will receive compassion from the Holy Trinity.)

This John Rolleston was the father of *6. THOMAS ROLLESTON, whose daughter *7. ISABELLA ROLLESTON married Richard Peshall. The Rollestons appear to have been allied with the house of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses and it shows how bitter was the old warfare between the followers of the white and red roses, that the Lancaster forces, so far as our family are concerned, have so persistently intermarried. It is unfortunate that the religious persecution at this time began to unsettle these old associations as thereby the fortunes of our family must have been more or less seriously affected.

SECTION 3.

The following chart will disclose the descendants of Ralph Pershall.



The numbers indicate the divisions of the text which follows.

*1. RALPH PERSHALL married ———. Child:—

1. Thomas Pershall. See Division 2.

The Muster Roll A.D. 1539 from Staffordshire names Ralf Peysall as living at Horsley, son of John Peysall, Esq., and liable for military service. [Staff. Hist. Col., new series, vol. 4 and 5.]

*2. THOMAS PERSHALL. Son of Ralph Pershall, Division 1. Married ———. Child:—

1. Ralph Pershall. See Division 4.

The records of Grays Inn disclose that Thomas Pershall was admitted in 1555 and made an ancient on January 26, 1568-9.

*3. THOMAS PERSHALL, of Horsley, called eldest son of Richard Parshall, born January 3, baptized 20, 1565; admitted student of Inner Temple, November, 1590.

Thomas Peshall of Checkley, Parish of Wybundary, recorded in the Eccleshall Register, June 5, 1634, as having been buried. Child:—1. John, married ———. Child:—Edmund Pershall, mentioned in the Eccleshall Register as having been born August 18, 1603, and buried October 21, 1603.

*4. RALPH PERSHALL, son of Thomas Pershall, Division 2, married Margaret ———. Children:—

1. William Pershall. Division 5.

2. Charles Pershall. Division 6.

3. Margaret Pershall, married, for his second wife, Richard Hereford Esq. of Sufton. Children:—*1. Elizabeth Hereford, who married Bridstock Harford M.D. *2. Margaret Hereford, born 1621, who married first William Whittington Esq. of Hampton Bishop, and second Thomas Rodd Esq.

*3. Jane Hereford, born 1623, who married John Beal. [Burke's Commoners, vol. 3, page 345.]

Ralph Pershall is mentioned in the conveyance and entail of property of Thomas Peshall, son of Richard as father of Charles and William.

On the Octaves of St. Michael, 15 James I., 1618. Between Thomas Lane and Anne his wife complainants and Ralph Pearsall and Margaret his wife deforciant of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, 10 acres of land, 20 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for all cattle in Pury Lane. [Staff. Hist. Col., vol. 6, part 1, page 35.]

*5. WILLIAM PERSHALL, son of Ralph Pershall, see Division 4, married Ursula Gest, daughter of William P. Gest. Children:—

1. William Pershall.

2. Francis Pershall, buried November 22, 1640.
3. Ursula Pershall, will dated November 29, 1622; proved July 14, 1623.
4. Dorothy Pershall, baptized November 7, 1594.

William Pershall is mentioned in the feoffment to use by Thomas Peshall, March 30, 1598.

On the Quindene of Easter, 22 James I. Between William Pershall, gentleman, and Reginald Parker, gentleman, complainants and William Aston, knight and baronet, Edward Aston, armiger, Thomas Aston, armiger, Robert Aston, armiger, William Aston, gentleman, William Aston, armiger, and ———, armiger, deforciant of the manor of Mathefield, otherwise Matherfield with the appurtenances and of 15 messuages, 4 cottages, 2 watermills, 15 gardens, 14 orchards, 650 acres of land, 300 acres of meadow, 600 acres of pasture, 150 acres of furze and heath, 40s. rent and view of the frankpledge to upper Mathefield, nether Mathefield Church.....Okeore and also of the rectory of Mathefield otherwise called Matherfield and of the advowson of the vicarage of the Church of Mathefield. [Staff. Hist. Col., vol. 10, part 1, page 56. S. P. Dom. Charles I., vol. 614, no. 4.]

William Pershall, named as being of Priors Court in the County of Hereford, was one of the complainants in the bill in equity filed June 15, 1602, against Francis Cheeyney as one of the executors of William Dormer, deceased. [Chancery Proceedings, Queen Elizabeth 1558-1603, Bundle 17, No. 27.]

The will of Ursula Pershall appears in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Somerset House, London, dated Nov. 29, 1622; proved July 14, 1623; says Sir John Peshall of Horsly, Bt. owes her £40 which she leaves to her father William Pershall. She mentions her brother Francis Pershall and her younger sister Dorothy; also she has ten pounds owing her for wages, which is to be used to pay for her funeral. She makes William Scott of Canwell, co. Staff. Esq. (he married Sir John's eldest daughter Elizabeth) her true and lawful executor. The witnesses were Walter Giffard, John Podmore and Agnes Jackman.

In the possession of Robert Pearsall of Teddington, Middlesex, is an original deed where William Scott and Elizabeth his wife of Canwell, co. Staff. lease an estate in Sussex called the Mote to Edward Stanford, William Peshale and Thomas Leverson.

Among the Roman Catholic landowners who took up arms for the king in 1634 were William Pershale of Canwell and two sons.

Ursula Pershall of Carnwall, Staff. is daughter of William P. Gest. [Calendar of Manuscripts of the Most Hon. Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., preserved at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire, part V, page 243.]

*6. CHARLES PERSHALL, son of Ralph Pershall, See Division 4, married ———. Children:—

1. Charles Pershall. See Division 7.
2. Edward Pershall. See Division 8.

Charles Pershall is mentioned in the feoffment to use by Thomas Pershall. June 14, 1595, Mr. Thomas Persall said in a declaration concerning Nicholas Williamson:—The second or third week in Lent there came a letter from Charles Pershall, my kinsman, servant to the Earl of Shrewsbury, signifying that my

lord was let to understand I had divers evidences and writings concerning his lordship come unto my hands, which his lordship marvelled I would keep and not deliver to him, wishing, for his credit, as also that of my lord should not have cause hardly to conceive of me, that I would bring them up at my coming to London. I wrote him again there was no evidence, neither touching inheritance nor lease, concerning my lord nor no man else; that I found only letters and reckoning, and nothing of effect; but if I might know my lord's pleasure I would search more specially to satisfy him, or if he would send any of his servants they should see what they were for his better satisfaction. [Genealogie and Heraldie, vol. 1, page 93.]

There is perhaps no word in the English records which gives the genealogist more trouble than that of servant, the reader always being inclined, no matter what the context, to give the word the application of menial, whereas when used as in the above instance it may mean an apprentice, or it may mean one who gives temporary service, as for example a soldier in the lord's retinue, and who does not therefore live intra menia, or it may mean, as in this instance a manager, factor or bailiff; never without qualifying words, does it mean a menial. What better instance could be found than the present record, as Charles Pershall was of noble family and was knighted within five years from the date of this record. [The Knights Bachelors of England, compiled by William A. Shaw, London 1906, page 127. American Encyclopedia, Philadelphia, 1798.]

*7. CHARLES PERSHALL, son of Charles Pershall. See Division 6. August 26, 1640. William Lord Maynard to Sir Windebank. I sent Ensign Pershall with the soldier to whom Edward Cole gave the seditious book which I sent you into Suffolk to show him Cole, and I have this instant received the enclosed letter from him..... I beseech you that Ensign Pershall may have some recompence for his pains and the charge of himself and the soldier, for by a strict examination you will find Cole has been employed to spread the book and persuade the soldiers not to fight against the Scots. [S. P. Dom. Charles I., vol. 614, no. 4. Per Note Book, Rev. John Peshall.]

Charles Pershall was witness to the will of Sir John Peshall, Bt. dated April 16, 1641; proved February 17, 1646.

*8. EDWARD PERSHALL, of Chorlton, son of Charles Pershall, see Division 6, married April 25, 1609 at Eccleshall. Child:—

1. Ralph Pershall.

July 20, 1646, on the list of those who were in the garrison of Worcester at its surrender to the parliamentary forces appears the name of Edward Pershall, Esq. September 1659, Captain Edward Peshall secured in Chester by the Commonwealth authorities.

*9. RALPH PERSHALL, born June 3, baptised 19, 1610, of Weston Staffordshire, married Catharine, daughter of Francis Pool of Minishul. Child:—

1. John Pershall, married Elizabeth. In the Prerogative Court of Chancery there appears the record of the Letters of Administration granted in February 1700 in the Estate of John Pershall of Lambeth, in County Surrey, deceased. The goods were given to Elizabeth Jacobs the principal creditor, the widow Elizabeth having renounced.