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A Series of Picturesque Views of Seats of Noblemen and Gentsmen of Great Britain and Ireland.
A SERIES OF
PICTURESQUE VIEWS OF
SEATS
OF
THE NOBlemen AND GENTLEMEN
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
WITH DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL LETTERPRESS.

EDITED BY
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AUTHOR OF A "HISTORY OF BRITISH BIRDS," DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

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THE COUNTY SEATS.

SANDRINGHAM,
NEAR LYNN, NORFOLK.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

I have often thought to myself how truly the words of Gray, in his “Elegy in a Country Churchyard,”—the most beautiful poem, in my judgment, that ever has been or ever will be written in the English language,—apply to others as well as to

“the rude forefathers of the hamlet”

in any and every remote corner of the country throughout the length and breadth of the land. Not only has it been true of those of humble rank that

“Adown the cool sequestered vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenour of their way,”

but it has been the same—this it is that I have frequently noticed to myself—with others of every degree above them, even to the highest.

Many and many a head of an ancient and honourable family is there at the present time, both titled and untitled, of whose name even not one person in every ten thousand you would ordinarily meet with has ever heard. But they are known, and well known, in their own neighbourhoods. They are content to live a “quiet and peaceable life,” “the world forgetting, by the world forgot;” and to “do their duty in that state of life unto which it has pleased God to call them” is the height of their ambition. Theirs is a happy and a useful career. They live among their tenantry, have a care for their welfare, and set them a good example; they do that which “England expects of every man.”

It is not that it has always continued to be so, or does still, or must always thus continue. From time to time a Milton is no longer mute, and a “village Hampden”
of "dauntless breast" stands forward on the stage of the world's history, and leaves an undying name behind him, soon, if not at once, to be followed by those who will retire, from choice it may be, into that "quiet living" in the country, which is the happiest state that a man can live in.

Thus it was with the family of Cromwell himself. His ancestors, though respectable, lived as quiet country gentlemen, "unnoticed and unknown," "guiltless of their country's blood," and his son wisely gave up the crown to its rightful owner, and, having retired into private life, so died as he had lived. Thus it was with Wellington, with Nelson, with Shakespeare, and with Scott, and with those who went before and those who followed them, and so doubtless it will be age after age.

And as it has been with persons, so also with places, the latter indeed only through the former; the name of the "local habitation" obtains its own celebrity on account of that of him whose words or deeds have made it famous at one and the same time that he has immortalized his own.

I have been led to make this remark in carrying on the second set of these volumes, beginning, as it properly does, with the present account of the residence of the eldest son of the reigning Sovereign, from having similarly observed in the previous one that the Royal residence of Balmoral, as the Queen's abode, has now its name known in every corner of the earth, whereas before it became so, it was absolutely unheard of and altogether unknown beyond its own immediate neighbourhood.

So it has been with Sandringham, the private seat of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Who does not know its name now? Who ever heard of it before?

I need not say much, either of the place itself or of its Royal owner, for the picture of it will I hope convey a good idea of the former to my readers, and the eldest son of the Queen of England has already a world-wide history, and needs no other to be written of him, or of the princely race of which he has come.

In "Domesday Book" the name of the place appears as Sanddersincham, which seems to point to a common origin what that of the adjoining parish of Dersingham.

The village lies a little way from the foot of some sand hills, which no doubt have given to it its distinguishing name, and the grounds of the house have the customary attractions of English scenery, hill and dale, wood and water. The Church and Rectory adjoin the place, embowered in foliage, the common accompaniment in like manner of the retired country Parsonage.

On a clear day the noble tower of Boston Church is plainly to be seen, standing up as it does from the level plain to which it is such a great and striking ornament, as if from the neighbouring ocean itself, a well-known landmark as it at the same time is to those that "go down to the sea in ships, and occupy their business in great waters."

Nothing but good taste could be looked for from the son of the late Prince Consort, and such an expectation will be found to have been met and fulfilled in the improvements that have been made at Sandringham by the Prince of Wales.
COMPTON VERNEY,
NEAR KINETON, WARWICKSHIRE.—LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.

"Compton Murdale" being the original name of this place, the derivation of it is thus given by Dugdale in his "History of Warwickshire:"—"This taking its name, as all other Comptons do, from the situation in or near some deep valley, hath added the addition of Murdale to distinguish it from the many other Comptons in this county, in the regard that the family of Murdale were antiently owners thereof." The word 'Compton' is, in fact, there can be no doubt, a combination of the two words 'coombe' and 'town,' the former indicating a valley, or glen, in which sense it is very commonly used in Devonshire, as also more or less in other counties. Thus in Yorkshire a narrow gorge of this kind, appropriately called "Cleaving Coombe," occurs on the road between Nunburnholme and Londsborough. At what date the name was changed to that of Compton Verney there is no certainty, but in all probability it was at the time of the house being rebuilt, as Dugdale writes of it in one of his three volumes, published respectively in the years 1655, 1661, and 1673, as Compton Murdale.

In the time of William the Conqueror it belonged to
EARL NELLENT, from whom it came to his brother,
HENRY DE NEWBURGH, Earl of Warwick, whose son and successor,
ROGER, Earl of Warwick, towards the latter part of the reign of Henry the First, granted it to
ROBERT MURDALE and his heirs. It remained in the possession of this family until the reign of Henry the Sixth, when it appears to have passed into the hands of

RICHARD VERNEY, Esq., (a member of a Worcestershire family,) who built a large part of the house as it stood until about 1770. This Richard Verney was afterwards Knighted for services done to the king. In 1695,

SIR RICHARD VERNEY, the then owner of Compton Verney, having married Margaret Greville (sister and heir to Fulke Greville, Lord Broke,) claimed, through her, and obtained the Barony of Willoughby de Broke, the title now held by the present owner.

The old house and chapel were completely rebuilt by John Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke, about the year above named; he also laid out the grounds much as they now remain.

The house stands in a very picturesque situation, but beyond a fine entrance hall,
which runs nearly the whole length of the building, there is nothing remarkable in the interior. The stained glass windows in the chapel (taken from the original one) are many of them curious and of great antiquity.

There are here some fine paintings: among others, one of Sir R. Heath, by Janssen; another of Queen Elizabeth; one of Sir Fulke Greville, Lord Broke; besides other good family portraits.

The pleasure grounds are extensive, presenting a variety of surface, and abounding in wood as well as water, without which in combination no landscape, however beautiful in itself, is complete.

The line of descent of the title in this ancient family is as follows:—

Sir Richard Verney, of Compton Murdale, married Margaret, sole heiress of her brother, Lord Broke.

Sir Greville Verney.

Sir Richard Verney, restored to the Barony of Willoughby de Broke, as tenth Baron.

The Honourable and Rev. George Verney, eleventh Baron.

Richard Verney, twelfth Baron.

John Peyto Verney, thirteenth Baron.

John Peyto Verney, fourteenth Baron.

Henry Peyto Verney, fifteenth Baron.

Robert John Verney, sixteenth Baron.

Henry Verney, seventeenth Baron.
LAMBTON CASTLE.

DURHAM.—EARL OF DURHAM.

Lambton Castle, built from the designs of Ignatius Bonomi, on the site of Harraton Hall—anciently the residence of the D'Arcys and Hedworths—occupies an eminence overhanging the river Wear, and is almost completely sheltered by the woods which crown the valley. On the west, where the banks recede, the hills of the moors are seen bounding the horizon.

The bridge, erected by John George Lambton, Esq., over the river in the valley beneath the castle, from whence it is visible, forms a beautiful feature in the landscape.

The rooms of the castle, arranged with great elegance and attention to comfort, contain many valuable paintings, among which are two by Domenichino, one by Bassano, one by Titian, one by Raphael, two by Bothe, one by Salvator Rosa, one by Giorgione, one by Barocci, one by Breughels; etc., etc., and several excellent pictures by Glover and other English artists.

The demesne was in the possession of the Lambtons before the Conquest, and has remained in that family through an unbroken line of succession.

The well-known story of the Lambton eft, water-wyvern, or water snake, is thus told by Surtees:—"The heir of Lambton, fishing, as was his profane custom, in the Wear, on a Sunday, hooked a small worm, or eft, which he carelessly threw into a well, and thought no more of the adventure. The worm (at first neglected) grew till it was too large for its first habitation, and issuing from the Worm Well, betook itself to the Wear, where it usually lay a part of the day coiled round a crag in the middle of the water; it also frequented a green mound near the well (the Worm Hill), where it lapped itself nine times round, leaving vermicular traces, of which grave living witnesses depose that they have seen the vestiges. It now became the terror of the country, and amongst other enormities, levied a daily contribution of nine cows' milk, which was always placed for it at the green hill, and in default of which it devoured man and beast. Young Lambton had, it seems, meanwhile totally repented him of his former life and conversation, had bathed himself in a bath of holy water, taken the sign of the Cross, and joined the Crusaders. On his return home, he was extremely shocked at witnessing the effects of his youthful imprudences, and immediately undertook the adventure. After several fierce combats, in which
the Crusader was foiled by his enemy’s power of self-union, he found it expedient to add policy to courage, and not perhaps possessing much of the former, he went to consult a witch, or wise woman.

“By her judicious advice, he armed himself in a coat of mail studded with razor-blades; and thus prepared, placed himself on the crag in the river, and awaited the monster’s arrival. At the usual time, the worm came to the rock and wound himself with great fury round the armed knight, who had the satisfaction to see his enemy cut in pieces by his own efforts, whilst the stream, washing away the severed parts, prevented the possibility of re-union. There is still a sequel to the story: the witch had promised Lambton success only on one condition,—that he should slay the first living thing which met his sight after the victory. To avoid the possibility of human slaughter, Lambton had directed his father that as soon as he heard him sound three blasts on his bugle in token of the achievement performed, he should release his favourite greyhound, which would immediately fly to the sound of the horn, and was destined to be the sacrifice. On hearing his son’s bugle, however, the old chief was so overjoyed that he forgot the injunction, and ran himself with open arms to meet his son. Instead of committing a parricide, the conqueror again repaired to his adviser, who pronounced as the alternative of disobeying the original instructions, that no chief of the Lambtons should die in his bed for seven, or (as some accounts say,) for nine generations—a commutation which to a martial spirit had nothing very terrible, and which was willingly complied with.”

On this legend Sir Bernard Burke remarks:—“The subject matter of the exploit may be equally a Danish rover, a domestic tyrant, or, as in the well-known case of the Dragon of Wantley, a villainous overgrown lawyer, endowed with all the venom, maw, and speed of a flying eft, whom the gallant ‘Moor of Moor Hall’ slew ‘with nothing at all’ but the aid of a good conscience and a ‘fair maid of sixteen.’”
The palatial seat of Sir Lydston Newman, Bart., though perhaps not so picturesque as his favourite marine residence of Stokeley. Mamhead, in Domesday Book "Mameorde," is thus pronounced by the common people at this very day. It appears to mean "head-land."

The beauties of the site may be gathered from the subjoined extract from "A Poem written at Mamhead beneath an evergreen Oak in 1785," by the Rev. R. Polwhele.

"Here, Laura, rest, our wearied feet have strayed From the proud obelisk that fronts the scene Of many a tufted hill, whose bolder green The sweet perspective mixed in mellow shade, While sparkling thro' the stately fir-trees played The burnished hamlets of the vale between; And all the misty bosom of the glade Seemed opening to the azure sea serene."

The mansion was rebuilt in 1832 by the father of the present Baronet, from a design by Anthony Salvin. It is composed of Bath stone, very skilfully wrought. The tall chimney stacks and gables, highly ornamented, present a variety of different forms, being relieved by two square and octagonal towers, rising with extremely good effect. There are four fronts to the edifice, uniform in design but varied in detail. The southern front is terminated by a conservatory. The eastern front is exceedingly grand. The large window of the staircase is filled with heraldic designs in painted glass by Willement. The whole building is raised upon terraces, whence the Isle of Portland can be seen in the distance, while in the foreground are the park, Powderham, and the river Exe winding to the channel. The stabling and other offices are built in the castellated style. The architect was evidently acquainted with the principles of taste as developed in the works of the great masters, where an endless variety is found in combination with perfect harmony in the same picture.

The family of Newman is of great antiquity. So early as the reigns of Henry the Sixth and Henry the Seventh, Thomas and William Newman appear from the public records of Dartmouth to have been settled in that town. Over the remains of John Newman, who was buried at St. Petrox, 6th. April, 1640, are to be seen the arms now borne by the family.

The ancient family of the Dennes is descended from Ralph de Dene, living in the time of the Conqueror, Lord of Buckhurst, in Sussex, who wedded Sybella, sister of Robert de Gatton, and had a son Robert, his heir, and a daughter Ella, married to Sir J. Sackville, ancestor of the Dukes of Dorset.

Sir Robert William Newman, who was some time M.P. for Exeter, and High Sheriff of the County of Devon in 1827, was created a Baronet March 17th., 1836. He died in 1848, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Robert Lydston Newman, a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, who fell at the Battle of Inkermann, 5th. November, 1854, and was succeeded by his brother, the present and third Baronet,

Sir Lydston Newman, Deputy-Lieutenant for Devon, late a captain in the 7th. Hussars, and High Sheriff of the County of Devon in 1871. Sir Lydston Newman is married, and, beside daughters, has issue a son, Robert Hunt Stapylton Dudley Lydston Newman, born 1871.
KEELE HALL,
NEAR NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE, STAFFORDSHIRE.—SNEYD.

The Manor of Keele was granted by King Henry the Second, A.D. 1180, to the Knights Templars, and on the suppression of that order passed into the possession of the Knights Hospitallers, who held it until their property was confiscated, at the Reformation, by King Henry the Eighth, who sold Keele to Sir William Sneyd, Knight, of Bradwell. His son and heir, Ralph Sneyd, Esq., "built there," as stated by Erdeswick, "a very proper and fine house of stone," which was completed in 1581, and of which a view, engraved by Michael Burghers in 1686, is given in Plot's History of Staffordshire. Keele was plundered during the Civil Wars, and narrowly escaped demolition by Cromwell's troops, when its then owner, Colonel Ralph Sneyd, who was a devoted adherent to the cause of King Charles the First, suffered heavy losses on account of his loyalty.

The old hall was finally taken down in 1855, by the late Ralph Sneyd, Esq., who re-erected on its site, and in the same style of architecture, the present noble mansion. Keele Hall is built of a pale red sandstone, relieved with white stone. It is finely situated on elevated ground, commanding extensive views to the south and west, and is surrounded by a well-wooded park of six hundred acres. The gardens and pleasure grounds are extensive, and well kept.

The house, which is entered from a court, through a spacious hall, thirty feet high, and hung with family portraits, contains a fine suite of rooms, richly furnished and decorated, and stored with many precious works of art. The library is extensive and valuable, comprising a rare collection of ancient manuscripts. The house also contains a good collection of pictures by the old masters; amongst which may be mentioned original full-length portraits of Cortez; of King Henry the Eighth; Charles the First, by Honthorst; a Dake.of Ferrara, by Zuccheri; Lorenzo Priuli, Doge of Venice, by Tintoretto; Ralph Sneyd, the builder of the old house, by Cornelius Jansen; two portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds; besides many choice cabinet pictures of the English, Flemish, and Italian schools.

The ancient family of Sneyd, which has continued during six centuries in direct male descent from Henry de Sneyde, who lived in the reign of King Edward the First, was formerly seated at Bradwell, in the parish of Wolstanton, but removed from thence, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Keele, which has ever since been the chief family residence.
The genealogy of this old family in a direct line is as follows:—

Harry de Sneyde, of Sneyde and Tunstall, living in 1310, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Nicholas de Tunstall, by whom he had

Nicholas de Sneyde, alias Tunstall. He was father of

Richard de Tunstall, alias Sneyde. His son and heir,

Richard Sneyde, of Bradwell and Tunstall, was followed by

William Sneyde, of Bradwell, who was succeeded by his son,

Richard Sneyde, of Bradwell, who, by Agnes his wife, was father of

Nicholas Sneyde, of Bradwell, living in 1473. He married Margaret, daughter and coheirress of Robert Downes, of Shrigley, Cheshire, and left a son,

William Sneyde, of Chester, who married Johanna, daughter and heiress of Roger Ledsham, Gentleman, of Chester, and had with other children,

Richard Sneyde, of Bradwell, Recorder of Chester, who, by his wife, Anne Fowlehurst, of Crewe, had an eldest son,

Sir William Sneyde, Knight, of Bradwell, High Sheriff of Staffordshire, 3 Edward VI., and 5 and 6 Philip and Mary. He married, first, Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Barrowe, Esq., of Flookersbrooke, near Chester, and had by her,

Ralph Sneyde, of Keele and Bradwell, born in 1564, High Sheriff, 18 and 37 Elizabeth, who, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Chetwynd, of Ingestrie, had a son and heir,

Ralph Sneyde, of Bradwell and Keele, who married Felicia, daughter of Nicholas Archbold, of Uttoxeter. Their son,

Ralph Sneyde, of Keele and Bradwell, Colonel in the Royal Army, married Jane, daughter of Roger Downes, Esq., of Wordley, and had

William Sneyde, of Keele, born in 1612. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheirress of Robert Audeley, of Gransden, in Huntingdonshire, and by her he had

Ralph Sneyde, of Keele, married to Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Dryden, Bart., of Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire, and had

Ralph Sneyde, of Bradwell, born December 22nd., 1669, who married Frances, daughter of Sir William Noel, Bart., of Kirkby Mallory, in the county of Leicester, and dying before his father, had a son, heir to the latter,

Ralph Sneyde, of Keele, baptized in May, 1692, who married Anne, daughter of Allen Hulchard, Esq., of Davenham, Cheshire, whose surviving son,

Ralph Sneyde, of Keele, born in 1723, married, in 1749, Barbara, daughter of Sir Walter Longstaffe, Bart., and by her had, with other children,

Walter Sneyde, of Keele, born February 11th., 1752, M.P. for Castle Rising, High Sheriff of Staffordshire, 1814, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Staffordshire Militia. He married, May 9th., 1786, the Honorable Louisa Bagot, daughter of William, first Lord Bagot, and had

Ralph Sneyde, of Keele, D.L., born October 9th., 1798, High Sheriff of Staffordshire, 1844, who died unmarried July, 1870, and was followed by his brother,

SHIRBURN CASTLE,
NEAR TETSWORTH, OXFORDSHIRE.—EARL OF MACCLESFIELD.

Leland writes, "Shirburne, within a mile of Wathelington church, where is a strong pile, or castlet, longed to Quatremain, since to Fowler, and by exchange, now to Chamberlain of Oxfordshire."

Camden states, that "the Chamberlains were descended from the Earls of Tankervil, who, bearing the office of Chamberlain to the Dukes of Normandy, their posterity, laying aside the old name of Tankervil, called themselves Chamberlain, from the said office which their ancestors enjoyed."

It appears, that, in the fifty-first year of Edward the Third, Sir Wariner de L'Isle, Knight, obtained permission to build a castle at Shirburn, where his ancestor, Wariner de L'Isle, in the tenth year of the same king, had a charter of free-warren, and leave to enclose one hundred acres of woodland for a park.

Shirburn Castle is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, and the whole building is encompassed by a broad and deep moat. The approaches are over three draw-bridges, and the chief entrance is guarded by a portcullis. At each angle of the edifice is a circular tower. Flat ranges of stone-building occupy the intervals, and along the whole top is an embattled parapet.

In the twelfth volume of the "Beauties of England and Wales," Mr. Brewer, the able writer of the account of Oxfordshire, states, that "the interior of Shirburn Castle is disposed in a style of modern elegance and comfort that contains no allusion to the external castellated character of the structure, with an exception of one long room fitted up as an armoury. On the sides of this apartment are hung various pieces of mail, together with shields, tilting-spears, and offensive arms, of modern as well as ancient date. The rooms are in general well proportioned, but not of very large dimensions. There are two capacious libraries, well furnished with books, and tastefully adorned with paintings and sculpture. Among the portraits are several of the Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, and an original of Catharine Parr, Queen to Henry the Eighth. She is represented standing behind a highly embellished vacant chair, with her hand on the back. Her dress is black, richly ornamented with precious stones. The fingers are loaded with rings; and in one hand is a handkerchief, edged with deep lace. Inserted in the lower part of the frame, and carefully covered with glass, is an interesting appendage to this portrait: a piece of hair cut from the head of Catharine Parr, in the year 1789, when her coffin was
opened at Sudeley Castle. The hair is auburn, and matches exactly with that delineated in the picture.

Shirburn Castle was honoured with a visit from the Queen and Princesses, in the summer of 1808.”

George Parker, Esq., of Park Hall, in Staffordshire, was father of
Thomas Parker, Esq., of Leke, in the same county, whose son was
Thomas Parker, first Earl of Macclesfield, who may be considered as the founder of the family. The castle and manor of Shirburn were purchased at the commencement of the last century by him. He was bred to the law, called to the degree of Sergeant in 1705, constituted Chief Justice of the King’s Bench 1709-10, by Queen Anne, and appointed Lord Chancellor by George the First in 1718. He was created Baron Macclesfield, March 9th., 1716, and advanced to the dignity of Viscount Parker and Earl of Macclesfield, November 15th., 1721. He died in 1732, having married Janet, daughter and coheiress of Charles Carrier, Esq., of Wirkworth, in Derbyshire. His son,

George Parker, the second Earl, was President of the Royal Society, and LL.D. of the University of Oxford, and was chiefly remarkable for the part which he took in the alteration of the style in 1750. He was also author of “Remarks on the Polar and Lunar Years,” etc. He married, first, 1722, Mary, elder daughter and coheiress of Ralph Lane, Esq., an eminent Turkey merchant.

Thomas Parker, the third Earl, who succeeded to the title, March 17th., 1764, married, December 12th., 1749, his cousin Mary, eldest daughter of Sir William Heathcote, Bart., and had issue two sons and two daughters. He dying February 9th., 1795, was succeeded by his eldest son,

George Parker, fourth Earl, who married, may 25th., 1780, Mary Frances, daughter and coheiress of the Rev. Thomas Drake, D.D., Rector of Amersham, Buckinghamshire, but having no son, was succeeded in the title by his only brother,

Thomas Parker, fifth Earl, born June 9th., 1763, High Steward of Henley, who married, first, the eldest daughter of Lewis Edwards, Esq., of Talgarth, by whom he had four daughters; and secondly, March 19th., 1807, Eliza, youngest daughter of William Breton-Wolstenholme, Esq., of Holly Hill, Sussex, and left with two daughters, a son,

Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme Parker, born March 17th., 1811, who succeeded as sixth Earl.
WYNYARD PARK.
WYNYARD PARK,
NEAR STOCKTON-ON-TEES, DURHAM.—MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

Wynyard Park is the principal residence of the Marquis of Londonderry, whose father, Charles, the third Marquis, became possessed of Wynyard, and large estates and collieries in the county of Durham, by his marriage with the Lady Frances Anne Vane Tempest, only child of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart., and the Countess of Antrim.

The park, about two thousand acres in extent, affords much varied and beautiful scenery, with some fine views of the Cleveland Hills in Yorkshire.

About the centre of the park, and on the margin of a large artificial lake, whose sloping banks are planted with a great variety of evergreens and other ornamental trees, stands the house, a large and splendid mansion of Corinthian architecture, erected by the late Marquis on the site of an older seat.

The north front is graced by a portico, consisting of twelve handsome columns surmounted by an entablature.

The sculpture gallery, a magnificent apartment one hundred feet long and fifty-eight feet high, which forms the centre of the mansion, is octagonal, and has a double dome, with a lantern of very beautiful stained glass in the centre.

The south front measures three hundred feet in length. It looks over large and handsome terraces, and down upon the lake, which is here spanned by a very graceful chain bridge.

About a quarter of a mile from the mansion are the gardens, which cover a space of thirteen acres, in addition to the extensive pleasure grounds.

Wynyard Park is seven miles distant from the town of Stockton-on-Tees, the border river between the county of Durham and Yorkshire.

The descent of the family of the Marquis of Londonderry is as follows:

John Stewart, Esq., of Ballylawn Castle, in the County of Donegal, the first of his family who settled in Ireland, was succeeded at his decease by his eldest son,

Charles Stewart, Esq., whose great great grandson,

Alexander Stewart, Esq., of Mount Stewart, in the County of Down, born in the year 1709, married the 30th. of June, 1737, Mary, only surviving daughter of Alderman John Cowan, of Londonderry, and sister and heiress of Sir Robert Cowan, Knight, Governor of Bombay, and had, with other children,
The Right Honourable Robert Stewart, of Mount Stewart and Ballylawn Castle, who was raised to the Peerage of Ireland, November 18th., 1789, as Baron Stewart, and subsequently was further elevated, October 6th., 1795, as Viscount Castlereagh; afterwards, August 10th., 1796, as Earl of Londonderry, and on the 22nd. of January, 1816, Marquis of Londonderry. He married, first, in 1766, the Honourable Sarah Frances Seymour, second daughter of Francis, first Marquis of Hertford, by whom he had Robert, Viscount Castlereagh, his successor, and secondly, in 1775, Frances, eldest daughter of Charles, first Earl Camden, by whom he had, with other issue, Charles William Stewart, third Marquis. He died April 8th., 1821, and was succeeded by the son of his first marriage,

Robert Stewart, second Marquis, who married in 1794, the Honourable Emily Anne Hobart, youngest daughter and coheiress of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire, but had no children, and was followed by his half brother,

Charles William Stewart, K.G., third Marquis, born May 18th., 1778, who married first, August 8th., 1804, the Honourable Catherine Bligh, youngest daughter of John, third Earl of Darnley, by whom he had a son,

Frederick William Robert Stewart, fourth Marquis of Londonderry, who married April 30th., 1846, Lady Powerscourt, widow of Richard, sixth Viscount Powerscourt, and daughter of Robert, third Earl of Roden, but had no children.

He married, secondly, as above stated, April 3rd., 1819, Lady Frances Anne Tempest, only daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart., on which occasion he assumed the surname and arms of Vane. He was created, on the 8th. of July, 1823, Earl Vane, with remainder to the issue of his second wife, by whom he had

George Henry Robert Charles Stewart, Viscount Seaham and second Earl Vane, who on the death of his half brother succeeded as fifth Marquis of Londonderry. He married, August 3rd., 1846, Mary Cornelia, only daughter of Sir John Edwards, Bart.
HUTTON HALL,
NEAR GUIBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE.—PEASE.

Hutton Hall was erected by Mr. Joseph Whitwell Pease, M.P., from the designs of Mr. Waterhouse, the architect. The estate on which it is built was bought of Mr. George Reed, of Whitby, of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Crown. The style is domestic Gothic of an early type. The house is built of red brick with stone facing, the south front commanding a view of the very picturesque Cleveland hills. The portion of the estate surrounding the mansion was comprised in the grant of Edward the Sixth of the Abbey lands of Guisborough to Mr. Thomas Chaloner, and is endorsed as follows:—"Copy of the Letters patent of Demesnes of Gisburne. Deliver this to Mr. Thomas Chaloner, or Mr. James Chaloner, at Mr. Percye's house in the White Harte Court in Fleete Streete." In this amongst other things he demises, "All that one messuage and tenement or mansion called Hoton Hall, enclosed with a stone wall, and also, all that one close of land called Hoton Great Close."

Not far from the present mansion there was formerly a spital or hospital belonging to the Priory of Guisborough, founded by William de Bernaldy for lepers, in which the Lord of Hutton had the right to place one leper.

A small Cistercian Nunnery was founded at Hoton (Hutton Low Cross) by Ralph de Neville. It was afterwards removed to Nunthorpe, and from there to Baxdale, in the parish of Stichesley.

The Prior and Canons of Guisborough remained Lords of Hutton till the dissolution, when with vast quantities of Church land it went to the Crown, and so remained till purchased by the above-named proprietor, who thus became Lord of the Manors of Hutton Low Cross and Pinchingthorpe.

Edward Pease married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Michael Coates, and was father of

Joseph Pease, who married Mary Richardson, and died April 3rd., 1808, leaving a son,

Edward Pease, born January 6th., 1767, whose wife was Rachel, daughter of John Whitwell, and died July 31st., 1858, having had, with several other children,

Joseph Pease, Esq., M.P. for South Durham from 1832 to 1841. He married,
March 30th., 1826, Emma, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Joseph Gurney, Esq., of Lakenham Grove, Norwich, and had a large family, of whom the eldest son,

Joseph Whitwell Pease, born June 23rd., 1828, married, August 23rd., 1854, Mary, daughter of Alfred Fox, Esq., of Falmouth.
MUNCASTER CASTLE.
NEAR RAVENGLASS, CUMBERLAND.—LORD MUNCASTER.

Muncaster Castle was originally built by the Romans to guard a ford over the river Esk, which runs immediately beneath it. One tower of the old castle remains entire, and has been inhabited ever since; some foundations and walls of the other towers exist. It has lately been restored by Mr. Salvin. The old moat and other outbuildings can still be traced. From its situation a mile and a half from the sea, and half way up Muncaster fell, it commands the pass over Hardknot and the low ground by the sea. It came into the possession of the Pennington family about the time of the Norman Conquest, and they then removed to it from Pennington-in-Furness, where the site of the old Saxon encampment still remains.

Muncaster Castle has been their principal residence, descending from father to son, since the Conquest. King Henry the Sixth stopped here after the battle of Hexham, when a fugitive, and on leaving he gave a glass cup to Sir John Pennington, out of which the family have ever since been baptized. It is still unbroken, and is commonly called "The Luck of Muncaster."

The plan of the Castle in former days was four square towers connected by a longer building, enclosing a quadrangle with moat and gatehouse and chapel. From a terrace beautiful views up the valley of the Esk ending in Scar-fell are seen. The church is very old, but was thoroughly restored by Josslyn, fifth Lord Muncaster, and contains the tombs of most of the Pennington family.

In lineal descent from the above-named Sir John de Pennington, was

William Pennington, Esq., of Muncaster, created a Baronet June 21st., 1676. He married Isabel, eldest daughter of John Stapleton, Esq., and had issue, with other children, his heir,

Sir Joseph Pennington, Bart., M.P. for the county of Cumberland. He married the Honourable Margaret Lowther, daughter of John, first Viscount Lonsdale, and had two sons, of whom the elder,

Sir John Pennington, Bart., M.P. for Cumberland, and Lord Lieutenant for the county of Westmoreland, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Sir Joseph Pennington, Bart., who married Sarah, daughter and heiress of John Moore, Esq., of Somersetshire, by whom he had

III.
Sir John Pennington, Bart., who was created a peer of Ireland October 21st., 1783, as Baron Muncaster. He married Penelope, daughter and heiress of James Crompton, Esq., and died in 1813, leaving no male issue, when the title devolved, by remainder, to his brother,

Sir Lowther Pennington, second Baron, a General Officer in the Army. He married in 1802, Esther, second daughter of Thomas Barry, Esq., of Clapham, Surrey, and widow of James Morrison, Esq., by whom he left at his decease, in 1818, an only son,

Sir Lowther Augustus John Pennington, third Baron, born December 14th., 1802, married, December 15th., 1828, Frances Catherine, youngest daughter of Sir John Ramsden, Bart., and by her had

Sir Gamel Augustus Pennington, fourth Baron, who married, August 2nd., 1855, Lady Jane Grosvenor, daughter of Robert, first Marquis of Westminster, but died, leaving only a daughter, June 13th., 1862, and was succeeded by his next brother,

Sir Josslyn Pennington, fifth Baron, M.P. for West Cumberland. He married, April 9th, 1863, Constance, daughter of Edmund L'Estrange, Esq., of the county of Sligo.
Brantingham Thorpe stands on a high terrace commanding a most extensive and beautiful view of the course of the river Humber for more than twenty miles, and of the Vale of York, broken by the towns of Howden and Selby, the spire of Heminborough, and on the opposite side of the river the wooded hills of Lincolnshire.

The present house, a long uneven structure of grey stone, broken by gables and balustrades, is of various dates. The porch and the centre of the house date from Elizabeth's reign, during which one Anthony Smetheby, "Dominus de Brantingham," as he is described on a brass plate in the Church, bearing his arms, lived and died there, A.D. 1574. His daughters and co-heiresses married into the Sotheby, of Birdsall, and the Ellerker families.

The house was added to by the late owner, Captain Shawe, and largely increased by the present proprietor.

The dining-room, panelled with oak, is enriched by five landscapes, painted in Italy by Jolly, at the order of the great Lord Chesterfield, for the grand drawing-room at Chesterfield House, in the beginning of the last century, and a sixth one of the Ponte di Trinità, at Florence, by Marlow, of the same date.

The library boasts an almost complete collection of topographical works relating to the county of York, and more especially to the East Riding.

The entrance to the grounds is about a mile from the Brough station on the North-Eastern line, flanked by a lodge, recently erected in the Elizabethan style, and in good keeping with the hall. The drive is through well-undulated park scenery, with a considerable slope from north-east to south-west. As it gradually rises, a charming view of the river and of the Lincolnshire coast expands, till, when you reach the natural terrace on which the house stands, you command a lovely panoramic view of the fine estuary of the sea, known as the river Humber, but, seeing that it is here fully three miles wide, and viewed from the terrace lengthwise is seen for a distance of at least twelve miles through which it retains the same width, at that point branching into the Trent and the Ouse right and left, it realises, with the foreground beautifully broken by the groups of trees in the park, the idea of a lake of almost unlimited extent. There is, indeed, no site of such commanding beauty in the East Riding.

The hall stands at an elevation of some two hundred feet or more above the level of the river, and the hills rise above it to a similar height, clothed with massive plantations, broken every here and there with ordinary fields, which, in some cases, lose themselves over the crown of the hills, thus giving distance and variety to the
landscape. The Hall is Elizabethan in style, built of stone, covered with ivy, roses, etc. Fronting the house is a terrace, about fifty feet wide, bounded by a low parapet-wall. Two Wellingtonias, planted on a knoll at the south-east end of the house, are interesting, as souvenirs of a Royal visit, having been planted by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, July 21st., 1839. They show every prospect of making noble ornamental trees. The ground rises rapidly at the back of the hall, by a terraced slope of some ten feet in height, reached by a flight of steps, and on this higher level is the flower garden.

The following is the account of the descent of the family, as recorded in Burke’s "Peerage and Baronetage." He states that the family came originally from Saxony.

**Walter Sykes, of Sykes Dyke, in the county of Cumberland.**

WALTER SYKES, of Sykes Dyke, tempore Henry the Sixth, was father of
William Sykes, of Leeds, whose son,
RICHARD SYKES, also of Leeds, had one son,
RICHARD SYKES, Alderman of Leeds, and Lord of the Manor, which he purchased in 1625. He married, January 30th., 1593, Elizabeth Mawson, and had, with other issue, a younger son,
William Sykes, Lord of the Manor of Leeds, married Grace, daughter and co-heiress of Josias Jenkinson, Esq., of Leeds, and left, among other children,
Daniel Sykes, Esq., born 1632, Mayor of Hull, and a merchant of eminence there, who left by his wife Deborah, daughter of Willmara Oates, Esq.,
Richard Sykes, Esq., born in 1678, also a merchant of Hull. He married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Mark Kirkby, Esq., of Sledmere, and was succeeded by
Richard Sykes, Esq., who built the house at Sledmere, married, firstly, Jane Hobman, and, secondly, Mrs. Edge, but died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,
The Rev. Sir Mark Sykes, Rector of Roos, in the East-Riding, born in 1711, who was created a Baronet, March 28th., 1753, leaving, by his wife Decima, daughter of Twyford Woodham, Gent., of Bly.

Sir Christopher Sykes, D.C.L., second Baronet, born in 1749, M.P. for Beverley. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Tatton, Esq., of Withenshaw, Cheshire, and was father of
Sir Mark Sykes, third Baronet, whose first wife was Henrietta, daughter and heiress of Henry Masterman, Esq., of Settrington Hall, near Malton. He married, secondly, August 2nd., 1814, Mary Elizabeth, sister of Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., but having no children, was succeeded by his brother,
Sir Tatton Sykes, fourth Baronet, born August 22nd., 1772, who by his wife, Mary Anne, second daughter of Sir William Foulis, Bart., left, with other children,
1. Sir Tatton Sykes, fifth Baronet, whose most munificent acts in the way of building, rebuilding, restoring, endowing, and adorning churches on his very large estates in the East Riding, will be remembered in Yorkshire for generations to come. He married, August 3rd., 1874, Christina Anne Jessie, eldest daughter of George Augustus Cavendish Bentinck, Esq., M.P. for Whitehaven.
2. Christopher Sykes, Esq., of Brantingham Thorpe, M.P. for the East Riding.
HELMINGHAM HALL,
NEAR DEBENHAM, SUFFOLK.—BARON TOLLEMACHE.

This stately residence is situated in the hundred of Bosemere and Claydon, four miles south-east from Debenham, and eight from Ipswich, in a beautiful park, comprehending four hundred acres, which contains some of the finest oak-trees in the county, many of them of great age, and is abundantly stocked with deer, there never being less than seven hundred head, among which are some remarkably large stags.

The hall has been the principal seat of the family of Tollemache from the period of its erection, and here Sir Lionel Tollemache was honoured by a visit from Queen Elizabeth, for five days, from August 14th. to the 18th. inclusive, in the year 1561. Her Majesty was entertained with great splendour and sumptuous hospitality, and during her visit stood godmother to Sir Lionel's son, and at the same time presented his mother with a lute, which is still preserved.

Very few innovations have been made in the mansion, and, with regard to its exterior appearance, it exists in all its pristine grandeur. It is a quadrangular structure, entirely of brick, enwrapping a court, and completely surrounded by a terrace and moat. The approach is by drawbridges, on the east and south fronts, which are raised every night.

The family flourished in the greatest repute, and in an interrupted male succession in this county, from the arrival of the Saxons in this kingdom, to 1821, having borne a conspicuous part in the annals and history of the county for above thirteen hundred years.

Hugh Talmache, who subscribed the Charter, sans date, but about the reign of King Stephen, of John de St. John, granted to Eve, the first Abbess of Godstowe, in Oxfordshire, is the first of the family on record. In his old age he became a monk at Gloucester, and gave to the Abbey there a moiety of his town of Hampton, which Peter, his son, confirmed in the time of the first Abbot.

William Talmache gave lands in Bentley and Dodness to the priory of Ipswich which gifts were confirmed in the reign of King John. In the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Edward the First, Sir Hugh de Talmache held the Manor of Bentley of the crown, by Knight's Service, servitium militare.

Sir Lionel Tollemache, of Bentley, who flourished in the reigns of Henry the Sixth...
and Edward the Fourth, married the heiress of the family of Helmingham, by which alliance he acquired this estate. His son,

**John**, was the father of

**Lionel**, who most probably built the present edifice. He was High Sheriff of the county, and also of Norfolk, in 1512. In the thirty-eighth year of his reign, King Henry the Eighth granted him the Manors of Wansden, Le Church Hey, Bury Hall, Wyllows, and Overhall to hold of the crown by Knight’s service. His son,

**Lionel**, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and was High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1567. He married Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Richard Wentworth, of Nettlested, and was the father of

**Sir Lionel Tollemache**, who was High Sheriff of the above-named counties in 1593. His son,

**Sir Lionel**, was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1609, and was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet, at the first institution of that Order in 1611, being the twelfth Baronet in the order of precedence. In 1617 he was again High Sheriff of this county, and married Catharine the daughter of Henry, Lord Cromwell, of Wimbledon. He was succeeded in the title and estate by his son,

**Sir Lionel Tollemache, Bart.**, who lived in great honour and esteem in the county, and was succeeded by his son,

**Sir Lionel**, who married Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of William Murray, the first Earl of Dysart, by whom he had a son,

**Sir Lionel Tollemache**, the fourth Baronet, who, on the death of his mother, in 1696, became the second Earl of Dysart, a title derived from the Royal Borough of that name in Fifeshire. By the act of Union, in 1707, he became a Peer of Great Britain. His Lordship married, in 1680, Grace, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Bart., of Woodhey, in Cheshire, by which alliance the family became possessed of vast estates in Cheshire. The second brother of this Earl was Thomas Tollemache, a gallant and distinguished officer in the reign of King William the Third. He was killed in an unfortunate attempt to destroy the Harbour of Brest, the 30th. June, 1694, and is buried at Helmingham.

The Earl of Dysart died February 3rd., 1726, and was succeeded by his grandson,

**Lionel**, the third Earl, who was created a Knight Companion of the most ancient Order of the Thistle, in 1743. His Lordship died in 1770, and was followed by his son,

**Lionel**, the fourth Earl of Dysart, who died at Ham House, the 22nd. of February, 1799, aged sixth-three. His honours and estate then came to his brother,

**Wilbraham**, the fifth Earl of Dysart, and Baron Huntingtower of the kingdom of Scotland, and a Baronet, who died at Ham House in 1820, and was succeeded by

**Louisa**, Countess of Dysart, who died at Ham House in 1841, when the estates devolved on

**John Tollemache**, Esq., for many years M.P. for South Cheshire, created Baron Tollemache, January Ist., 1876, the son of Admiral Tollemache, nephew of Wilbraham, fifth Earl of Dysart, and Lady Elizabeth Tollemache, daughter of John, third Earl of Aldborough.
Mr. Vandeput purchased the property of the Bucklands of Standlynch, pulled down the old house in the valley, and built the present structure in 1733. The property was purchased in 1814 under an Act of Parliament for the heirs of the conqueror of Trafalgar. The wings were built by Mr. Dawkins, who purchased the building of Sir William Young, to whom the Vandeputs sold it, and a portico by Rivett was added in 1766. The hall, a cube of thirty feet, is decorated with a profusion of stone carving. The walls of one of the rooms were painted by Cipriani, representing the family of Sir William Young.

In the park are noble woods of beech, and near the river side is a chapel, rebuilt in the seventeenth century, said to have been founded as early as 1147. Adjoining Trafalgar House is Barford, now a farm-house, purchased by the late Earl Nelson, and formerly the residence of Lord Feversham.

William Nelson, living in the time of Edward the Sixth, came out of Lancashire and settled in Norfolk. He was father of

Thomas Nelson, of Scarning, Norfolk, born there about the year 1600, whose son, Edmund Nelson, also born at Scarning in 1625, was father of

William Nelson, of Dunham Parva, Norfolk, born at Scarning in 1654, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Shene, of the same place, and by her left, at his death, January 27th, 1713, three sons, of whom the youngest was

The Rev. Edmund Nelson, M.A., Vicar of Sporle, and Rector of Hilborough, Norfolk, born 1693, who married Mary, daughter of Mr. John Bland, of Cambridge, and had by her, with other children,

The Rev. Edmund Nelson, M.A., Rector of Hilborough and Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, born in 1722. This gentleman married, May 11th, 1749, Catharine, only daughter of the Rev. Maurice Suckling, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster, whose wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Charles Turner, Bart., of Wareham, Norfolk, by his wife Mary, daughter of Robert Walpole, Esq., of Houghton, Norfolk, and sister of Sir Robert Walpole, K.G., first Earl of Orford, and of Horatio, Lord Walpole of Wotton. This lady, by her direct descent on the father's side from the Carey's, in Henry the Eighth's reign, brought a royal descent in three lines from Edward the
First to her warrior son. The Rev. Edmund Nelson died April 26th., 1802, having had eight children, of whom the fifth son was

Horatio Nelson, first Baron Nelson, the Hero of the Nile, also made a Viscount, born at the Parsonage House, Burnham Thorpe, September 29th., 1758, married, March 22nd., 1787, Frances, daughter of William Herbert, Esq., and widow of Josiah Nisbet, Esq., M.D., but had no children. He died in the hour of victory, October 21st., 1805, when his titles reverted, according to the limitation, to his elder and only surviving brother, namely,

The Rev. William Nelson, D.D., Prebendary of Canterbury, second Baron and Viscount Nelson, created, November 20th., 1805, Viscount Merton of Trafalgar and Earl Nelson, with remainder to his own heirs male, and failing such to the heirs male of his sister Mrs. Bolton, and failing such to the heirs male of his other sister, Mrs. Matcham. He married first, November 9th., 1786, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Henry Yonge, by whom he had a son, Horatio Viscount Trafalgar, born October 26th., 1788, who died unmarried January 17th., 1808, and a daughter, who succeeded to the dukedom of Brocto and the property in Sicily attached thereto, which is still held by her son, the present Viscount Bridport. He married, secondly, March 26th., 1829, Hilare, third daughter of Admiral Sir Robert Barlow, G.C.B., but died without further issue, February 28th., 1835, and was succeeded by his nephew,

Thomas Bolton, second Earl, who took in lieu of his patronymic the surname and arms of Nelson. He married, February 21st., 1821, Frances Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Maurice Eyre, Esq., of Landford and Brickworth, Wiltshire, who, through her great grandmother, Jane Buckland, of Standlynch, was the lineal descendant of the ancient Lords of this Manor, and had with other children,

Horatio, third Earl Nelson, born August 7th., 1823, who married, July 28th., 1845, Mary Jane Diana, only daughter of Welbore, Earl of Normanton, by whom he had a son and heir,

Herbert Horatio, Viscount Trafalgar, born July 19th., 1854.
Broughton Castle, three miles from Banbury, the seat of Lord Saye and Sele, is built of the substantial yellow stone of the country.

The house and grounds are completely enclosed by a remarkably fine wide moat, the only entrance being by a bridge and gateway on the south side. Built by the De Broughtons in the latter period of Edward the First's reign, the castle and estate was purchased by William of Wykeham in 1377, and passed by will to Sir Thomas Wykeham, his great-nephew and heir, whose eventual heiress, Margarette, intermarried with Lord Saye and Sele who fell at the Battle of Barnet, 1471, and of which marriage the present Lord Saye and Sele is the heir general.

Sir Thomas and Lady Wykeham lie interred in the chancel of Broughton Church.

At the eastern end of the hall, which is fifty-one feet by twenty-eight, is a beautiful groined passage leading to the stairs of the chapel and priest's room. Of the decorated early English chapel too much cannot be said in praise. It is of small dimensions, but lofty, and occupying the height of two of the other stories. In the southern wall are five small lancet arches, through which the worshippers in the southern room, above the chapel, could hear and see the officiating priest. A large aperture also exists for this purpose on the western side. The east end is almost entirely occupied by a large three-light window, with geometrical tracing. Under the window is the original altar slab, with the cavity on its north side testifying to its genuineness. It is of stone, and supported on three brackets. The floor of the chapel is paved with the original encaustic tiles of good and valuable patterns.

The Hall, though converted from the Mediaeval into the Tudor style in 1554, retains its original plan and proportions. The west end, leading from it, was at the same time converted into two magnificent rooms, a dining and a drawing room, with projecting bay windows, and having internally rich renaissance fire-places with splendid ceilings. In the dining-room is a curious internal porch. These rooms are forty-two feet by twenty-three each.

At this end a noble staircase ascends to the corridor, eighty-nine feet long, and to the Council Chamber, in which, between the dissolution of the Short Parliament and the meeting of the Long Parliament, Pym, Hampden, Oliver, St. John, Lord Brook, Lord Saye and Sele, the Earls of Bedford, Warwick, and Essex, Nathaniel Fiennes, and Sir Harry Vane the younger were wont to assemble and take measures to resist the
court's arbitrary measures. Near the Council Chamber a door opens on the leads, whence is a glorious view of the sweeping moat, formed from the junction of three brooks, and of the hills surrounding the venerable castle.

Taken altogether, Broughton Castle is a most interesting building, whether we regard the earlier portions of it, or the transition alterations thereof from the castellated to the domestic period.

Seen either from the north-west or the north-east, the church, the gateway, the stables, and the castle, with its gables and chimneys, harmonize finely with the stately trees and moat with which they are surrounded.

King James the First of England and Sixth of Scotland honoured Lord Saye and Sele by a visit to Broughton Castle in September, 1604, and the sermon preached by His Majesty's Chaplain, Thomas Playgure, in Broughton Church, is in print, and speaks of the then abundant harvest.

Lord Saye and Sele, the twentieth in descent from Geoffrey, Lord Saye, one of the twenty-five barons who compelled King John to grant the Great Charter, succeeded as thirteenth Baron March 31st., 1847, and as a Clergyman of the Church of England became Archdeacon of Hereford.
Stowlangtoft was formerly the residence of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, who gives the following account of its early history:—"On Thursday the 1st. of July (1624) I perused over divers of the old evidence of the manor of Stowlangtoft with much delight, having now by my study of records gotten reasonable skill and ability in the reading of those old hands and characters in which the elder deeds had been written for about five hundred years past, as well as those which have been past since. By them I easily discovered that the ancient appellation of the town had been singly Stow, and that it had been possessed by the family of Langetot from about William the First's time till the latter end of King John or the beginning of Henry the Third. Robert de Langetot, son of Richard de Langetot, died without issue male, leaving Maude de Langetot, his sole daughter and heiress, married to Sir Nicholas Petche, Knight, who had issue by her Sir John Petche, Knight, (their son and heir), Sir Reginald Petche, Knight, and Hugh Petche, about which time the manor and town began to be called Stow de Langetot, a little later Stowlangetot, and lastly, as it is called to this day, Stowlangtoft. Before I discovered the true origin of the appellation out of the same ancient evidences, the Townsends themselves, and all others, had a fond and idle tradition constantly believed and reported amongst them, that the village was called Stowlangethorne, from a lantern that stood fixed on the top of the steeple there."

Stowlangtoft was afterwards owned and inhabited by Sir Walter Rawlinson, and subsequently by Sir George Wombwell, Baronet, from whom it was purchased by the family of the present owner.

The old hall was pulled down and the present house built in the year 1859, from the designs of Mr. J. H. Hakewill the architect, Messrs. Cubitt, of Gray's Inn Road, being the builders. It is in the Italian style of architecture, and externally of white brick and stone.

The house stands upon a gentle slope to the south, with cheerful home views all round; it has a raised terrace on the south and west fronts, that on the south being two hundred and sixty feet in length, with a lower terrace laid out as an Italian garden, whence a path leads to the gardens which belonged to the old house, now some little distance off. The house is entered from the north by a portico, flanked by a lofty tower, with open campanile of Corinthian columns.
A handsome hall of large proportions opens through an arcade of three arches into a corridor, from which the principal rooms are entered.

The dining-room is a noble room nearly forty feet in length; the drawing-room nearly the same size; and the library, with windows to the south and west, a large and well-proportioned room, fitted up in wainscot, and well stocked. The billiard-room is entered from the hall.

The principal staircase is approached from the corridor, and is of oak with handsome carved newels, the walls hung with tapestry of the seventeenth century, representing rustic scenes, and a splendid boar hunt by Snyder.

The corridor leads on to the justice room, gun room, waiting room, and garden entrance, which opens into a glazed colonnade, communicating with the greenhouse. The effect of this, as seen from the dining-room, one of the windows of which opens into the colonnade, is particularly striking.

The hall contains a good collection of pictures, consisting of specimens of the following artists:—Stanfield, Turner, Crome, Cotman, Constable, Moreland, Wilkie, Holland, Wilson, Van Gowen, S. Ruysdael, Cooper, Hurlstone, etc.

The grounds were laid out by Mr. Page, of Southampton, who has skilfully united the house with the old gardens, which were at some little distance.

The church, a noble example of late decorated architecture, standing within the park upon rising ground, which is supposed to have been part of a Roman encampment, contains the old oak carved seats, and chancel stalls quite perfect, and some good painted glass in the windows.

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Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Highbury Place, married Miss Mary Remington, and by her had

Joseph Wilson, Esq., of Highbury Hill, Middlesex, Little Massingham, Norfolk, and Stowlangtoft, Suffolk. By his first wife, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Maitland, Esq., of Blue Stile, Greenwich, a West India Merchant, whom he married July 10th., 1792, (his second wife being Emma, eldest daughter of John Welford, Esq., of Blackheath, married to him February 19th., 1800,) he left a son and heir.

Henry Wilson, Esq., of Stowlangtoft Hall, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1845, and M.P. for West Suffolk, born August 27th., 1797, married, first, July 29th., 1824, Mary Fuller, eldest daughter of Ebenezer Fuller Maitland, Esq., of Park Place, Henley-on-Thames, and secondly, May 18th., 1839, Caroline, only daughter of the Rev. Lord Henry Fitzroy, Prebendary of Westminster, and Rector of Easton, Suffolk, brother of His Grace the Duke of Grafton. By his first wife he had a large family, the eldest son being

Fuller Maitland Wilson, Esq., of Stowlangtoft Hall, J.P., Lieutenant-Colonel of the West Suffolk Militia, High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1873, born August 27th., 1825, who married, April 20th., 1852, Agnes Caroline, second daughter of the Right Honourable Sir R. T. Kindersley, and has several children, the eldest son being

Arthur Maitland Wilson, born June 16th., 1857.
CAPESTHORNE,
NEAR CHELFORD, CHESHIRE.—DAVENPORT.

Capesthorne, the modern seat of the ancient family of Davenport, came into that family by marriage with the heiress of the Wards of Capesthorne, A.D. 1721.

The house, built about the same period, was restored and enlarged about 1837, and in 1861 the centre portion, since rebuilt very nearly on the original plan, was almost wholly destroyed by fire, together with some fine old furniture, panellings, and family portraits of interest.

Of the Davenport family, Ormerod says that its history is “of rare occurrence even in this county,” (i.e. Cheshire, described by Leland as the “seed plot of knightly families,” and the “mother and nurse of the gentility of England,”) “the descent of a family in one uninterrupted male line from the Norman Conquerors of the palatinate, possessing at the present day the feudal powers with which the local sovereigns of that palatinate invested it, and preserving in its own archives, in a series of original documents, the proofs of its ancient importance, and its unbroken descent.”

The ancient seat, described by Leland as “the first and best house of the Davenports at Davenport, a great house covered with lead on the banks of the Dane, near Congleton,” is now utterly destroyed, and on its site is built the present Davenport Hall, a modern house of moderate dimensions, which, together with what remained of the old estate, was alienated by Davies Davenport, the great grandfather of the present representative, Mr. Bromley Davenport, M.P. for North Warwickshire, and left to a daughter, who married Mr. Horton, of Catton, to whose family it still belongs.

The situation of Capesthorne is very picturesque, overlooking a chain of pools supplied from Reedsmeare, a fine sheet of water above, on which is still to be seen the old Floating Island—about an acre in size, which, though now stationary, for many years formerly used to roam about the mere just as the wind, the trees growing on it acting as sails, dictated.

The Macclesfield Forest hills and “Cloud End” form an almost Scotch background, and the old thorn trees in the park are in spring an attraction to many sightseers.

The old feudal rights of this family were very important. The Grand Sergeancy of the Forests of Macclesfield, an hereditary office still held by Mr. Davenport, conferred the power of life and death over a vast area “without delay and without appeal”—and at Capesthorne is preserved a long roll, (without date but very ancient,) containing the names of the master robbers taken and beheaded with their companions in the times of Vivian, Roger, and Thomas de Davenport.
There are many pictures of value and interest, especially the Giotto, the gem of
the old Bromley collection of ancient Italian masters, a beautiful landscape by
Velasquez, a view of Antwerp by Minderhout, etc., etc.

The library contains many books of extreme rarity and value, and is especially
rich in old Italian literature.

The contents of the deed closets are of great antiquity, and of these and the
manuscripts generally, some account is given in the Report of the Historical Commission
published in 1871.

The first recorded ancestor of this family is Ormus or Orme (living temp. William
the Conqueror), whose son Richard had Marton Manor in frank marriage with Ama-
bilia, daughter of Gilbert Venables, in 1188, from which date to the present the said
manor (adjoining Capesthorne) has never left the possession of the Davenports.
Powerscourt, near Enniskerry, county of Wicklow—Viscount Powerscourt.

Powerscourt, distant from Bray about four miles, is approached by a handsome arched gateway of granite, and an avenue of beech trees about a mile long, overlooking the valley of the River Dargle, the name of which is a corruption of the Celtic “Dah-glen,” the “Valley of the Oaks,” from the ancient forest, the remains of which still exist in the deer park.

The house, built of granite about 1730, presents a Grecian façade to the north or entrance front, with a central block and wings, terminated by gateways and obelisks surmounted by eagles. The south front overlooks the terraces and the view across the valley to the “Great Sugar-loaf,” called in Irish “The Silver Spear,” a conical mountain somewhat resembling Vesuvius in form, one thousand six hundred and fifty feet above the sea, the cone of which is of granite, piercing through the overlying strata of clay-slate.

The view from the mansion is of great beauty, embracing a panorama of the Wicklow mountains, and a richly wooded landscape, sloping down to the river.

The house stands upon the sight of the ancient castle of the O’Tooles, and the estate was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Richard Wingfield, Marshal of Ireland, created first Viscount Powerscourt, for services rendered to the Crown in subduing the lawless Septs that inhabited this district during her reign.

The house is entered in the north front by a large but low entrance hall, filled with armour and stags’ heads, whence the principal staircase leads to the saloon, which is over the entrance hall, both being of the same dimensions, sixty feet by forty. The saloon, however, runs up to the roof of the house, two stories high, and is forty feet in height. The upper part of it has two galleries, supported by Ionic columns, and it is lighted from these galleries, which communicate with the bedroom floor.

Groups of statuary are placed between the columns, and the floor is of chestnut wood. In this saloon King George IV. was entertained at a banquet by the present Viscount’s grandfather, on the occasion of his visit to Ireland in 1821. The chimney-piece is modern, designed by Pegrazzi of Verona, from one in the Doge’s Palace at Venice; and the bronze fire-dogs, fender, etc., came from a palace there, and are attributed to John of Bologna.

There is a curious old harpsichord in this room, exhibited at South Kensington in 1872, dated 1612, and painted inside and out by Vandermeulen with subjects taken from the sieges of various towns in the wars of Louis the Fourteenth. It is also
POWERSCOURT.

marked as having been restored by Pascal Taskin, in 1774, and it was purchased from the Bankers Torlonia at Rome, in 1841, as having belonged to Marie Antoinette, by the present Viscount's father.

The two drawing-rooms open from the saloon, on the south front of the house, and contain pictures by Rembrandt, Titian, Tintoretto, Gaucino, etc.

Below the drawing-rooms, on the ground floor, are the dining-room, morning room, and library. The dining-room contains pictures principally of the modern French and Belgian schools, by Rosa Bonheur, Corot, Achenbach, etc. In the morning room are two interesting pictures, one of Marshal Sir Richard Wingfield, first Viscount Powercourt, and one of his uncle Sir Anthony Wingfield, K.G. This latter picture is mentioned in the Letters of the Honourable Horace Walpole (Lord Orford), Letter XXVIII. to Richard Bentley, Esq. The story told about the picture (painted by Holbein) was that the housekeeper, in showing the house at Letheringham, in Suffolk, used to say that Sir Anthony had had his thumb cut off for striking some one in the king's presence. The picture shows the thumb tucked into the girdle, and the housekeeper probably invented the story, to account for the thumb being hidden by the girdle. The story, however, is sufficient to identify the picture, which was purchased by Frederick, fourth Marquis of Londonderry, at the sale of Mr. Dawson Turner's pictures at Messrs. Christie and Manson's in 1852, and given to the present Viscount, his step-son. The other pictures in this room are also family portraits.

The terrace on the south front, commenced in 1842, were designed by Mr. Daniel Robertson, from the plan of the Villa Butera, in Sicily. The upper terrace, of granite, is about three hundred yards long, opening at the west end into the gardens, and is ornamented with marble statues and vases. Below this is a second terrace, formed in grass slopes, with a central flight of steps, and an alcove in granite, decorated with bronze vases and two cinque-cento bronze Tritons, spouting water into a basin. These two figures came from the collection of Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and were sold by him after the burning of the Palais Royal, in Paris, by the Communists in 1870. They formerly belonged to the palace of the Duke de Litta at Milan.

The surrounding grounds are planted with choice conifers and other trees and shrubs. The deer park is a deep glen, containing the highest waterfall in the British Islands. The surrounding woods are the remains of the original self-sown oak forest which anciently covered a great portion of this part of Ireland.

The family of Wingfield, from which Lord Powerscourt descends, is described by Camden as "famous for their knighthood and ancient nobility," and stated to have been settled at Wingfield, in the county of Suffolk, before the Conquest. The senior line became extinct, but the junior derives from

Sir Robert Wingfield, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, greatly distinguished in the civil wars in Ireland, over which country he was appointed Marshal by Queen Elizabeth in 1600, which office was confirmed to him by James the First.
STUDLEY CASTLE,
NEAR STUDLEY, WARWICKSHIRE.—WALKER.

At the Conquest the parish of Studley was entirely in possession of William, son of Corbicon, whose son Peter passed it away with his daughter in marriage to Henry de Montfort. It afterwards came into possession of William Beauchamp, Lord Abergavenny, and eventually was possessed by the Knights Templars. The above-named Peter founded a priory of regular Augustine Canons here in the reign of King Stephen, which was so amply endowed that in 1399 the monks were enabled to begin rebuilding the church constructed at their foundation. After the dissolution of this priory, the site of the monastery, with the manor of Studley, were granted to Sir Edmund Knightley, Sergeant-at-Law in the 30th of Henry the Eighth, and it subsequently passed by marriage to John Knotsford, Sergeant-at-Arms. The remains are now occupied as a farmhouse, and several tenements, occupied by labourers on the estate, have been constructed out of the ruins of the old castle.

The present magnificent structure was erected by the late Sir Francis Lyttleton Holyoake Goodricke, about the year 1830, from whom the property was purchased by the father of present proprietor.

The Castle, which is in the pure Norman style of architecture, is built entirely of native stone, and seated on a commanding eminence, sixteen miles south of Birmingham, fifteen east of Worcester, fourteen west of Warwick, and fifteen west of Leamington.

Placed in a finely timbered park of eight hundred acres, very extensive and charming views over Warwickshire and Worcestershire are obtained from the terraces along the south front of the Castle, from whence also the river Arrow may be seen winding its way.

The mansion comprises centre and two wings, and forms three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth being enclosed as a courtyard, by a dwarf turreted wall, entered through massive iron gates with noble entrance and porte cochère.

The entrance hall opens to a vestibule occupying the whole of the principal tower, one hundred feet high, and from this open the principal reception rooms, dining hall, saloon, octagon library, small round towers, etc.

The east wing is entirely appropriated to the family apartments, and the west contains billiard room, gun room, servants' offices, etc., etc., etc.
The grand staircase, (which is of polished oak, as are all the floors,) leads to the great gallery, round the octagon tower, which opens to the visitors' rooms, and corridors from this gallery communicate with the wings of the mansion.

The principal rooms form a noble suite; and open to a broad gravel terrace looking upon the park and ornamental waters and the beautiful lawns and pleasure grounds, which abound with luxuriant flowering shrubs, evergreens, and ornamental trees of fine growth, and are studded with forest timber.

The district is the most beautiful part of Warwickshire, on the border of Worcestershire, beautifully undulated, and thickly timbered, being part of the ancient forest of Arden.

Here are some of the choicest examples of Titian, Guido, Landseer, Rosa Bonheur, Goodall, Maclise, Heywood-Hardy, Lance, David Cox, etc.

One of the greatest ornaments of the castle is the magnificent service of Malachite and Gold, from the collection of the late Prince Demidoff, which was brought here with many other works of art from San Donato.

In old times there was a deer park attached to the Castle, but herds of Highland cattle have now taken the place of their fleeter, but not more picturesque predecessors.

THOMAS EADES WALKER, Esq., the present proprietor of Studley Castle, elder son of Thomas Walker, Esq., of Berkswell Hall, in the same county, born in 1843, was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, and elected M.P. for East Worcestershire at the general election in 1874. He is descended from an old Warwickshire family, who have been landowners in this county for many generations, but which owes its present position to the genius and great business capability of the father of the present owner of Studley, who was for many years largely interested in the iron trade of the Midland Counties.
Eshton Hall, formerly the residence of the "De Esshetons" (Ranulf de Eston was living in 1186, and John de Eston contested the right to the Earldom and estates of Albemarle with King Edward the First,) passed into the Clifford property, and was sold by George, Earl of Cumberland, in 1597, to Robert Bindloss, Esq., of Borick, and in 1646 the hall, estate, and manor were sold by Sir Robert Bindloss, Bart., to Mathew Wilson, of Kendal, a merchant clothier, and Blackwell Hall, factor, of Coleman Street, in the City of London, ancestor of the present owner.

The house, rebuilt by his father in 1825-6, from designs by the late George Webster, of Kendal, architect, is of white freestone, on an eminence that commands a beautiful home view, is entered by a portal consisting of massive piers, faced with Doric on the basement, and surmounted by Ionic pilasters, finishing at the summit by a pierced battlement and rich scroll-work. The entrance is thirty feet by twenty feet, opening by folding doors on a handsome saloon; staircase of carved oak, thirty feet square, lighted by a dome; on the right the dining-room, thirty-six feet by twenty-four feet; beyond this the morning-room, twenty feet square; on the left the library, forty feet by twenty-four feet, with a bay-window, and communicating by folding doors with the drawing-room, thirty-four feet by twenty-four feet, with a bay-window: all these rooms are sixteen feet high. The billiard-room is behind the staircase, thirty feet by twenty feet, opening into the staircase and into the drawing-room, and by the bay-window into the flower garden. The library and drawing-room fitted up as a library, contain ten thousand volumes, especially rich in topography, collected by the late Miss Richardson-Currer, Sir Mathew Wilson's half-sister. There are portfolios of engravings, articles of vertu in marble, bronze, nols vases, cabinets, and china; a good collection of pictures by old masters, and family portraits.

The family of Wilson descends from

Robert Wilson, Esq., of Brigstare, Havesham, Westmoreland, and Alice his wife. Their son,

Mathew Wilson, Esq., became possessed of Eshton Hall by purchase, as above stated. He died in London in 1656, and was succeeded by
John Wilson, Esq., of Eshton Hall, who, by his wife Dorothy, was father of, with other younger children,

Mathew Wilson, Esq., of Eshton Hall, married June 28th., 1699, Anne, daughter of Timothy Blackburne, Esq., of Blackburne Hall, in Swaledale, Yorkshire, and was succeeded by his son,

Mathew Wilson, Esq., of Eshton Hall, baptized October 14th., 1706, who married Margaret, daughter of Henry Wiglesworth, Esq., of Slaidburn, and had, with other issue, his heir,

Mathew Wilson, Esq., of Eshton Hall, Barrister-at-Law, born February 12th., 1730. He married July 7th., 1759, Frances, daughter of Richard Clive, Esq., of Styche, Salop, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, and sister of Robert Clive, first Lord Clive. By her he left a daughter, Margaret Clive Wilson, who married, first, February 3rd., 1783, the Rev. Henry Richardson, M.A., Rector of Thornton, (who assumed the surname and arms of Currer, and died 10th. November, 1784, leaving only a daughter,) she married, secondly, November 20th., 1800, her cousin,

Mathew Wilson, Esq., born August 10th., 1772, who thus became of Eshton Hall, and had issue,

Sir Mathew Wilson, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for the Northern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, born August 20th., 1802, created a Baronet in 1874. He married, June 15th., 1826, Sophia Louisa Emerson Amcotts, only daughter and co-heiress of Sir Wharton Emerson Amcotts, Bart., of Kettlethorpe Park, Lincolnshire, by his second wife, Amelia Theresa Campbell, and has a son,

This beautiful edifice, built on the site of the Fitzroy Farm and Dufferin Lodge, (the late residence of Lord Dufferin,) has been recently erected by its present proprietor, Mr. Edward Brooke. The house is of a highly ornamented character throughout, and the interior especially is richly decorated with carving. The ante-hall is laid with black and white marble, and the chimney-pieces here and in other rooms are richly carved from designs by the architects. "The ceilings of the dining-rooms, the halls, the morning room, and library are of panelled wainscot, moulded and carved, with an elaborately-carved chimney-piece in the dining-room, also of wainscot, worked up to the ceiling. On either side of the dining-room chimney-piece are windows looking into a fernery, with fountains. The upper portion of the windows above the transome is fitted with stained glass of a geometrical pattern. The staircase windows are filled with stained glass; the large one with the armorial bearings of the Brooke family for eighteen generations; the side lights, with subjects from Tennyson's poems." In the windows of the billiard-room are representations of various out-door sports and pastimes, as hunting, cricket, archery, etc., also in stained glass.

"The morning room is lined with old Cordova leather, brought from Antwerp, which was put up in a mansion there when Antwerp was under Spanish rule; it is in a fine state of preservation. The ceiling of this room is decorated to agree with the leather, the upper portions of the windows being fitted with designs of the seasons; the frieze of the cornice having heads modelled from Scriptural subjects."

Highgate, in such near proximity to the city of London, is rich in historical associations, and especially has it been, for many generations, the retreat of literary men. Coleridge lived for some time here, at the latter part of his life, "looking down," as Carlyle says, "on London and its smoke-tumult, like a sage escaped from the inanity of life's battle, attracting towards him the thoughts of innumerable brave souls still engaged there,—heavy laden, high aspiring, and surely much-suffering men." Mac Dowell the sculptor, Dr. Southwood Smith, and Mr. David Williams, the founder of the Literary Fund, were also residents of this place. Andrew Marvell, the patriot representative of Hull, the friend and benefactor of Milton, and the first to discover and make known the genius of "Paradise Lost," had a house at Highgate. These are but a few of the literati of past generations who have honoured this suburban
village with their presence; while to-day it is the adopted residence of many of their successors in the world of science and letters.

Here, about the year 1630, Cromwell built for himself "Cromwell House," where, however, it is thought he paid but occasional visits. Prickett, the historian of Highgate, says that this residence of the Protector's "was evidently built and internally ornamented in accordance with the taste of its military occupant. The staircase, which is of handsome proportions, is richly decorated with oaken carved figures, supposed to be of persons in the general's army, in their costume; and the balustrade filled in with devices emblematical of warfare. On the ceiling of the drawing-room are the arms of General Ireton: this and the other ceilings of the principal apartments are enriched in conformity with the fashion of those days. The proportions of the noble rooms, as well as the brickwork in front, well deserve the notice and study of the antiquary and the architect."

The chapel of Highgate, which occupied the site of a hermit's cell, was granted by Bishop Grindal, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1565, to a new grammar school, erected and endowed the year before by Sir Roger Cholmeley, late Lord Chief Justice. This was pulled down many years ago, and the church built in another part of the village. Among the tombs was that of Coleridge, the poet and philosopher. The present church was built in 1832, at a cost of £10,000, in the parish of St. Pancras; but shortly afterwards Highgate was made a district of itself.
The castle of Birr was considered to be the chief seat of the O’Carrols, chieftains of the Sept. A great battle was fought in the vicinity, in 241, between Cormac, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, and the people of Munster. The place suffered much from the ravages of the Danes in 841 and 842; and in 1154, O’Hedergool, King of Cathlinghie, was killed at the church-door. On the breaking out of the war in 1641, William Parsons was made governor of Ely O’Carrol and Birr Castle, which he garrisoned with his own tenantry. The next year an engagement took place between the garrison and the Sept of the O’Carrols; and in the same year, 1642, the castle was besieged by the Irish, but was relieved by Sir Charles Coote, who threw into it a supply of ammunition and provisions. This action was deemed so important, that it procured for Sir Charles the dignity of Earl of Mountrath. But in the following year the place fell into the hands of General Preston, commander of the forces of the Confederate Catholics in Leinster, who kept possession of it till it was taken by Ireton in 1650; and a subsequent attempt by the Marquis of Clanricarde, to recover it for the King, was baffled by the approach of Colonel Axtell. At the time of the Restoration it seems that the place was of some commercial importance (Birr town), from the number of brass tokens then coined for the convenience of trade. In the war of 1688 the castle was besieged by Colonels Grace and Oxburgh, and surrendered in terms which were afterwards made grounds of accusation against Sir Lawrence Parsons, the governor. He was found guilty of high treason, but received a pardon after several reprieves. At this period Birr is mentioned by Sir William Petty as sending two members to parliament. In 1689, the Roman Catholic clergymen took possession of the tithes and glebe, which they held till the battle of the Boyne. In 1690 the castle was besieged by General Sarsfield, the Duke of Berwick, and Lord Galway; but the siege was raised by Sir John Lanier for King William. A meeting of delegates from several volunteer corps was held in 1781, and again in 1782, at which strong resolutions were passed relative to the great questions which then absorbed public attention.

The late Lord Rosse, who devoted much time and thought to studies connected with astronomy, and other branches of science, had a laboratory, with machinery for polishing the largest specula for telescopes, by means of which he constructed a reflector of
twenty-seven feet focal length, the great speculum of which is three feet in diameter, and another of fifty-three feet focal length and six feet diameter, still the largest in the world. The telescopes stand on the lawn in front of Birr Castle, and are moved by machinery which also was the invention of his lordship. The smaller one has been carried by a mounting similar in principle to that of Herschel’s celebrated telescope, which, however, is now being replaced by a more modern structure.

The family of Lord Rosse descends from Lawrence Parsons, Esq., Attorney-General for the Province of Munster in 1612.
This mansion was raised on the ruins of an ancient priory, and is indebted to the tasteful exertions of the late Sir Roger Newdegate, Bart., for such improvements as render it a most elegant specimen of the compendious Gothic style. The house is seated in the midst of a fine and extensive park, well wooded and adorned with artificial expanses of water. The approach on the north is through a long and magnificent avenue of trees, the lines of which, rich in various foliage, are broken in a manner judiciously conducive to the picturesque. The exterior of the building is entirely cased with stone, and each front presents a separate design of architectural beauty, though all are consistent in general character.

The whole range of principal apartments is finished in the most costly style, and combines a selection of the more beautiful parts of Gothic architecture, made with exquisite taste. The ceiling of the dining room is enriched with pendant ornaments, and supported by taper pillars. In niches, delicately canopied, are placed good casts from the antique; and in a recess at the farther end is inserted the top of a sarcophagus, brought by Sir Robert Newdegate from Rome, on which is sculptured the marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne. The drawing room is of moderate but pleasing proportions, and is ornamented in a style particularly chaste. Inserted in the panels of this room are five whole-length family portraits, and different armorial bearings are introduced, on small shields in the tracery work of the ceiling. The fine bay window of the saloon looks into the gardens, which are extensive and disposed with much elegance. The ceiling of this apartment is elaborately worked in imitation of King Henry the Seventh’s Chapel. In the room adjoining the saloon is the well-known picture of which an engraving is given in the antiquities of Warwickshire. This curious painting commemorates the achievements of Sir John de Astley, concerning whom Dugdale thus writes:—“Of the Patshull branch of the Astley family was John de Astley, who, on the 29th. of August, 1438, maintaining a duel on horseback, within the street called Antoine, in Paris, against one Peter de Masse, a Frenchman, in the presence of Charles the Seventh, King of France, pierc’t the said Peter through the head, and had (as by the articles betwixt them conditioned) the helmit of the said Peter, being so vanquish’d, to present unto his lady. And on the 20th. of January, 20 of Henry the Sixth, undertook another fight in the Smythfield, within the city of London, in the presence of the same King Henry the Sixth, with
Sir Philip Boyle, an Arragonian Knight, who having been in France, by the King his master's command, to look out some hardy person against whom he might try his skill in feats of armes, and missing there of his desires, repaired hither. After which combate ended (being gallantly perform'd on foot, with battil-axes, speares, swords, and daggers), he was knighted by the King, with an annuity of one hundred marks during his life. Nay, so famous did he grow for his valour, that he was elected Knight of the Garter.

This family represents, through an heiress, the ancient and knightly race of the name descending from John de Newdegate, living in the third year of the reign of Edward the Third. In the male line it descends as follows:

William Parker, Esq., of Salford Priors, in the county of Warwick, married Millicent Newdigate, daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart., of Arbury, in the same shire, and Harefield, Middlesex, and on the failure of the male line of the said family in the person of Sir Roger Newdigate, LL.D., the fifth Baronet, M.P. for Middlesex, 1742, and for the University of Oxford from 1750 for many following years, Founder of the Prize for the popular "Newdigate" Poem, who died without issue November 23rd., 1806, the estates came to his descendants. Their third son,

Charles Parker, Esq., of Arbury and Harefield, married Jane, daughter of Sir John Anstruther, Bart., and died April 24th., 1795, leaving, with other issue, an eldest son,

Charles Newdigate Parker, Esq., of Harefield, who assumed by Royal License the surname and arms of Newdegate only. He married, April 15th., 1815, Maria, daughter of Ayscoghe Boucherett, Esq., of Willingham House and Stallingborough, Lincolnshire, and dying April 23rd., 1833, left an only son and successor,

Charles Newdigate Newdegate, of Arbury and Harefield, (the former of which estates he came into possession of on the death of his uncle, Francis Newdigate, Esq., of Kirk Hallam, Derbyshire, 1835,) J.P., D.L., D.C.L., M.P. for Warwickshire for many years, born July 14th., 1816.
WROXTON ABBEY,
NEAR BANBURY, OXFORDSHIRE.—NORTH.

This place formerly belonged to canons regular of St. Augustine, but the original buildings having been destroyed by fire, the present extensive and very noble mansion was erected on its site, about the commencement of the seventeenth century. It has since, at different times, received various additions and improvements, in all of which the ancient baronial character of the edifice has been scrupulously preserved. The same may be said of the gardens and pleasure-grounds, whose monastic features will still be viewed with particular interest, as here no innovating hand has ever been allowed to intrude.

The building is of an ornamental and interesting character, though it is not completed according to the original design, as an intended wing on the south side was commenced. The Lord Keeper made some additions, and a library has lately been erected after a plan by Mr. Smirke.

The chapel is a room beautified by the first Earl of Guilford.

The estate came into the possession of the family of North, by the marriage of Francis, Lord Keeper Guilford, with Lady Frances Pope, sister to the fourth and last Earl of Downe.

The mansion is enriched by many ancient portraits of the families of Pope and North. Among the former is an original of Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity College, Oxford, and uncle of the first Earl of Downe. Of the latter there is a complete series of Lords North, from Edward, the first Lord, created in the reign of Philip and Mary, to the present time.

The church of Wroxton contains many monuments which demand notice. On a black marble gravestone is an inscription to "Elizabeth, late wife of Francis Lord Guilford, and one of the daughters of the Right Honourable Fulke Lord Brooke." She died in 1699. Another gravestone of a similar description, commemorates Francis Lord Guilford himself, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, born October 22nd., 1637, died September 5th., 1685. On the north side of the chancel is a magnificent tomb with the recumbent effigies of William Pope, first Earl of Downe, and his lady. On the same side of the chancel is a marble tablet affixed to the wall, surmounted with angels, to the memory of the Lady of the Lord Keeper Guilford. On the south wall of the chancel is a monument to Francis, Earl of Guilford, and his three wives. Immediately adjoining is an elegant monument, lately erected to the memory of the
Prime Minister, Lord North, who had succeeded to the Earldom of Guilford a short time prior to his death. In a niche to the right of the communion rails is a brass plate, formerly attached to a gravestone, with this inscription: "Here lyeth under this stone buryed, Margaret Bostarde, widowe, sometime the wyf of William Pope, of Dedington, in the county of Oxford, Gent., and afterwards married to John Bostarde, of Atterbury; which William and Margaret were father and mother to Sir Thomas Pope, Knight, and John Pope, Esq." She died in 1557. The church likewise contains a monument of one of the family of Sacheverell.

The family of North descends in the male line from

William Doyle, Esq., of Clonmoney, in the county of Carlow, who married Jane, daughter of Howard Egan, Esq., and left a son,

Charles Doyle, Esq., of Bramblestown, in the county of Kilkenny. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Milley, and left at his decease, in 1769, with several other children, an eldest son,

William Doyle, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's Counsel, and Master in Chancery in Ireland. This gentleman married twice, and by his second wife, Cecilia, daughter of General Silvani, of the Austrian Service, left, with other issue, two sons, of whom the elder,


Colonel John Sidney Doyle, M.P. for Oxfordshire in 1852, 1857, 1865, etc., J.P. and D.L. for Oxfordshire, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteers, previously Lieutenant-Colonel of the Irish Fusiliers, born 1804, married, in 1835, Susan, Baroness North, in her own right, daughter and co-heiress of George Augustus, third Earl of Guilford, and ninth Baron North. He assumed in 1838 the surname of North in lieu of his patronymic. His eldest son,

William Henry John North, of Kirtling, in Cambridgeshire, Lieutenant in the First Life Guards, and Captain in the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, born October 5th., 1836, married, January 12th., 1858, Frederica, daughter of Richard Howe Cockerell, Esq., Commander R.N., and had, with several other children,

William Frederick John North, born October 13th., 1860.
COUGHTON COURT,
NEAR ALCESTER, WARWICKSHIRE.—THROCKMORTON, BARONET.

Coughton is situated between Icknield Street and the river Arrow, about two miles from Alcester, in a finely wooded country, diversified by hills.

In the time of the Conqueror it was in the possession of Turchill de Warwick. It was afterwards held by a family who assumed their surname from hence. Simon de Cocton, or Coughton, left two daughters, one of whom, Joan, was married to William de Spinetto, whereby this lordship came, by partition, to the Spiney family. Guy de la Spine left issue two daughters, one of whom, Alianore, married John, the son of Thomas Throckmorton, Esq., by which marriage, this lordship of Coughton, coming to the line of Throckmorton, hath continued therein to this day. This John died in 1455.

The original seat of this family was at Throckmorton, in the parish of Fladbury, in Worcestershire, which is still in their possession.

Some part of the house at Coughton was built when held by the Spineys. It was a quadrangle built round a court, and surrounded by a moat. The tower was erected by Sir George Throckmorton, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. The entrance formerly was over a bridge, which crossed the moat, and through the gateway of the tower into the quadrangle.

Considerable alterations were made in the building, by Sir Francis Throckmorton, in the time of Charles the Second. It had been previously plundered by the Parliament forces, and the proprietor, Sir Robert, the first Baronet, was ejected, and resided at Worcester.

About the year 1780, Sir Robert Throckmorton took down one side of the quadrangle, filled up the moat, enclosed the gateway, fitting it up as a hall, and made several alterations in the building. In this hall are painted on the windows the arms of the Throckmortons, impaling those of several families, connected with them.

The Baronetcy in this ancient family dates from the year 1642, and has so continued to the ninth Baronet, namely,

SIR NICHOLAS WILLIAM THROCKMORTON, of Coughton Court, born April the 26th, 1838.
EUSTON HALL,
NEAR FAKENHAM, SUFFOLK.—DUKE OF GRAFTON.

EUSTON HALL is a large commodious mansion built of red brick, and destitute of superfluous decorations either within or without.

The house is surrounded by trees of uncommon growth, and of healthy and luxuriant appearance; near it glides the river Ouse, over which is thrown a neat and substantial wooden bridge. The scenery about this mansion combines the most delightful assemblage of rural objects, and is justly celebrated by the author of the "Farmer's Boy:"—

"Where noble Grafton spreads his rich domains,
Round Euston's water'd vale and sloping plains;
Where woods and groves in solemn grandeur rise."

The estate of Euston is of very considerable extent, its circumference being between thirty and forty miles, and embracing a great number of villages and hamlets.

On an elevated situation in the park stands the Temple. This elegant structure, designed for a banqueting house, was built by the celebrated Kent, under the auspices of the late Duke of Grafton, who laid the first stone himself in 1746. It is in the Grecian style of architecture, and consists of an upper and lower apartment, forming a pleasing object from many points of view in the neighbourhood of Euston, and commanding an extensive prospect.

Fakenham Wood, the scene of the well-known tale of the "Fakenham Ghost," near Euston Hall, is perhaps the largest in the county, and covers three hundred and fourteen acres.

The ducal family of Grafton descends from
Henry Fitzroy, second son of His Majesty King Charles the Second, by Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, who was followed in succession by
Charles Fitzroy, second Duke,
Augustus Henry Fitzroy, third Duke,
GEORGE HENRY FITZROY, fourth Duke,
HENRY FITZROY, fifth Duke,
WILLIAM HENRY FITZROY, sixth Duke, born August 4th., 1819, married, February 10th., 1858, to the Honourable Mary Louise Anne Baring, daughter of Francis Baring, third Lord Ashburton.
SEZINCOT,

NEAR MORTON-IN-THE-MARSH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—RUSHOUT, BARONET.

This elegant mansion is situated about two miles and a half from the town of Morton, about seven from Camden, and nineteen miles north-east from the city of Gloucester. It was entirely erected by Sir Charles Cockerell, Baronet, in the style of the splendid palaces of the East. The grounds are varied and beautiful, and the whole are laid out with very great taste and judgment; a part is called the Thornery. These have been embellished with a variety of ornamental buildings erected in the most picturesque situations. The Wellington Pillar, the Temple, the Bridge, and Fountain are from designs by Thomas Daniell, Esq., R.A.

JOHN COCKERELL, Esq., of Bishop's Hall, near Taunton, Somersetshire, was father of

SIR CHARLES COCKERELL, created a Baronet, September 25th., 1809, for his eminent services as a civil servant in India from 1776 to 1800. He was subsequently a Member of Parliament for more than thirty years. He married, first, March 11th., 1789, Maria Tryphena, daughter of Sir Charles William Blunt, Bart., by whom he had no issue; and secondly, February 13th., 1808, the Honourable Harriet Rushout, daughter of John, first Lord Northwick, and had

SIR CHARLES COCKERELL, born June 11th., 1809, who took, by royal license, the surname and arms of Rushout, the latter quarterly with his own. He married, August 5th., 1834, the Honourable Cecilia Olivia Geraldine Foley, daughter of Thomas, third Lord Foley, and had, with other children,

SIR CHARLES FITZGERALD RUSHOUT, Captain in the Royal Horse Guards, born July 13th., 1840. He married, July 15th., 1865, Mary Alice Wentworth Pennant, only child of David Pennant, Esq., and had, with other issue, a son and heir,

CHARLES HAMILTON RUSHOUT, born June 21st., 1868.

CECILIA BLANCHE, born 2nd. October, 1870.

GEORGINA MARY, born 3rd. September, 1872.
"The east side of the county," says Cudd, "is adorned with the castle of Kinnibantum, now Kimbolton, anciently the seat of the Mandevilles, afterwards of the Bohuns and Staffords, and now of the Wingfields." Sir Richard Wingfield, K.G., twelfth son of Sir John Wingfield, of Letheringham, in Suffolk, Knight, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, married, first, Katharine, daughter of Richard, Earl Rivers, and widow of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, after whose attainder he obtained a grant of Kimbolton Castle and Lordship from Henry the Eighth, with whom he was highly in favour. He dying whilst Ambassador in Spain, was buried at Toledo, and his son, Sir James, sold Kimbolton to Sir Henry Montagu, afterwards first Earl of Manchester, whose lineal descendant, the present Duke of Manchester, is now owner.

Kimbolton Castle, the seat of the Earls and Dukes of Manchester, is of unknown but very remote origin. "The Castle," says Leland, "is double diked, and the building of it metely strong: it longed to the Mandevilles, Erles of Essex. Sir Richard Wingfield built new fair lodgyns and galleries upon the old foundation of the castle. There is a plotte now clene desolated not a mile by west from Kimbolton, called Castle Hill, where appear ditches and tokens of old buildings." This Castle was the jointure and became the retirement of Queen Catharine after her divorce from Henry the Eighth. Henry, first Earl of Manchester, expended large sums in making it a comfortable residence; and Robert, his grandson, the third Earl, made further and very considerable alterations and many additions.

Thomas Montagu, Gentleman, who lies buried at Hemington, in Northamptonshire, was father of

Sir Edward Montagu, the immediate ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Manchester. He was born in Brigstock, in that county. In 1547, he was one of the commissioners of claim at the young king's coronation. On the accession of Queen Mary, he was dismissed from his office of Judge, and imprisoned in the Tower, for his concern in the settlement of the crown upon Lady Jane Grey. He died in February, 1556-7, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Edward Montagu, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1567, and died in January, 1601. His successor was his third surviving son,

Sir Henry Montagu, the purchaser of Kimbolton, who, like his grandfather, was
bred to the law in the Middle Temple, and became one of its chief luminaries. After various promotions, he was advanced to the dignity of Lord High Treasurer by King James the First, in December, 1620. About a fortnight afterwards he was created a Baron, by the title of Lord Montagu of Kimbolton and Viscount Mandeville. In February, 1629, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Manchester. He died in November, 1642. His eldest son,

Edward Montagu, succeeded to the title and estates. This was the celebrated Parliamentary General, who was afterwards Chamberlain to King Charles the Second. His eldest son, by the second of his five wives, by whom alone he had issue,

Robert Montagu, succeeded him. He had been one of the six Lords, members of the House of Commons, deputed to wait on Prince Charles at the Hague, and invite him to return to the government of the kingdom. He died at Montpellier, in France, in May, 1683, but was brought to England, and interred near his father at Kimbolton. His eldest surviving son,

Charles Montagu, fourth Earl, and first Duke of Manchester, "had the advantages of education, both at the University of Cambridge and abroad; and being early distinguished for a manly behaviour and polite address, was appointed carver to the Queen at the coronation of King James the Second. Not approving, however, of the measures of that reign, he retired from court; and at the Revolution, secured Huntingdonshire for the Prince of Orange, by raising a body of horse, whilst the Prince was landing. He assisted at the coronation of King William; and in 1690 accompanied him to Ireland, where he was present at the battle of the Boyne, and at the siege of Limerick. In 1696 he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Republic of Venice, but had no further employment during the reign of Queen Anne. On the accession of George the First he was made one of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Bedchamber, and finally, in consideration of his great services, created first Duke of Manchester in April, 1719. He died in January, 1721-2, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Montagu, second Duke, born in France in 1700, during his father's embassy. He bore the Golden Spurs for the Earl of Essex at the coronation of George the Second, and in 1737 was constituted Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. He died (sine prole) at Bath, October, 1739, and was succeeded by his brother,

Robert Montagu, third Duke, who was Vice-Chamberlain both to Queen Caroline and the ruling Sovereign. He died in May, 1762, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

George Montagu, fourth Duke, on whose decease, in September, 1788, his eldest son,

William Montagu, fifth Duke, succeeded to the family honours and possessions. About the commencement of the present century, he was appointed Governor of Jamaica. His son and successor was

George Montagu, sixth Duke, commander R.N., father of

William Drogo Montagu, seventh Duke, who married, July 22nd., 1852, the Countess Louise Fredericke Auguste, daughter of Graf von Alton, and had, with other children, an eldest son,

George Victor Drogo Montagu, born June 17th., 1853.
Elnod held Westone, in Langtrew Hundred, in the reign of King Edward the Confessor.

Earl Hugh held it in the reign of King William.

Hugh le Despencer the younger was seized of the manor of Westonbirt in the fifth year of Edward the Second; and Thomas Lord Berkeley held it in the thirty-fifth year of Edward the Third.

Edward, Duke of Somerset, was seized of this manor, and after his attainder it was granted to James Basset, in the fourth year of Queen Mary; and afterwards, in the seventh year of Queen Elizabeth, to Arthur Basset.

Mr. Nicholas Dymery was lord of it in the year 1608.

The manor afterwards came to the Crewes, who were a branch of the Crewes of Cheshire. The heiress of the Crewes was married to Sir Richard Holford, Master in Chancery, who was also a branch of the Cheshire family of that name, and it thence came into possession of his descendant and representative, Robert Stayner Holford, Esq., by whom the present mansion was erected, from the designs, and under the supervision of the late Lewis Vulliany, Esq., Architect, on the site of a smaller house built by his predecessor, in lieu of the old Manor House, which dated from about the time of James the First.

The lineage of the present family deduces from

Sir Richard Holford, Knight, Master in Chancery, who married, first, the heiress of the family of Crewe, of Westonbirt, and with her acquired the estate; and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Vice Admiral Sir Richard Stayner. By his second wife he had

Robert Holford, Esq., of Westonbirt, also a Master in Chancery, who married Sarah, daughter of Sir Peter Vandeput, of the family of the extinct Baronets of that name, and had a son and heir,

Peter Holford, Esq., of Westonbirt. He too was a Master in Chancery, and was father of, with other children,

George Peter Holford, Esq., of Westonbirt, who left at his decease, April 29th., 1839, a son and successor,
ROBERT STAYNER HOLFORD, Esq., of Westonbirt, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1843, and M.P. for East Gloucestershire from 1854 to 1872, born March 16th., 1808. He married, August 5th., 1854, Mary Anne, daughter of General James Lindsay, of Balcarres, in the county of Fife, and is father of GEORGE LINDSAY HOLFORD, Esq., born June 2nd., 1860.
WOLSELEY HALL,
NEAR RUGELEY, STAFFORDSHIRE.—WOLSELEY, BARONET.

Wolseley Hall is situated in a valley close to the high road, formerly the old coach road between London and Liverpool, the inn at Wolseley Bridge being one of the principal halting places for change of horses. It is about two miles from Rugeley, and seven from Stafford. The house was considerably rebuilt by Sir Charles, the seventh Baronet.

The most prominent feature of the interior is a beautiful specimen of oak carving, consisting of a magnificent staircase, together with the wainscotted drawing-room, the workmanship of an eminent artist of the name of Pierce, supposed to be a pupil of Grinley Gibbons, in the reign of Charles the Second.

The River Trent running in the north-west part of the county, takes here a winding course, and passes through Wolseley Bridge, near one of the entrance lodges at the foot of the hanging woods in the park.

Among the pictures are the following:—An interior of an Inn, by Teniers; St. Agnes, by Carlo Dolce; St. John, by Murillo; two heads by Albert Durer; several landscapes by Ostard; a cattle piece by Berghem; and several family portraits, the best being that of Lady Wolseley, (née Chambers,) wife of the Sixth Baronet, by Cotes.

The family of Wolseley have resided here, and under the same name, for more than seven centuries.

From Edric, who lived at Wolseley in the time of William Rufus, descended Richard de Wolseley, who, in the twenty-fifth year of Edward the First, married Sybilla, daughter of Roger de Aston, with whom he had lands in Bishton, an adjoining lordship, which remain with the family to this day.

In the reign of Edward the Fourth, Ralph Wolseley was one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and had permission under the Great Seal, to enclose a park, and to stock it by means of deer leaps, with deer from out of Cannock Chase, which it adjoins. The leaps exist to the present day, and the park still contains a herd of deer. The deed is still in preservation amongst several other even older ones in the muniment chest of the family.

From him descended Robert Wolseley, who was created a Baronet by King Charles the First. His son, Sir Charles Wolseley, represented the counties of Stafford and Oxford in Parliament during the Protectorate, and was afterwards called
up to Oliver Cromwell's Upper House. He was in great favour with the Protector, and was one of his "Seven Chums."

There are several monuments and inscriptions in the ancient church at Colwich of the Wolseley family.

The above-named
Ralph Wolseley, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the reign of Edward the First, left a son,
John de Wolseley, father of
Ralph Wolseley, whose son and successor,
John Wolseley, Esq., living in 1614, had, with other issue, a son,
Sir Robert Wolseley, created a Baronet November 28th., 1628. The eighth inheritor of the title after him, in direct descent, was
Sir Charles Wolseley, Baronet, born in 1813, who married, in 1834, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Nicholas Selby, Esq., of Acton House, Middlesex, and was father of
Sir Charles Michael Wolseley, ninth Baronet, born in 1846.
DARTREY,
COUNTY OF MONAGHAN, IRELAND.—EARL OF DARTREY.

Dartrey, the seat of the Earl of Dartrey, is situated in the County of Monaghan. The present house was rebuilt on the site of the old mansion in the year 1846, and commands an extensive view over a large sheet of water, forming one of a wide-spreading chain of lakes.

The sloping lawn between the house and lake is beautifully laid out in terraced gardens, the brilliancy of which, contrasting with the sombre tints of the fine trees on either side, gives a peculiar richness to the view.

An important feature in the grounds is formed by a wooded island, nearly two miles in circumference, in the centre of which, approached by a magnificent avenue of beech trees, stands a building containing a fine marble monument, executed by Wilton in 1770, in memory of Lady Anne Dawson.

The approaches to the house, running along the shores of the lakes, form a very beautiful drive several miles in extent.

The family of Lord Dartrey came originally from Yorkshire, removing to Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Thomas Dawson, of Armagh, was father of
John Dawson, Esq., whose son,
Walter Dawson, Esq., died in 1704, leaving two sons, the elder of whom,
Walter Dawson, Esq., married Frances, daughter of Richard Dawson, Esq., an officer in Cromwell's army, with whom he obtained the estate of Dawson's Grove, in the County of Monaghan. He was succeeded at his decease by his only surviving son,

Richard Dawson, Esq., of Dawson's Grove, an eminent Banker and Alderman of the City of Dublin, and M.P. for the County of Monaghan. This gentleman married, in 1723, Elizabeth, daughter of the Most Rev. John Vesey, D.D., Archbishop of Tuam, by whom he left, dying in 1766,

Thomas Dawson, Esq., who was elevated to the peerage of Ireland May 28th., 1770, as Baron Dartrey, and advanced to the dignity of Viscount Cremorne, June 9th., 1785. He married, first, the Lady Anne Fermor, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Pomfret, by whom, who died in 1769, he had a son and daughter, both of
whom died in youth. His lordship married, secondly, May 8th., 1770, Philadelphia Hannah, only daughter of Thomas Freame, Esq., of Philadelphia, by whom he had another only son and daughter, who also died young. He was further created, March 7th., 1797, Baron Cremorne, with remainder to his nephew, Richard Dawson, Esq., and his heirs male. At his death, March 1st., 1813, the Viscountcy of Cremorne expired, but the Barony of the same devolved on his great-nephew,

Richard Thomas Dawson, second Baron Cremorne, born 1788, who married, March 10th., 1815, Anne Elizabeth Emily, third daughter of John Whaley, Esq., of Whaley Abbey, in the county of Wicklow, and left at his decease, in 1827,

Richard Dawson, third Baron Cremorne, of Dartrey, K.P., formerly a Lord in Waiting on the Queen, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Monaghan, born September 7th., 1817, created Baron Dartrey, September 20th., 1847, and Earl of Dartrey, July 12th., 1866. He married, July 12th., 1841, Augusta, daughter of Edward Stanley, Esq. and Lady Mary Stanley, daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale, and had with other children,

Vesey Dawson, Lord Cremorne, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards and M.P. for the County of Monaghan, born April 22nd., 1842.
MEREVALE HALL,
NEAR AHERSTONE, WARWICKSHIRE.—DUGDALE.

MEREVALE Hall, near Atherstone, stands on the borders of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, about a mile distant from the town. It is finely situated on the edge of a wooded eminence.

The entrance is to the west, and on the south and east is a beautiful suite of spacious apartments with high Elizabethan and bay windows, opening on a terraced garden in the Italian style, facing the park. At the north-east corner of the mansion is a lofty tower, which is seen to great advantage from all the surrounding neighbourhood. The views from it are extremely fine, and embrace a vast extent of country. In clear weather places and objects can be seen forty miles off.

The park, beautifully undulated with hill and dale, is adorned with some of the finest oaks in the kingdom, many of which reach to the height of one hundred feet and upwards, and are evidently relics of the ancient Forest of Arden, which extended all over North Warwickshire. It is also well stocked with deer, and has a noble lake.

The present house was built in the year 1840, by the celebrated architect Blore, on the site of a former mansion of brick. The style is florid Elizabethan, and the south-east front is justly considered one of the architect’s masterpieces. The interior is very handsomely decorated, and the rooms lofty and well arranged. There is a small but well-selected collection of pictures by the old masters, among which is one of the finest Cuyps in England. There is also a large library, comprising many valuable works, and among them the entire library of the antiquary Sir William Dugdale, from whom the owners of the property have descended through an heiress.

To the north of the house, at about the distance of half a mile, in the grounds, stands the parish church, which is very ancient and curious. It was formerly the pilgrim’s chapel, belonging to the monastery. It contains some fine old stained-glass windows, among other good specimens being a very fine 14th. century east window, which has been lately restored. There are also here some monumental figures of the Ferrers family, the founders of the abbey.

The only remains of the monastic buildings are the walls of the refectory and a part of the south wall of the conventual church, the foundations of which have been lately excavated. The church was found to have been two hundred and twenty feet in length.
At the Dissolution of the Monasteries the abbey passed into the family of Devereux. It next went into that of Stratford, with which it continued until it was conveyed in marriage by an heiress to the Dugdales of Blythe Hall.

A monastery of the Cistercian Order was founded at Merevale by Robert, Earl Ferrers, in the thirteenth year of the reign of King Stephen. This monastery was largely endowed by the founder, and was favoured by many benefactions in after periods. At the Dissolution the revenues were stated at £254 1s. 8d. per annum. The abbot and monks received pensions during life. Considerable fragments of the building still linger, as above stated, in a progressive and picturesque state of decay.

This ancient family is now represented as follows:

Sir William Dugdale, Knight, the celebrated antiquary and genealogist, author of the well-known Dugdale’s “Monasticon,” was father of

Sir John Dugdale, whose son,

William Dugdale, Esq., of Blythe Hall, left a daughter and co-heiress, Jane Dugdale, married to

Richard Geast, Esq., of Handsworth, and their elder son and heir,

Richard Geast, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, by his marriage, in 1767, with Penelope Bate, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Francis Stratford, Esq., of Merevale, (—he assumed, in 1799, the additional surname and arms of Dugdale—) had, with three daughters, a son,

Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, Esq., of Merevale, born in 1773, M.P. for Warwickshire from 1802 to 1830, who married the Honourable Charlotte Curzon, daughter of Assheton Curzon, first Viscount Curzon, and had by her an only son,

William Stratford Dugdale, Esq., of Merevale and Blythe Hall, J.P. and D.L., and some time M.P. for North Warwickshire, who married Harriet Ella, daughter of Edward Berkeley Portman, Esq., of Bryanston, in the county of Dorset, and sister of Lord Portman, and had several children, the eldest son being

William Stratford Dugdale, Esq., who married Alice, daughter of Sir Charles Trevelyan, Baronet, and has a son.

The paternal descent of the present family is from

John Geste, of Handsworth, a holder of copyhold lands there, 12th. Henry VII, grandfather of

Edmund Geast, Bishop of Salisbury, who was followed by

Richard Geast, Esq., father of

Nicholas Geast, Esq., of Handsworth, who, by his wife Phœbe, daughter of — Downing, was father of the above-named

Richard Geast, Esq., of Handsworth, progenitor, as above shown, of the existing owner of Merevale.
BESTWOOD LODGE,
NEAR NOTTINGHAM, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.

From authentic information there seems no doubt that Bestwood was once a royal residence, and much frequented for hunting purposes by royalty, for King Edward the Third, by his letters patent, dated at his Park of Beskwood, 1st. September, 37th. Ed. III., (1364,) pardoned and released certain rents issuing out of “Lindley Hay and Bullwell Rise, to the Priory of Newstede.” And in the inquisition taken at St. John’s House, Nottingham, the fourth of the nones of July, in 35th. Henry III., (1251,) before Geoffrey Langley, Justice of the Forest, it is called a “Hay or Park of our Lord the King, wherein no man commons.” And earlier still, King Henry the First granted to the Priory of Lenton to have “two carts to fetch dead wood and heath out of Besewood.” King Henry the Second also, about the year 1160, granted the Convent to have every day “two carrs or three carretts to bring them dead wood or heath, as much as they should need for their own use.”

In 1329 the wood of Beskwood was granted by Edward the Third to Richard de Shelley for his life. The same monarch, on the 22nd. of February, 1335, also granted to Richard de Shelley the dry zuches, which in English were then called stovenes or stubbes, within his Hay of Bestwood.

Thoroton, who wrote in the year 1677, says, “Bestwood hath a very fair Lodge in it, and in respect to the pleasant situation of the place, and conveniency of hunting and pleasure, the Park and Lodge have for these many years been the desire and achievement of great men. Three Earls of Rutland had it, Roger, Francis, and George. Before that, Thomas Markham, a great courtier and servant to Queen Elizabeth, had it; and before him, little Sir John Byron, a great favourite of King Henry the Eighth’s. It is now on lease to William, Lord Willoughby of Parham. Before the troubles it was well stored with red deer, but now it is parcelled into little closes on one side, and much of it hath been plowed, so that there is scarce either wood or venison, which is also likely to be the fate of the whole Forest of Shirewood.”

Charles the Second, by Royal Letters Patent, about 1683, granted the Park of Bestwood to Henry Beauclerc, or Beauclerk, created Duke of St. Albans, Registrar of the High Court of Chancery, and Master Falconer of England, with remainder to his heirs male.
The ancestor of the family of the Duke of St. Albans was

Charles Beauclerk, son of His Majesty King Charles the Second by Eleanor Gwynn, born May 8th., 1670, who married Diana, heiress of Aubrey de Vere, last Earl of Oxford, and was created Baron of Hedington and Earl of Burford, December 27th., 1676, and further elevated in the peerage, January 10th., 1683-4, as Duke of St. Albans. His son,

Charles Beauclerk, second Duke, K.G. and K.B., married, December 13th., 1722, Lucy, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Werden, Baronet. His Grace was followed, at his decease, July 27th., 1751, by

George Beauclerk, third Duke, who married Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Walter Roberts, Baronet, of Glassenbury, Kent, but died without issue February 1st., 1786, when the honours reverted to his kinsman, the grandson of the first Duke,

George Beauclerk, Esq., who succeeded as fourth Duke, but dying unmarried in 1787, the title next went to his cousin, grandson, through another son, of the first Duke, namely,

Aubrey, Second Baron Vere of Hanworth, who succeeded as fifth Duke. He married, in 1763, Lady Catherine Ponsonby, daughter of William Earl of Bessborough, by whom he had a successor,

Aubrey Beauclerk, sixth Duke, born August 21st., 1765. His Grace married, first, Miss Moses, by whom he had a daughter, Mary, married to George William, eighth Earl of Coventry, and secondly, Louisa, Countess of Dysart, by whom he left an only son, his successor, in 1815,

Aubrey Beauclerk, seventh Duke, who died February 19th., 1816, the same day as his mother, when the honours reverted to his uncle,

William Beauclerk, eighth Duke, married, first, in 1791, Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Robert Carter Thelwall, and heiress of Redbourne Hall, which lady died without issue in 1797, and secondly, in 1799, Mary Janetta, only daughter and heiress of John Nelthorpe, Esq., of Little Grimsby Hall, Lincolnshire, and by her left a large family, of whom the eldest son,


William Amelius Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, tenth Duke, who married, June 20th., 1867, Sybil Mary, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Charles Grey, and secondly, January 3rd., 1874, Grace, daughter of Bernal Osborne, Esq., of Newtown Annes. His heir is

Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, born March 26th., 1870.
ROSSMORE PARK,

NEAR MONAGHAN, COUNTY OF MONAGHAN, IRELAND.—LORD ROSSMORE.

This picturesque building stands on an eminence in the middle of a park of considerable extent, abounding in natural beauties and extensive views.

The inside of the structure is in keeping with its outside appearance. The principal reception rooms and hall contain many pictures of interest and value.

The castle, which was greatly enlarged and beautified by the present peer's father, came into the possession of the Westenras by the marriage of one of their ancestors, Henry Westenra, Esq., M.P., Seneschal of the King's Manors in Ireland, with Miss Harriet Murray, daughter of Colonel J. Murray and Lady Mary Blayney, only child and heiress of Sir Alexander Cairns.

The genealogy of this family, originally from Holland, is as follows:—

Jacob Aaron Van Wassenaer, a noble, married Lady Amelia Bentinck. Of the same family was

Warner Westenra, who settled in Ireland in the reign of Charles the Second, and was made a free denizen of that kingdom by Act of Parliament in 1662. He married Elizabeth Wybrantz, and had a successor,

Henry Westenra, Esq., who married, in 1700, Eleanor, second daughter of Sir Joshua Allen, Knight, and sister of John Allen, first Viscount Allen, by whom he had, with other children, an eldest son,

Warner Westenra, Esq., M.P. for Maryborough in 1728. He married, in 1738, Lady Hester Lambart, second daughter of Richard Lambart, fourth Earl of Cavan, and had with other issue,

Henry Westenra, Esq., married to Harriet, one of the sisters of Elizabeth Murray, daughter of John Murray, Esq., (co-heiress of her mother, Mary, Dowager Lady Blayney, sole heiress of Sir Alexander Cairns, Baronet,) who had married General Robert Cunningham, raised to the peerage of Ireland, October 19th., 1796, as Baron Rossmore, of Rossmore Park, the patent of creation containing a reversionary clause, conferring the Barony, at his Lordship's decease, on the heirs male, at the time being, of two of her Ladyship's sisters successively, and the only son of the elder of the other sisters, Mrs. Jones, wife of the Right Honourable Theophilus Jones,
having predeceased him, the Barony devolved on the eldest son of the younger sister,

Warner William Westenra, born October 14th., 1765, who was created a Baron of the United Kingdom as Baron Rossmore, June 23rd., 1828. His Lordship had married, first, October 3rd., 1791, Mary Anne, second daughter of Charles Walsh, Esq., of Walsh Park, in the county of Tipperary, and by her had, with other children,

Henry Robert Westenra, born August 24th., 1792, who succeeded as third Baron. He married, first, Lady Anne Douglas, daughter of Douglas eighth Duke of Hamilton, who died issueless August 20th., 1844, and secondly, May 19th., 1846, his cousin, Josephine Julia Helen Lloyd, second daughter of Henry Lloyd, Esq., of Farrinrory, in the county of Tipperary, and had

Henry Cairns Westenra, an officer in the 1st. Life Guards, born November 14th., 1851, who succeeded to the title as fourth Baron Rossmore. He died 28th. March, 1871, and was succeeded by his next brother, the present Peer,

PHILIPHAUGH,
NEAR SELKIRK, SELKIRKSHIRE.—MURRAY, BARONET.

History notes Philiphaugh as a place of considerable mark in the south of Scotland. On its plains the celebrated battle between Generals Montrose and Leslie was fought in 1645, which decided the religion of Scotland, the Covenanting Presbyterians gaining the victory.

The estate has been in the possession of the Murray family for centuries. The first of the family upon record was Archibald de Morovia, who lived in the reign of King Alexander III., and is mentioned in the Chartulary of Newbattle, Anno 1280. For centuries they possessed the greatest portion of the county of Selkirk, and a large extent of Peeblesshire, besides lands in Midlothian.

Among the ancestors of the present proprietor, who is a descendant in the direct male line from Archibald de Morovio, were many distinguished men both in the Scottish and English Parliaments. Among the most celebrated was the Outlaw Murray. He is mentioned as being of a prodigious size and strength, and among the most daring and foremost of the Border Chieftains, with five hundred retainers—

"A' in ae liverye clad,
O' the Lincome grene sae gaye to see."

On one occasion King James IV. had an interview with him not far from Philiphaugh, desiring him to become a faithful subject, and acknowledge him as king. At the interview (see Scott’s “Border Minstrelsy,”—Song of the Outlaw Murray,) the King said

"On gallows ye sall hanget be!"
"Over God's forbode," quoth the outlaw then,
"I hope your Grace will bettir be!
Else, ere you come to Edinburgh port,
I trow thin guarded sall ye be:

"Thir landis of Ettricke Foreste fair
I wan them from the enemy—
Like as I wan them, sae will I keep them,
Contrair a' Kingis in Christentie."
The King and his nobles attending him were so struck with the courage and noble bearing of the Outlaw, that he obtained forgiveness, and then said, on being asked by the King to name his lands—

"Fair Philiphaugh is mine by right,  
And Lewinshope still mine sall be;  
Newark, Foulshells, and Tinnies baith,  
My bow and arrow purchased me."

"And I have native steads to me,  
The Newark Lee and Hangingshaw;  
I have mony steads in the Forest schaw,  
But them by name I dinna knaw."

The keys of the Castell he gave the King  
Wi' the blessing of his fair Ladye;  
He was made sheriffe of Ettricke Foreste,  
Sarely while upward grows the tree;  
And if he was na traitour to the King,  
Forfaulted he suld never be.

Whoever heard, in ony times,  
Sicken an Outlaw in his degree?  
Sic favour get before a King,  
As did the Outlaw Murray of the Foreste free?"

The present owner of the estate succeeded to the Baronetcy of Melgund, which title had been granted, and held by a junior member of the family since 1704. It was assumed shortly after the death of Sir Albert Joseph Murray, a Count of the Austrian Empire, by an order of the Sheriff in Chancery.

Sir John Murray is the chief of the families of his name in the southern portion of Scotland.

I quote the following from one of the printed accounts of the residence:—

"The situation of the Mansion House is very beautiful and romantic,—backed by lofty hills, covered with the largest portion now extant of the well-wooded forest of Ettrick, with the lovely and classic river Yarrow in the foreground. The beauty and elegance of the hall and public rooms, with the suits and trophies of ancient armour; the numerous family portraits and fine paintings by old and modern artists; the collection of antique furniture, bronzes, and magnificent china of all periods, along with numerous relics from the battlefield, consisting of muskets, swords, cannon balls, and silver coins, make it one of the most interesting and attractive residences in the Scottish borders."

Through the liberality of the proprietor, both the Mansion House and grounds are thrown open to visitors and tourists.
WYNNSTAY,

NEAR RUABON, DENBIGHSHIRE.—WILLIAMS-WYNN, BARONET.

This place, in the fifteenth century, formed part of the estates of John ap Ellis Eyton, who fought at the battle of Bosworth, and whose tomb, upon which are effigies of himself and of his wife, remains in one of the Wynnstay Chapels in Ruabon Church.

From the Eytons the estate passed by marriage to a family of the name of Evans, and from them, by the marriage of Jane, daughter and heiress of Eyton Evans, Esq., with Sir John Wynn, Baronet, Custos Rotulorum and M.P. for Merionethshire, to the Wynns. Sir John died without issue in 1719, aged ninety-one, and left his large possessions to his kinsman, Watkin, eldest son of Sir William Williams, Baronet, who thereupon assumed the additional surname of Wynn. Sir William was the eldest son and successor of the Right Honourable Sir William Williams, Baronet, who was Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of King Charles the Second, and who died in the year 1700.

The spacious park at Wynnstay, containing about five hundred head of deer, red and fallow, was enclosed, and the wall built, in the time of Sir John Wynn, who also planted the now venerable avenue.

The house, prior to the lamentable fire in 1858, was an extensive but irregular pile, containing some fine apartments, and at the time of the fire was undergoing extensive alterations. The whole was destroyed, with the exception of the offices. Many pictures of great value, and a rare and valuable collection of books and manuscripts perished in the flames. Fortunately the pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds were saved through the exertions of the French cook, who cut them from their frames before the flames reached them.

The new mansion which has arisen upon the ruins is a spacious edifice, in the style of one of the old French palaces, from the design of B. Ferrey, Esq., and contains a valuable collection of pictures by the great masters.

Wynnstay park is stated to embrace a circuit of eight miles. Within the park, at a mansion called Bodylllyn, lived in the sixteenth century, Edward ap Roger Eyton, of high authority as a Welsh herald and genealogist. A large folio volume, entirely in his autograph, is extant. He died in 1587.

The inscription upon the handsome column in the park to the memory of Sir
Watkin Williams Wynn, who died in 1789, was written by his brother-in-law, the talented Lord Grenville, "Filio optimo, mater eheu! superstes."

To say that this family is of Welsh origin, and that both paternally and maternally, is sufficient to shew its antiquity. To be of the Ancient British race is to date back to a period long antecedent to the arrival of Saxons or Normans in the country. In the male line the descent is from

Cadrodd Hardd (Cadrodd the Handsome), twenty-second ancestor of the owner of Wynnstay, and, in the female line, from

Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales, himself the representative of a long line of regal forefathers, who was slain A.D. 876. The twenty-fifth successor to whom was

William Wynn, Esq., whose daughter, Sydney Wynn, married Edward Thelwall, Esq., and their daughter became the wife of Sir William Williams, Bart., of Llanforda, who, on succeeding by will to the estates of the House of Wynnstay, assumed the additional surname and arms of Wynn.
MORETON HALL,
NEAR CONGLETON, CHESHIRE.—ACKERS.

The view towards the south from this fine seat is bounded by that range of hills which extends from Scotland southwards into the centre of England, and which here presents one of its most remarkable features, in the high hill called Mow Cop (a corruption of the old British word Moel, and the Saxon word Cop), which is about twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea, and surmounted by a ruined tower, and a singularly isolated rock, called "The old man of Mow," from its resemblance to a gigantic human figure. To the summit of this range of hills the handsome woods of the Moreton property extend, forming a splendid and picturesque view from the Hall beneath.

The park is entered by two ornamental stone lodges.

The ancient house on this property, built in the year 1602, was a fine specimen of the old black and white timbered mansions of Cheshire, with innumerable gable ends and carved wood work, but having fallen into a state of total dilapidation, the building was taken down in the year 1844 by the late owner of the property, Mr. Ackers, and in its stead, on a different site, a splendid Hall in the Gothic style was commenced by him in the year 1841, under the celebrated architect Mr. Blore, and finished in 1843.

The house is built of stone from the Moreton quarries on Mow Cop, and presents a very handsome appearance, having a square tower in the centre, and many smaller turrets and towers of various forms.

The interior is composed of a spacious entrance-hall and vestibule, each lined with Caen stone, elaborately carved; a splendid dining-hall sixty-four feet in length, with a massive wood pitched roof thirty-six feet high, walls of Caen stone, and richly-carved chimney-piece of the same material; a minstrel gallery at one end, with fine oak screen and a raised daïs at the upper end of the hall, and lofty Gothic windows, ornamented with stained glass, complete this fine banqueting hall. From thence, passing through an ante-room of paneled oak, is a handsome saloon, fifty feet in length, and a smaller drawing-room hung with beautiful old Oudenarde tapestry in a high state of preservation. Besides these apartments the library and other rooms are spacious and well arranged.
George Ackers, Esq., of Moreton Hall, born August 19th., 1788, married, November 8th., 1811, Harriet Dell, second daughter of Henry Hutton, Esq., of Leicester, and by her left at his decease, November 22nd., 1836, an only child,

George Holland Ackers, Esq., of Moreton Hall. He formerly belonged to the Royal Horse Guards Blue, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Queen’s Own Staffordshire Yeomanry, Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Cheshire, and served as High Sheriff for the County in the year 1852.
HENGRAVE HALL,
NEAR BURY ST. EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK.—GAGE.

Hengrave Hall is an admirable example of the fine old houses with which this country abounds. The date of its erection is fixed by the following inscription in three compartments, cut in stone on the outside of a curious oriel window over the entrance: "Opus hoc fieri fecit Toma Kytson—In Dieu et mon droit—Anno D'ni MCCCC Tricesimo octavo." This inscription runs round a fillet beneath the bow window, and the second division of it is under the royal arms.

This mansion affords a unique specimen of ancient domestic architecture. The whole is of brick and stone. "The gateway," observes Mr. Gough, "is of such singular beauty, and in such high preservation, that perhaps a more elegant specimen of the architecture of that age can scarcely be seen." It was once more extensive than at present, several alterations having been made, and some parts at the north and north-east angle taken away, in 1775. The building, which is still large, encloses a quadrangular court, and the apartments open into a gallery, the windows of which overlook this court. They formerly contained a quantity of stained glass, and the bay window in the hall still retains some fine specimens, consisting of various armorial bearings. The window also is richly adorned with mullions, fan-tracery, pendants, and spandrils, all of which nearly resemble the highly florid examples in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The turrets at each side of the entrance and at the corners of the building, as also two small turreted columns at the door, bear a striking resemblance to Moorish minarets, or the capitals of Indian edifices.

Some years since this mansion was the abode of a sisterhood of expatriated nuns of Bruges, to whom the owner of Hengrave liberally afforded an asylum. During their residence here, they lost, by death, their superior, a lineal descendant of the great Sir Thomas More. When the decree in favour of the emigrants was issued in France, they availed themselves of the permission to return to their own country.

Very near the hall stands a small church, which is distinguished by one of the ancient round towers that seem to be peculiar to this part of the kingdom. No use seems to have been made of the edifice for several years, the Rectory having been consolidated with Flempton. Of the monuments within it, the principal are those of the Kitsons; one of John Bouchier, Earl of Bath, who married into this family; one of his son, John, Lord Fitzwarren; one of Thomas, son of Earl Rivers; and several of the Gages.
There is a fine marble tomb, in memory of Sir Thomas Kitson, the founder of Hengrave Hall, with effigies of himself and one of his wives; but it is rather singular that in the inscription a blank is left for the parentage of his first wife. This gentleman, who came from the obscure village of Yealland, in Lancashire, having obtained immense wealth by commercial speculation in the cloth trade, received the honour of knighthood. He purchased the manor of Hengrave from the crown, and possessed several other estates in Suffolk, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and the city of London, for which he served the office of Sheriff. He was afterwards appointed by the Duke of Norfolk Steward of the Franchise of Bury St. Edmunds, and died September 13th., 1540, aged fifty-five.

This ancient and distinguished family claims its origin from 

_The Sire de Gaugi_, whose name is on the Roll of Battle Abbey as having fought at Hastings. It is represented by the head of the House, Lord Gage, one of whose ancestors,

_Sir John Gage, Baronet_, of Firle, married Lady Penelope Darcy, daughter and co-heiress of Lord Rivers. It is related of her that she "was wooed by three suitors at the same time, and the knights, as in chivalry bound, were disposed to contest the prize with target and lance; but the lady herself forbade the battle, and menaced the disobedient knights with her lasting displeasure, promising, jocularly, that if they had but patience, she would have them all in their turns; and she actually fulfilled her promise, for she married, first, Sir George Trenchard, of Wolverton, Dorsetshire; secondly, Sir John Gage, of Firle; and thirdly, Sir William Hervey, of Ickworth."

The son of the second marriage,

_Edward Gage_, Esq., was created a Baronet July 15th., 1662, and was followed by a direct line of successors in the title, of whom the ninth,

I take the following account of this place from the "Visitation of Seats and Arms," by Sir Bernard Burke:—

"Easton was an old Hall surrounded by extensive farm offices, and a considerable village inhabited by the servants of the family. The grounds were pleasantly diversified, and there were many great trees, and an old-fashioned garden, with a river and yew hedges. Considerable alterations were recently made in this old Hall and grounds, but in doing their quaintness was partly lost, which was their only claim to notice. A successor has completely changed the place. Retaining the best portions, both of the original building, and of the later alterations, he has given something of a feudal character to the whole, and has made extensive additions in excellent taste. The village and farm offices have been removed. New offices have been built in keeping with the manorial character which has been given to the house. A stone court has been constructed in front, which is entered under a gate tower, and through an arched gateway. The old garden has been restored, and terraces have been constructed, descending from the house to the stream. Many great additions have been made to the internal accommodation. The entrance-hall has been paneled with carved oak, and raised to the height of the second storey, and there is a handsome suite, of dining-room, library, two drawing-rooms, and conservatory. The fitting up of the interior has been made as much as possible to correspond with the style of the exterior, which is intended to represent the Elizabethan age."

The three several families of Cholmondeley, Cholmeley, and Cholmley, claim each a common ancestry in

William de Cholmondeley, the head of the house in the reign of King Henry the Fourth. His second son,

John Cholmeley, the ancestor of the family of Easton Hall, had two sons, both, strangely as it seems to us, named John. Of these, the second,

John Cholmeley, was the father of

Richard Cholmeley, who, by his wife Dionysia Philips, had two sons, of whom the younger,
John Cholmeley, married Isabel Hare, and had
(Sir) Henry Cholmeley, of Easton, in Lincolnshire. He was knighted, and died in 1620, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Henry Cholmeley, of Easton, who died in 1632, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Sondes, of Throwley, and had a son and heir,

Montague Cholmeley, of Easton, who died in 1652. He was father of, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Hartopp, Bart., of Buckminster,

Montague Cholmeley, of Easton, who married, first, Alice, daughter of Sir Edward Brownlow, Bart., of Great Humby in the same county, and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Booth, Alderman of London, a cadet of the family of Booth, Earl of Warrington, and was followed by his son,

James Cholmeley, of Easton, who died in 1735. He married Catherine Woodfine, by whom he had, with other issue, an eldest son,

John Cholmeley, of Easton, who died in 1768. He married Penelope, daughter of Sir Joseph Herne, of Twyford, and was succeeded by his son,

Montague Cholmeley, of Easton, married to Mary, daughter of Humphrey Sibthorpe, of Canwick Hall, Lincolnshire, and had an heir,

Sir Montague Cholmeley, of Easton, born in 1772, M.P. for Grantham. He was created a Baronet, March 4th., 1806. He married twice, his first wife being (married September 14th., 1801,) Elizabeth, daughter of John Harrison, Esq., of Norton Place, in the county of Lincoln, and had issue, of whom the eldest son,

Sir Montague John Cholmeley, Baronet, of Easton Hall and Norton Place, both in the same county, born August 5th., 1802, married, February 10th., 1829, Lady Georgiana Beauclerk, fifth daughter of William, eighth Duke of St. Albans, and had a second surviving son,

Hugh Arthur Cholmeley, M.P. for Grantham, born in October, 1839.
PRESTON HALL,
NEAR AYLESFORD, KENT.—BRASSEY.

PRESTON HALL, the seat of Henry A. Brassey, Esq., M.P., is of very ancient date, and was formerly the residence of the Colpepper family, who were proprietors of the Preston Hall estate, which comprises the manors of Aylesford, Eccles, Tottington, and Cossington. The estate passed from them to the Milners, from whom it was purchased by E. L. Betts, Esq. Since that time the old mansion has been removed, and the present handsome stone edifice erected upon a more elevated but not far-distant spot. Near the site of the old hall there is still a large barn, bearing the initials T. C., and the date 1102.

The parish of Aylesford was anciently a royal demesne, and is mentioned as such in "Domesday Book," and within it the families of De Grey, Wyatt, Colpepper, Sedley, and Cosenton resided or held considerable property.

Ancient Roman and other relics have been frequently discovered here. About the year 455, a battle was fought here between the Britons and Saxons, in which both Catigern and Horsa were killed, and which resulted in the Saxons leaving the kingdom for some time. It was here also that Edmund Ironside desisted from his pursuit of the Danes under Canute; and upon Blue Bell Hill, in the immediate neighbourhood, the traces of ancient military entrenchments are still discernible.

In the possession of Druidical remains the parish of Aylesford is also remarkable. One of these, a cromlech, named Kit's Coty House, is described as being "composed of four large stones, three of them placed in an upright position, one across the back between the other two, forming a rude shed, and the fourth lying flat upon the top of them, forming a roof. The two outside stones are each about eight feet high, eight feet broad, and two feet thick; the back stone is not so broad, but of a similar height; the top stone is about eleven feet long, eight feet broad and two feet thick. The structure is capable of affording shelter to several persons. It is supposed to be a place of sepulture; tradition says it is the burial-place of Catigern." A larger structure of a similar kind originally stood somewhat nearer to the village of Aylesford, but having fallen down at some period unknown, the stones now lie in a confused heap, and are partly overgrown with trees. In a field close by the Tottington farm buildings many large stones of a like description are scattered, as well as at the bottom of a pond upon the same farm; and near these a solitary flat stone of huge dimensions, which, from its shape, is called the Coffin.
This spot was evidently one of much importance among the Druids, and attracts many visitors.

The church at Aylesford, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome structure of the fourteenth century, and contains several ancient and costly monuments of the Colpeppers and Rycauts; one also of Sir John Banks, Baronet, who died in 1699. The parish register dates from the year 1653.

A building, called the Friars, still existing upon the bank of the Medway, was the earliest foundation in England of the Carmelite Friars, who were brought over by Richard de Grey, of Codnor, on his return from the Holy Land, and who founded this priory, which was afterwards dissolved by King Henry the Eighth. The remains of Richard, Lord Grey, of Codnor, were brought from Normandy and buried here, as were also those of other members of that family.

New National Schools were erected in 1872, the boys' school by subscription, largely aided by Mr. Brassey, who presented the site and play-ground; and the girls' school was built solely at the expense of that gentleman.
LAWTON HALL,
NEAR CONGLETON, CHESHIRE.—LAWTON.

This mansion is a handsome structure of considerable extent.
The grounds are tastefully laid out, extending to the church at the west front of
the house, and contain an artificial sheet of water.

At the time of Edward the Confessor, Lawton, then called "Lautune," was divided
into two unequal portions, both of which were held by Godric, and both became the
property of Hugo de Mara, and are mentioned in the Domesday Survey.

Hugo de Mara, a Fitz-Norman, who was the founder of the Barony of Montalt,
conferred Lawton on the Abbey of St. Werburgh, Chester.

A moiety of the township was possessed by a family bearing the local name in the
time of Henry the Third, and which frequently occurs in grants to the superior lords, the Abbots.

On the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor, together with the patronage of
the church, was purchased from the Crown, in 1541, by William Lawton, of Lawton.
In 1552, William Lawton was found to have held the Manor of Lawton, with
court-leet and free-warren, and the advowson of the church of Church Lawton, from
the King, in capite, by military service.

Hugh Lawton, of Lawton, married Isabella, daughter of John Madoc, and by her
had issue

John Lawton, who married and died in the lifetime of his father, leaving an only surviving son,

Richard Lawton, who succeeded his grandfather, and was himself succeeded by

James Lawton, who left by Eleonora, daughter of Matthew More, a son and heir,

William Lawton. He married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Bellott, Esq., of
Moreton, in the same county.

John Lawton, Esq., living in 1580, had a son, by his second wife, daughter of
Fulke Dutton, Esq.,

William Lawton, Esq., whose eldest son,

John Lawton, Esq., married Clare, daughter of Ralph Sneyd, Esq., of Keele, in
the county of Stafford, and left a son and successor,

III.
LAWTON HALL.

William Lawton, Esq., who served the office of High Sheriff of Cheshire, in 1672, and by Hester, daughter of Sir Edward Longueville, Bart., left at his death, in 1693, a son and heir,

John Lawton, Esq. He married, first, Anne, daughter of George, younger son of Henry, first Earl of Manchester, and sister of Charles, Earl of Halifax, by whom he had no surviving issue. By his second wife, Mary, relict of Sir Edward Longueville, Bart., he left a son and successor,

Robert Lawton, Esq. He was Sheriff of Cheshire in 1754, and by Sarah, daughter of John Offley, Esq., M.P. for the County, he had a son and heir,

John Lawton, Esq., who married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Charles Crewe, Esq., M.P. for Cheshire, by whom he left at his death, in 1804, four sons, and was succeeded by the eldest,

William Lawton, Esq., who died without issue, when the estates passed to his next brother,

Charles Bourne Lawton, Esq., who married, first, Anne, daughter of Henry Featherstonhaugh, Esq., of Tooting, in Surrey, and secondly, Mariana Percy, daughter of William Belcombe, Esq., M.D., of York. He was succeeded by his nephew,

John Lawton, Esq., of Lawton Hall, J.P., married, 1845, Emily Anne, youngest daughter of Thomas Legh, Esq., of Adlington, and had by her a son,

William John Percy Lawton, Esq., of Lawton Hall, born December 27th., 1849.
This is a truly historical place, and is believed to have been visited by the Phœnicians of old, on their trading visits to the Ancient Britons, for the natural products of that part of the island.

It has been celebrated for long ages on account of the singularity and beauty of its situation, as

"That beauteous gem set in the silver sea."

It derives its name from a supposed visit of the Archangel St. Michael, who was supposed to have honoured it with his presence.

Here for some time lived

"That valiante Cornishman
"Who slewe ye Giante Cormoran."

This stronghold was first taken by Henry de la Pomeroy, who obtained it by stratagem, and held it for John against his brother Richard the First. He soon afterwards died from fright, fearing the consequences of his rebellion.

Part of the building is believed to be of such old date as the time of Edward the Confessor. The most interesting portions of it are the Guard Room, the Refectory, or Chevy Chase Room, and the Chapel. The Refectory remains to this day in its original state, except that it has had the addition of a splendidly carved roof of English oak.

The Service of the Church of England was held in the Chapel by the last proprietor. One of the pinnacles on its tower is the famous St. Michael's Chair, of

* See View on the Title-page.
which it is said that whoever sits therein before marriage will rule either wife or husband, as the case may be.

"Within an open balcony,
"That hung from dizzy pitch and high."

MARMION.

There is thus much foundation of truth in the saying, that he or she must be a person of strong nerves who can trust himself or herself to the giddy height. Not a few, however, have done, and do so. It may, perhaps, therefore be that there are more strong-minded persons in the world than is commonly supposed.

This old Cornish family is now represented by
Sir Edward St. Aubyn, Baronet, so created July 31st., 1866.
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EDITED BY

THE REV. F. O. MORRIS, B.A.,

AUTHOR OF A "HISTORY OF BRITISH BIRDS," DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

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THE COUNTY SEATS.

ARUNDEL CASTLE,
NEAR ARUNDEL, SUSSEX.—DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Arundel Castle, the ancient residence of the Dukes of Norfolk, is supposed to have been built at the beginning of the reign of King Alfred, and the first authentic notice we find of it is that it was bequeathed by that monarch to his nephew Athelm. Some authors have supposed Bevis, from whom one of the towers takes its name, to have been the founder of the Castle of Arundel. Nothing more, however, is known for certainty than that Bevis was Warder at the Gate of the Earls of Arundel, and probably this tower was built for his reception. The next historical notice to be found of Arundel Castle, is in a grant made of it soon after the Norman Conquest by King William to Roger de Montgomery, created Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, who repaired it. In “Doomsday Book” it is described in the territory of Earl Roger, as a “Castle,” which is the only notice of a castle in that survey.

This old fortress suffered considerably during the Great Rebellion, and remained in a ruinous condition until the year 1791, when the then Duke of Norfolk restored a great part of it in the ancient style, and expended a considerable sum on it every year until his death. To complete the alterations, it became necessary to take down some of the most interesting parts of the building, but in many places the original walls were built upon, and considerable taste and judgment were evinced by his Grace in the selection of plans and materials.

The entrance gateway, anciently fortified by a drawbridge and portcullis, was built by Richard Fitz-Alan, in the reign of Edward the First, and was repaired and restored by the fifth Earl.
The domestic offices occupy the whole of the ground-floor, around a spacious court; over these is a magnificent library in imitation of the aisle of a Gothic cathedral, (the ornaments of which are taken from the cloisters at Gloucester and St. George's, Windsor,) one hundred and seventeen feet long and thirty-five feet wide. The ceiling, columns, etc., are entirely of mahogany. The library is calculated to contain ten thousand volumes.

The Great Hall, called the Barons' Hall, was begun in 1806, and is seventy-one feet by thirty-five, and thirty-six feet high, the roof being of Spanish chestnut curiously wrought, and the plan taken from Westminster, Eltham, and Crosby Halls. There is a series of stained glass windows, portraying the figures of some of the Barons from whom the Duke of Norfolk is descended, the heads of which are portraits of members of the Howard family. The window at the end of the hall represents King John signing Magna Charta.

The dining-room is a large and handsome apartment, having at one end a window of painted glass, representing Charles Howard, tenth Duke of Norfolk, and his Duchess, in the character of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, at a banquet. At the opposite end is an orchestra, and over the door is an imitation of basso-relievo, by Le Brun, of Adam and Eve in Paradise.

Some of the walls, together with the Keep, are all that now remain of the ancient Castle of Arundel. The Keep is a circular stone tower, sixty feet in diameter, and is the most perfect in England.

At the time of the Great Rebellion Arundel Castle was first in the hands of the Parliament, but was taken from them, after sustaining a siege of three days, by Lord Hopton. Sir William Waller regained possession of it for the Parliament, with equal facility, about six months after. The famous Chillingworth acted as engineer on this occasion.

The descendants of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, to whom, as above stated, this castle had been granted by the Conqueror, did not long keep possession of it; for in the reign of Henry the First, Robert De Bellesme, who sided with Robert, Duke of Normandy, in laying claim to the English crown, was, in consequence, deprived of all his honours, and outlawed by the reigning monarch. After this, the king settled the castle on Adeliza, his second queen, as part of her dowry, and here she continued to reside during the remainder of her life. Upon the accession of King Stephen, Adeliza, refusing to countenance his usurpation, received the Empress Matilda into her castle of Arundel, wherein she was closely besieged by Stephen. There was an air of gallantry mixed with the warlike proceedings of this period scarcely to be expected; and upon this occasion, insurrection being given to Stephen that the Dowager Queen had received the Empress upon terms of hospitality, rather than of hostility against him, Stephen suspended the siege, allowed Matilda to go forth, and gave her a safe conduct to Bristol. Adeliza afterwards married William de Albini, one of the most accomplished men of his age.

Thus coming into the family of Albini, Arundel Castle continued in their possession until the death of Hugh, the last male heir, in 1243, when his estates were divided among his four sisters. In consequence of this division the castle and manor of
Arundel went to Isabel, wife of John Fitz-Alan, who thereupon assumed the title of Earl of Arundel.

Edmund, fourth Earl of Arundel in descent from John Fitz-Alan, forfeited all the honours and estates of his family, in consequence of having joined the Barons in their opposition to the favourites of King Edward the Second, which was considered an act of rebellion. The king afterwards made a grant of Arundel Castle to Edmund Woodstock, his uncle. The act of attainder was, however, reversed upon the accession of Edward the Third, and Richard Fitz-Alan, son of the last possessor, was reinstated in the family title and estates.

The Earls of Arundel, from their influence, were led to participate in all the principal events of English history. Richard, Earl of Arundel, was accused of joining in a conspiracy to dethrone Richard the Second, and, being found guilty of high treason, was beheaded. The estates of this unfortunate nobleman were confiscated, and given as a reward for services to the Earl Marshal, on whose testimony the Earl of Arundel had been convicted. But this act of attainder was soon after reversed by Henry the Fourth, and the son, Thomas Fitz-Alan, recovered possession of the family estates. This nobleman died without issue in 1415, when the castle devolved upon his cousin, Sir John Fitz-Alan, commonly called Sir John Arundel. About this time a dispute arose respecting the title of Earl of Arundel. The contending parties were this Sir John Arundel, who claimed a seat in the Upper House in right of his tenure of the castle, and Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who preferred the claim. Judgment was given in favour of the former, and an Act of Parliament was passed to the effect that the possession of this castle and honour conferred the dignity of Earl without creation. The last male heir of the Fitz-Alans, who died in the reign of Elizabeth, left an only daughter, who married Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and thus conveyed the earldom and estate into that distinguished family, in which they have ever since remained.

The ancient family of Howard is derived, according to Dugdale, from an eminent judge of that name, who was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas from the year 1297 to 1303, and who had large estates in the county of Norfolk.

Anything like a detailed account of the long line of representatives of the name from that date to the present day would be quite beyond the limits to which I am confined in these pages. The mere names of the heads of the family in succession are all that I have space for; as follows:

William Howard, the above-named judge.
Sir John Howard, Knight.
Sir John Howard, Knight.
Sir John Howard, Knight.
Sir Robert Howard, Knight.
Sir John Howard, Knight, summoned to Parliament as Lord Howard, and afterwards created Earl Marshal of England and Duke of Norfolk, June 28th., 1483, his son and heir being at the same time elevated to the Peerage as Earl of Surrey. He
was a leading Yorkist, and fought on the side of Richard at Bosworth Field, with whom he fell in the battle, disdaining to attend to a warning set upon his gate the evening before,—

"Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dickon thy master is bought and sold."

He was attainted by Parliament, November 7th., 1485, when all his honours became forfeited; as was also his son,

Thomas Howard, (Earl of Surrey,) who however, after being imprisoned in the Tower for three years, was restored to the Dukedom, etc., and installed a Knight of the Garter. His elder son,

Thomas Howard, third Duke, was also attainted in 1546, but restored in 1553, and also installed a Knight of the Garter. He was followed (his son, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, having been tyrannically executed by Henry the Eighth,) by his grandson, son of the Earl,

Thomas Howard, fourth Duke. He too was executed for high treason, on account of his connection with Mary Queen of Scots, and all his honours were of course forfeited, but his son,

Philip Howard, (Earl of Arundel,) also attainted, inherited in right of his mother the feudal earldom of Arundel, as owner of Arundel Castle, the possession of which conveys the title with it. His only son,

Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, born July 7th., 1592, was restored by James the First to the Earldom of Surrey, and the other titles his father had forfeited.

Henry Frederick Howard, Earl of Arundel, who had been summoned to Parliament as Baron Mowbray.

Thomas Howard, fifth Duke of Norfolk, (restored to the title by Act of Parliament in 1664.)

Henry Howard, sixth Duke, created Baron Howard and Earl of Norwich, and also Earl Marshal of England.

Henry Howard, K.G., seventh Duke.

Thomas Howard, eighth Duke.

Edward Howard, ninth Duke.

Charles Howard, tenth Duke.

Charles Howard, eleventh Duke.

Brenard Edward Howard, twelfth Duke.

Henry Charles Howard, thirteenth Duke.

Henry Grantville Howard, fourteenth Duke, who took the name of Fitzalan before that of Howard.

Henry Fitzalan Howard, fifteenth Duke.
EXTON HOUSE, NEAR OAKHAM, RUTLANDSHIRE.—EARL OF GAINSBOROUGH.

Exton House is situated upon the edge of a noble park containing one thousand five hundred acres of land, three hundred of wood, and eighty of water. The park is well stocked with deer. In the centre of it is Tunnely Wood, and a ride through it is called the Queen of Bohemia's Ride.

The new hall, which is about one hundred and fifty yards from the site of the old family residence, the south-east wing of which was destroyed by fire in 1810, is a large Elizabethan mansion, built at various periods since the year 1811. It was commenced first of all by Sir Gerard Noel, Bart., as a sort of temporary residence until the ravages of the fire in 1810 could be made good again; but as time went on, building after building was added to the new edifice, and finally, in 1851-2, the then Earl considerably enlarged it at a cost of several thousand pounds. The mansion is of freestone, and contains a main building in three compartments, the lower part of which consists of a fine drawing-room, ante drawing-room, dining-room flanked at each end by an octagonal turret surmounted with a pinnacle, and there is a west wing placed a little backward with a turret similar to those in front. In this part of the building is a billiard room, and the access to this part of the house is by a vestibule, ornamented on both sides with good family pictures. The hall and grand staircase are extremely handsome. There is a well stocked library, which occupies two rooms. The upper part of the house contains about forty bedrooms, and the domestic offices form a square in the rear of the building.

The view from the south front of the house is charming, the ruins of the picturesque old hall, with its grand gables, beautiful chimneys, and ivy-clad walls, and the magnificent village church, are the principal objects at first sight, and the scene is much heightened by the water and the noble trees adorning its banks, the prettily laid out gardens and terraces, all adding to the charm of a scene which cannot fail to delight the eye of all lovers of the picturesque.

The chapel at the east end of the house is cruciform in plan, with an apse, an aisle, and sacristy on the north side, and a north porch to the nave: it is well lighted by windows in the plinth of the superstructure. The style of architecture is that which prevailed in England at the latter end of the thirteenth century, and it combines and contrasts well with that of the mansion.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, Exton belonged to the Countess Judith,
who married Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland. Their heiress, Maude, married David, King of Scotland. From him Exton passed to the Bruces: afterwards to the Greens, Culpeppers, and Harringtons, who held it for five generations.

Sir Baptist Hicks, Knight, bought it in the reign of James the First, and in 1628 he passed it to his son, Viscount Campden. Dying without issue, the estates and titles devolved to Edward Noel, first Baron Noel of Ridlington, whose grandson was created Earl of Gainsborough in 1682. On the death of Henry, sixth Earl of Gainsborough, without issue, 1768, his titles became extinct, and he left his property to his nephew, Gerard Noel Edwards, who in 1798 became Sir Gerard Noel, Baronet. The Honourable Charles Noel Noel succeeded to Exton after the death of his father, Sir G. Noel, and was Baron Barham in right of his mother, and was created Earl of Gainsborough and Viscount Campden in the year 1841. His son, Sir Charles George Noel, succeeded to the estates upon the death of his father, June 10th., 1866.

The ancestor of the Earls of Gainsborough was — Noel, who came, with his wife Celestria, into England with William the Conqueror in 1066. His son Robert had, in the reign of Henry the First, a grant of the greater part of Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln. William the Conqueror had previously granted to his father, for his services, the manors of Ellenhall, Wiverstone, Podmore, etc., in Staffordshire.
ROLLESTON HALL.

NEAR BURTON-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.—MOSLEY, BARONET.

Rolleston Hall is situated about a mile from Tutbury Castle.

The site appears to have been occupied as a residence ever since the early part of the reign of King Henry the Third, but the present mansion is almost entirely new, the principal part of the former structure having been destroyed by fire in October, 1871.

The Civil War has left its stamp upon this place, for, on the 25th. of May, 1645, King Charles the First came with his army, under the command of Lord Loughborough, to Tutbury Castle, and some of the soldiers were quartered at Rolleston, under a certain Captain Symonds, who seems to have amused himself by taking notes of the coats of arms in the church, which memoranda are still preserved amongst the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum.

The estate formerly belonged to a family of the name of Rolleston, until it was bought from them by Sir Edward Mosley, Knight, Attorney-General for the Duchy of Lancaster, about the latter end of the seventeenth century, and upon the failure of issue of Sir Edward Mosley, Baronet, (representative of the senior line of the present family,) who married Catherine, daughter of William, Lord Grey of Wark, the title became extinct; and his widow marrying Charles, son and heir of Dudley, Lord North, he thereby became possessed of the Rolleston estate and manor, which she had in jointure, and was by special writ summoned to Parliament by the title of Lord North and Grey of Rolleston, in the twenty-fifth year of King Charles the Second.

The descent of the family is as follows:

Edward Mosley, Esq., of Houghead, in the county of Lancaster, married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Elcock, Esq., of Hilgate, Cheshire, and had three sons, of whom the youngest,

Anthony Mosley, Esq., of Ancoats, Lancashire, married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Ralph Lowe, Esq., of Mile End, in Cheshire, and had a large family, of whom the eldest son,

Nicholas Mosley, Esq., of Ancoats, married Jane, daughter of John Lever, Esq., of Alkrington, in Lancashire, and was succeeded by his son,
Oswald Mosley, Esq., of Ancoats, and Rolleston, in Staffordshire, who married Mary, daughter of Joseph Yates, Esq., of Stanley House, near Blackburn, and dying in advanced age in 1726, left issue, of whom

Oswald Mosley, Esq., of Rolleston Hall and Ancoats, was Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1715, and was created a Baronet by George the First, June 18th., 1720. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Thornhaugh, Esq., of Fenton, Nottinghamshire, and had issue two sons, of whom the elder,

Sir Oswald Mosley, Baronet, died unmarried February 26th., 1757, and was followed by his brother,

The Rev. Sir John Mosley, who also died unmarried, when the estates devolved on his cousin,

John Parker Mosley, who then became of Rolleston Hall, and was created a Baronet, March 24th., 1731. He married, April 7th., 1760, Elizabeth, daughter of James Bayley, Esq., of Withington, Lancashire, and had

Oswald Mosley, Esq., of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, born March 17th., 1761, married, in 1784, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Tonman, Rector of Little Budworth, in Cheshire, and died in his father's lifetime, July 27th., 1789, leaving, with several other children, an eldest son, who succeeded as second Baronet under the new creation, and so became

Sir Oswald Mosley, Baronet, of Rolleston Hall and Ancoats, born March 27th., 1785, married, January 31st., 1804, to Sophia Anne, second daughter of Sir Edward Every, Baronet, of Egginton, by whom he had three sons, of whom the second,

Sir Tonman Mosley, Baronet, born July 19th., 1813, an officer in the Enniskillen Dragoons, married February 4th., 1847, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. John Wood, of Swanwick, Derbyshire, and had three sons, the eldest being

Oswald Mosley, Esq.
LUMLEY CASTLE,
NEAR CHESTER-LE-STREET, DURHAM.—EARL OF SCARBOROUGH.

I have already stated in a previous volume of this work that Sir Bernard Burke had obligingly given me leave to make whatever use I pleased of his valuable collections as published by him, and the following account is accordingly made use of from his:

"This castle stands on a fine eminence bounded upon the north by Lumley beck, or brook, and rising gradually on the east and west sides from the river Wear. The east front, one hundred and seventy-five feet long, is close upon the brow of a deep, well-wooded ravine, a terrace only intervening between the castle and the dell, through which the Lumley beck winds its way to the river just mentioned. At one time this terrace was guarded by a curtain-wall.

The chief entrance to the castle is at the west front, by a double flight of steps, leading to a broad and lofty platform, commanding a splendid prospect. It occupies the centre span between the towers—an extent of ninety-four feet. The whole front is no less than one hundred and seventy-five feet. Over the centre of the gateway are two small escutcheons, the dexter charged with a fleur-de-lis, and the sinister with a rose. From these depend two long strings of armorial shields, nine from the lily, and as many from the rose, including all the matches in the family from Linulph to John, Lord Lumley. On the flanking or projecting towers, upon each side of this armorial gateway, are two tablets of black marble, one inscribed with the family motto, Murus aneus conscientia sana; the other inscription is effaced; beneath are two marble fountains. Three stages of masonry rise above each other, their mullioned windows heavily barred with iron, and a noble gatehouse projects from the centre of this part of the building, guarded by overhanging turrets, and a machiolated gallery. Above the gate are six shields with armorial bearings, three and three, deeply carved in stone with their crests; the date of its alteration by Sir Ralph Lumley was in the reign of Richard II., when he obtained licence from the king (in 1389) as well as from Bishop Skirlaw, to repair his castle, build a wall with mortar and stone, and strengthen the former structure. It would seem that the original fabric had been erected by Sir Robert Lumley in the time of Edward I., and enlarged by his son, Sir Marmaduke."

This ancient family derives its origin from Osbert de Lumley, whose son was
LIULPH, a nobleman living in the reign of Edward the Confessor, who was murdered by one Leoferiso, apparently a foreigner, from his name, Chaplain to Walcher, Bishop of Durham, both of whom were soon after murdered themselves by the populace. He married Algitha, daughter of Alfred, Earl of Northumberland, and their eldest son succeeded as

Ughtred de Lumley. After him came the following long line of descendants, whose names only my limited space enables me to give.

Roger de Lumley.
Sir Robert de Lumley.
Sir Marmaduke de Lumley.
Robert de Lumley.
Sir Ralph de Lumley, summoned to Parliament from 1384 to 1399. He was, however, attainted for joining in the rebellion of Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, and died on the field of battle. His brother,

Sir John de Lumley, Lord Lumley, had a son,

Thomas de Lumley, Lord Lumley, who was granted by Parliament a reversal of the attainder of his grandfather. His grandson,

Richard, Lord Lumley, was summoned to Parliament in 1509. His eldest son, John, Lord Lumley, had an only son,

George, Lord Lumley, implicated in the treason of Lord Darcy, was committed to the Tower and executed. His grandson,

John, Lord Lumley, was restored to the forfeited title by an Act of Parliament passed in 1547. His kinsman,

Sir Richard Lumley, was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland, as Viscount Lumley, of Waterford, July 12th., 1628. He was followed by his grandson,

Richard Lumley, second Viscount Lumley, raised to the Peerage of England May 31st., 1681, as Baron Lumley, of Lumley Castle, and created, April 10th., 1689, Viscount Lumley and Earl of Scarborough. His eldest son was

Richard Lumley, second Earl of Scarborough, K.G., at whose decease, unmarried, in 1740, the honours devolved on his brother,

Thomas Lumley, third Earl, K.G., who had assumed the additional name of Sanderson, by Act of Parliament, in 1723, on inheriting the estates of James Sanderson, Earl of Castleton, in Ireland. He died in 1752, and was succeeded by

Richard Lumley, fourth Earl, whose eldest son,

George Augusta Lumley, fifth Earl, was followed by his brother,

Richard Lumley, sixth Earl, and he by his next brother,

The Rev. John Lumley, seventh Earl, Prebendary of York, who assumed the additional surname of Savile, and whose second surviving son,

John Lumley, eighth Earl, was succeeded by

Richard George Lumley, ninth Earl of Scarborough, who had, with other issue, a second surviving son,

Alfred Frederick George Beresford Lumley, Viscount Lumley, born November 16th., 1857.
Rushton Hall was commenced by Sir Thomas Tresham about 1527, but apparently was not finished for some few years afterwards, there being later dates on portions of the building.

The house surrounds three sides of a quadrangle, having upon the front a fine Doric screen.

Sir Thomas Tresham was succeeded in his house and estates by his son, Francis Tresham, whose estates were forfeited to the crown on account of the part he took in the Gunpowder Plot.

Rushton then passed into the hands of Sir William Cockayne, in whose family it remained till 1823.

W. W. Hope, Esq., then became possessed of the estate; and in 1854 it was purchased by Miss Thornhill, and at her death went to her husband, W. C. Clarke-Thornhill, Esq.

There is a curious building in the grounds of Rushton, about half a mile from the Hall, called the Triangular Lodge, built by Sir Thomas Tresham in 1595. It is very rich in architectural beauty, and is supposed to have been one of the places of meeting for the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot.

I copy the following description of some of the features of the house from Sir Bernard Burke's work:

"The great hall occupies the south side of the court. It is a spacious room, lighted by mullioned windows, and having a highly ornamented roof that runs up to the entire height of the edifice. The rafters rise with a lofty pitch, connected about the centre of each by tie-beams, and formed into an enormous arch by compassed timbers, springing from the walls. The spandrils are filled with open tracery, every member having an appropriate enrichment, no less light than bold and imposing. At the bottom of the hall is a Doric screen of six engaged columns on pedestals, having two arches of entrance from the parlour, kitchen, battery, etc. Over the entablature of the screen are statues of the Four Cardinal Virtues, with the figure of Charity in the centre. The great gallery, extending to one hundred and twenty-five feet, occupies the whole length of the north wing. It is panelled with oak, and contains the pedigree of the Cockaynes, somewhat defaced by the inroads of iv."
time, but still highly curious and interesting. One room bears the name of the Duke's Chamber, from the tradition of its having been inhabited by the Duke of Monmouth when he was concealed at Rushton by Elizabeth (daughter of Sir Francis Tresham) the second Vicountess Cullen, and one of the beauties at the Court of Charles II. But the most curious, as well as the most ancient part of the building, is a small oratory leading from the great staircase containing a representation, in basso relievo, of the Crucifixion, composed of numerous characters, with a Latin inscription in gold characters.

A peculiar interest attaches to that portion of the grounds called the wilderness. It is there that Dryden is said to have composed his poem of 'The Hind and Panther,' and it perhaps acquires a yet deeper significance from the fact that the alcove, built amongst its thickets, commands a distant view of Naseby Field. The circumstance is thus recorded upon a tablet in the alcove by Dr. Bennett, late Bishop of Cloyne:

"Where yon blue field scarce meets our straining eyes,
A fatal name for England—Naseby lies."

It was in a summer house at Newton—belonging to another branch of the Tresham family—that the framers of the Gunpowder Plot used to concoct their plans.

Thomas Truesdale Clarke, Esq., of Swakeleys, in the county of Middlesex, married Jane Selina Capel, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. William Robert Capel, third son of William Anne Capel, fourth Earl of Essex. Their son,

William Capel Clarke (Thornhill,) Esq., J.P., and Captain in the Third Regiment of Fusiliers, assumed the additional surname of Thornhill in consequence of his marriage with Miss Clara Thornhill, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Thornhill, Esq., of Fixby Hall and Riddleworth Hall, in Yorkshire, and had with other issue,

Thomas Bryan Clarke-Thornhill, born March 13th, 1657.
The parish of this name is supposed to have been thus called from some ancient proprietor of the name of Pepard or Pipard.

In Domesday Book it is denominated Piperherge, and stated to have been then held by Walter Fitz Other, Castellan of Windsor, and under him again by one Girard. The manor of Peper Harow continued in his family till his great-grandson, Walter de Windsor, who leaving no sons, the property was divided between his two daughters, Christian, married to Duncan de Lascells, and Gunnora, the wife of Ralph de Hesdeng. This was in the reign of King John, when the manor appears to have been alienated.

In the time of Henry the Third it was held by William Branche, with whose wife, Joan, it remained till her re-marriage with Peter de Bosted, in the seventh year of the reign of Edward I. The estate appears to have been mortgaged, for it was recovered from the son of the above-named, Sir Nicholas Branche, by Henry de Gueldeford, by a writ of Novel Disseisin.

It was next possessed by the family of Stockton or Stoghton, but again reverted to one of the family of the previous owner, for in the year 1354, Andrew Branche died seized of the manor, after him, it came to Thomas Branche, who died unmarried in 1361.

Sir Bernard Brocas was lord in the forty-third of Edward the Third, and Chamberlain to Anne of Bohemia, the first consort of Richard II, and Master of the Buckhounds, an office hereditary in his family. He died in 1396, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Bernard Brocas, who having engaged in a conspiracy against King Henry IV, together with the Dukes of Exeter and Surrey and the Earls of Salisbury and Gloucester, was arrested at Cirencester, and beheaded on Tower Hill in January, 1400, his estate being escheated to the crown; but his son,

William Brocas, had the forfeited estates restored to him, and they continued with his family till the time of his great grandson, also called William Brocas, who died in 1506, leaving two daughters coheireresses, one of whom dying unmarried, her share of the property went to her sister, the wife of
Ralph Peckshall, Master of the Buckhounds to Edward the Sixth, *jure uxoris*. His son and successor,

Sir Ralph Peckshall, died in 1571, leaving four daughters, by whom the property was sold to

Henry Smith, Esq., who in 1609 conveyed it to

Sir Walter Covert, whose heirs and devises, in the year 1655, joined in a sale of it to

Denzill Holles, afterwards Lord Holles, who had married the widow of Sir Walter Covert. He died in 1680, and on the decease of his grandson,

Denzill, Lord Holles, in 1694, the estate descended to

John, Earl of Clare, by whom, under authority of an act of parliament for the purpose, it was conveyed to

Philip Browde, Esq., Postmaster-General in the reign of Queen Anne, and of him it was purchased, in the year 1713, by

Alan Brodrick, afterwards created Viscount Midleton, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. He was followed by

Alan Brodrick, second Viscount, one of the Commissioners of Customs, and M.P. for Midhurst. He married, in 1729, Mary, youngest daughter of Algernon, Earl of Essex, by whom he left at his decease in 1747, an only son, his successor,

George Brodrick, third Viscount, who married, May 1st., 1752, Albinia, eldest daughter of the Hon. Thomas Townshead, and had, with other children,

George Brodrick, fourth Viscount, who was created a Peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Brodrick, of Peper Harow, May 28th., 1798. He married first, December 4th., 1776, Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Pelham, first Earl of Chichester; and secondly, June 13th., 1797, Maria, daughter of Richard Benyon, Esq., of Gildea Hall, in Essex, and had, with five daughters, one son,

George Alan Brodrick, fifth Viscount, born June 10th., 1806, married, May 4th., 1833, Ellen, daughter of Mr. Griffith, and dying without issue, November 1st., 1848, was succeeded by his cousin,

Charles Brodrick, sixth Viscount, born September 14th., 1791, who married, May 5th., 1825, Emma, third daughter of Thomas, twenty-second Lord Despencer, and having no son, but only daughters, was succeeded by his next brother,

The Rev. William John Brodrick, seventh Viscount, Dean of Exeter, and Chaplain to the Queen. Born July 8th., 1798. He married first, March 16th., 1824, Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan, widow of the Hon. John Perceval, but had no issue. He married, secondly, March 31st., 1829, his first cousin, Harriet, daughter of his uncle George, fourth Viscount, and had, with other children,

William Brodrick, eighth Viscount, J.P. and D.L. for Surrey, Lord High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames, and some time M.P. for Mid Surrey, born January 6th., 1830. He married, October 25th., 1853, Augusta Mary, third daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Francis, first Lord Cottesloe, and had with several other children, an eldest son,

William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, born December 14th., 1856.
CAPERNWRAY,
NEAR LANCaster, LANCASHIRE.—MARToN.

This mansion, which stands about ten miles north-east of Lancaster, contains a good collection of pictures.

The architecture is in the early Tudor style.

The family of Marton was originally seated at Marton Hall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Shortly subsequent to the Conquest, Paganus de Marton was Lord of East and West Marton, which lordships, with others in Craven, were held by his descendants for several centuries.

Afterwards the Martons moved to the Forest of Bowland, and from thence to the estates they now hold in the above-named county.

Oliver Marton, born in 1668, first held the manor and estate of Capernwray.

The following is a connected account of the family descent, as given by Sir Bernard Burke in his history of the "Landed Gentry":—

Christopher Marton, Lord of Marton, was father of

Lanciot Marton, whose son,

William Marton, had a successor of the same name,

William Marton. His second son,

Oliver Marton, born in 1688, D.L., Recorder, Patron of the Vicarage of Lancaster, and Steward of Lonsdale, married, first, Grace, daughter of — Serle, who died without children, and secondly Jane, daughter of Roger Wilson, Esq., of Casterton, Westmoreland, and their eldest son,

Edward Marton, Esq., of Capernwray, D.L., M.P. for Lancaster, and Steward of Lonsdale, dying without issue, was followed by the fourth surviving son,

The Rev. Oliver Marton, LL.B., Patron and Vicar of Lancaster, married Priscilla Anne, daughter and heiress of Admiral Edwards, R.N., and had issue two sons, of whom the elder,

Oliver Marton, Esq., of Capernwray, was succeeded by his nephew,

George Marton, Esq., of Capernwray Hall and Borwick Hall, J.P., and D.L., M.P. for Lancaster, High Sheriff in 1858, and a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council,
married, in November, 1833, Lucy Sarah, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Dallas, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and had, with other children,

Georges Blucher Heneage Marton, Esq., J.P., born 1839, who succeeded to Capernwray Hall and Borwick Hall. He married, May 1st., 1866, the Hon. Caroline Gertrude Flower, youngest daughter of Henry, fifth Viscount Ashbrook, and has issue,

George Henry Powys Marton, born April 11th., 1869.
Richard Oliver Marton, born August 19th., 1872.
Augusta Adelaide Cicely Marton.
Lucy Madeline Marton.
Florence Augusta Marton.
BULWELL HALL,
NEAR BULWELL, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—COOPER.

Bulwell Hall, which is a large and handsome stone mansion, is very pleasantly situated upon a commanding eminence about a mile and a half to the west of the village from which it takes its name.

The Hall was built in 1770 by John Newton, Esq., from whose family, at his death, it passed to Mr. Padley, and then to the Rev. Charles Padley, who sold it to Samuel Thomas Cooper, Esq., who considerably enlarged the mansion and improved the surrounding grounds. It then became the residence of Mrs. Cooper, his widow.

Mr. Cooper, who was Lord of the Manor, and also patron of the Rectory of Bulwell, built large and handsome schools of stone, in the Gothic style of architecture. They stand in the main street of the village, and are provided with extensive playgrounds attached to them.

The estate is of considerable extent, and the grounds have the ornament of a small lake, which covers about seven acres in extent, with some fine old timber, and a good deal of ornamental planting, the park, with the woods, occupying over two hundred acres.

There are many fine pictures in the house by ancient and modern masters. The following is a catalogue of the principal ones in the collection.

- Portrait, Rembrandt.
- do. do.
- Grand Canal—Venice, Canaletti.
- Venice, Canaletti.
- Landscape, Teniers.
- do. do.
- Vale of Avoca, Glover.
- Adoration of Shepherds, Tergh.
- Venus, Albano.
- Hall of the Cæsars, Viviani.
- Cattle, Rosa da Tivoli.
- Boar Hunt, Pietro Valelli.
- Magi, Rubens.
- Market Place, Onwater.
BULWELL HALL.

Landscape, A. W. Williams.
Sea Piece, Isabey.
Galileo, Mignard.
Sherwood Forest, Dawson.
Portrait of Mrs. Cooper, Buckner.
St. Francis, Murillo.
The Crucifixion, Murillo.
St. Sebastian, Spagnioletti.
La Tarantula, Painter unknown.
Auberge, Painter unknown.
do. do.
do. do.
St. Sebastian, Piombino.
Virgin and Child, Murillo.
BISHOPS COURT,
NEAR STRAFFAN, COUNTY KILDARE, IRELAND.—EARL OF CLONMELL.

Bishops Court, the seat of the Earl of Clonmell, is handsomely situated in a very extensive demesne, four miles from Naas and twelve from Dublin.

It was built by Lord Ponsonby, and was purchased in the year 1838 from the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, by John Henry, third Earl of Clonmell.

The family of Lord Clonmell derives from
CAPTAIN THOMAS SCOTT, father of
MICHAEL SCOTT, Esq., who, by his wife, Miss Purcell, of the family of the titular Barons of Loughmoe, of that name, had a son,
JOHN SCOTT, Esq., successively Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and Prime Sergeant of Ireland, between the years 1774 and 1783. In the year 1784 he was made Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and created, on the 10th. of May in that year, BARON EARLSFORT. On the 18th. of August, 1789, his Lordship was further raised to the dignity of VISCOUNT OF CLONMELL, and to that of EARL OF CLONMELL December 20th., 1793. He married twice. By his first lady, Catherine Anne Maria, daughter of Thomas Mathew, Esq., sister of Francis, first Earl of Llandaff, and widow of P. Roe, Esq., he had no surviving issue. He married, secondly, Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Patrick Lawless, Esq., of Dublin, and had with a daughter, married to John Reginald, Earl of Beauchamp, himself dying May 23rd., 1798, a son,

THOMAS SCOTT, second EARL OF CLONMELL, father, by his wife Henrietta Louisa, daughter of George, second Earl of Brooke and Warwick, of nine children, of whom the eldest,

JOHN HENRY SCOTT, third EARL OF CLONMELL, born January 4th., 1817, married, April 27th., 1838, to the Honourable Anne de Burgh, eldest daughter and coheiress of Ulysses de Burgh, second Lord Downes, by whom he had, with several other children,

JOHN HENRY REGINALD SCOTT, born March 2nd., 1839, fifth EARL AND VISCOUNT OF CLONMELL, and Baron Earlsfort, County of Tipperary, in the Peerage of Ireland, late Lieutenant in the First Life Guards.

IV.
HEATON PARK,
NEAR PRESTWICH, LANCASHIRE.—EARL OF WILTON.

Heaton Park is situated about four miles from Manchester, and is a handsome stone structure, built under the superintendence of Wyatt, with columns of the Ionic order and a circular projection in the centre, surmounted by a spacious dome.

On a rising ground at some distance is a round temple, from which very extensive views are obtained over the four adjoining counties of York, Derby, Chester, and Stafford.

The park, which is well wooded and extensive, being about five miles in circumference, is approached by a drive, at the entrance to which is a handsome lodge of the Doric order of architecture.

Adam de Heton was the earliest recorded dweller at this place, as mentioned in the "Testa de Nevill." This was in the reign of Henry the Third.

Later on, the estate came into possession of a family of the name of Langley, from which again it passed, by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and coheiress to Sir Robert Langley, to Richard Holland, Esq., of Denton.

The descendant of this alliance,
Edward Holland, Esq., of Heaton and Denton, left at his decease a sister and sole heiress, Elizabeth, who married
Sir John Egerton, Bart., of Oulton Park, whose great grandson,
Sir Thomas Grey Egerton, Bart., was created Baron Grey de Wilton in 1784.

His daughter and eventual heiress,
Eleanor Egerton, married in April, 1794, Robert, Viscount Grosvenor, of the family of the Marquis of Westminster, whose second son,
The Hon. Thomas Grosvenor, inherited by special remainder, at the death of his father in 1814, when the Barony expired, the Earldom and Viscountcy of Grey de Wilton, while the Baronetcy passed in due course to the Egerton family.

The family of Grosvenor is of French extraction, as already stated in a previous volume of this work.
Sir Richard Grosvenor, Knight, was created a Baronet February 23rd., 1621-2.
The seventh successor of the title after him was elevated to the peerage, April the 8th., 1761, as Baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, in the County Palatine of Chester, and further advanced to the dignities of Viscount Belgrave and Earl Grosvenor July 5th., 1784. He was great grandfather of the first Duke of Westminster.
DRUMLANRIG CASTLE,
DUMFRIESSHIRE, SCOTLAND.—DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.

This magnificent seat of the Duke of Buccleuch is situated in the parish of Durisdeer, on a knoll of rising ground on the right bank of the river Nith, and for several miles forms an attractive feature in the rich and varied landscape of the picturesque vale through which that river flows.

The Castle is a hollow square, four stories high, surmounted with turrets at the angles. From the inner court staircases ascend at the angles in semicircular towers. On the architraves of the windows and doors is a profuse adornment of hearts and stars, the arms of the Douglases.

The main front is towards the north, but the building has also a noble appearance to the east, combining on each side the aspects of strength and beauty. The architecture is of a Gothic character. This huge castle occupied ten years in building, and was completed in 1689, the year after the Revolution. William, first Duke of Queensberry, planned and completed it, expending upon it enormous sums of money. A defaced portrait of William the Third is still a memorial of this building having been occupied by the Highlanders during their march in 1745.

Drumlanrig was the principal residence of the family of Queensberry; but on the death of Charles, the third Duke, in 1777, leaving no male issue, it passed, along with the titles attaching to the Queensberry family, to William, Earl of March, and upon the death of the latter, in 1810, it went by entail to the Duke of Buccleuch. For a considerable period the castle was unoccupied, greatly neglected, and defaced; but the succeeding proprietor, adopting it as his residence on attaining his majority in 1827, immediately commenced restoring the house and beautifying the grounds around it.

Pennant writes:—"The beauties of Drumlanrig are not confined to the highest part of the grounds; the walks, for a very considerable way by the sides of the Nith, abound with most picturesque and various scenery. Below the bridge the sides are prettily wooded, but not remarkably lofty; above, the views become wildly magnificent. The river runs through a deep and rocky channel, bounded by vast wooded cliffs, which rise suddenly from its margin; and the prospect down from the summit is of a terrific depth, increased by the rolling of the black waters beneath. Two views are particularly fine: one of quick repeated but extensive meanders amidst broken sharp-pointed rocks, which often divide the river into several channels, interrupted by short
and foaming rapids coloured with a moory tint; the other is of a long strait, narrowed by the sides, precipitous and wooded, approaching each other equidistant, horrible from the blackness and fury of the river, and the fiery red and black colours of the rocks, that have all the appearance of having sustained a change by the rage of another element."

The noble family of the Duke of Buccleuch descends in the male line from Thomas Cornwallis, of London, living in 1378, ancestor of the Lords of that name, one of whom, namely,

Charles Cornwallis, third Lord Cornwallis, married Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch, widow of the second Earl and second Duke, and was ancestor of the present ducal family of the name.

The following titles have at one time or other been acquired or inherited by members of this great house:

Duke of Buccleuch.
Duke of Queensberry.
Earl of Drumlanrig.
Earl of Buccleuch.
Earl of Sanquhar.
Earl of Dalkeith.
Earl of Doncaster.
Viscount Nith.
Viscount Thortholwald.
Viscount Ross.
Baron Douglas of Kinmount.
Baron Middlebie.
Baron Dornock.
Baron Scott of Whitchester.
Baron Eskdale.
Baron Montagu.
Baron Tynedale.
CARNANTON,
NEAR ST. COLOMB, CORNWALL.—WILLYAMS.

Carnanton House is romantically situated among beautiful woods at the head of the far-famed valley of Lauherne, and is about two miles from the rocky and iron-bound coast of North Cornwall.

The family of Willyams, or as it was formerly spelt, Wylyams, came into the county about the year 1485, the parent stock being in Dorsetshire.

Thomas Willyams, who was born in 1524, was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1562. In the parish church there is now standing a monument to his memory, bearing a complimentary, but quaint inscription.

John Willyams, of Roseworthy, who was born in 1660, married the youngest daughter and co-heiress of Colonel Humphrey Noye, of Carnanton, only son of William Noye, Attorney-General to Charles the First, "of blessed memory," as his monument in Mawgan Church imports, and by whom the Carnanton estates came into the family.

Mr. Willyams, conspicuous for his active and zealous adherence to the Stuarts, suffered much persecution for his attachment to that unfortunate house. He was deprived of his Commission of the Peace during the reign of William and Mary, but restored soon after the accession of Queen Anne.

A good picture of James the Second, now at Carnanton, was found secreted in the roof of the old mansion.

Thomas Willyams, born in 1505, left, by Jane his wife, with two other sons, his heir,

William Willyams, of Roseworthy, (by gift of Sir John Arundel, of Lauherne,) who married four times. He died June 12th., 1623, and was succeeded by his son, by his third wife, Alice Honeychurch,

William Willyams, Esq., born November 27th., 1598. He married, June 26th., 1620, Jane, daughter and heiress of Michael Vyvyan, Esq., of Phillack, and by her had, with other issue, a son,

Humphrey Willyams, Esq., born in October, 1629, who married, August, 1658, Dorothy, sister and eventual heiress of Thomas Addington, Esq., of Leigh, Devonshire, and had, besides other children,

John Willyams, Esq., of Roseworthy, J.P., born September, 1660. He married,
first, in 1685, Bridgeman, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Colonel Humphrey Noye, of Carnanton, Attorney-General to King Charles the First, but by her had no issue. He married, secondly, Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Peter Day, Esq., of Resuggan, and had

John Willyams, Esq., of Roseworthy and Carnanton, married Anne, daughter and heiress of John Oliver, Esq., and had

1. John Oliver Willyams.
2. James Willyams.

The elder son,

John Oliver Willyams, Esq., of Roseworthy and Carnanton, died without issue.

His brother,

James Willyams, Esq., married Anne, daughter of William Jane, Esq. The eldest son and heir,

James Willyams, Esq., of Truro, J.P. and D.L., born September 30th., 1741, who married, in 1770, Anne, only daughter of William Champion, Esq., of Wormley, Gloucestershire, and on the death of his relative, the above-named John Oliver Willyams, succeeded to the Roseworthy and Carnanton estates. He died the 10th. of February, 1828, and was followed by his son,

Humphrey Willyams, Esq., of Roseworthy and Carnanton, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff of Cornwall, 1859-60, and M.P. for Truro from 1848 to 1852, born April 20th., 1792. He married, January 14th., 1822, Ellen Frances, youngest daughter of William Brydges Neynoe, Esq., of Castle Neynoe, in the county of Sligo, and had, with other children, an elder surviving son,

DROMOLAND,
NEAR NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS, COUNTY CLARE, IRELAND.—LORD INCHIQUIN.

DROMOLAND Castle is situated about two miles from the Ardsollus Station, on the Limerick and Ennis Railway.

It is a modern castellated building of chiseled grey limestone, and stands, overlooking a lake, in the middle of a prettily wooded park of over fifteen hundred acres. It is built on the site of an older house of Grecian architecture, which had in its time replaced a more ancient castle. It was begun about 1825, and finished ten years later, by Sir Edward O’Brien, the fourth Baronet, Mr. J. Payne (a pupil of Nash’s) being the architect.

From hills inside the demesne there are extensive views over the Valley of the Shannon and Fergus, the Old Race-course Stand forming a conspicuous landmark in the navigation of the latter river.

The castle contains some interesting relics of ancient times, as well as a good collection of family portraits, and a large library.

Among the pictures may be mentioned a life-sized equestrian portrait in the hall of Donough Carbraic O’Brien, descendant of Brien Borohme, King of Ireland, and ancestor of the O’Brien family: there is an inscription in the corner of the picture,—“Donatus O’Brien, quondam Hibernorum Rex, A.D. 1250.” Also a full-length portrait of Queen Anne, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, given by her to Sir Donough O’Brien, first Baronet, whose eldest son married Catherine Keightley, daughter of Lady Frances Keightley, daughter of the first Lord Clarendon, and aunt to Queen Mary and Queen Anne. Among the other pictures of interest are Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles the First, by Vandyke; portraits of several of the Earls of Thomond and Inchiquin, as well as many of the Clarendon and Keightley families, and also some curious hunting and racing pictures of the last century.

In the hall is a large antique table of curious manufacture, a relic of the Spanish Armada, which was washed ashore at Miltown Malbay, on the coast of Clare.

There are also in the gallery some curious ancient tablets of bog oak, representing the life and death of Brien Borohme, who was slain at Contarf in A.D. 1010, as well as a bronze effigy supposed to have been at one time fastened on that monarch’s tomb.

The family of O’Brien, of which Lord Inchiquin is the head, is one of the
oldest in Ireland. They maintained an independent sovereignty over a large part of the South of Ireland up to a late period, A.D. 1543, when Murrough O'Brien, the then Tanist, or Monarch, resigned his Princedom to Henry the Eighth, and accepted the titles of Earl of Thomond and Baron of Inchiquin.
Locko, the seat of William Drury Lowe, Esq., is one of the most charmingly situated mansions in the Midland Counties. It stands in a well wooded deer park about five miles from Derby, and has a magnificent sheet of water at a picturesque distance in front, the drive from the lodge to the mansion passing along its margin, and presenting many points of beauty to the eye of the visitor.

The front of the house, which faces the lake, consists of a central body with portico, and two wings, one of which is the private chapel, and the other the drawing-room. Formerly this front was the principal entrance to the house. The present owner, however, a few years ago, added a new and advanced portico, with entrance-hall, picture-gallery, and dining-room at the east end. The whole of these additions, with a well proportioned tower, are designed in the Italian style, the dining-room façade forming a striking and pleasing front.

The interior of the mansion presents many features of interest. The principal apartments are the picture-gallery, the dining and drawing rooms, the boudoir, the hall, and the chapel, and these are all fitted and furnished with exquisite taste, and hung with a priceless collection of rare old paintings. The two first of these apartments are decorated in the Italian style, and have coved ceilings.

The collection of paintings, which has been collected together with great judgment and at a lavish outlay, during his several years' residence abroad by the present owner, is said to be one of the most extensive and important, both in point of rarity and value of the different examples, among private collections in the kingdom.

The private chapel, which forms one of the wings of the mansion, was, as appears from an inscription beneath one of its windows, consecrated August 31st., 1673. It is entered both from the house and from the grounds, and is spacious and well arranged. In the interior, besides an elegant stained-glass window, are the Royal Arms, with the date 1669, and the arms of Gilbert and Lowe; and the ceiling, which is divided into panels, is decorated with crowns, roses, and other devices. On the exterior is the inscription, running round three sides: "1670—DOMVS MEA VOCABITVR DOMVS ORATIONIS;" and on the corresponding wing, the drawing-room, is "DOCTVS & PHEBI CHORS ET MINEVÆ LAVDES."

The mansion of Locko was founded on, or closely adjoining to, the site of the old "Lazar-house," an hospital or preceptory of the Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem—
"Domus de la Madeleyne de Lockhay ordinis militiae Sancti Lazari Jerusalem." This Lazar-house, or hospital, existed as early as the year 1296, and from it, undoubtedly, even the name of "Locko" is derived. The derivation is from the obsolete French word Loques, signifying 'rags;' and some of these old hospitals or Lazar-houses (Lazar being derived from Lazarus) were called "Le Lokes." Lock thus became synonymous with Lazar-house, and hence the name of "Lock hospital," at present in use.

The family of Lowe is of considerable antiquity in the county of Derby. The first of whom we have any distinct record is

Lawrence Lowe, who, having married for his first wife, the daughter and heiress of Rossell, of Denby, in the county of Derby, inherited that estate and settled there. He was a man of great learning, and held the office of Recorder of Nottingham in the year 1480. His sons,

Humphrey and Thomas, respectively founded the two important families of Lowe of Denby, and Lowe of Alderwasley. Members of the family were in different reigns attached to the court. One of these, who was in holy orders, was Confessor to King Henry the Seventh; and another, Anthony Lowe, was Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Standard-bearer to King Henry the Eighth, King Edward the Sixth, and Queen Mary. From

Humphrey Lowe, of Denby, who was living in 1516, the eldest son of Lawrence Lowe, the family continued in unbroken succession to

John Lowe, who in 1746 purchased Locko Park from the Gilbert family. He died without issue in 1771, and was succeeded by his brother,

Richard Lowe, Esq., who died in 1785, also without lawful issue, when the estates passed to his second cousin,

William Drury, Esq., of London, grandson of Anne Lowe (heiress to the estates), who had married Alderman William Drury, of Nottingham. This successor to the Locko Park and estates assumed the additional surname and arms of Lowe by sign manual in 1790. He married Anne, daughter of William Steer, Esq., of Burton Latimer, by whom he had issue an only child, Mary Anne Drury-Lowe, his sole heiress. Mr. Lowe died in 1827, and his widow survived him till 1849, when she died at Locko in her hundred and fourth year.

Miss Drury-Lowe, the heiress, married in 1800, Robert Holden, Esq., of Darley Abbey and Nuttall Temple, the representative of the old Derbyshire family of Holden, by whom, with other issue, she had a son,

William Drury Holden, Esq., who, upon the death of his maternal grandmother, in 1849, assumed by sign manual the names and arms of Drury-Lowe. Mr. William Drury-Lowe, who was born in 1802, married, in 1827, the Honourable Caroline Esther Curzon, daughter of Nathaniel, second Baron Scarsdale, by whom he had issue.
Elton Hall was formerly the seat of the famous and ancient family of the Sapcotes, and was afterwards conferred by grant from Queen Elizabeth to the City of London, and purchased shortly after by the Proby family.

Sir Thomas Proby removed here from Ruans, in Buckinghamshire, in 1663, and re-built the house, which was then in a ruinous state. Since that period Elton Hall has continued to be the principal seat of the Proby family, who have from time to time made various additions and alterations.

The most ancient and interesting portions of the house are the Old Norman Tower, now forming part of the Library, and the Old Chapel, which is the present Drawing-room.

This Chapel is thus mentioned in Camden's "Britannia," vol. i., col. 507:—"Here was a private but very beautiful chapel, with curious painted window, built (about 1490) by the Lady Elizabeth Dinham, widow of the Baron Fitzwarren, who married into the Sapcote family, but it hath been ruinous these many years, and the place is now the seat of the Probys, who have built here an elegant house."

The exterior of the old tower bears the arms of the Sapcotes—three dove-cotes, also the crest—a goat's or ram's head, rudely cut in stone. The tower is square and embattled, the stonework under the battlements hanging over in a particular manner. In the gate to the south is to be seen the place for a portcullis, and in the doorway are small stone arches, crossing at the roof. The same sort of arches may be seen in the rooms under the Chapel.

There are no traces to be found of the famous stained glass which formerly existed in the Chapel.

The house is situated in the two counties of Huntingdon and Northampton, and until recent alterations were made, a cross on the old kitchen chimney marked the boundary of the two counties.

The park, which borders the river Nene, is very picturesque, and contains some fine old oaks, one of which is supposed to date from the Conquest.

Fotheringay Church, where Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded, forms an interesting object from several parts of the grounds.

The principal pictures at Elton Hall are:—The Earl of Pembroke, by Vandyke; Pope and Miss Blount, by Jarvis; Kitty Fisher, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the
Laughing Girl, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Elizabeth, first wife of the first Earl of Carysfort, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Elizabeth, second wife of the first Earl of Carysfort, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; first Earl of Carysfort and his sister, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; first Earl of Carysfort, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The family of Lord Carysfort derives from

Sir Peter Proby, of Brampton, Lord Mayor of London in 1622, father of

Sir Heneage Proby, Knight, M.P., whose son,

Thomas Proby, Esq., was created a Baronet, March 7th., 1662, but dying without male issue, was followed by his brother,

John Proby, Esq., at whose decease in 1710, the estates passed to his next heir,

John Proby, Esq., M.P. for Huntingdonshire. His eldest son,

The Right Honourable Sir John Proby, K.B., also M.P. for the County of Huntingdon, was raised to the Peerage of Ireland as Baron Carysfort, of Carysfort, in the County of Wicklow. He was succeeded by his son,

John Joshua Proby, second Baron, who was created Earl of Carysfort, in the Peerage of Ireland, and raised to the English Peerage as Baron Carysfort of Norman Cross, in the County of Huntingdon. He died in 1828, and was followed by his son,

John Proby, second Earl Carysfort, a General in the Army, born in 1780, who died unmarried in 1855, and was succeeded by his brother,

Granville Leveson Proby, third Earl Carysfort, an Admiral R.N., engaged at the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. He was born in 1781, and died November 3rd., 1868, his eldest surviving son being

Sir Granville Leveson Proby, fourth Earl of Carysfort, K.P., born September 14th., 1825, some time M.P. for the County of Wicklow, a Captain in the 74th. Highlanders, Controller of the Household, married, July 19th., 1858, Lady Augusta Maria Hare, daughter of William, third Earl of Listowel.
EASTNOR CASTLE,
NEAR EASTNOR, HEREFORDSHIRE.—EARL SOMERS.

Eastnor Castle was built by John, first Earl Somers, and completed in 1815. The designs were given by Sir Robert Smirke, in the style of the twelfth century.

The castle stands on a rising ground, a little above the site of the old family mansion of Castledich in Eastnor, (in "Domesday," Esnore,) a moated building of extreme antiquity, and which was besieged on more than one occasion during the civil wars of Charles the First.

The entrance hall, sixty feet in height, is a noble apartment of Norman architecture, ornamented with Italian and other marbles, and containing some remarkable suits of armour of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The libraries contain a fine collection of books, and are adorned with a suite of Gobelin Tapestries, from the designs of Lucas Van Leyden at the Palace of Fontainbleau.

Among the works of art is a collection of interesting pictures of the early Italian masters: Saint Catherine, by Giotto; Simono Memmi, and other masters of the fifteenth century. A fine portrait of Charles the First, by Mytens; a Knight in Armour, by Paris Bordone; and Saint Thomas receiving the Girdle, by Francesco Granacci. On the principal staircase are some fine modern pictures by Watts; "Time and Oblivion," and a portrait of Alfred Tennyson, the Poet Laureate; also portraits of Richard Cocks; Thomas C. Cocks, a devoted royalist; Charles C. Cocks, Ambassador to the Czar in the time of James the First, and his wife, in the ancient Muscovite costume; the Lord Chancellor Somers, by Kneller; William the Third in his youth, a gift of the King; and Charles, Lord Somers, who died in 1806, by Romney.

In the grounds of the Castle are fine specimens of coniferæ, cedars, pines, and rare plants from Japan and California, well acclimatized.

The park is remarkable for the extreme beauty of the views of the Malvern Hills, the Herefordshire Beacon, the Gloucestershire Beacon, etc.

This family is stated to have been seated in the county of Kent in the reign of Edward the First, and to have removed into Gloucestershire in that of Henry the Eighth.

Subsequently, the descents have been as follow:—
THOMAS COCKS, ESQ., of Bishops Cleave, Gloucestershire.
Richard Cocks, Esq., of Castleditch, Herefordshire.

Thomas Cocks, Esq., of Castleditch.

Charles Cocks, Esq., of Castleditch, M.P. for the City of Worcester in 1692, and for the Borough of Droitwich in seven Parliaments. He married Mary, sister and eventually sole heiress of Lord Somers, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, who died in 1716; and was father of

James Cocks, Esq., of Brockmans, Hertfordshire, M.P. for Reigate. His son,

James Cocks, Esq., was slain at St. Cas, on the French coast, in 1758, and having been unmarried, the estates reverted to his uncle,

John Cocks, Esq., of Castleditch, (acquired by marriage with his cousin, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Cocks). He had twelve children, of whom the eldest son,

Charles Cocks, Esq., of Castleditch, M.P. for Reigate, born June 29th., 1725, was created a Baronet, September 19th., 1772, and elevated to the Peerage May 17th., 1784, as Lord Somers of Evesham, in the County of Worcester. He was succeeded by his son,

John Somers Cocks, second Baron Somers, who was created Viscount Eastnor and Earl Somers, July 17th., 1821. He was Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire, Recorder of Gloucester, and High Steward of Hereford. His son,

John Somers Cocks, Esq., second Earl Somers, was Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire, and Colonel of the Herefordshire Militia. He died March 8th., 1838, and was succeeded by his son,

Charles Somers Cocks, third Earl Somers. He married, October 2nd., 1850, Virginia, daughter of James Pattle, Esq., of the Indian Civil Service.
GALLOWAY HOUSE,
NEAR WIGTOWN, WIGTOWNSHIRE.—EARL OF GALLOWAY.

Galloway House is beautifully situated. On the east side, within three hundred yards of the terrace, is Wigtown Bay, with the Stewartry of Kirkcudbrightshire and its hilly coast on the opposite side, at a distance of ten miles, ending in the point where stands the Ross Lighthouse.

On the south side, at the same distance, (namely, three hundred yards,) is a small creek within the pleasure grounds, termed Cruggleton, or Rigg Bay, to which there is a broad gravel walk, running direct from the terrace, and parallel with this walk, overlooked by the windows on the south side of the house, is a sunk Italian flower-garden.

The main approach to the mansion house is from the west, the front door steps being in the centre of the body of the house, the wings standing out on either side.

On the north side, at a distance of two hundred yards, are the stables, and four hundred yards beyond, one of the Park Gates, termed the Harbour Lodge, opens upon the village and sea-port of Garliestown.

It would be more correct to say of this ancient and long ennobled family, that the Royal line of Scotland was of it, than that, as has been said, it is of the Royal blood of that kingdom.

Alexander, sixth Lord High Steward (in 1263) of Scotland—whence the family name of Stewart—died in 1283, leaving issue

James, seventh Lord High Steward,
James, (grandfather of the first Stuart king, Robert II.,) and a younger son,
Sir John Stewart, the line of succession after whom was as follows:—

Sir Walter Stewart.
Sir John Stewart.
Sir Walter Stewart.
Marion Stewart, who married, October 17th., 1396, Sir John Stewart, from whom came
Sir William Stewart.
Sir William Stewart.
iv.
Sir Alexander Stewart.
Alexander Stewart.
Sir Alexander Stewart.
Sir Alexander Stewart.
Sir Alexander Stewart.

Sir Alexander Stewart, a devoted adherent of King Charles the First, elevated to the peerage July 19th., 1607, as Baron of Garlies, and advanced to the Earldom of Galloway, September 9th., 1623.

Sir James Stewart, second Earl of Galloway, and a Baronet, (so created in 1627.)
Sir Alexander Stewart, third Earl.
Sir Alexander Stewart, fourth Earl.
Sir James Stewart, fifth Earl.
Sir Alexander Stewart, sixth Earl.
Sir John Stewart, seventh Earl.
Sir George Stewart, eighth Earl.

Sir Randolph Stewart, ninth Earl, born September 16th., 1800, married August 9th., 1833, Lady Harriet Blanche Somerset, seventh daughter of Henry Charles Somerset, sixth Duke of Beaufort, and had, with other children,
Alan Plantagenet Stewart, Lord Garlies, vitæ patris.
DEENE PARK,
NEAR ROCKINGHAM, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—COUNTESS OF CARDIGAN.

Deene Park, the beautiful seat of the Countess of Cardigan and de Lancastre, was formerly a Priory, belonging to the Abbey of Westminster at the time of the Conqueror’s Survey. The Abbot of Westminster was Lord of the Manor, and occasionally resorted thither for his pleasure.

In the reign of Henry the Second the lands were in the possession of Ralph Fitz-Nigel, who held them of the See of Westminster.

In the sixteenth year of King John, (1214), Ivo de Deene levied a fine on this manor, to be held of the Abbot of Westminster, by certain services and an annual payment of £18; and in the ninth year of King Edward the Second, (1315), Henry de Deene was lord of the manor. From this family it passed to the Tyndales; it subsequently came into the possession of the Littons, from whom it went, in the sixth year of Henry the Eighth, (1514), to the Brudenells.

We read that Edmund Brudenell, by will dated 21st. June, 1425, gave to St. John’s Hospital in Aynhoe, his missal and a chalice for celebrating a requiem mass on the anniversary of his death.

In the twentieth of Henry the Seventh, Robert Brudenell, who was bred to the law, was made a King’s Sergeant; in the first of Henry the Eighth (1509) he was appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas, and in the twentieth of the same reign Chief Justice of that Court. He was succeeded by Sir Thomas Brudenell, Knight, his eldest son, who in 1543 was Sheriff of the County. On the 29th. of June, 1611, Thomas Brudenell was raised by King James the First to the degree of Baronet, then instituted, and on the 26th. of April in the third of Charles the First (1627) he was elevated to the dignity of a Baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Brudenell of Stanton Wyville, in Leicestershire. He was a zealous supporter of the royal cause during the civil wars, and suffered a long imprisonment in the Tower, and on the restoration of Charles the Second, by letters patent, dated the 20th. of April in the thirteenth of that reign, he was created Earl of Cardigan.

James Thomas Brudenell, the seventh Earl of Cardigan, was born in 1797, and married in 1826 the eldest daughter of Admiral Tollemache. He succeeded his father in 1837, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th. Hussars, became a Colonel in the army in 1846, represented Marlborough in Parliament from 1818 to 1830, Fowey
1830-1831, and the Northern Division of Northampton from 1831 to 1837. He died the 27th. of March, 1868, in consequence of a fall from his horse.

The Right Honourable Adeline Louisa Maria, Countess of Cardigan and de Lancaster, only daughter of Spencer Horsey de Horsey, Esq., as second wife of the late Earl, became possessed of this manor. Her ladyship married, August 28th., 1873, the Count de Lancaster Saldahna.

The mansion at Deene is a handsome irregular stone structure with embattled turrets. The hall has a timbered panelled roof, and the windows contain the coats of arms of the noble families of Brudenell, Montagu, and Bruce, with their alliances, etc. The library contains a collection of manuscripts relating to this county by Thomas, first Earl of Cardigan, and in the principal rooms are some excellent family portraits.

The scenery of the magnificent park is very diversified; the pleasure grounds and lakes are extensive, and laid out with great taste; and the majestic elms and stately oak trees cannot be surpassed. The park is well stocked with herds of red and fallow deer.
ADARE MANOR,
NEAR ADARE, COUNTY LIMERICK, IRELAND—EARL OF DUNRAVEN.

Adare Manor, which has been for ages the residence of the ancient family of O'Quin of Inchiquin, is situated near the picturesque village from whence it takes its name, and has long been celebrated for the various ruins in its close proximity.

The beauty of the demesne is greatly enhanced by the river Maigue, which flows through it from south to north, the ruins on its banks forming picturesque scenes, while extensive vistas through aged trees and shaded walks give a peculiar interest to the whole place. The estate of Adare was long remarkable for the number and magnificence of its elms, but in November, 1814, the whole avenue in front of the then existing mansion was blown down. The memorable storm of January 6th., 1839, uprooted nearly seven hundred trees; that in January, 1842, between six and seven hundred more, sadly mutilating the noble avenues, and destroying the finest specimens of single trees.

The ruins of Adare consist of a Castle, a Trinitarian Friary, an Augustinian Friary, a Franciscan or Grey Friary, which last is situated within the demesne, and two small churches in the parish churchyard.

In the year 1807 the church of the Augustinian Abbey was given to the Protestants as their parish church, the old one being out of repair, and too small; and in 1814 the refectory was roofed and converted into a school-house. The family mausoleum was erected in another part of the ruins. Over the entrance is the following text:—"My son, remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." On the west front are the family arms, and underneath,—"This Mausoleum was constructed in the year of our Lord 1826, by William Henry, Earl of Dunraven, for the remains of his dear father, Richard, first Earl of Dunraven, and for the family of Quin of Adare."

The present edifice was begun in 1832. Some of the walls of the old house still remain, but are so amalgamated with the new, that they could only be recognised by one who had watched the progress of the alterations. The building was still unfinished at Lord Dunraven's death, and in 1850, Mr. P. C. Hardwick was consulted, and with much talent and judgment completed the south and west fronts, after his own designs, though following the general plan intended by the late Earl. The new house is built of large blocks of hammer-dressed limestone of different colours, grey predominating, but relieved by occasional blocks of red and brown, all found in quarries in this county. The style of the building is Tudor, and the details are
carefully taken from the best examples of the period in England and the Continent. The works, both stone and timber, were entirely executed by the mechanics and labourers of the village and neighbourhood, and proved an inestimable blessing during the years of famine, at which time provisions were given out to them at the ordinary prices.

The Great Hall is a noble apartment, fifty-three feet in length, thirty-seven feet wide, and thirty feet in height. It contains a very fine organ, of great compass, having forty-four stops and two thousand three hundred and fifty-three pipes. The hall is lighted by eight windows, of different sizes, placed high up in the wall, some of them containing coloured glass. The walls are decorated with armour, and with horns of the old Irish deer, several of which are of remarkable size, the pair over the fireplace measuring eleven feet four inches across from tip to tip, and another pair ten feet four inches.

The Picture Gallery is a magnificent room, in length one hundred and thirty-two feet six inches, width twenty-one feet, and height twenty-six feet six inches. It has five very large bay windows, partly filled with stained glass, illustrating the pedigree of the ancient and noble family of Wyndham. The walls are hung with a large collection of family portraits, to which is added a choice selection of paintings both by ancient and modern masters. Busts, on pedestals, occupy positions round the room. The furniture is covered with tapestry worked by the village and school-girls, who, during a time of great distress, were trained to execute a variety of useful and ornamental fabrics.

Other apartments are correspondingly of large size, and fitted up with great taste and elegance.

At the head of the principal staircase, on the second floor, is a wide corridor, occupied as a museum, and containing a collection of objects of interest, comprising antiquities, geological specimens, and miscellaneous curiosities of various kinds. In the centre is placed a magnificent and perfect skeleton of the great extinct Irish deer, recently dug up in the vicinity of Limerick.

On the south side of the house is a large geometrical garden, enclosing a bowling green and croquet ground, bounded on the east by handsome stone terrace walls, surmounted with vases, and with a broad flight of steps leading down to the river, from whence a gravel walk, under a row of majestic elms, extends along the banks of the stream to a picturesque bridge in the vicinity of the Abbey.

This is one of the few families of Celtic origin in the Peerage of Ireland. Its immediate ancestor was James Quin, of Kilmalloch, brother of the Right Rev. John Coyn, or Quin, D.D., Bishop of Limerick in the reign of Henry the Eighth, but who resigned the see on account of his blindness and infirmity.
APPLEBY CASTLE,
NEAR APPLEBY, WESTMORELAND.—TUFTON, BARONET.

This edifice is generally believed to have been founded previous to the Norman Conquest, but was in all probability rebuilt shortly subsequent to that period, and again progressively re-edified by successive noble proprietors.

Of the buildings now in existence the most ancient is a structure of extensive proportions that appears to be of Norman origin, although, like many similar erections, it is called Cæsar’s Tower. At one time there was a brass plate upon a wall in the vault, bearing the following inscription:—“This Cæsar’s Tower began to bee repaired and this middle wall to bee built from the foundation in 1651 by Ann, Baroness Clifford, Westmerland, and Vesey, Lady of Honour of Skipton in Craven, and Countess Dowager of Pembroke, Dorsett and Montgomery, after it had laid ruinous and uncovered from the year 1559 until now.”

The principal part of the present structure was built by Thomas, Earl of Thanet, in the year 1686, from the ruins of the old castle. It is of a square form, and contains several apartments of noble dimensions, which are enriched by a large collection of curious and valuable family portraits. The magnificent suit of armour worn by George Clifford in the tilt-yard, when he acted as champion to his royal mistress, Queen Elizabeth, is likewise preserved here; it is ornamented with fleur-de-lis, and is very richly gilt; his horse armour, used on the same occasion, is equally superb, and lies near it.

This castle was for a considerable period the residence of the Clifford family; and was fortified for the king in 1641, by Lady Anne Clifford, who gave the government of it to her neighbour, Sir Philip Musgrave, and he held it out till after the battle of Marston Moor, when he was obliged, contrary to his inclination, to surrender it to the parliamentarians.

The following is a brief record of Appleby, and of the families into whose possession it has at various times fallen:—“Three times had this castle and estate been carried as a marriage portion by heiresses, before it came into the possession of Simon de Morville, and when his grandson, Hugh de Morville, thinking to do his sovereign a service, kept the door, while his companions slew Thomas à Becket in his Cathedral at Canterbury, it was forfeited to the Crown, and in the Crown it remained until the time of King John. It was during this period that the borough of Appleby received its charter, and secured possession of its high privileges as a
royal burgh. The burgesses were subject to no lord, but held in capite directly from the Crown, and, as a consequence, the mayor of this ancient town is a person of no small consequence within the boundaries of his own borough, and is entitled to take precedence even of Her Majesty's judges. From an old document copied into the margin of Gibson's translation of Camden in the library at Lowther, it appears that Appleby was a county of itself in the fourth year of King John; that is, at the time the first grant was made to the Veteriponts. And it is worthy of remark, that long after the second grant Appleby Castle was dealt with as one of the king's fortresses, or a royal fort, and the owner addressed as Constable of the King's Castle, at Appleby. Even so late as Edward the First, when the Pope claimed the kingdom of Scotland as a fief, and the Barons of England wrote a letter denying the claim, and affixed their names, Robert de Clifford, whose name occurs in the list, is styled Chatelain of Appleby, while all the rest are called Barons.

From the Veteriponts the estate passed to the Cliffords, through Isabella, daughter and coheirress of Robert de Veteripont. She and her sister Idonea, one aged ten and the other six or seven years, were committed by the king, who had them in ward, to the custody of Roger de Clifford and Roger de Leyburne, and these two knights thought they could not better consult the interests of the coheiresses than by marrying them to their sons Roger de Clifford and Roger de Leyburne, and thus dividing the inheritance between them. The estate continued in the Clifford family until the thirteenth generation, when the daughter of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, carried it to the Tuftons; John, second Earl of Thanet, having married Margaret, daughter of Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, by his wife the Lady Ann Clifford."

The very ancient family of Tufton, Earls of Thanet, became extinct as to the ennobled branch in the person of Henry Tufton, the eleventh Baron, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, and hereditary Sheriff of Westmoreland, when the representation of the family in this branch and the estates, (Skipton Castle, Yorkshire, Appleby Castle, in Westmoreland, and Hothfield Place, Kent,) came by will to

Sir Richard Tufton, Baronet, so created in 1851, who was succeeded by

Sir Henry Jaques Tufton, second Baronet, married December 17th., 1872, to Alice Harriet Argyll, second daughter of the Rev. William Stracey, of Buxton, in the county of Norfolk, and had a son,

John Sackville Richard Tufton, born November 8th., 1873.
KELHAM HALL,
NEAR NEWARK-ON-TRENT, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—MANNERS-SUTTON.

When the old Hall at Kelham was destroyed by fire in 1857, Mr. Manners-Sutton was in Italy.

On his journey homewards he gave much consideration to the many questions which suggested themselves as to its re-erection, and having consulted Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., to whom the task was confided of designing and carrying out the new work, the following conclusions were arrived at:—

That the house should be of mediaeval architecture, not adopting precisely any of its many varieties as existing among ancient remains, but treating it freely with the aid of several of such varieties, and especially it was thought that as Italy is the birthplace almost of modern domestic architecture, many useful hints and suggestions might be obtained from its productions, without involving the substitution of its details for those of more northern countries.

These considerations determined in a great degree the character and architectural treatment of the building, which may be said to be that suggested by works of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, viewed on a broad basis, and freely admitting all which can be usefully learned from the architecture, whether of England, France, or Italy, though adopting no details peculiarly Italian.

As to arrangement and construction, it was determined on three points.

The building was to be approached through a cloistered court, capable of admitting several carriages at once, and whose central span was to be closed in by a glazed roof.

The entrance hall was to be of limited dimensions; but instead of a large entrance hall, a music hall of large size, and of the height of two storeys of the building, was to be formed in the centre of the house, and away from the entrance.

All the rooms on the ground floor, including the great hall, were to have groined vaulting over them in fireproof material, which was also used in the construction of the upper floors.

The family of Manners deduces its descent from
Sir Robert de Manners, Knight, who in the seventeenth year of the reign of King IV.
Edward the Second was returned into Chancery as one of the principal persons in the county of Northumberland.

It has since then been ennobled in the line of the Duke of Rutland, creation dated of Marquis and Duke, June 18th., 1525; also in that of Lord Manners, creation dated April 20th., 1807; and Viscount Canterbury, creation dated March 10th., 1835.
CASTLE COOLE,
COUNTY FERMANAGH, IRELAND.—EARL OF BELMORE.

This mansion is situated in the midst of the beautiful demesne of the same name. It commands an extensive woodland view to the south-west, with a fine mountain background, while the back, or more correctly the north-west front, looks down upon a picturesque lake (Lough Coole) of some forty acres of water. A flock of grey-lag wild-geese, which settled here, it is said, several generations ago, have become domesticated on the lake, never straying far from its shores. There are four small wooded islands near the borders of the lough, which are possibly ancient Irish crinoges. The demesne contains two other lakes: one, Lough Yoan, of considerable size; the other, Breandrum Lake, much smaller.

The timber at Castle Coole is a noticeable feature in the landscape. There is a row of beech trees, some of which are about one hundred and twenty-five feet in height, supposed to have been planted early in the last century; and another, not so high, but containing some magnificent specimens, planted probably about 1750.

The present mansion-house was erected towards the close of the last century, by the first Lord Belmore, from the plans of the celebrated James Wyatt, at a cost of towards £60,000. It is faced with Portland stone. It contains five handsome Reception Rooms. The Billiard Room to the right, and the Library to the left of the front Hall are thirty-six or thirty-seven feet long, by twenty-four feet wide, and eighteen feet high. The Drawing-room corresponds with the Library, and the Dining-room with the Billiard Room, on the back or north-west side of the house, and are divided by a very handsome oval Saloon. The Library and Drawing-room are divided by the inner Hall, containing a stone staircase with two branches. Above the Saloon is a large bow-windowed sitting-room, commanding an extensive and beautiful view, including Lough Coole; this room is divided from the state bedroom to the front by a lobby, lighted by skylights, and surrounded by a gallery from which open the bedrooms, etc., on the second storey.

The mouldings of some of the cornices and ceilings at Castle Coole are very elaborate, and were executed by Mr. Joseph Rose, of London, it is believed from the designs of Mr. Wyatt.

In the front Hall are two fine scagliola pillars, and two pilasters, by Mr. Bartoli. There are some more in the inner Hall.

The estate of Castle Coole came into the family of Lord Belmore by marriage.
The residence of the Lowry family was previously at Ahenis, near Caledon, County Tyrone.

The original "patentee," or grantee, of the manor of Coole was Captain Roger Atkinson, temp. James I. This gentleman, who was for a time M.P. for Fermanagh, sold the property circa 1641. In 1655 it was resold to John Corry, of Belfast, who dying between, it is supposed, 1680 and 1689, was succeeded by his son, James Corry, subsequently M.P. for Fermanagh and Colonel of the Militia.

The original house having been burnt by order of the Governor of Enniskillen in 1689, to prevent its being occupied by the Duke of Berwick's army, a new house was erected about 1709, not far from the present mansion, the broad oak avenue leading up to which now forms an important feature of one of the approaches to the present house. This house was accidentally burnt about the time the present one was completed.

Colonel Corry dying at an advanced age in 1718, was succeeded by his son, Colonel John Corry, some time M.P. for Enniskillen, and subsequently for Fermanagh. This gentleman dying in 1726, aged sixty, was succeeded by his son,

Leslie Corry, then a minor, who died in 1741, and bequeathed this portion of his property to Margetson Armar, his cousin, and the husband of his third sister, Mary. Colonel Armar dying in 1773, left the estate to his wife for her life, and after her death to her second sister, Sarah. Mrs. Armar dying the following year, was succeeded by her sister, Sarah Lowry Corry, widow of Galbraith Lowry, M.P. for Tyrone, who had assumed the name of Corry on succeeding, some years previously, to another portion of the Corry estates in the county of Longford. Mrs. Lowry Corry died in 1779, and was succeeded at Castle Coole by her son,

Armar Lowry Corry, M.P. for Tyrone, created, 1781, Baron Belmore, and advanced to the dignity of a Viscount in 1789, and of an Earl in 1797. Lord Belmore died in 1802, and was succeeded by his son,

Somerset, second Earl, previously M.P. for Tyrone, and subsequently Governor of Jamaica and a representative Peer. He died in 1841, and was succeeded by his son,

Armar, third Earl, some time M.P. for Fermanagh, who, dying in 1845, was succeeded by his son,

Somerset Richard, present and fourth Earl, late Governor of New South Wales.
KIRTLING TOWER,

NEAR NEWMARKET, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—BARONESS NORTH.

Kirtling Tower was built about the time of Henry the Sixth. It stood on the site of an old Saxon castle, and tradition says that it was the last castle in which King Harold slept on his way from the north to meet the invasion of William of Normandy.

Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, was a state prisoner at Kirtling, under the charge of Edward, first Lord North.

The Tower is all that now remains of the old hall, which was pulled down in 1801-2, by George, third Earl of Guilford and ninth Baron North.

Nearly all the pictures of the North family were then removed to Wroxton Abbey, near Banbury, another seat of the family.

A brief sketch of the descent of this family is all that my limited space allows me to give.

Edward North, born about the year 1496, was brought up to the profession of the law, and in the 22nd. of Henry the Eighth became one of the king's Sergeants-at-Law. He was afterwards knighted, and became M.P. for Cambridgeshire. He was sworn of the Privy Council under Edward the Sixth, and was re-elected for the county. At the decease of that monarch he appears to have espoused the cause of Lady Jane Grey, but made his peace with Queen Mary, was again sworn of the Privy Council, and in the first year of her reign was summoned to Parliament as Baron North of Kirtling. Next to him was

Sir Roger North, Knight-banneret, second Baron, whose son,
Dudley North, third Baron, was grandfather of
Dudley North, K.B., fourth Baron. His eldest son was
Charles North, fifth Baron North, created Lord Grey, of Rolleston, in the county of Stafford, 25th. Charles the Second. His son,
William North, sixth Baron North and second Lord Grey, was a military officer, wounded at the battle of Blenheim. He died without issue, when the Barony of Grey ceased, but that of North devolved on his cousin,

Francis North, third Baron Guilford, (son of Francis North, second Baron, and
grandson of Francis North, first Baron, son of the fourth Lord North,) created Earl of Guilford, April 8th., 1752. His elder son,

Frederick North, K.G., second Earl of Guilford and eighth Baron North, was succeeded by his eldest son,

George Augustus North, who married, first, September 30th., 1785, the Honourable Maria Frances Mary Hobart, daughter of George, third Earl of Buckinghamshire, and by her had one daughter, Maria North, married to John, second Marquis of Bute, who died in September, 1841. He married, secondly, Susan, daughter of Thomas Coutts, Esq., the eminent banker, and had two daughters,

Lady Susan North, and

Lady Georgiana North, who died August 25th., 1835.

At his Lordship's death, April 20th., 1802, the Barony fell into abeyance between these three ladies, and so continued until the death of the eldest and youngest, when it rested in the elder daughter of the second marriage, who then became

Baroness North. Her ladyship married, November 18th., 1835, Colonel John Sydney Doyle, who assumed the name of North in 1838, and was elected M.P. for Oxfordshire in 1852, 1857, and 1865. Their son,

William Henry John North, born October 5th., 1836, of Kirtling, in the county of Cambridge, Captain in the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, married, January 12th., 1858, Frederica, daughter of Richard Howe Cockerell, Esq., Commander R.N., and had with other issue,

William Frederick John North, born October 13th., 1860.
HADDO HOUSE,

ABERDEENSHIRE.—EARL OF ABERDEEN.

Haddo House is very pleasantly situated in the Formatine district of Aberdeenshire. The policies and deer park are a triumph of landscape gardening. The grounds, though undulating, are without much natural beauty; but by the good taste of the fourth Earl of Aberdeen, the well-known Prime Minister, they were skilfully adorned with vast plantations, intersected with drives extending over sixty miles, producing an effect both stately and picturesque—an effect greatly added to by three lakes of great beauty, the resort of innumerable wildfowl. One of the lakes is highly stocked with trout from Loch Leven.

It was to the fourth Earl of Aberdeen that the Highland Society's gold medal was awarded, as the then most extensive planter of trees, upwards of four thousand acres having been planted by him in the earlier days of his occupation of Haddo House.

The House was built in 1732, by William, the second Earl. It contains several celebrated pictures by the old and best Italian Masters, as well as some of Sir Thomas Lawrence's finest works.

The more ancient name of the seat was House of Kelly, and during the Rebellion it was the subject of a siege, and was partially burnt down.

The property surrounding it, which has been acquired at different periods since 1440, is very extensive, and includes great part of the valley of the Ythan.

In this valley stands the castle of Gight, the seat of Lord Byron's maternal ancestors, now a beautiful ruin, but which was the home of the Prime Minister in his boyhood. The latter stands on the verge of a steep bank, at the foot of which the River Ythan winds through a charming and richly wooded valley, well known in the country as the Braes of Gight, and as the favourite and admired resort of holiday-makers and visitors to the district of Buchan.

The Gordons have been in possession of Methlic since 1440, in which year

Sir Patrick Gordon, of Methlic, was engaged under his near kinsman, the Earl of Huntly, in the battle of Arbroath, fought on the part of the king against the Earl of Crawford. Sir Patrick Gordon lost his life, but his son,

Patrick Gordon, was rewarded for his father's loyalty by a grant of a part of the barony of Kelly. He also acquired by purchase many other lands still in possession of the family, who have now been lords of the soil for sixteen generations.
Ninth in descent from Sir Patrick, was

Sir John Gordon, of Haddo, who took up arms for King Charles the First, and was appointed second in command to the Marquis of Huntly. He stood a siege in the House of Kelly, but was eventually taken prisoner, incarcerated at Edinburgh, in a place still known as Haddo's Hole, and beheaded in 1644. He was the father of a younger son,

Sir George Gordon, who, having distinguished himself as an Advocate, and afterwards succeeded his elder brother in the possession of the property, was created Earl of Aberdeen, and appointed Lord Chancellor of Scotland by King Charles the Second. This nobleman is a prominent figure in the history of the time. His son,

Sir William Gordon, second Earl of Aberdeen, added very considerably to the family property, and was great grandfather of

Sir George Gordon, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, who entering the public service early in this century, was engaged as His Majesty's Plenipotentiary during the wars which terminated with the battle of Waterloo. He occupied different great offices of state under the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, and finally became Her Majesty's Prime Minister in 1852. Being at the same time Knight of the Garter and Knight of the Thistle, he was the only individual so decorated since the reign of Queen Anne. He died in 1860, after a possession of fifty-nine years. He was followed by his eldest son,

Sir Charles John James Gordon, fifth Earl, whose eldest son,

Sir George Gordon, sixth Earl, after a singular and romantic career of his own choice, was accidentally drowned at sea, January 27th., 1870, when he was succeeded by his only surviving brother,

BARONS COURT,
COUNTY TYRONE, IRELAND.—DUKE OF ABERCORN.

Barons Court, the seat of the Duke of Abercorn in Ireland, is a very extensive domain, the grounds belonging to the park and woods extending to between five and six thousand acres, surrounded by an estate of about eighty thousand acres in the counties of Tyrone and Donegal.

The house was originally built from designs by Sir William Chambers, in 1742, but has been much enlarged by succeeding proprietors. It contains several very fine rooms, the principal of which are,—the Gallery, or Drawing-room, one hundred feet by twenty-two; the Dining-room, fifty feet by twenty-eight, and twenty-two feet high; the Hall thirty-eight feet by twenty-eight, and twenty-two feet high; the Billiard Room, a circular apartment, thirty feet in diameter and thirty feet high; and the Staircase, thirty feet by twenty-eight, and thirty feet high.

From the house, extending to one of the lakes, are terraced gardens of great beauty, in the Italian style, with stone parapets and steps, and decorated with vases.

In the park are three lakes of great beauty, the largest about two miles in length.

The evergreens, and especially the rhododendrons, are remarkable for their beauty and size, many of the woods having their undergrowth almost entirely composed of them.

The drives and walks in the grounds, which are of great variety and picturesque beauty, extend to nearly thirty miles.

The estate of which Barons Court forms a part, was granted by King James the First, to James, Earl of Abercorn, in 1611, at the time of the plantation of Ulster. The estates held by the Earl under the Plantation Settlement, were bound to furnish six hundred men, fully armed and equipped, of English or Scotch blood, as a protection against disturbances by the native Irish.

The Duke of Abercorn, as stated below, is the male heir and lineal representative of James, Duke of Châtelheraut, Regent of Scotland in 1548, and declared by the Parliament of that country to be the next heir to the Crown of Scotland.

I quote the following from my friend Sir Bernard Burke's "Peerage and

iv.

"His Grace was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1866, and was raised to the Marquessate of Hamilton and Dukedom of Abercorn, 10th. Aug., 1868, in recognition of his very able administration of the Government of Ireland during a critical and difficult period. He resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland in 1868, and was appointed a second time, March, 1874. He was served Heir Male of the body of the first Duke of Châtelherault, by the Sheriff of Chancery in Scotland 13th. Jan., 1862, and, as such heir male of the first Duke, asserts his hereditary right to the original title of Duke of Châtelherault of 1549. By the edict of Louis XIV., May, 1711, the descent of French dukedoms was declared to be to heirs 'descendus de mâles en mâles.'"
WALTON HALL, NEAR STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WARWICKSHIRE.—MORDAUNT, BARONET.

Walton Hall is situated in a picturesque valley surrounded by extensive woods, six miles from the town of Stratford-on-Avon. The house was almost entirely rebuilt during recent years by Sir Gilbert Scott, the style of architecture being Gothic; and extensive alterations were made under the superintendence of the same distinguished architect, including the building a new bridge, and largely extending the lawns by turning the course of the water in front of the house, so as to form a lake.

A succinct account of the genealogy and great antiquity of the family of Mordaunt is given in that rare and curious work, Halstead's "Genealogies," of which ten copies only are remaining, one of these, from which the following extracts are copied, being in the library at Walton Hall.

"In the year 1066, amongst other Heroes who joyn'd their hopes and assistance to the famous William Duke of Normandy, there was a noble Knight called Robert of St. Giles, in the Latin tongue Robertus de Sancto Ægidio, who brought to his service Fourscore Knights out of the South of France. Of this Robert of St. Giles no more is extant of what he was than the assurance that the Sovereign Lords and Princes of Thoulouse did all at that time use the name and appellation of St. Giles or de Sancto Ægidio, and that after his labors in the war he was rewarded by the Conqueror with great Lands and noble possessions.

"His son, Eustace of St. Giles, did survive his father, and possessed his acquisitions by a Charter, wherein he gave to his brother Osbert, who assumed the name of Le Mordaunt, the lordship of Radwell and other lands in the County of Bedford. Osbert assumed the name of Le Mordaunt, derived from the words Dare Mortem, to destroy his enemy, he having set out to make his fortune by adventures of Arms, and for his good services he received many lands and fair possessions in other counties. From this Osbert all the Mordaunts do derive, as will appear by a continued series of Ancient Charters and unquestioned Proofs that are extant, and shall be exposed.

"The eleventh in descent from Osbert was John Mordaunt, who joyn'd Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Edward IVth., and was with him at the Battle of Barnet, where his Patron was slain and he himself severely wounded. He afterwards afforded great and successful assistance to Henry VIIth., both at the
Battles of Bosworth and Stoke Field, for which services he received the honour of Knighthood, and was made a Privy Councillor and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

"Sir John Mordaunt, Baron of Turvey, was Privy Councillor to King Henry VIIIth., and was created Lord Mordaunt. From him were descended the Earls of Peterborough, amongst whom were Harry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, Privy Councillor to King James II., afterwards a distinguished General and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Northampton, and Charles Mordaunt, the famous Earl of Peterborough, a great statesman in the time of Charles II."

The family of Mordaunt first lived at Walton in 1572, when Robert Mordaunt, of Massingham, Norfolk, married Barbara L'Estrange. His grandson, who signalised himself during the reign of Elizabeth as a military commander in the wars in the Low Countries and in Ireland, was one of the first Baronets created in 1611, and became Sir L'Estrange Mordaunt.

In the village church of Turvey, on the western borders of the county of Bedford, are still remaining many beautiful and well-preserved marble monuments of the sons and daughters of the family of Mordaunt.
OXLEY MANOR,
NEAR WOLVERHAMPTON, STAFFORDSHIRE.—STAVELEY-HILL.

Oxley Manor is situated in the parish of Bushbury, at a distance of two miles from Wolverhampton, and stands on the table-land in the centre of England, from which the water flows on the one side to the north-east into the tributaries of the Trent, and thus finds its way to the German Ocean, and on the other side to the south-west into the tributaries of the Severn, and with that river falls into the Bristol Channel. Though so nearly adjoining to the mining district of South Staffordshire, the position of this land to the west of the great fault is such as to leave but little indication of the near neighbourhood of the Black Country, although, undoubtedly, at some, at present unknown, depth beneath these green fields the coal and iron measures are stored up, to be called upon when required for England's use at some future day.

For the annals of Oxley Manor, the old writings describe to us how at the conquest it fell into the hands of some Norman of whom all remembrance, except his name, soon passed away, as the older race absorbed the later comers, who left, however, upon the land the blot of their ignorance, their feudal tenures, and their blood-stained code of law, now alike happily vanished into the history of the part. And so from Fitz Ausculpk, in the time of the Conqueror, through succeeding owners, William de Overton, 20th. Edward the First; William Marnham, 28th. Edward the First; Edmund Low, 12th. Richard the Second; Robert Grey, third son of Reginald Lord Grey de Ruthyn, 24th. Henry the Second, and Lord Dudley, 21st. Edward the Fourth, it passed to James Leveson, 25th. Henry the Eighth.

"Which James Leveson," says Dr. Shaw, "having his residence in Wolverhampton, being a merchant of the staple, did very much enrich himself, so that upon the dissolution of the religious houses in the time of Henry the Eighth he became a great purchaser of those lands; which James had for his wife a daughter of Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, in this county, by whom he left issue Richard Leveson, his son and heir. Which Richard Leveson was owner of this Manor, having his residence at Lilleshule, county of Salop, for the most part."

His grandson, Sir Richard Leveson, was the celebrated Vice-Admiral under Queen Elizabeth, who was knighted after the taking of Cadiz in 1596, and of whom it is recorded that "He was from youth, like another Scipio, trained up in the service
of his country, and proved the most fortunate sea captain that ever this island produced.”

The fine large statue of the Vice-Admiral, dug out of the moat of the Old Hall, their residence, now a Japan manufactory in Wolverhampton, stands in the old Church in the town, and the lovers of ancient ballad poetry will remember him as the hero of the ballad in “Percy’s Reliques” of “The Spanish Ladye, how she loved an Englishman.”

And so, through one or two hands, Oxley Manor passed to Mr. Huskisson at the end of the reign of George the Second, and some ten years afterwards his son William Huskisson was born here, or, as is said, was brought here a few days after his birth. On Mr. William Huskisson’s return from France to England after the outbreak of the French Revolution, Oxley Manor was sold by him at the time of raising the Loyalty Loan to Mr. James Hordern, a banker in Wolverhampton, whose name is most closely associated with the early development of the mining industry in South Staffordshire. On his death in 1825 it passed to his son, Mr. Alexander Hordern, a barrister and conveyancer of the Inner Temple, and under his will to his nephew, Mr. Alexander Staveley-Hill, one of Her Majesty’s Counsel, and Member for the division of the county in which the property is situated.

No trace of the early Manor-house remains, unless it be perhaps beneath some ivy-covered brickwork by the garden fish-ponds, which in all probability formed part of the moat so frequently found as the protection of old houses in this district. In later days only a square farm-house stood on the property, but in 1854 Mr. Hordern added to it, under the plans of Mr. Christian as architect, the present picturesque building, whose steep gables and Tudor’ windows form the subject of the plate, on the other side of which the older portion of the house forms the north-western end.
NETHER HALL,
NEAR THURSTON, SUFFOLK.—GREENE.

The family of Drury, who dated from the reign of William the Conqueror, is the first whose name occurs in connection with the manor of Thurston. As there was never more than one manor in this parish, it was equivalent to that which afterwards became the manor of Nether Hall.

The Drurys had many possessions in Suffolk, but they do not seem to have lived in any house that can be identified with Nether Hall, though one at least seems to have lived on the property, and was known as John de Thurston.

The Ashfields, who were originally of Stowlangtoft, appear to have been first settled at Nether Hall in the reign of King Henry the Seventh, though it is very possible that the house existed previously. George Ashfield, the first of Nether Hall, married Margaret, daughter of John Cheke, of Bludshall in Debenham, and died in the ninth year of Henry the Eighth. A descendant was advanced to the dignity of Baronet. The Baronetcy, however, became extinct in 1727.

More than a century previous to this last date, Nether Hall passed into the possession of the Bright family, who held it for several generations. Various branches of the family held property in Suffolk. The first who was of Nether Hall built in 1620, the year in which he acquired this property, the neighbouring house in the parish of Pakenham, known as New House, at present the property of the Rev. W. Springleashorne. Another branch of the Brights emigrated to America at the time of the Pilgrim Fathers, and a descendant has privately published an account of the Bright family of Nether Hall. After the extinction of that branch the estate passed into the hands of the Tyrells, Baronets, who had other property in Suffolk, and who soon sold it to George Chinnery, Esq., from whose widow it passed into the hands of his nephew, the Rev. W. Bassett.

On the death of William Chinnery Bassett, Esq., son of the above, unmarried, the estate was sold to J. Hardcastle, Esq., M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds, and by him resold to Edward Greene, Esq., M.P. for Bury, and present proprietor.

The building of Nether Hall was originally of the date of Henry the Seventh, as is visible from a sketch on a map made by one of the Brights. By some member of that family most probably it was metamorphosed into a Queen Anne house, leaving scarcely any trace to the eye of the former structure, though the walls internally are probably those of the original building. Great alterations have been made by Mr. Greene, all in strict accordance with the Queen Anne design of the house.
GUNTON PARK,

NEAR AYLSHAM, NORFOLK.—LORD SUFFIELD.

Gunton Park, about five miles from the town of Aylsham, and four miles northwest of North Walsham, is beautifully situated on an eminence surrounded by extensive plantations, well laid out.

The mansion is in every respect a handsome habitation.

The parish Church is situated not far from the house, and is adorned with an elegant portico in the Doric style of architecture. This church was rebuilt by Sir William Morden Harbord, Baronet, who became heir to the estate on the death of Harbord Harbord, Esq., in the year 1742.

The parochial Church at Thorpe Market, a village within one mile of Gunton Park, was rebuilt by the late Lord Suffield. "In it the architect has combined simplicity with elegance. It is built of flint and freestone: at each of the four corners is a turret, and the points of the gables are terminated by a stone cross; the interior displays a considerable degree of taste, consisting of a single aisle. The windows are ornamented with painted glass."

The patronymic of this family was originally Morden.

Sir William Morden, K.B., created a Baronet March 22nd., 1745, took the surname of Harbord, being that of this maternal grandfather. In succession to him were

Sir Harbord Harbord, M.P. for Norwich, advanced to the Peerage August 8th., 1786, by the title of Baron Suffield, of Suffield, in the county of Norfolk.

Sir William Assheton Harbord, second Baron.

Sir Edward Harbord, third Baron, who married first, September 19th., 1809, the Honourable Georgiana Vernon, daughter and heiress of George, second Lord Vernon, and had, with other issue,

Edward Vernon Harbord, his successor.

He married secondly, September 12th., 1826, Emily Harriot, youngest daughter of Evelyn Shirley, Esq., of Eatington Park, Warwickshire, and had, besides other children, a son,

Charles Harbord, who also succeeded to the title.
The eldest son by the first marriage,

Sir Edward Vernon Harbord, fourth Baron, born June 19th., 1813, married, September 1st., 1835, the Honourable Charlotte Susannah, only daughter of Alan Hyde Gardner, second Lord Gardner, but dying without issue, the title and estates devolved on his half brother,

Sir Charles Harbord, fifth Lord Suffield, Vice Lieutenant of Norfolk, and Lord of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, born January 2nd., 1830, married, May 4th., 1854, to Cecilia Annetta, youngest daughter of Henry Baring, Esq., and had, with several other children, an eldest son,

The Honourable Charles Harbord, Lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, born June 14th., 1855.
Shelton Abbey, situated near the town of Arklow, about fifty miles from Dublin, lies at the foot of the wooded hills, where the Vale of Avoca opens to the sea.

The park and pleasure grounds extend along the banks of the wide and rapid river which gives its name to the valley. The natural woods, composed principally of oak and holly, are of great extent, covering a varied surface of hill and dale. There are also some fine beech trees, among which is a group of great size near the Abbey, remarkable for the circumstance of their being the first of their species planted in Ireland.

The Abbey stands on a low rising ground near the river, and is completely sheltered by wooded hills. It is built in the Gothic style, and is very extensive. The principal storey contains an entrance hall, the ceiling of which is ornamented with carved oak beams and gilt pendants. This leads into the great hall, the walls of which are wainscotted with oak, and hung with family portraits; it opens into a cloister gallery of considerable length, lighted with stained glass tracery windows, and forming the approach to all the principal rooms, which lie en suite, and are finished in a style corresponding with the hall and cloisters, from which also rises the great staircase of carved oak. The mantelpiece in the dining-room is a beautiful specimen of old oak carving, and over it, inserted in the oak, is a large painting by Snyders.

The different rooms contain a valuable collection of paintings of the Italian, French, and Flemish schools.

There is a large and very old library, containing a number of curious manuscripts, and a large collection of scarce and valuable books, drawings, and engravings.

The old house was completely altered, and the new part added in the beginning of the present century.

The house and estate of Shelton came into the possession of the Howard family about the year 1643, when an ancestor of the present possessor sold his property in England and bought in Ireland instead. During the reign of James the Second the property was forfeited to a Mr. Hackett, Mr. Howard and his family having been obliged to fly the country and return to England. A tradition exists that during Mr. Hackett's occupancy King James the Second, on his way to Wexford after the Battle of Boyne, stopped at Shelton to rest for a few hours. King James in his
memoirs mentions having partaken of refreshments in the house of a Mr. Hackett in the county of Wicklow. The event has given its name to an old road in the park, once the public road, which still goes by the name of King James’ Road.

When peace was restored, and William the Third proclaimed king, Mr. Howard and his family returned to Ireland, when their forfeited estates were restored to them. In 1778 the descendant of Mr. Howard was raised to the peerage as Baron Clonmore and Viscount Wicklow, and at his death his widow, Alice, Viscountess Wicklow, was created Countess of Wicklow.
EDNASTON LODGE,

NEAR DERBY, DERBYSHIRE.—KINGDON.

The Manor of Ednaston was, at an ancient date, given to the priory of Tutbury by Robert, Earl Ferrers. In 1542 it was conveyed to Francis Shirley, whose descendant, the father of the present Earl Ferrers, resided at Ednaston Lodge.

Mr. Kingdon acquired this estate by purchase in 1872, and afterwards considerably improved it and added a new wing to the mansion.

The Manor of Ednaston went with the estate.

The family of Kingdon was seated at Trehunsey, in Cornwall, for many generations before 1400.

Roger Kingdon died at Trehunsey, 1471.

William Kingdon, his son, was elected M.P. for Liskeard, 1452.

Edward Kingdon, son of the above, also represented the same place, 1467.

John Kingdon, of Trehunsey, settled at East Leigh in 1563, from which time the pedigree remains unbroken. The elder branch still reside at East Leigh.

Mr. Kingdon succeeded his father in the family residence of Stamford Hill, Cornwall, which place was the scene of a battle in which the Cornish royalists, under Sir Bevil Grenville, gained a signal victory over the rebel army under the Earl of Stamford, May 16th., 1643.

An ancestor of Mr. Kingdon's fought here on the royalist side. Several mementoes of this battle are still preserved by the family.

Besides his Derbyshire property, Mr. Kingdon became possessed of Stamford Hill and estates in the parishes of Ponghill, Stratton, Launcells and Poundstock, in Cornwall, and others in Devon. The family originally became connected with Derbyshire through marriage with the Gilberts, of Youlgrave Hall.
PECKFORTON CASTLE,
NEAR TARPORLEY, CHESHIRE.—BARON TOLLEMACHE.

In 1840, the greater portion of Peckforton township, with Beeston Castle and the township of Beeston (a small part of which already belonged to the Wilbraham estate) were purchased by Mr. Tollemache from the Mostyn family.

About the year 1844 Peckforton Castle was commenced, and completed in 1850, A. Salvin, Esq., being the architect.

"The very ancient family of Tollemache claims Saxon descent, and the name is said to be a corruption of the word "tollmack," tolling of the bell; the Tollemaches having flourished with the greatest honour, in the county of Suffolk, since the first arrival of the Saxons in England, a period of more than thirteen centuries.

Tollemache, Lord of Bentley in Suffolk, and Stoke Tollemache in the county of Oxford, lived in the ninth century, and upon the old manor house at Bentley appeared the following inscription:

"Before the Normans into England came,
Bentley was my seat, and Tollemache was my name."

After him was
Hugh de Tollemache, (tempore King Stephen.) His descendant was
Sir Hugh de Tollemache, living in the reign of King Edward the First. After him came
John Tollemache.
Sir Lionel Tollemache, living in the reigns of Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth.
Lionel Tollemache, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1512.
Sir Lionel Tollemache, High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1567. Queen Elizabeth honoured him with her presence at Helmingham.
Sir Lionel Tollemache.
Sir Lionel Tollemache, created a Baronet on the institution of the order, May 22nd., 1611.
Sir Lionel Tollemache, M.P. for Orford in the reigns of James the First and Charles the First.

Sir Lionel Tollemache, who married Lady Elizabeth Murray, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Murray, first Earl of Dysart and Lord Huntingtower. At her husband's decease she became Countess of Dysart, and obtained, from King Charles the Second, a confirmation of her honours with the right to nominate any of her children she pleased as her heir. Her eldest son by her first marriage, as above, (she married, secondly, John, Duke of Lauderdale, K.G.,) was

Sir Lionel Tollemache, Lord Huntingtower, M.P. for Orford in 1678 and 1685, who then became second Earl of Dysart. His son was

Lionel Tollemache, Lord Huntingtower, who died in 1712, before his father, who died in 1727, and was therefore succeeded by his grandson,

Sir Lionel Tollemache, K.T., third Earl of Dysart, who had fifteen children, of whom the eldest to survive was

Sir Lionel Tollemache, fourth Earl of Dysart, who dying without issue, February 22nd., 1799, was succeeded by his brother,

Sir Wilbraham Tollemache, fifth Earl, Lord High Steward of Ipswich. He died March 9th., 1821, but having no issue, the title went to his sister, Louisa, Countess of Dysart, born in 1745, who then conveyed it, by her previous marriage in 1765, to John Manners, Esq., of Grantham Grange, in Lincolnshire, whose son took the name and inherited the title.

Her younger sister,

Jane Tollemache, married, October 23rd., 1771, John Delap Halliday, Esq., of the Leasowes, in Shropshire, who took the name of Tollemache, and had four children, of whom the eldest,

John Tollemache, Admiral R.N., married Lady Elizabeth Stratford, daughter of John, third Earl of Aldborough. The Admiral succeeded under the will of his grandfather, Lionel, third Earl of Dysart, who left the Cheshire, and ultimately the Suffolk estates, to the second branch of the family. In 1837 the Admiral was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Tollemache, Esq., M.P. for South Cheshire, raised to the Peerage as Baron Tollemache, January 1st., 1876.
TYTTENHANGER PARK,
NEAR ST. ALBANS, HERTFORDSHIRE.—COUNTESS OF CALEDON.

This house was built by Sir Henry Pope Blount in 1654, in place of a very ancient one formerly belonging to the Abbots of St. Albans.

At the dissolution of the monasteries the estate was granted by King Henry the Eighth to Sir Thomas Pope, from whom it descended to Sir Henry Blount, who took the name of Pope, and from him came through the female line to the Countess of Caledon.

The house is a handsome building of red brick designed by Inigo Jones.

A curious old chapel and a very fine carved oak staircase, among other things, remain of the ancient house of the Abbots.

Tyttenhanger was one of the ancient deer parks of England, and was considered such a healthy spot that Henry the Eighth and his Queen and family took refuge there during the sweating sickness in the year 1528.

"If again we turn to Hertfordshire, how different are the reminiscences! That earliest of all British streets, Watling-Street, is to be found here; and within this now tranquil inland shire, Caesar carried on those warlike operations, which he has himself so graphically detailed. Berkhamsted in 1066 heard William the Conqueror swear to maintain the laws of Edward the Confessor, which he afterwards so shamefully broke; and the venerable abbey of St. Albans tolled the knell of the followers of Tylor, who expiated their insurrection there. At a later period Bacon, 'so great in his virtues, so little in his vices,' was entombed in its church of St. Michael's, when his bribes, and speculations, and profound philosophy were past; and Holywell House, a late seat of the Spencers, formerly owned an historic character scarcely less celebrated in the person of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, its founder. The Rye House, within its confines, was the scene of that fabulous plot devised for the destruction of Russell and Sidney. Cassiobury and Hatfield yield to few mansions in the empire in architectural beauty or historic fame; Gorhambury still acknowledges the sway of the Grimstons; and Knebworth, an interesting Tudor building, has, at the present day, its interest enhanced as the seat of the late Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton."
PENSHURST CASTLE,
NEAR PENSHURST, KENT.—LORD DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY.

The ancient and noble mansion of Penshurst stands at the south-east corner of a park beautifully diversified with woods, hills, and lawns, and well planted with large oak, beech, and chestnut trees.

The architecture of different ages is to be traced in separate parts of the edifice, additions and alterations having been made from time to time by successive proprietors. A late owner of Penshurst expended a considerable sum upon this venerable family residence, and directed the work with a good display of taste and judgment.

Over an ancient gateway, which forms the principal entrance, is the following inscription:

The most religios and renowned
Prince, Edward the Sixt, Kinge of
England, France, and Irelande, gave
this house of Pencester, with the mannors,
landes, and uppyronaynces ther
vnto beloninge vnto his trystye
and welbeloved servant Syr
William Sydney, Knight Banneret.

The hall is a striking object of architectural beauty, and is indeed the principal feature of the mansion. At its upper end is a staircase leading to the State Apartments and Gallery; opposite this is the passage to the Chapel.

The gardens are extensive, and laid out with excellent taste.

A curious relic of the ancient splendour of this place is still retained in its heronry, one of the very few now remaining in this country. It is situated on some lofty beech trees on a hilly part of the estate.

The south side of the park is watered by the river Medway.

In the reign of Edward the First this manor was possessed by Sir Stephen de Peneshurste, after whom it successively became the property of the distinguished families of Columbers, de Pulteney, and Devereux. It was embattled and fortified under a royal licence granted by King Richard the Second to Sir John Devereux. Shortly afterwards the manor was sold to John, Duke of Bedford, third son of King Henry the Fourth, whose brother Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, succeeded him; but he dying also without issue, Penshurst came into the hands of the crown, and was granted by letters patent (as recorded in the inscription given above) to
Sir William Sidney, with which illustrious family Penshurst has ever since been connected.

There is, I think, no name in the whole roll of the British aristocracy held in more esteem than that of Sydney, from which the present family derives in the female line.

Sir William Sidney, Knight, was Chamberlain to King Henry the Second.

Sir William Sidney was Chamberlain and Steward of the Household to Henry the Eighth, and had Penshurst Place granted to him by Edward the Sixth. He was one of the commanders at the battle of Flodden Field. His son,

Sir Henry Sidney, had also been honoured with the confidence and friendship of King Edward the Sixth, and became Lord President of Wales and Lord Deputy of Ireland under Queen Elizabeth. Dr. Zouch wrote of him, “A more exalted character than that of Sir Henry Sidney is scarcely to be found in the volume of history. It deserves to be better known. In him we behold the brave soldier, the consummate general, the able counsellor, the wise legislator; while in the recesses of private life he was no less estimable as a husband, a father, and a friend; firmly attached to the Church of England, and adorning his Christian profession by his temperance and exemplary piety.” He was father of

Sir Philip Sidney, described by Camden as “the great glory of his family, the great hope of mankind, the most lovely pattern of virtue, and the glory of the world,” and also of (his second son)

Sir Robert Sidney, who was created successively by King James the First, Baron Sidney of Penshurst, Viscount L’Isle, and Earl of Leicester. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir Robert Sidney, second Earl of Leicester, father of (besides the celebrated Algernon Sidney, Henry Sidney, created Earl of Romney, and a daughter, Dorothy Sydney, the Poet Waller’s Sacharissa, who married Henry Spencer, first Earl of Sunderland,

Sir Philip Sidney, third Earl, who died in 1697, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Robert Sidney, fourth Earl, who died in 1702, followed in succession by his three elder sons,

Sir Philip Sidney, fifth Earl.

Sir John Sidney, sixth Earl.

Sir Jocelyn Sidney, seventh Earl, with whom the peerage expired.

The fourth son (of the fourth Earl) had predeceased, leaving two daughters, one of whom married William Perry, Esq., of Turville Park, by whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth Jane Sidney Perry, who became the second wife of

Sir John Bysshe Shelley, Baronet, father of

Sir John Shelley Sydney, (the latter surname being added to his patronymic), created a Baronet December 12th., 1818, and his son,

Sir Philip Charles Shelley Sydney, born March 11th., 1800, was created Baron de L’Isle and Dudley, January 13th., 1835. He married, April 23rd., 1850, Mary, only child of Sir William Foulis, Baronet, and had, with other children, a son,

Philip Shelley Sydney, Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, born May 14th., 1853.
SOMERLEYTON,
NEAR LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK.—CROSSLEY, BARONET.

In the time of the Conqueror this manor was possessed by William, Earl of Warren and Surrey.

It was afterwards in the family of the Fitz Osberts, with other large estates, with whom it remained till 1230, when one moiety of their possession descended to Isabella, the widow of Walter Jernegan, daughter of Sir Peter Fitz Osbert, as sister and co-heiress of Roger Fitz Osbert, son of Sir Peter, and the other moiety descended to John Noion, the son and heir of Alice, the other sister and co-heiress of Roger; and, on a division of the property, Somerleyton was settled on Sir Peter Jernegan, the son of Walter and Isabella, who removed from Horham, in Suffolk, and made this the principal seat of the Jernegan family, and so it remained till 1627, when — Jerningham, the son of Frances, the widow of Thomas Bedingfeld, Esq., of Oxburgh, and daughter and heiress of Sir John Jernegan (who was the last male of that branch of the family, and the last resident here) by Henry Jerningham, Esq., of Cossey, her second husband, sold this estate to Sir Thomas Wentworth, Knight, who resided here, and who held it till the year 1669, when it was purchased by Sir Thomas Alleyne, of Lowestoft, the Admiral, who, during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, remained steadfastly attached to the royal cause, and who, after the Restoration, obtained a command in the royal navy. On the commencement of the war with the Dutch, he fell in with their Smyrna fleet, and after an obstinate engagement, made prize of four of the richest, killed Van Brakett, their commodore, and drove the remainder into Cadiz. In the engagement off Lowestoft in 1665, and that off the North Foreland in 1666, Sir Thomas bore a distinguished part. He was Member of Parliament for Dunwich in 1661, and in 1672 was created a Baronet, and passed the remainder of his life at this seat. Sir Thomas left one son, Sir Richard Alleyne, Baronet, who dying a bachelor, devised Somerleyton to Richard Anguish, Esq., who had married his sister, on condition that he took the name and arms of Alleyne, which he did, and in 1699 was advanced to a baronetcy. With his descendants it remained till 1794, when Sir Thomas Alleyne died unmarried, and the baronetcy became extinct; but the estate descended to Thomas Anguish, Esq., his heir at law, at whose death, in 1810, it devolved upon the Rev. George Anguish, a Prebendary in Norwich Cathedral, his eldest brother and heir.

The Somerleyton estate afterwards passed into the possession of Lord Sydney
Godolphin Osborne, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Peto (afterwards Sir Morton Peto) who erected the present magnificent edifice, the designs being furnished by Mr. John Thomas, an architect well known for his work in the new Houses of Parliament. The seat was purchased within recent years by the late Sir Francis Crossley, and became his residence.

The style of the building is in the main Elizabethan, the materials used in its construction being Caen stone and red bricks. "The principal apartments are the entrance hall and the dining-room. The latter is very lofty, and has a richly decorated ceiling, carried on corbels, which present amongst their ornaments the boar, stag, and hunting emblems. The sides of this room are in two stories, and the observer will detect here the junction of old work and new. The appearance of extent is increased by looking-glasses at each end, in the upper story, which serve to close openings in the gallery. The windows are filled with stained glass, and include medallion heads, in the first of Newton and Watt; in the next, of Chaucer and Shakespeare; and in the third of Wren and Reynolds,—thus memorialising science, literature, and art. The desire to do this is apparent throughout the edifice and grounds, and forms, indeed, the great and distinguishing characteristic of the place."

The gardens and pleasure grounds are extensive, and are tastefully and lavishly maintained, deserving even more than in the olden time the high encomium of Fuller, who wrote that this place "well deserved the name of Summerley, because it was always summer there, the walks and gardens being planted with perpetual greens."

Mr. John Crossley married Martha Turner, and was father of

Francis Crossley, Esq., born October 26th., 1817, M.P. for Halifax from 1852 to 1859, and for the Northern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire from 1859 till his death, January 2nd., 1872. He was created a Baronet January 3rd., 1863. He had married, October 11th., 1845, Martha Eliza, daughter of Henry Brinton, Esq., of Kidderminster, and had an only son,

Sir Savile Brinton Crossley, Baronet, born June 14th., 1857.
UNDERLEY HALL,
NEAR KIRKBY LONSDALE, WESTMORELAND.—EARL OF BECTIVE.

Underley Hall is situated in immediate proximity to the market town of Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland. The existing mansion was erected by Alexander Nowell, Esq., in the year 1825, and was completed at a cost of about £30,000.

The Underley estates were purchased by Alderman Thompson in the year 1842, and his grandson, Thomas Taylour, Earl of Bective, M.P. for Westmoreland, became their possessor.

The house is of yellow freestone, and contains many very elegant apartments. In the year 1872 very extensive improvements and additions were commenced by the then owner. The principal additions include a tower one hundred feet high, and the whole of the mansion from the two windows south of the tower is entirely new. At the east front is a ball-room, in immediate communication with which a magnificent conservatory was constructed, the base of the front being of stone to the height of five feet, surmounted by a globular roof composed of wrought iron framework and glass, and crowned with a glass dome twelve feet in diameter. There is a corridor leading from the tower to this conservatory, seventy-five feet long by thirteen feet six inches wide. The conservatory itself is seventy feet by twenty.

The hall is surrounded with extensive parks and pleasure grounds, which command delightful prospects of the Vale of Lune, composed of hill and dale, beautified by the river Lune pouring along its rapid stream over a rocky bed. At the extremity of the pleasure grounds is a fine bridge. The work of construction was commenced in 1872, and completed in 1875, at a cost of £10,000. Owing to the rapid rise and fall of the river, the strength of its current, and the gravelly nature of its bed, the erection presented some considerable engineering difficulties. The bridge is of Roman Gothic architecture, and contains two ribbed arches of seventy feet span, being the largest ribbed arches in the kingdom, forming a noble structure, and constructed solely for private use, as making a near route to Barbon Station, on the Ingleton Branch of the London and North-western Railway.

From nearly every part of the grounds the scenery is such as is rarely to be met with, embracing fine prospects of the Westmoreland and Yorkshire hills. Near to the hall, and on the opposite side of the river, is an eminence which gradually rises from the river's bank for nearly a mile, covered with a mass of diversified wood-
land, over which rise in bold relief the smooth ridges of Casterton Fells; more to the left the view extends further up the valley, taking in Middleton Fells, and ultimately ending in the blue peaks of Howgill Fells in the extreme distance.

The gardens and rosaries, nestling as they do on the banks of the river, are laid out in the most tasteful designs, and form a beautiful picture viewed from any point.

Underley, embosomed in the Vale of the Lune, contains within itself much picturesque scenery, and many lovely and sequestered spots. The view of the river, now rushing over opposing rocks, and now stealing softly and silently along, is everywhere very charming. Here, amongst a host of smaller hills, Ingleborough is seen rearing his proud head far and wide, the prospect beyond being agreeably terminated by the long range of the Pennine Chain fading away in the distance.

The line of this family deduces from

Thomas Taylour, Esq., of Ringmore, in Sussex, who died in 1620, after whom came

John Taylour, Esq., deceased in 1658.

Thomas Taylour, Esq.

Sir Thomas Taylour, created a Baronet of Ireland, July 12th., 1704.

Sir Thomas Taylour, second Baronet, M.P., and a Privy Councillor.

Sir Thomas Taylour, third Baronet, born October 20th., 1724. He was elevated to the Irish Peerage, September 6th., 1760, as Baron Headfort, of Headfort, in the county of Meath; further raised as Viscount Headfort, April 12th., 1762, and advanced to an Earldom as Earl Bective, of Bective Castle, October 24th., 1766. His eldest son,

Sir Thomas Taylour, second Earl of Bective and a Lord of the Bedchamber, was created Marquis of Headfort. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Thomas Taylour, second Marquis of Headfort, K.P., P.C., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cavan, created a Baron of the United Kingdom, as Baron Kenlis, of Kenlis, in the county of Meath. His son,

Sir Thomas Taylour, for some time M.P. for Westmoreland, born November 1st., 1822, married, July 20th., 1842, Amelia, only child of William Thompson, Esq., of Underley Hall, in that county, and had, with other children,

Thomas Taylour, Earl of Bective, M.P. for Westmoreland, born February 11th., 1844, married, October 9th., 1867, Lady Alice Maria Hill, only daughter of the fourth Marquis of Downshire, K.P.
ASHCOMBE PARK,
NEAR LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE.—SNEYD.

Ashcombe Park became the principal residence of the Sneyds of Bishton and Belmont, on the marriage of William Sneyd with Jane, daughter and heiress of Simon Debank, Esq.

The house is of Doric architecture. Though simple in outline, its proportions are exceedingly good, and it is most beautifully and substantially constructed of large blocks of smooth grey stone, and on the east front has a handsome portico.

The beauty of the home view, diversified with wood and water, is well contrasted with the rugged background formed by the moors of Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire. To the north the sharp peak of Axe Edge, and the rocky outline of the Roaches, are striking objects in the landscape; to the southward are the Wever Hills, overlooking the valley of the Dove.

The principal feature of the interior of the house is a geometrical staircase of Derbyshire marble, surmounted by a cupola. The reception rooms are large and lofty, and are hung with valuable oil paintings, among which is an unusually full collection of family portraits by Lely, R. Phillips, Sir Joshua Reynolds, etc., commencing with Ralph Sneyd and his two sons, Ralph and Richard, who were officers in the Royalist army in the reign of Charles the First. Colonel Ralph Sneyd was killed by the last shot fired in the Countess of Derby's defence of the Isle of Man, and his brother Richard subsequently attended Charles the Second in his flight from Worcester to Boscobel. From their brother William, to whom the estates descended, and who subsequently sat for the County of Stafford in the Restoration Parliament, there is an unbroken line of portraits to the present day.

This ancient family has held lands in Staffordshire for upwards of six hundred years. The descent of the same is as follows:—

Henry de Sneyde, of Sneyde and Tunstall, county of Stafford, who was living 3 Edward II. (1310), was seized of lands in the hamlet of Sneyde, which had descended from Richard de Snede, who held Snede under Henry de Aldithleye, and William de Snede, who had a grant from Richard de Hay, A.D. 1270. By his wife Margaret, daughter and heiress of Nicholas de Tunstall, he had a son,

Nicholas de Sneyde, alias Tunstall, who was also seized of lands in the manor of Bradwell, county of Stafford, 7 Edward III. (1333). He was succeeded by his son,

Richard de Sneyde, alias Tunstall, who added the fleur-de-lis to his arms after the battle of Poictiers. He was the last to bear the name of de Tunstall. His son,

iv.
Richard Sneyd, of Bradwell and Tunstall, had a grant of the manor of Bradwell from Lord Audley, 2 Henry IV. (1400). He was succeeded by his son,

William Sneyd, of Bradwell, whose son,

Richard Sneyd, of Bradwell, by Agnes his wife, daughter of Sutton, of Sutton, county of Chester, left a son,

Nicholas Sneyd, of Bradwell. He married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Downes, of Shrigley, in the county of Chester, and was succeeded by his son,

William Sneyd, of Bradwell and Chester, Sheriff of Chester in 1473, who, by his wife Johanna, daughter and heiress of Roger Lediham, of Chester, Gentleman, had a son,

Richard Sneyd, of Bradwell, Recorder of Chester, M.P. for Chester in 1553. He married Anne Fowlehurst, of Crewe, and left a son,

Sir William Sneyd, Knight, of Bradwell, High Sheriff of Staffordshire, 3 Edward VI., and 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, who was engaged in the battle of Pinkie, and had a grant of Keele from the crown. By his wife Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Barrowe, Esq., of Flockersbrooke, county of Chester, he had a son,

Ralph Sneyd, of Keele and Bradwell, High Sheriff of Staffordshire, 18 and 37 Elizabeth, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Chetwynd, Esq., of Ingestre, succeeded by his son,

Ralph Sneyd, of Keele and Bradwell, born 1564, High Sheriff 19 Charles I., M.P. for Staffordshire in 1640, married Felicke, daughter of Nicholas Archbold, Esq., and had a son,

Ralph Sneyd, of Keele and Bradwell, M.P. for Staffordshire, and Colonel in the Royalist Army, who was succeeded by his brother,

William Sneyd, of Keele, born 1612, M.P. for Staffordshire, and High Sheriff 16 Charles II. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Audeley, Esq., of Gransdon, county of Huntingdon, he had issue

1. Ralph, (who inherited the Keele estates), and

2. William Sneyd, of the Birches and Onecote, who married Sarah, daughter and heiress of Edward Wettenhall, Esq., of Onecote, and was succeeded by his son,

Ralph Sneyd, of Bishton, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Bowyer, Esq., of Bishton, and died November 3rd., 1729, leaving a son,

William Sneyd, of Bishton, who married Susanna, daughter and heiress of John Edmunds, Esq., of Hendon Hall, Middlesex, and was succeeded by his son,

William Hedges Sneyd, of Bishton, born 24th. December, 1730, who (dying unmarried, 28th. September, 1757,) the estate came to his brother,

John Sneyd, of Bishton and Belmont, born July 11th., 1734, High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1770, who, by his wife Penelope, daughter of Thomas Kynnersley, Esq., of Loxley Park, in the county of Stafford, had a son,

William Sneyd, of Ashcombe Park, born September 5th., 1767, who, by his wife Jane, daughter and heiress of Simon Debank, Esq., left a son,

John Sneyd, of Ashcombe Park, born October 28th., 1798, who married Penelope, daughter of John Holley, Esq., of Aylsham, and was, February 17th., 1873, succeeded by his son,

Dryden Henry Sneyd, born September 2nd., 1833.
WITCHINGHAM HALL
NEAR REEPHAM, NORFOLK—VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.

Witchingham Hall is an Elizabethan structure, but the centre of the building is of anterior and ancient date. It was originally encircled by a moat, the remains of which are clearly visible.

Early in the eighteenth century considerable additions were made to the residence, and about fifty years ago Mr. Tompson made still more extensive alterations in the house and adjacent buildings. His son, Mr. Kett Tompson, completed the edifice as it now appears.

The old oak fittings and furniture of the house are remarkable, and the dining room is hung with Gobelin tapestry of royal manufacture, illustrating scenes in the Iliad.

Witchingham Hall is the property of Viscount Canterbury, who succeeded to it by the will of his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Kett Tompson.

As mentioned in a previous article in this volume, the family of Lord Canterbury has a common descent with those of Lord Manners and the Duke of Rutland.

Sir Robert de Manners was Lord of the Manor of Ethale in Northumberland. From him descended

Sir Robert de Manners, Knight, living in the reign of King Edward the Second, as one of the principal persons in that shire.

After him, following a long line of distinguished ancestors, was

Sir John Manners, K.G., third Duke of Rutland, whose third son was

Lord George Manners (who assumed the additional surname of Sutton), and his fourth son,

Sir Charles Manners-Sutton, born February 14th., 1755, became Lord Archbishop of Canterbury: his Grace had married, April 3rd., 1778, Mary, daughter of Thomas Thoroton, Esq. Their son,

Sir Charles Manners-Sutton, for some time Speaker of the House of Commons, was raised to the Peerage, March 10th., 1835, as Viscount Canterbury, and his son,

Charles John Manners-Sutton, second Viscount, born April 17th., 1812, dying, unmarried, November 13th., 1869, was succeeded by his brother,
Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., third Viscount Canterbury. He married, July 5th., 1838, Georgiana, youngest daughter of Charles Tompson, Esq., of Witchingham Hall, in the county of Norfolk, and had, with several other children, an eldest son,

The Hon. Henry Charles Manners-Sutton, D.L. for Norfolk, born July 12th., 1839, and married April 16th., 1872, to Amyle Rachel, only daughter of the Honourable Robert Frederick Walpole, M.P.
CALEDON,
NEAR CALEDON, COUNTY TYRONE, IRELAND.—EARL OF CALEDON.

This mansion was built in 1794, on the site of an old castle, the former residence having been situated nearer to the town of Caledon.

The house stands on a hill surrounded by a deer park and demesne of two thousand acres, well wooded, and with fine timber.

The River Blackwater flows through the place.

Two ancient bridges near the entrance are remarkable as the scenes of great slaughter in the old Irish wars.

The house contains a fine library, that formerly belonged to Percy, Bishop of Dromore.

Andrew Alexander, Esq., who was attainted in the year 1689 by King James’s Parliament, was followed by

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter of William McClintock, Esq., of Dunmore, in the county of Donegal, and had numerous issue, of whom the third and youngest son,

James Alexander, Esq., after filling several important offices in India, was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland, June 6th., 1790, by the title of Baron Caledon, of Caledon, in the county of Tyrone. He was further raised to the dignity of Viscount Caledon in November, 1797, and created Earl of Caledon January 1st., 1801. He married, November 28th., 1774, Anne, second daughter of James Crawford, Esq., of Crawford'sburn, and by her, who died December 21st., 1777, had issue, with two daughters, a son,

Du Pré Alexander, second Earl, born December 14th., 1777, who married, October 16th., 1811, the Honourable Catherine Freeman Yorke, second daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, and died in 1839, leaving an only son,

James Du Pré Alexander, third Earl, born July 27th., 1812. He married, September 4th., 1845, Lady Jane Frederica Grimston, fourth daughter of James Walter, first Earl of Verulam. He died January 30th., 1855, having had three sons and a daughter, the eldest son being

James Alexander, fourth Earl of Caledon, born July 11th., 1846.
DENYBY GRANGE,*

NEAR WAKEFIELD, YORKSHIRE.—LISTER-KAYE, BARONET.

Denby Grange is seated in a rich and fertile valley, through which winds the river Colne, and bounded by high hills, richly cultivated. This seat stands in the parish of Kirkheaton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and at the distance of seven miles from Wakefield.

Sir John Kaye, of Woodsome, Yorkshire, Knight,* was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet by King Charles the First, February 4th., 1641. He served that unfortunate monarch as Colonel of Horse, and suffered much both in person and estate during the civil wars, but happily survived the usurpation of Cromwell, and witnessed the restoration of King Charles the Second to the throne of his ancestors.

The second son of the second Baronet was George Kaye, Esq., of Denby Grange; he married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Saville, of Bryan Royd, in this county, and, dying in the year 1707, his son succeeded to the property of his two uncles, Christopher Lister, Esq. and Sir Arthur Kaye, Baronet; he assumed the name of Lister, in addition to his own, and became the fourth Baronet of this family; and upon the death of Sir John Lister Kaye, LL.D., Dean of Lincoln, who was the sixth Baronet, without issue, the title became extinct, but was renewed, December 28th., 1812, in the person of Sir John Lister Kaye, Baronet, of Denby Grange, sole heir to the estates of the families of Lister and Kaye, by will.

Sir John Kaye, Knight, living at the time of the Conquest, married the daughter of Sir John Woodsome, of Woodsome, in the county of York, and the elder of his two sons,

Sir John Kaye, Knight, of Woodsome, married to the daughter and heiress of Sir John Copley, was succeeded by his son,

Sir Robert Kaye, Knight, of Woodsome, who married the daughter of Gaston of Sedburn, and his son was

John Kaye, Esq., who by a daughter of Harley of Harley, left a son and heir,

Robert Kaye, Esq., married the daughter of Plumpton of Plumpton, and was followed by his son,

* See View on the Title-page.
Arthur Kaye, Esq., who married Beatrice, daughter of Matthew Wentworth, Esq., of Bretton, and left a son and heir,

John Kaye, Esq., living in 1585, who by Dorothy, daughter of Robert Mauleverer, Esq., of Wothersome, had a son and successor,

Robert Kaye, Esq., living in 1612, married Anne, daughter of John Flower, Esq., of Whitwell, in the county of Rutland, and was succeeded by his son,

John Kaye, Esq., of Woodesome, who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Ferne, Knight, and dying in 1641, left a son and heir,

John Kaye, Esq., of Woodesome, created a Baronet by King Charles the First, February 4th., 1641. By his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Moseley, Esq., Alderman and Lord Mayor of York, he left at his death, July 25th., 1652, Sir John Kaye, Baronet, M.P. for Yorkshire, married to Anne, daughter of Sir Samuel Marow, Baronet, of Berkswell in the county of Warwick, and dying without 'male issue, July 10th., 1726, the Baronetcy devolved on his nephew,

Sir John Lister Kaye, Baronet, of Grange, M.P. for the City of York in 1734, Alderman thereof in 1735, and Lord Mayor in 1737. He married twice, and by his first wife, Ellen, daughter of John Wilkinson, Esq., of Greenhead, near Huddersfield, had

Sir John Lister Kaye, Baronet, who served the office of High Sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1761, and dying unmarried December 27th., 1789, was succeeded by his half brother, (by the second wife, Dorothy, daughter of Richard Richardson, Esq., M.D., of North Bierley in the West Riding.)

The Very Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, Baronet, Dean of Lincoln, who married Mrs. Mainwaring, the widow of Thomas Mainwaring, Esq., of Goltho, in Lincolnshire, and daughter of William Fenton, Esq., of Glassho, near Leeds, but died without issue December 25th., 1810, when the Baronetcy expired. It was revived in the person of

John Lister Kaye, Esq., a son of the fifth Baronet, and to whom he had bequeathed the estates, who was created a Baronet December 28th., 1812. He had married, October 18th., 1800, Lady Amelia Grey, fifth daughter of George Henry, fifth Earl of Stamford and Warrington, by whom he had a large family, of whom, at his decease, February 28th., 1827, the eldest son,

Sir John Lister Lister Kaye, born August 13th., 1801, succeeded as second Baronet. He married October 21st., 1824, Matilda, only daughter and heiress of George Arbuthnot, Esq., by whom he had

Lister Lister Kaye, Esq., born September 3rd., 1827, married, May 25th., 1852, Lady Caroline Pepys, third daughter of the first Earl of Cottenham, and died April 12th., 1855, leaving two sons, the elder of whom,

Sir John Pepys Lister Kaye, Baronet, was born in February, 1853.
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Of

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Of

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<td>Todington Park.— Lord Sudeley</td>
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<td>Downton Hall.— Boughton, Baronet</td>
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<td>Rossie Castle.— Macdonald</td>
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<td>Danesfield House.— Scott-Murray</td>
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<td>Abercairny.— Home-Drummond (Vignette Title-page.)</td>
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PICTURESQUE VIEWS OF SEATS.

HORNBY CASTLE,
NEAR BEDALE, YORKSHIRE.—DUKE OF LEEDS.

A noble deed is a fitting foundation for a noble family.

The following is the account given by Sir Bernard Burke in his very interesting book, "The Rise of Great Families," of the advancement of the one with which the present volume commences:—"The Dukedom of Leeds is another strong case in point. Sir William Hewitt, Lord Mayor of London, 1559, was possessed of a considerable estate, and had only one daughter to inherit it. It chanced during the time her father resided on London Bridge, that the child, through carelessness of her nurse, fell into the river, whereupon a young gentleman, named Edward Osborne, one of Sir William Hewitt's apprentices, plunged in and rescued the infant. 'In memory of which deliverance,' says an old writer, 'and in gratitude, her father afterwards bestowed her in marriage on the said Mr. Osborne with a very great dowry.'"

Richard Osborne, married Elizabeth Fyldene, and their son,

Richard Osborne, was father, by his wife Jane, daughter of John Broughton, Esq., of (the above mentioned)

Sir Edward Osborne, Knight, Lord Mayor of London in 1582, who married Anna, daughter of Sir William Hewitt, one of the most considerable merchants of London, and had several children, of whom the eldest son,

Sir Hewitt Osborne, Knight, married Joice, daughter of Thomas Fleetwood, Esq., of the Vache, Buckinghamshire, Master of the Mint, and had an only son, his successor,

Sir Edward Osborne, Knight, of Kiveton, Yorkshire, who was created a Baronet July 13th., 1620. He married, first, Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas, Viscount Fauconberg, and had a son, Edward, who was killed by the fall of a chimney of the house, and secondly, Anne, daughter of Thomas Walmesley, Esq., of Dunken-
halgh, Lancashire, widow of William Middleton, of Stockeld, Yorkshire, and had an only son,

Sir Thomas Osborne, Baronet, who became Lord High Treasurer of England, and was raised to the Peerage August 16th., 1763, as Baron Osborne of Kiveton, and Viscount Latimer of Danby. He was further advanced to the dignity of an Earldom June 27th., 1674, as Earl of Danby, and next created Marquis of Carmarthen, April 20th., 1639, and finally Duke of Leeds May 4th., 1694. He had been installed a Knight of the Garter, June 19th., 1675. He married Bridget, daughter of Montagu Bertie, Earl of Lindsay, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, and was succeeded at his death, July 26th., 1712, by his only surviving son,

Peregrine Osborne, second Duke, who had been summoned to the House of Lords in his father's lifetime as Baron Osborne of Kiveton, and created Viscount Dumblane, in the Peerage of Scotland, July 19th., 1675. His Grace married Bridget, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Hyde, Baronet, and was father of

Peregrine Hyde Osborne, third Duke, who married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, Earl of Oxford, and secondly, Anne, daughter of Charles, Duke of Somerset; also, thirdly, in 1725, Juliana, daughter and coheirness of Roger Hele, Esq., of Holwell, Devonshire. He died March 9th., 1731, and was succeeded by his firstborn son,

Thomas Osborne, K.G., fourth Duke, who married, in 1740, Mary, second daughter, and eventually sole heiress of Francis, Earl of Godolphin. His only surviving son,

Francis Godolphin Osborne, fifth Duke, born January 29th., 1751, who had been summoned to Parliament vitâ patris as Baron Osborne. He married, while Marquis of Carmarthen, in 1773, Amelia, only daughter and heiress of Robert D'Arcy, Earl of Holderness, and Baroness Conyers. Their eldest son was

George William Frederick Osborne, sixth Duke, K.G., P.C., born July 21st., 1775, Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, Governor of the Scilly Islands, Constable of Middleton Castle, Ranger of Richmond Forest in Yorkshire, and Master of the Horse. He became Baron Conyers, at the death of his mother in 1784, and married, August 17th., 1797, Charlotte, daughter of George, first Marquis of Townshend. He died July 10th., 1838. His Grace's only surviving son,

Francis Godolphin D'Arcy Osborne, seventh Duke, born May 21st., 1798, married April 24th., 1828, Louisa Catherine, third daughter of Richard Caton, Esq., of Maryland, in the United States, and widow of Sir Felton Bathurst Harvey, Baronet. He was succeeded by his kinsman, Lord Godolphin, in all his honours,—except the Barony of Conyers, which devolved on Sackville George Lane-Fox, Esq.,—namely,

George Godolphin Osborne, eighth Duke, who married, October 21st., 1824, Miss Harriette Arundel Stewart. He died August 9th., 1872, and left by her, who died in 1852,

George Godolphin Osborne, ninth Duke, born August 11th., 1828, married January 16th., 1861, Fanny Georgiana, second daughter of George, fourth Baron Rivers, and Lady of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, and had, with other surviving issue,

George Godolphin Osborne, (Marquis of Carmarthen), born September 18th., 1862.
Bowood was anciently part of a very extensive forest, which extended for many miles.

In Cromwell's time it was forfeited to the use of the Commonwealth.

It next was granted by King Charles the Second to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, but he having died insolvent, it was purchased of his creditors by the Earl of Shelburne, and in his family it has since continued.

Walter Fitz Otho, Castellan of Windsor in the eleventh century, was father of

Gerald Fitz Walter, who married Nesta, daughter of Rees Gruffydd (Griffith), Prince of South Wales, and had three sons. The second son,

William Fitzgerald, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Adam de Kingsley, of Cheshire, and died in the year 1173. He had seven sons, of whom the eldest,

Reymond Fitzgerald, surnamed Le Gros, accompanied Strongbow into Ireland, married his sister Basilia, and acquired large possessions in the county of Kerry. His eldest son,

Maurice Fitz-Reymond, married, for his first wife, Johanna, daughter of Miles Fitz-Henry, Chief Governor of Ireland, by whom he had a son,

Thomas Fitz-Maurice, who became Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw. He married Grace, daughter of Domhual Caomblinagh (Cavenagh), son of Dermoid, King of Leinster, and dying in 1280, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Maurice Fitzmaurice, second Lord of Kerry, who sat in the Parliament of Dublin, 1295, and served in Scotland under Edward I. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir John McLeod, of Galway, and died in 1303. His eldest son,

Nicholas Fitzmaurice, third Lord of Kerry, was followed by

Maurice Fitzmaurice, fourth Lord of Kerry, whose brother and successor was

John Fitzmaurice, fifth Lord of Kerry. He was followed by fifteen successive Lords of Kerry, the latest of whom,

William Fitzmaurice, twentieth Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw, born in 1633, married Constance, daughter of William Long, Esq., and died in 1697, his eldest son being

Thomas Fitzmaurice, twenty-first Lord of Kerry, created, January 17th., 1722, Viscount Clanmaurice, and Earl of Kerry. He married, in 1692, Anne, only daughter and heiress of Sir William Petty, by whom he left
1. **William Fitzmaurice**, second Earl of Kerry, who, by his second wife, Gertrude, only daughter of Richard, fourth Earl of Cavan, had, with a daughter, married to Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, an only son, **Francis Thomas Fitzmaurice**, third Earl of Kerry, married Anastasia, daughter and coheir of Peter Daly, Esq., but dying childless, July 4th., 1818, his honours devolved on his cousin, Henry, third Marquis of Lansdowne, (as hereafter stated).

2. **John Fitzmaurice**.

The **Hon. John Fitzmaurice**, having inherited the estates of his maternal uncle, Henry Petty, Earl of Shelburne, in April, 1751, (when that Earldom expired), assumed the additional surname and arms of Petty, and was advanced to the Peerage of Ireland October 7th., 1751, as **Baron Dunkerron** and **Viscount Fitzmaurice**, and further advanced June 26th., 1753, to the **Earldom of Shelburne**. He married, in 1734, his cousin Mary, daughter of the Hon. William Fitzmaurice, of Gallane, Kerry, and was created a Peer of Great Britain, May 17th., 1760, as **Baron Wycombe**, and dying May 16th., 1761, was succeeded by his eldest son,

**William Petty Fitzmaurice**, second Earl of Shelburne, a General in the Army, and a distinguished statesman in the reign of George the Third, Secretary of State, and appointed Prime Minister in 1782. He was advanced, December 6th., 1784, to the dignities of Earl of Wycombe, Viscount Calne and Calnstone, and Marquis of Lansdowne. He married, first, in 1765, Sophia, daughter of John, Earl Granville, by whom he left one son, his successor; and, secondly, in 1779, Louisa, daughter of John Fitzpatrick, Earl of Upper Ossory, by whom he had another son, Henry, third Marquis. The elder,

**John Petty Fitzmaurice**, second Marquis, married, May 27th., 1805, Lady Gifford, widow of Sir Duke Gifford, of Castle Jordan, Ireland, but died without issue, November 15th., 1809, when the honours devolved on his half brother,

**Lord Henry Petty Fitzmaurice**, third Marquis, born July 2nd., 1780, who succeeded also, July 4th., 1818, to the titles of the House of Kerry, on the demise of his cousin. He married, March 30th., 1808, Louisa Emma, fifth daughter of Henry Thomas, third Earl of Ilchester, and had two sons, the second of whom,

**Henry Petty Fitzmaurice**, fourth Marquis, born January 5th., 1816, M.P. for Calne from 1847 to 1856, was appointed a Lord of the Treasury in 1847. He was summoned to the House of Lords, July 11th., 1856, as **Baron Wycombe**. He was Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1856 to 1858, and was made a K.G. in 1864. He married, first, August 18th., 1840, Lady Georgiana Herfort, daughter of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, which lady died February 28th., 1841, and, secondly, November 1st., 1843, Emily Jane Mercer Elphinstone De Flahault, Baroness Nairne and Keith, died January 14th., 1845, having had an elder son,

**Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice**, fifth Marquis of Lansdowne, a Lord of the Treasury, Under Secretary of War from 1872 to 1874. He married, November 8th., 1869, Lady Mand Evelyn Hamilton, youngest daughter of James, Duke of Abercorn, K.G., and had, with other children,

Astley Hall is picturesquely situated by a small piece of water, but it is stated that much of its beauty was destroyed by the cutting down of some fine timber, which is always so great an ornament. The drawing room has a richly ornamented ceiling, and is fitted up with antique furniture. One of the apartments is still called Oliver Cromwell's Room, from his having slept there after the battle of Preston in 1648. The hall is spacious. The house stands on the bank of the river Chor, from which the town of Chorley, about a mile distant, derives its name. The date of 1600 is carved on the oak timber in one of the walls, but part was much more ancient.

The estate at first belonged to the family of Charnock of Charnock, whose heiress brought it into that of Brooke, and from them it came, through their heiress, to the Hoghtons, as stated presently.

Sir Adam de Hoghton, died in the 9th. of Richard II., leaving
Sir Richard de Hoghton, whose son,
Sir William de Hoghton, died in his father's lifetime, who therefore was succeeded by his grandson,
Sir Richard de Hoghton, who died 19th. of Edward VI. His son,
Henry Hoghton, Esq., was father of
William Hoghton, Esq., who died 17th. of Henry VII., leaving
Sir Richard Hoghton, Knight, who died 1st. of Elizabeth, and was succeeded by his son, who was slain at Lea Hall, 32nd. of Elizabeth, having married Anne, daughter of Henry Kighley, Esq., and was father of
Sir Richard Hoghton, Knight, of Hoghton Tower, created a Baronet May 22nd., 1611 (on the institution of the Order). This gentleman married Katherine, daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Knight, of Bromley, Staffordshire, Master of the Rolls. He was M.P. for Lancaster, and entertained King James I. for several days at Hoghton Tower in 1611. He died in 1630, and was succeeded by his eldest son,
Sir Gilbert Hoghton, Bart., who had previously received the honour of Knighthood, July 21st., 1606, and was a distinguished cavalier. He died in 1647, and was followed by his eldest son,
SIR RICHARD HOGHTON, BART., M.P. for Lancashire, who married Sarah, daughter of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield, and dying, February, 1677-8, was succeeded by his son,

SIR CHARLES HOGHTON, BART., thrice M.P. for Lancashire, who married in 1676, Mary, daughter of John, Viscount Massareena, and had, besides several other children,
1. John Hoghton, died unmarried.
2. Henry Hoghton, his heir.
3. Philip Hoghton, who, by his first wife (married January 8th., 1724), Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sclater, Esq., of Denham, Lancashire, had, besides several other children, a son,

Henry Hoghton, of whom presently.

He died, June 10th., 1710, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

SIR HENRY HOGHTON, BART., M.P. for Preston. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Sir William Boughton, of Lawford, Warwickshire. She died February 23rd., 1719. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, widow of Lord James Russell, younger son of William, Duke of Bedford; and, thirdly, Susanna, eldest daughter of Thomas Butterworth, Esq., of Manchester, but having had no children, the title went to his nephew, the above-named

SIR HENRY HOGHTON, BART., M.P. for Preston for thirty years. He married, first, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of William Ashurst, Esq., of Hedingham Castle, Essex, by whom he had an only daughter, Elizabeth. His wife died in 1762; and he married, secondly, July 8th., 1768, Fanny, eldest daughter and coheiress of Daniel Booth, Esq., of Hutton Hall, Essex. Their elder son (he died March 9th., 1795),

SIR HENRY PHILIP HOGHTON, BART., some time M.P. for Preston, and Colonel of the Third Royal Lancashire Militia, born June 12th., 1762, married November 13th., 1797, Susanna, only daughter and heiress of Peter Brooke, Esq., of Astley Hall, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, with whom he acquired that estate, and widow of Thomas Townley Parker, Esq. Their son,

SIR HENRY BOLD HOGHTON, BART., born January 3rd., 1799, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1829, Colonel of the Third Royal Lancashire Militia, and High Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1849, married, for his first wife, May 23rd., 1820, Dorothea, second daughter and eldest coheiress (on the death of her sister Mary, wife of Prince Eustace Sapieha, of Poland), of Peter Patton Bold, Esq., of Bold, in the County Palatine of Lancaster. She died December 7th., 1840, and himself July 10th., 1862. He had assumed by royal licence the additional name and arms of Bold. Their son,

SIR HENRY HOGHTON, BART., J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire and Cardiganshire, born August 2nd., 1821, was authorised, with his brothers and sisters, to resume the original name of his family, De Hoghton. He married three times, but died, December 2nd., 1876, without surviving male issue, when he was succeeded by his brother,

SIR CHARLES DE HOGHTON, BART., born November 20th., 1823, some time a Captain in the Army, married, in 1863, Florence, daughter of Louis Moyard, of Morges, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland. She died in 1872.
BENINGBROUGH HALL,
NEAR YORK, YORKSHIRE.—DAWNAY.

Beningbrough Hall stands on the site of a former mansion, the residence of the old family of Bourchier, now believed to be extinct, at least in that branch of it. The estate was left by the last proprietress to the Honourable and Rev. William Henry Dawnay, Rector of Sessay and Thormanby, who succeeded his brother as sixth Viscount Downe, as presently stated.

The house, which is of brick, with stone quoins, was built by Sir John Vanbrugh. The country around is flat, but the park is well timbered with oak, beech, chestnut, lime, and some fine old elm trees, the latter the remains of the avenues which the architect had planted. The river Nidd and the Ouse flow near it, and join their waters about half a mile from the Hall. It was perhaps as well that they did not do so a little higher up in earlier times, for Sir John Bourchier, who lived on one side of the Ouse, was not only a Parliamentarian, but one of the regicides who signed the death-warrant of King Charles the Martyr, while his neighbour, Sir Thomas Slingsby, who was a devoted Royalist and Cavalier, lived on the other, so that they could not so readily come to blows.

This is one of the numerous families, not a few of them still existent, whose names are inscribed on the Roll of Battle Abbey. It has preserved an unbroken male descent from that day to this, as follows:—

Sir Payn D'Aunay, of Aunay Castle, Normandy, was ancestor of

Sir William D'Aunay, who fought under Richard, "Cœur-de-Lion," and having slain a Saracen Prince, and afterwards a lion, he cut off the paw of the latter and presented it to the king, who at once gave him a ring from his own finger, and commanded that his cognisance should henceforth be a demi-Saracen holding in one hand a lion's paw, and in the other a ring, and so it has been borne by the family ever since, and is still. After him,

Sir Nicholas Dawnay, who also fought in the holy war against the Infidels, was summoned to Parliament by Edward the Third. The younger of his two sons,

Thomas Dawnay, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Newton, Esq., of Snaith, Yorkshire, and was progenitor of

Sir Guy Dawnay, of Cowick, Snaith, tempore Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth, and died there in 1552. He married Joan, sister and heiress of John Darrell, of Sessay, near York, and their son succeeded,
SIR JOHN DAWNAY, of Cowick, High Sheriff of Yorkshire in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth. His wife was Dorothy, daughter of Richard, Lord Latimer, and at his death, March 2nd., 1553, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

SIR THOMAS DAWNAY, of Cowick and Sessay, who married Edith, daughter of George, Lord D'Arcey, of Aston, and at his decease, September 3rd., 1555, his elder son,

SIR JOHN DAWNAY, of Cowick and Sessay, succeeded. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Tanstall, and their eldest son,

SIR THOMAS DAWNAY, of Cowick and Sessay, married Faith, daughter of Sir Richard Legard, of Ryse. The eldest son,

JOHN DAWNAY, Esq., of Cowick and Sessay, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Hutton, one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, and had two sons, the elder of whom,

SIR CHRISTOPHER DAWNAY, of Cowick and Sessay, was created a Baronet by King Charles the First, May 19th., 1642, with remainder to his brother,

SIR JOHN DAWNAY, Baronet, of Cowick and Sessay, M.P. for the County of York in 1660, and raised to the Peerage of Ireland as Viscount Downe, February 19th., 1689. He also had sat in King James's Irish Parliament in 1689. He married, first, Eliza, daughter of J. Molten, and was succeeded by his only son,

SIR HENRY DAWNAY, second Viscount, M.P. for Yorkshire in the reigns of William the Third, Queen Anne, and George the First. His Lordship married Mildred, daughter of William Godfrey, Esq., of Thunock, in Lincolnshire, and his son,

John DAWNAY, married, August 10th., 1724, Charlotte Lucy, daughter and coheiress of Robert Pleydell, Esq., of Ampney Crucis, Gloucestershire, and died in the lifetime of his father, leaving a son, whose grandfather having died in May, 1741, he succeeded the latter as

HENRY PLEYDELL DAWNAY, third Viscount, F.R.S., born April 8th., 1727, M.P. for the County of York in 1749 and 1751, Lord of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Colonel of the 25th. Regiment of Foot, which he commanded at the battle of Minden, as also at the battle of Camper, near Wesel, October 16th., 1760, when he received a wound of which he died December 9th. of the same year. His brother succeeded him,

John DAWNAY, fourth Viscount Downe, who married, May 20th., 1763, Laura, only daughter of William Burton, Esq., of Linfenham, Rutlandshire. He died December 21st., 1780, and was succeeded by his elder son, namely,

John Christopher Burton DAWNAY, fifth Viscount, born November 15th., 1764, created a Peer of Great Britain, June 9th., 1796, as Baron DAWNAY, of Cowick, in the County of York. He married, December 31st., 1815, Louisa Maria, daughter of George Welsted, Esq., of Apsley, but dying without children, February 18th., 1832, he was succeeded in the title by his next brother,

The Rev. William Henry DAWNAY, sixth Viscount Downe, Rector of Sessay and Thormanby, Yorkshire, born August 20th., 1772, who married, June 4th., 1811, Lydia, only daughter of John Heathcote, Esq., of Connington Castle, and had three children, of whom the second was (the eldest succeeding as seventh Lord Downe)

The Honourable Payan DAWNAY (of Beningbrough Hall).
DONINGTON HALL.
NEAR ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, LEICESTERSHIRE.—ABNEY-HASTINGS.

The manor of Donington, which occupies the site of what in Domesday Book is called "a great wood of oak," was anciently held by Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby, and was bought in the year 1594 by George, Earl of Huntingdon, who pulled down the old castle, and built a new residence. "The Gothic entrance-hall is twenty-four feet square, the dining-room forty-eight feet by twenty-four, and the drawing-room forty by twenty-four. The library is seventy-two feet by twenty-six, and contains towards twenty-five thousand volumes, besides many rare manuscripts."

The place is situated near the small country town of the name, from which it is called, about ten miles from Loughborough and eighteen from Leicester. It was formerly annexed to the Castle at Castle Donington, the favourite residence of John of Gaunt.

The scenery all around is very attractive, the house being at the junction of three small valleys, well adorned with noble trees of ancient growth, venerable oaks, which undoubtedly date from the Conquest, and others. There is a tradition that Chaucer the Poet constantly sat under the shade of one of the oaks, still standing as of yore, forty-four feet in girth. On one side is seen Donington Cliff, which abuts on the silver Trent, and here also the church of Weston-on-Trent with its tapering spire comes into view. In the distance are to be seen the Peak of Derbyshire, and nearly the whole of Nottinghamshire, a truly magnificent panorama.

This park was held by lease from the Crown by William, Lord Hastings, Edward the Fourth's celebrated Chamberlain, who was afterwards beheaded by Richard the Third. It continued to be so held by his descendants, the Lords Hastings, Earls of Huntingdon, until the reign of Elizabeth, when it was purchased from the Sovereign.

After the destruction of Ashby-de-la-Zouch Castle by the Roundheads, the Hastings family retired to this spot, where up to that time there had only been a keeper's lodge, and after making additions to it, established themselves there until the death of Francis, tenth Earl of Huntingdon and twelfth Baron Hastings. He was the last Earl of the direct line, and at his death in 1789, unmarried, his titles, except the Earldom—supposed to be then extinct—passed to his nephew, Francis, Earl of Moira, the well-known Governor-General of India, 1813 to 1823, subsequently created Marquis of Hastings.

This nobleman built the present house in the year 1793, incorporating with it the
walls of the older one, which was rendered interesting as having been dwelt in by the saintly Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, the patroness of Wesley and Whitfield. It was also the resort of men who were celebrated in art, literature, and politics, among whom was Moore the Poet, who lived here for two years, and thus described the scene—

"Where silvery Trent his mazy colours pours,
And Donington's old oaks to every breeze
Whisper the tale of bygone centuries."

Here, too, lived Lady Flora Hastings, whose poems and whose sad history need no comment; and here also during the French emigration resided Charles X. and his sons, as guests of Lord Moira, whose magnificent hospitality is said to have extended to leaving cheque-books signed in the rooms of his royal guests, to be filled up at their pleasure!

Wood and water, the flowing river, the church, gently swelling hills, and retired valleys, form together a thoroughly English scene, such as indeed our land abounds with, but at the same time each possessing a beauty of its own.

"Paintings by the old masters adorn every room, and the series of portraits of the Plantagenet kings, from whom the family of Hastings descends, is very valuable." Many of these family pictures, from the time of Edward IV. to the present day, are of great interest, among them being works by Holbein, Rubens, Vandyke, Jansen, Gainsborough, Romney, Reynolds, etc.; as also busts of Charles X. and his sons, presented by them to Lord Moira.

A private chapel, nearly sixty feet in length by twenty wide, completes the fair picture.

Charles Frederick Clifton, Esq., third son of Thomas Clifton, Esq., of Clifton and Lytham, Lancashire, married, April 3rd., 1853, Lady Edith Maud Rawdon-Hastings, and assumed the name and arms of Abney-Hastings only, in compliance with the conditions of a settlement of his estate on her Ladyship by Sir Charles Abney-Hastings, Bart., in 1844. Lady Edith Abney-Hastings became, on the death of her brother, the fourth Marquis of Hastings and Earl of Loudoun, November 10th., 1868, tenth Countess of Loudoun, Baroness Tarrintean, Mauchline, and Campbell of Loudoun, in the Peerage of Scotland; and in 1871 Her Majesty was graciously pleased to call out of abeyance in the Countess' favour the Baronies of Botreaux, Hungerford, De Moleyns, and Hastings, in the Peerage of England. The Countess died January 23rd., 1874.
DUNMORE PARK,
NEAR FALKIRK, STIRLINGSHIRE.—EARL OF DUNMORE.

Dunmore House, a handsome structure in the Italian style, stands in the midst of a finely timbered park, looking out upon the Frith of Forth, opposite Alloa. The scenery is varied, and the views beautiful, including the range of the Ochil hills in one direction, and Stirling Castle in another, with the mountains round Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond. The Dunmore woods are celebrated for their noble pines and beeches. The silver firs are remarkably fine.

Within the circle of the park, which is well stocked with deer, is a pretty Episcopal Church, erected in memory of the late Earl, and containing a stained east window, presented by the late Lord Herbert of Lea. Leading to the Church is an avenue of Wellingtonias, the seeds of which were brought by Lord Dunmore from Sierra Nevada.

There are some interesting old pictures in the house.

This family derives from a branch of that of the Duke of Atholl, as thus—

John Murray, first Marquis of Atholl, by his marriage with the Honourable Ameliana Sophia, daughter of James Stanley, seventh Earl of Derby, had for his second son,

Lord Charles Murray, Master of the Horse to Queen Mary, who was raised to the Peerage of Scotland August 16th., 1586, under the titles of Lord Murray of Blair, Moulin, and Tillymott; Viscount Fincastle, and Earl of Dunmore. He married Katherine, daughter of Robert Watts, Esq., and had several children, of whom the second and elder son to survive was

John Murray, second Earl, a General in the Army, Governor of Plymouth, and one of the Representative Peers of Scotland in 1713. He died unmarried April 18th., 1752, and was succeeded by his brother,

William Murray, third Earl. This nobleman married Catherine, daughter of his uncle Lord William Murray, and having become involved in the rebellion of 1745, was arraigned for high treason, and pleaded guilty, but obtained the king's most gracious pardon. He died in December, 1756, and was followed in the title by his eldest son,
John Murray, fourth Earl, one of the Representative Peers of Scotland from 1761 to 1784. He married, February 21st., 1759, Lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of Alexander Stewart, sixth Earl of Galloway, by whom, who deceased November 11th., 1818, he had a large family, the eldest son being

George Murray, fifth Earl, born April 30th., 1762, created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1831, as Baron Dunmore of Dunmore. He married, August 3rd., 1803, Susan, daughter of Archibald Hamilton, ninth Duke of Hamilton. The Earl died November 11th., 1836, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander Edward Murray, sixth Earl, born June 7th., 1804, who espoused, September 27th., 1836, Catherine, daughter of George Augustus Herbert, eleventh Earl of Pembroke. He died July 15th., 1845, having had, with three daughters, a son,

Charles Adolphus Murray, born March 24th., 1841. He married, April 5th., 1866, Gertrude, third daughter of Thomas William Coke, second Earl of Leicester, and had, besides daughters, a son,

Augustus Edward Murray, Viscount Fincastle, born April 22nd., 1871, to whom His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was Godfather.
KIMBERLEY HALL,
NEAR WYMONDHAM, NORFOLK.—EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

This estate passed from the family of Fastolf, by whom it had before been possessed, to that of Wodehouse, in the reign of Henry IV., by the marriage of the heiress with Sir John Wodehouse, Knight.

The old house, which had the honour of a visit from Queen Elizabeth, in one of her Royal progresses, was pulled down in the year 1659 by the then proprietor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, and the present mansion built on its site.

Among many objects of interest in the house is a throne erected for the said Queen in the great hall. It is covered with crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold, and has the arms, quarterings, and supporters of the family very curiously worked.

The park is large and beautifully wooded, and has the additional ornament of a fine sheet of water of twenty-five acres in extent, and bounded on two sides by a small stream.

Lord Kimberley is a staunch protector of our native birds, and in a letter to me from his Lordship some time since he sent me a list of no fewer than one hundred and forty-two species which have found a safe home within the bounds of the estate, if so we may say of one of them, the Little Auk, which there came to its last resting-place.

SIR JOHN WODEHOUSE, Knight, by his marriage with Margaret Fastolf, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Fastolf, of Kimberley, was father of

SIR JOHN DE WODEHOUSE, of Kimberley, M.P. for Norfolk four times in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V., married Alice Furneaux, and, dying in 1430, left a son,

HENRY WODEHOUSE, of Kimberley, to whom King Henry V. had stood sponsor. He died the year after his father, and was followed by his brother,

JOHN WODEHOUSE, Esq., of Kimberley, who was fined for refusing the offer of knighthood. He married Constance, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Geddinge, Esq., of Icklingham, and widow, first, of Henry Pooley, Esq., and, secondly, of John Aleyne, a Baron of the Exchequer. He died in 1465, leaving a son and heir,

SIR EDWARD WODEHOUSE, of Kimberley, who, by his wife Jane, daughter and heiress of Edmund Swathyng, had a son,

SIR THOMAS WODEHOUSE, of Kimberley. He married for his second wife, Thomasine, daughter of Sir Roger Townshend, Knight, of Raynham, and his son was

SIR ROGER WODEHOUSE, of Kimberley, knighted by Edward VI. in 1548. He
married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Sir Robert Ratcliffe, Knight, and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Drury, Esq., of Besthorpe, and by the former had four sons, of whom the eldest,

Thomas Wodehouse, of Kimberley, M.P., married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Shelton, Knight, and by her, who, at his death, in the lifetime of his father, was given the dignity of a knight's wife, had a son,

Roger Wodehouse, of Kimberley, successor to his grandfather, M.P. for Aldborough, knighted by Queen Elizabeth, married Mary, daughter of John Corbet, Esq., of Sprouston, Norfolk, and left a son and successor,

Sir Philip Wodehouse, Bart., of Kimberley, Knighted by the Earl of Essex for his bravery at the battle of Cadiz, and created a Baronet June 29th., 1611. He married Grizell, daughter of William Yelverton, Esq., of Rougham, and widow of Hamon L'Estrange, Esq., of Hunstanton, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Thomas Wodehouse, Bart., of Kimberley, M.P. in the Long Parliament in 1639-40, who married Blanche, daughter of John, Lord Hunsdon, and left an heir,

Sir Philip Wodehouse, Bart., of Kimberley, M.P. for Thetford at the Restoration, married to Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas Cotton, Bart., and had an elder son,

Sir Thomas Wodehouse, knighted by Charles II. in 1666, who married Anne, daughter and coheiress of Sir William Armine, Bart., of Os godby, and dying in 1671, in the lifetime of his father, was followed by his son,

Sir John Wodehouse, Bart., of Kimberley, heir to his grandfather. He married, first, Elizabeth, sister of John, Lord Bingley, and secondly, Mary, daughter of William, Lord Lempster, and by the latter had one son,

Sir Armine Wodehouse, Bart., of Kimberley, M.P. for Norfolk, born in 1714, who married, in 1738, Letitia, eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart., of Garboldisham Hall. Their eldest son—he died in 1759—

Sir John Wodehouse, Bart., of Kimberley, born in 1741, was elevated to the Peerage, October 26th., 1797, as Baron Wodehouse, of Kimberley. He married, in 1769, Sophia, only child and heiress of the Honourable Charles Berkerley, of Bruton Abbey, Somer setshire, and by her, left at his decease, May 29th., 1834, an eldest son,

John Wodehouse, second Baron, born January 11th., 1771, who married, November 17th., 1796, Charlotte Laura, only daughter and heiress of John Norris, Esq., of Witton Park and Witchingham, Norfolk, and their eldest son,

Henry Wodehouse, born in 1799, Lord Lieutenant and Vice Admiral of Norfolk, Colonel of the East Norfolk Militia, and High Steward of Norwich Cathedral, married, in 1825, Anne, only daughter of Theophilus Thornhaugh Gurdon, Esq., of Letton, Norfolk, and died April 29th., 1834, having had, successor to his grandfather, who died May 29th., 1846,

John Wodehouse, third Baron, born January 7th., 1826, High Steward of Norwich Cathedral, married, August 16th., 1847, Lady Florence Fitzgibbon, eldest daughter and coheiress of Richard, third and last Earl of Clare. He was raised to the Earldom of Kimberley, June 1st., 1866. The eldest son,

John Wodehouse, Lord Wodehouse, born December 10th., 1848, married, June 22nd., 1875, Isabella Geraldine, daughter of Sir Henry J. Stracey, Bart.
SANDBECK PARK,
NEAR TICKHILL, YORKSHIRE.—EARL OF SCARBOROUGH.

The situation of Sandbeck Park is very pleasant, quiet, and retired, and the “tout ensemble” of a thoroughly English character. A large herd of deer roam through a spacious park adorned with stately trees of ancient growth, while on one side is a large lake, and on another the elegant spire of Laughton-en-le-Morthen Church at no great distance comes into view. A handsome private chapel adjoins the house.

Osbert de Lumley, of Lumley, in the Bishopric of Durham, was father of Liulph de Lumley, who married Algetha, daughter of Alfred, Earl of Northumberland.

Their son was
Uchtred de Lumley, from whom descended

Roger de Lumley, who married Sybill, daughter and coheiress of Hugh de Morewic, a feudal Baron of Northumberland, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Robert de Lumley, who married Lucia, one of the three sisters and coheiresses of William, Robert, and Thomas de Thweng, Barons Thweng, and his son,

Sir Marmaduke de Lumley, Knight, was father of

Robert de Lumley, who died unmarried and a minor in the forty-eighth year of the reign of Edward III., and was accordingly followed by his brother,

Sir Ralph de Lumley, Knight, Deputy-Governor of Berwick-on-Tweed in the fifteenth year of Richard II., and summoned to Parliament from 1384 to 1399. He however joined in the rebellion of Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, was attainted, and died on the field of battle. He had married Eleanor, daughter of John, Lord Nevil of Raby, and the eldest of his four sons,

Thomas de Lumley, who died in 1404, and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir John de Lumley, Lord Lumley, who was actively engaged in the French wars of Henry IV. and Henry V., and was slain at the battle of Beaugé, in Anjou, April 13th, 1421, and his only son,

Thomas de Lumley, obtained from Parliament in 1461 a reversal of the attainder, and was summoned as a Baron from 1461 to 1497, in which year he is supposed to have died. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Harrington. Their only son,

Sir George Lumley, Sheriff of Northumberland in the second year of Edward IV., married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Roger Thornton, Esq., the wealthy merchant of Newcastle-on-Tyne. His lordship’s eldest son, Thomas Lumley, predeceasing him, he was succeeded, in the twenty-third year of Henry VII., by his grandson,

Richard Lumley, Lord Lumley, who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Conyers,
K.G., of Hornby Castle, Yorkshire. He died in 1510, and his elder son,

John Lumley, Lord Lumley, married Joan, daughter of Henry, Lord Scroope, of Bolton, and left an only son,

George Lumley, Lord Lumley, who being implicated in the treason of Lord Darcy, Sir Thomas Percy, and others, was committed to the Tower, and executed. He married Jane, coheirress of Sir Richard Knightley, and his successor,

John Lumley, Lord Lumley, was restored in blood by Act of Parliament in 1547. He married twice, but having no children, and the reversal of the attainder not having applied to his father, the Barony expired, but the estates went to his kinsman,

Sir Richard Lumley, Knight, who was raised to the Peerage of Ireland, July 12th., 1628, as Viscount Lumley, of Waterford. He fought under Prince Rupert for Charles I., and married Frances, daughter of Henry Shelley, Esq., of Worthinghurst Park, in Sussex, and having had a son, the Honourable John Lumley, who died vitâ patris, was succeeded by his grandson,

Richard Lumley, second Viscount Lumley, who was ennobled in the Peerage of England, May 31st., 1681, as Baron Lumley, of Lumley Castle, and further, April 10th., 1689, Viscount Lumley, and, April 15th., 1690, Earl of Scarborough. He was in command at the Battle of Sedgemoor, when the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was defeated. His Lordship married Frances, only daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Jones, of Aston, Oxfordshire, and dying in 1721, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Richard Lumley, second Earl of Scarborough, K.G., at whose decease, unmarried, in 1740, the honours devolved on his brother,

Thomas Lumley, third Earl of Scarborough, who assumed the additional surname of Saunderson, by Act of Parliament, in 1723. He married Frances, daughter of George, Earl of Orkney, and dying in 1752, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Richard Lumley, fourth Earl of Scarborough, Deputy Earl Marshal of England, who married, December 12th., 1752, Barbara, sister and heiress of Sir George Savile, Bart., of Rufford Hall, Nottinghamshire, and left, with other issue, an eldest son,

George Augusta Lumley, fifth Earl of Scarborough, born September 22nd., 1753, who dying unmarried, September 5th., 1807, the succession devolved on his brother,

Richard Lumley, sixth Earl of Scarborough, born April 16th., 1757, who married, May 25th., 1787, Harriett, daughter of Henry, fifth Lord Middleton, and he also dying without children, was succeeded by his next brother,

The Rev. John Lumley, seventh Earl of Scarborough, Prebendary of York, born in 1761. He assumed, under the will of his maternal uncle, the surname of Savile, and married, in 1785, Anna Maria, daughter of Julian Herring, Esq., and left at his death, February 25th., 1835, with other children,

John Lumley, eighth Earl of Scarborough, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Nottinghamshire, born July 18th., 1788, who died unmarried October 29th., 1856, when the inheritance devolved on his cousin (grandnephew of the fourth Earl),

Richard George Lumley, ninth Earl of Scarborough, born May 7th., 1813, married, October 8th., 1846, to Mary Adeliza, second daughter of Andrew Robert Drummond, Esq., and had several children, the second and surviving son being

Alfred Frederick George Beresford Lumley, Viscount Lumley, born 1857.
RAVENSWORTH CASTLE,
NEAR AYTON BANK, DURHAM.—LORD RAVENSWORTH.

This ancient castle derives its name, as is supposed, either from the place having been in the old times a home of the raven, or from the Danish standard, which bore a figure of the bird, having floated over its walls.

"When Denmark's ravens o'er the seas
Their boding black wings spread,
And o'er the Northumbrian lands and leas
The gloomy squadrons sped."

It was well known as early as the year 1080, for here we are told one Eardulf rose from the dead to foretell the death of Bishop Walcher and the punishment of his murderers.

A hundred years later Bishop Ranulf granted the manor to his nephew Richard, who belonged to the family of the Barons of Fitz-Marmaduke, the last of whom was murdered on the old bridge at Durham, and having no children, his sister Eleanor conveyed the estate by marriage to a cadet of the Lumleys of Lumley Castle. In like manner it went to the Boyntons; next to the Gascoignes; and in the year 1607 Sir William Gascoigne alienated the property to Thomas Liddell, Esq., ancestor of the present family.

The park contains a fine heronry.

In 1808 nearly the whole of the old house was pulled down and the present mansion begun.

THOMAS DE LIDDEL, OF LYDDALE, married Margaret, daughter of John de Layburne, and his eldest son was

THOMAS LIDDEL, Esq., an Alderman of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He married Barbara, daughter and heiress of Richard Strangeways, Esq., and purchased Ravensworth Castle in 1607, in which he was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS LIDDEL, Esq., of Ravensworth Castle, who died in 1619, and was followed by his eldest son,

THOMAS LIDDEL, Esq., of Ravensworth Castle, a zealous supporter of Charles the V.
RAVENSWORTH CASTLE.

First, who was created a Baronet, November 2nd., 1642, for his gallant defence of Newcastle against the Scots. He married Isabel, daughter of Henry Anderson, Esq., and had a large family, of whom the eldest son,

Sir Thomas Liddel, Knight, married Bridget, daughter of Edward Woodward, Esq., of Lee, a Maid of Honour to the Queen of Bohemia. He died before his father, who deceased in 1650, and the only son,

Sir Thomas Liddel, Bart., of Ravensworth Castle, married Anna, daughter of Sir Henry Vane the elder, of Raby Castle, Durham. He died in 1697, and his eldest son succeeded him, namely,

Sir Henry Liddel, Bart., of Ravensworth Castle, who married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Sir John Bright, Bart., of Carbrook, Derbyshire. His eldest son, Thomas Liddel, Esq., married, in 1707, Jane, eldest daughter of James Clavering, Esq., of Greencroft, Durham, and predeceased his father, who died September 9th., 1723, leaving two sons—

1. Henry Liddel.
2. Thomas Liddel, whose son, by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Bowes, of Gibside, Henry Liddel, succeeded as fifth Baronet.

The elder succeeded his father as

Sir Henry Liddel, Bart., of Ravensworth Castle, M.P., who was raised to the Peerage, June 29th., 1747, by the title of Baron Ravensworth, of Ravensworth Castle. His Lordship married, in 1735, Anne, only daughter of Sir Peter Delmè, Knight, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London, but having no sons, the Barony expired, while the Baronetcy went to his nephew, as above mentioned,

Sir Henry George Liddel, Bart., of Ravensworth Castle, born November 25th., 1749, who married, in April, 1773, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Steele, Esq., of Hampsnet, Sussex, and died November 26th., 1796. His elder son,

Sir Thomas Henry Liddel, Bart., of Ravensworth Castle, born February 8th., 1775, married, March 26th., 1796, Susannah, daughter of John Simpson, Esq., of Bradley, by whom, who died November 22nd., 1845, he had sixteen children, eight sons and eight daughters. He was elevated to the renewed title of Baron Ravensworth, July 14th., 1821. He died March 7th., 1855, and was succeeded by his son,

Henry Thomas Liddel, second Baron Ravensworth, previously M.P. for Northumberland, Durham, and Liverpool, successively, born March 10th., 1797. He was further raised in the Peerage as Earl of Ravensworth and Baron Eslington, March, 1874, and married, November 9th., 1820, Isabella Horatia, eldest daughter of Lord George Seymour, and their eldest son,

Henry George Liddel, second Earl Ravensworth, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Northumberland Yeomanry Cavalry, and M.P. for South Northumberland, born October 8th., 1821, married, December 8th., 1852, Mary Diana, only child of Orlando Gunning Sutton, Esq.
This ancient seat was in the olden time the property of the Bromhale family, from whom it passed to that of the present owner by the marriage of Alice, daughter and heiress of Geoffrey de Bromhale, with John, the second son of Thomas Davenport, Esq., of Wheltrough, in the twenty-second year of the reign of Edward the Third.

With one of his descendants, Peter Davenport, it fared but ill in the time of the Civil War. He suffered at the hands both of the Royalists and Parliamentarians. The former plundered his household goods to the extent of a hundred pounds, consumed his provisions, damaged the house, and, he adds, in a long account of his misfortunes which has come down in his own words, "Ate me threescore bushells of oates." On the other hand the Roundheads sequestered his property to the extent of five hundred pounds, his only offence being the delinquency he had been guilty of in allowing himself to be plundered by Prince Rupert's soldiery. He piously concludes by saying, "I have already sufficient tryall, referring my future successe to the protection of the mighty God of Heaven, who will right me, as I hope, in His good time."

He had good blood in his veins, in the best sense of the word, as appears from the following godly remarks worked in tapestry in the "Paradise Room" with her own hands, by Dame Dorothy Davenport, wife of Sir William Davenport, whose name is inscribed under a carving of the family arms over the fireplace in the Great Hall—a noble room—with the date 1609.

"Feare God, and sleepe in peace, that thou in Chryste mayeste reste, to passe these dayes of sinne, and raigne with him in blisse where angels do remayne, and blesse and praye his name with songs of joy and hapynes, and live with him for ever. Therefore O Lord in thee is my full hope and trust, that thou wilt mee defend from sin, the world, and divile, who goeth about to catch poor sinners in their snare, and bringe them to that place where greefe and sorrows are. So now I end my lynes and worke that hath beene longe to those that doe them reade, in hope they will be pleased by me. DOROTHY DAVENPORT, 1636."

This fine old mansion stands on a considerable elevation, between two deep valleys near the banks of a branch of the Mersey. The first appearance of the building is very striking, presenting a long and lofty line of irregular buildings, chiefly of timber and plaster, erected about the time of Richard the Third, or the early part of the reign of Henry the Seventh,—a strong proof of the durability of the materials
of which it is constructed. It was originally quadrangular, but its western side has been removed.

The Great Hall is the oldest part of the house, and a fine specimen of the decorations and furniture of the Elizabethan age. From it a spiral staircase, made of solid oak blocks, leads up to the drawing-room, wainscotted nearly to the ceiling, beneath which are the armorial bearings of the successive intermarriages with the family, the mantelpiece having those of Queen Elizabeth, who is said to have presented it to the Davenports.

Another room is in the eastern style introduced by the Crusaders, and bears the date of 1599. Here we are brought back to the time of the “Fine Old English Gentleman”—

“His hall so old was hung about with swords and guns and bows,
With pikes and good old bucklers that had stood against old foes,”—

to wit, buff coats, chain armour, etc., etc., and a large piece of tapestry, the work of the good Dame Dorothy. In the centre is an antique bedstead, and here too stands an ancient and heavy, but richly carved, cradle, in which the forelders of the race have slept the sweet sleep of innocence generation after generation. Also three spindles, now so out of date, and a venerable clock which has told the inmates of the flight of time. The roof of this room is paneled, the floor of solid oak, and the walls laid with the same old English wood. The chairs, drawers, and cabinets are all elaborately carved, and the walls are adorned with ancient embroidery-work.

The banqueting room, forty-two feet long by twenty-one wide, is also lined with oak, the roof held up by arches, which are decorated with foliage, quatrefoils, and rosettes, the windows Gothic, and in the centre of the room is a table of knotted maple wood eighteen feet long, and at the end an exquisitely-carved oaken sideboard.

While some repairs were being made in the building two small rooms were discovered, supposed to have been intended, as there need be no doubt they were, for a hiding-place for the family in the troubles of the Civil War.

The family crest, “a felon’s head, with a knotted halter round the neck,” is accounted for as having been borne in terrorem on the helmets of those who scoured the Peak and the Forest to hunt down the numerous gangs of banditti who therein harboured.

Among the numerous portraits is one of Sir Urian Legh, supposed to be the knight of whom I have often read in “Percy’s Reliques of Ancient British Poetry,”—

“Would you hear of a Spanish ladye
How she wooed an Englishman,
Garments gay as rich as may be
Decked with jewels she had on.”

Last, but not least, a private chapel adjoins the house, having over the entrance a summary of the Ten Commandments in black letter, and on either side quotations from the Fathers. In the east window is a painting of the Crucifixion, and in other parts some antique chairs, a curious oak carving, with the rose and the fetterlock, the bear and ragged staff, the plume of feathers, and other old remains.
GLAMIS CASTLE,
NEAR FORFAR, FORFARSHIRE.—EARL OF STRATHMORE.

This ancient castle is one of the most venerable edifices in Scotland. The central tower is ascended by a staircase of one hundred and forty-three steps; on the left of it is a vaulted stone hall, seventy feet in length and twenty-five in breadth. At the sides of the windows are curious little rooms, cut out of the thick walls. Adjoining the stone hall is the library, and beyond it a room forty-five feet long, and two stories high, intended for a drawing-room. Over the stone hall is the great hall of the castle, the arched ceiling thirty feet high, and ornamented with heraldic blazonry. The date is 1621. By the side of the hall is the Chapel, fitted up with dark oak, on which are hung curious paintings of the Apostles and scenes from Holy Scripture. The great drawing-room is sixty feet in length by thirty wide and twenty-four feet high. Many of the bed-rooms are fitted up with antique beds, with velvet hangings, and in some of them the massive chairs are carved and gilded. The great kitchen is sixty feet by thirty, and thirty feet high.

Great alterations were made in this grand old building by Patrick, first Earl of Kinghorne, in 1606. The Pretender slept here in 1715, and had eighty beds made up for himself and his followers.

John de Lyon, feudal Baron of Forteviot, secretary to Robert II., had, from the king, a grant of the lordship of Glamis in 1371. His son,

Sir John de Lyon, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, married Lady Jane Stewart, second daughter of King Robert II., with whom he acquired the Barony of Kinghorne. He was slain by Sir James Lindsay in 1388, and their son,

Sir John Lyon, of Glamis, married Lady Elizabeth Graham, second daughter of Patrick, Earl of Strathern, and dying in 1435, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Patrick Lyon, of Glamis, P.C., created a Peer of Parliament, as Lord Glamis, in 1445. He married Isabel, daughter of Alexander Ogilvy, of Auchterhouse, and was followed in succession by the two elder of his three sons, first,

Alexander Lyon, second Lord Glamis, at whose decease without children in 1485, his next brother succeeded, namely,

John Lyon, third Lord Glamis, P.C. His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Scrymgeour, of Dudhope, and died in 1497. His eldest son,
John Lyon, fourth Lord Glamis, married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew, Lord Gray, and was succeeded in 1500 by his eldest son. In direct descent after him, Patrick Lyon, ninth Lord Glamis, Captain of the Guard and of the P.C. to King James VI., was created Earl of Kinghorne, July 10th., 1606.

Patrick Lyon, third Earl of Kinghorne, P.C., obtained a new charter, making the future titles Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, Viscount Lyon, Baron Glamis, Tannadyce, Sidlaw, and Strathicket. He married Helen, daughter of John, Earl of Middleton, and was succeeded by his son,

John Lyon, fourth Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne. He married Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, daughter of Philip, second Earl of Chesterfield, and dying in 1712, his successor was

John Lyon, fifth Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, who was slain in rebellion in 1715, at the battle of Sheriffmuir.

Thomas Lyon, eighth Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, married in July, 1736, Jean, daughter and heiress of James Nicholson, Esq., of West Rainton, Durham, and had, with other issue—he died in 1753,—

John Lyon, ninth Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, married, in 1767, to Mary Eleanor, only daughter and heiress of George Bowes, Esq., of Streatlam Castle and Gibside, Durham, and assumed in consequence the additional name of Bowes. He died in 1776. His son and successor,

John Bowes Lyon, tenth Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, born April 11th., 1769, was raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Bowes of Streatlam Castle, July 18th., 1815. He married, July 2nd., 1820, Mary, daughter of J. Milner, Esq., of Staindrop, Durham, but died the following day. At his death the English Barony expired, and the Scotch Peerage devolved on his brother,

Thomas Bowes Lyon, eleventh Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, born May 3rd., 1773, married thrice, first, January 1st., 1800, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of George Carpenter, Esq., of Redbourne, Hertfordshire, and had—he died August 27th., 1846—a son,

George Bowes Lyon, Lord Glamis, born February 6th., 1801, married, December 21st., 1820, Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Valentine Grinstead, Esq., and died, in his father's lifetime, January 27th., 1834; leaving, with daughters, two sons, who succeeded him, namely,

Thomas George Bowes Lyon, twelfth Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, born September 20th., 1822, an officer in the First Life Guards, and a Representative Peer. He married, April 30th., 1850, Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of William Keppel, sixth Viscount Barrington, but dying without children, his brother succeeded him,—

Claude Bowes Lyon, thirteenth Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, born July 21st., 1824, an officer in the Second Life Guards, married, September 28th., 1853, Frances Dora, daughter of Oswald Smith, Esq., of Blendon Hall, Kent, and had a large family, of whom the eldest son,

Claude Bowes Lyon, Lord Glamis, D.L. for Forfarshire, Lieutenant in the Second Life Guards, was born March 14th., 1855.
The title of "The Garden of England" is, in my opinion, claimed of right by the county of Worcester, far more justly than either by Kent or Herefordshire. They, no doubt, abound in lovely pastoral scenes, especially the latter, and in richly-wooded districts, always so attractive to the eye that loves the country; and no doubt also Yorkshire has many a fair prospect and views of a noble character which neither of those just mentioned can at all approach, but "take it for all in all," Worcestershire must hold the first place for beauty before them or any other county. I do not write without the book, for having been for nearly five years at Bromsgrove School, I know it well, and in fact it was far more beautiful then than even now, for the vast quantity of hedgerow timber, especially of the elm, the tree which more than any other gives richness to the landscape, and its fallen leaves fertility to the soil, has since then been grievously thinned or entirely removed for the sake of better farming, the sad process just beginning soon after I went from York to pass under the loyal motto over the old doorway of the Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, Deo, Regi, Vicino, 'for God, my King, and my Neighbour.' "Floreat semper."

The Rhydd Court derives its name from a ford across the Severn, the latter, perhaps, as I think I have heard, so called from the red colour of the earth on the bank of the river. It is a modern building, the old family residence, now unused, and called, I believe, Sevenoaks, being about two or three miles away.

The private chapel, which appears in the view, and is most beautifully fitted up, was built by Sir Edmund Lechmere in memory of his first son that died.

The ancient family of Lechmere is stated to have come originally from the Low Countries, and to have had a grant of land from William the Conqueror at Hanley, in Worcestershire.

Edmund Lechmere, Esq., by his wife Margaret, sister of Sir Thomas Overbury, who was poisoned in the Tower, was father of

Sir Nicholas Lechmere, Knight, M.P. for Bewdley, a Baron of the Exchequer at the Revolution, who married Penelope, daughter of Sir Edwin Sandys, of Northborne, in Kent, and dying in 1701, was succeeded by his elder son,
Edmund Lechmere, Esq., of Hanley Castle, who married Lucy, daughter of Sir Anthony Hungerford, of Farley Castle, in Somersetshire. He died in 1703, having had three sons, of whom the eldest,

Anthony Lechmere, Esq., M.P., of Hanley Castle, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Foley, Esq., of Stoke Edith, in the county of Hereford, and dying in 1720, aged 46, left a son,

Edmund Lechmere, Esq., of Severn End, M.P. for Worcestershire, married, first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Blundel Charlton, Bart., of Ludford, (whose son, Nicholas Lechmere, born in 1733, inherited the Charlton estate, and assumed that additional surname), and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Whitmore, of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, and by her left at his decease, in 1805, a son,

Sir Anthony Lechmere, born November 2nd., 1766, created a Baronet October 2nd., 1828. He married, first, May 15th., 1787, Mary, daughter and heiress of Joseph Berwick, Esq., of Hallow Park, Worcestershire, and had, with other children, an elder son,

Sir Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, Bart., born May 25th., 1792, who married, in 1819, Maria Clara, daughter of the Honourable David Murray, and Maid of Honour to the Queen, and had, with two daughters—he died April 2nd., 1856—a son,

Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, Bart., born December 8th., 1826, of the Rhydd, Worcestershire, High Sheriff of the County in 1862, Knight Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and of the Medjidie, married, September 30th., 1858, to Louisa Rosamond, only surviving child and heiress of John Haigh, Esq., of Whitwell Hall, Yorkshire, a house the hospitalities of which I have often received, and had, with other children, an eldest son to survive,

Edmund Arthur Lechmere, born September 21st., 1865.
ASKE HALL,

NEAR RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.—EARL OF ZETLAND.

Aske Hall, about two miles from Richmond, in Yorkshire, is beautifully situated on rising ground, with a large extent of wood behind it, and overlooking a beautiful and fertile vale, with the Cleveland and Hambledon hills in the far distance. The house is built of stone and much covered with ivy. It consists of a centre and two long wings, with a court-yard behind. From one of the wings rises a handsome old Border Tower.

The estate was purchased by Sir Lawrence Dundas from the last Earl of Holderness in the year 1760.

Of the family of Dundas of Dundas, Lord Woodhouselee wrote that it is one "to which the historian and the genealogist have assigned an origin of high antiquity and splendour, but which has been still more remarkable for producing a series of men eminently distinguished for their public services in the highest offices of Scotland."

James Dundas, of Dundas, by Christian, his wife, daughter of John, Lord Innermeath and Lorn, was father of

Alexander Dundas, of Fingask, who married Eupham, daughter of Sir Alexander Livingston, of Callendar, and died in 1451, in prison at Dumbarton Castle, where he had been confined by the hostility of the Earl of Douglas. His son,

Alexander Dundas, of Fingask, married Isabel, daughter of Laurence, Lord Oliphant. He fell on the fatal field of Flodden, in 1513, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander Dundas, of Fingask, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir David Bruce, of Clackmannan, and was slain at the battle of Pinkie. His eldest son,

Archibald Dundas, of Fingask, living in the time of James VI., and of much influence, was followed by his son,

William Dundas, of Fingask, who married, in 1582, Margaret, eldest daughter and coheirress of Sir David Carnegie, of Clouthie, but having no children, his brother succeeded him, namely,

Archibald Dundas, of Fingask, who married for his first wife, Jane, daughter of Sir David Carnegie, by his second wife Eupham, and his eldest son and heir was

Sir John Dundas, of Fingask, a devoted Royalist, knighted by King Charles the
First, at Dunfermline, in 1633. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir John Moncrief, of that ilk, but had no children. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of James Dundas, of Dundas, by whom he had an only son, who succeeded him in 1670, as

John Dundas, of Fingask, who married Magdalen, daughter of Thomas Allardice, of Allardice, and was followed in 1724 by his son,

Thomas Dundas, of Fingask. He married Berthea, daughter of John Baillie, of Castlecary, and had two sons,

Thomas, the elder, his heir, and the younger,

Lawrence Dundas, of Kerse.

The second son,

Lawrence Dundas, Esq., of Kerse, Commissary-General and Contractor to the Army from 1748 to 1759, was created a Baronet November 16th., 1762. He married Margaret, daughter of Major Alexander Bruce, of Kennet, and had, with nine other children, an eldest son,

Sir Thomas Dundas, born in 1741, who was raised to the Peercage, August 13th., 1794, as Baron Dundas, of Aske, in the county of York. He married, May 24th., 1764, Lady Charlotte Fitzwilliam, second daughter of William, third Earl Fitzwilliam, and had, with nine other children, an eldest son,

Lawrence Dundas, second Baron Dundas, born April 10th., 1766, who was further created Earl of Zetland in 1838. His Lordship, Lord Lieutenant and Vice Admiral of Orkney and Zetland, and an Alderman of the City of York, married, April 21st., 1794, Harriot, daughter of General John Hale, of King’s Walden, Hertfordshire, and had twelve children, of whom were—he died February 19th., 1839—

Thomas Dundas,

Lawrence Dundas, born in 1799, died in 1818.

William Dundas, born in 1806, died in 1815.

John Charles Dundas, M.P. for Richmond, Lord Lieutenant and Vice Admiral of Orkney and Zetland, born August 21st., 1808, married, March 27th., 1843, to Margaret Matilda, daughter of James Talbot, Esq., of Maryville, Wexford, Ireland, and died February 14th., 1866, having had, with other children, an eldest son, Lawrence Dundas.

The eldest son,

Thomas Dundas, second Earl of Zetland, K.T., Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, born February 5th., 1795, married September 6th., 1823, Sophia Jane, youngest daughter of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. She died May 21st., 1865, and his Lordship May 6th., 1873, without children, when the title and estates went to his nephew,

Lawrence Dundas, third Earl of Zetland, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, D.L. of Stirlingshire, born August 16th., 1844, married, August 3rd., 1871, Lady Lilian Lumley, third daughter of the Earl of Scarborough, and had, with other children,


2. Lawrence John Lumley Dundas, Lord Dundas, born June 11th., 1876.
HUGHENDEN MANOR,
NEAR WYCOMBE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

I may repeat here the remark I made in preceding volumes of this work, in writing of Balmoral and afterwards of Sandringham, as to how little their names were formerly known in comparison with the world-wide fame they since have gained. Once not heard of at all beyond their immediate neighbourhood, now they are universally household words with every one wherever the English language is spoken, and even far more widely.

So with Hughenden. Had it not been for its illustrious owner, it might have remained as “announced and unknown” as the forelders of the parish themselves who

Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,”

sleep in the quiet retirement of the “Country Churchyard” of the place in which they lived and died.

“The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The cock’s shrill clarion or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.”

They are gone, but “the earth abideth for ever,” and their place, though it knows them no more, has itself become indissolubly united with the name of its owner, who has made it famous, the home of an English Country Gentleman, as one of the most distinguished statesmen that has ever been at the head of the Government of England to guide the affairs of the nation.

I take the following particulars from Burke’s “Peerage and Baronetage;”—

“The family of Disraeli settled first in Spain and then in Venice.

“Benjamin Disraeli came to England in the year 1746. He married in 1765, Sarah Villareal de Seproot,—a family branch of the Villareals of Portugal,—by whom he had an only child,

“Isaac Disraeli, Esq., D.C.L., of Bradenham Manor, Buckinghamshire, the well-known
author of the "Curiosities of Literature," who married Maria, daughter of George Basevi, Esq., of Brighton, originally of a Venetian family, and had four children,

Benjamin Disraeli, created Earl of Beaconsfield.

Ralph Disraeli, Deputy Clerk of Parliament, married Katherine, daughter of Charles Trevor, Esq., and had a son,

Coningsby Disraeli, born in 1862.

James Disraeli, Commissioner of Her Majesty's Inland Revenue, died in December, 1868.

Sarah Disraeli, died unmarried.

"The eldest son,

Sir Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield and Viscount Hughenden, of Hughenden, in the County of Buckingham, K.G., P.C., LL.D., D.C.L., First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord Privy Seal, a Commissioner of Education for Scotland, a Member of the Committee of Council on Education, an elected Trustee of the British Museum, and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, married, August 28th., 1839, Mary Anne, widow of Wyndham Lewis, Esq., M.P., of Greenmeadow, in the county of Glamorgan, only daughter of Captain John Viney Evans, R.N., of Bampford Speke, Devonshire, and niece, and eventual heiress, of General Sir James Viney, K.C.H., of Taignton Manor, in the county of Gloucester. This Lady was created, November 30th., 1868, Viscountess Beaconsfield, of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, but died without issue, December 15th., 1872, when the title became extinct.

"Author, orator, and statesman, the Earl of Beaconsfield is pre-eminently distinguished in literature and politics. He was M.P. for Maidstone from 1837 to 1841; for Shrewsbury from 1841 to 1847; and for Buckinghamshire from 1847 to 1876. He held office as Chancellor of the Exchequer from March to December, 1852; from February, 1858, to June, 1859; and from June, 1866, to February, 1868. He was First Lord of the Treasury from February to December, 1868, and from February, 1874, till now. He was elevated to the Peerage, having previously declined the honour, August 21st., 1876, and made a Knight of the Garter, in July, 1878."
In very old times this most beautiful place was the seat of the family of Tregothnan, a Cornish one, we may be sure, for

"By Pol, and Tre, and Pen,
You may know the Cornish men."

They held it till the middle of the fourteenth century, when it was conveyed by Johan, the heiress of John de Tregothnan, the last of this ancient house, to John de Boscawen, ancestor of the present noble owner, himself descended from the family of Boscawen, of Boscawen Rose, a manor and lordship possessed by them in the reign of King John.

The park, which is well stocked with deer, extends over a range of fertile hills, rising rather abruptly from the eastern side of the river Fal, and, as may well be supposed, a series of charming views extends from it in all directions.

The house is a very fine one. The great staircase, which is forty-two feet high, occupies the large central tower. Around it are the drawing-room, fifty-four feet long by twenty-eight feet wide, the breakfast room, dining room, billiard room, and study. The library opens to the drawing-room and the last-named.

From the above-named
— Boscawen of Boscawen-Rose, Cornwall, in the reign of King John, descended
  John de Boscawen, in 1334, who married, as already stated, Johan, daughter and heiress of John de Tregothnan, of Tregothnan, with whom he acquired the estate, and, dying in 1357, was succeeded by his elder son,
  John de Boscawen, of Tregothnan, who married Johan, daughter and heiress of Otho de Abalanda. His descendant,
  Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothnan, paid a fine of four marks for not attending the coronation of Queen Mary, October 1st., 1553. He married Philippa, daughter and coheiress of Nicholas Carminau, of Carminau, and their third son eventually continued the line, namely,
Nicholas Boscawen, of Tregothnan, who married Alice, daughter and heiress of John Trevanion, Esq., of Trevanion, and dying in 1626, was succeeded by his only son,

Hugh Boscawen, Esq., of Tregothnan, M.P. for the county of Cornwall, married to Margaret, daughter of Robert Rolle, Esq., of Heanton Satchville, Devonshire, and had eleven children, of whom the eldest son,

Nicholas Boscawen, of Tregothnan, a Parliamentarian, died sine prole, and was followed by his next brother,

Hugh Boscawen, Esq., of Tregothnan, who married Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Theophilus Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, and had eight sons, who all died childless, and two daughters, so that the representation of the family thus devolved on the fifth surviving brother,

Edward Boscawen, Esq., of Tregothnan, a Member of the Restoration Parliament. He married Jael, daughter of Sir Francis Godolphin, K.B., and his eldest son was

Hugh Boscawen, Esq., of Tregothnan, Warden of the Stanneries, Comptroller of the Household, and a P.C. in 1714, created, June 9th., 1720, Viscount Falmouth, and Baron of Boscawen-Rose. He married, April 23rd., 1700, Charlotte, elder daughter and coheiress of Charles Godfrey, Esq., and dying October 25th., 1734, their eldest son succeeded,

Hugh Boscawen, second Viscount Falmouth, a General Officer in the Army, and Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. He married, May 6th., 1736, Hannah Catherine Maria, widow of Richard Russell, Esq., and daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq., of Worplesden, but having no children, was followed, February 4th., 1782, by his nephew,

George Evelyn Boscawen, third Viscount Falmouth, married, in 1784, to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter and heiress of John Crewe, Esq., of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, and had, with other issue,

Edward Boscawen, fourth Viscount Falmouth, born May 10th., 1787, created Earl of Falmouth, July 14th., 1821. He married, August 27th., 1810, Frances, elder daughter of Henry Bankes, Esq., of Kingston House, Dorsetshire, and was succeeded at his death, December 29th., 1841, by his son,

George Henry Boscawen, fifth Viscount and second Earl of Falmouth, High Steward of Wallingford, at whose decease, unmarried, August 29th., 1852, the Earldom became extinct, and the other honours went to his cousin,

Evelyn Boscawen, born March 18th., 1819, married, July 29th., 1845, to Mary Frances Elizabeth Stapleton, in her own right Baroness Le Despencer, the eldest of their children being

Evelyn Edward Thomas Boscawen, born July 24th., 1847, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland.
ABBOTSFORD,

NEAR MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE.—SCOTT.

This is yet another of those places whose celebrity is entirely owing to the owner, whose own fame made it famous. We may, in truth, rather say, its maker, or its founder, than its owner, for time was when it scarce had an existence, a mere farm house being all that then was of what now is Abbotsford. The wand of the Enchanter of the North called it into being, and a fair spot indeed it is, as I can truly say, having seen it myself.

Now, well wooded on all sides, it was, when he first bought it, a mere moor “sae black and bare,” the only “thing of beauty” about it being the noble river Tweed, which flows adown in front of the house:

Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum,

and its waters carry, and will carry, to the sea, to be then borne to every quarter of the earth, the never-to-be-forgotten and worthy name of Walter Scott.

Sir Walter Scott, of an ancient Scotch family of that name, the author of Waverley and of Ivanhoe, born August 15th., 1771, married, December 24th., 1797, Margaret Charlotte, daughter of Jean Charpentier, of Lyons, a devoted Royalist during the French Revolution, and by her, who died May 14th., 1826, had

1. Walter, his heir.
2. Charles, of Brasenose College, Oxford, attached to the British Embassy in Persia, died unmarried at Teheran, in 1841.
   1. A son, died young.
   2. Walter Lockhart, who took the name of Scott.

Sir Walter Scott died September 21st., 1832.
The eldest son to survive,
Sir Walter Scott, second Baronet of Abbotsford, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Fifteenth Hussars, born October 28th., 1801, married, February 3rd., 1825, Jane, daughter and heiress of John Jobson, Esq., of Lochone, Fifeshire, and died at the Cape of Good Hope, February 8th., 1847, when the Baronetcy became extinct, and the estate devolved on his nephew,

Walter Scott Lockhart-Scott, Esq., of Abbotsford, a Cornet of Dragoons, born in 1827, died unmarried, January 10th., 1853, aged 26, when he was succeeded by his sister,

Charlotte Harriet Jane Lockhart, of Abbotsford, who married, August 19th., 1847, James Robert Hope, Esq., Q.C., who took the additional name of Scott, and had

Walter Michael, born June 2nd., 1857, died December 11th., 1858.
Mary Monica, next representative of the family.
Margaret Anne, died unmarried.
The elder daughter,

Mary Monica Hope-Scott, of Abbotsford, married, July 21st., 1874, the Honourable Joseph Constable-Maxwell, Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, born January 16th., 1847, third son of William, Lord Herries, and had, with other children, a son,

Walter Joseph Hope-Scott, born April 10th., 1875.
DENTON PARK,
NEAR OTLEY, YORKSHIRE.—WYVILL.

This family, of French origin, has been of knightly degree ever since the time of the Norman Conquest, when it came in with William, in the person of

Sir Humphrey D'Wyvill, whose son,
Sir John D'Wyvill, Knight, had a son, who married a daughter of Sir John Fulthorpe, Knight, and had

Oliver D'Wyvill, father of
Sir Robert D'Wyvill, Knight, whose son,
Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Knight, married, in the reign of Edward I., a daughter of Sir John Elton, Knight, and had a son,

Robert D'Wyvill, followed by
Sir Thomas Wyvill, Knight, whose successor,
Sir Thomas Wyvill, Knight, married a daughter of Sir Randulf Palmer, Knight, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Knight, father of
Robert Wyvill, Esq., whose son,
Sir Richard Wyvill, Knight, was slain at Towton in 1461, fighting on the side of Henry VI., and his estate was forfeited to Edward IV. His son,

Christopher Wyvill, married a daughter of Richard Lassels, Esq., and left a son,
Robert Wyvill, Esq., father of
Robert Wyvill, Esq., who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Norton, Knight, and was followed by his son,

Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Knight, M.P. for Ripon in 1553, by whose first wife, of three, Agnes, daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Fitz-Randolph, Knight, of Spennithorne, he left a son,

Christopher Wyvill, Esq., tempore Queen Mary, married Margaret, daughter of the Hon. John Scroope, younger son of Henry, Lord Scroope of Bolton, and had a son and heir,

Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., Knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and created a Baronet by King James I., November 25th., 1611. His wife was Magdalen, daughter of Sir Christopher Danby, Knight, of Thorpe, in Yorkshire, and their eldest son,

Christopher Wyvill, aged fifty in 1612, married Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Stapleton, Knight, of Wighill, near York, but dying in the lifetime of his father, his elder son succeeded to the Baronetcy, as
Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, of Constable Burton, High Sheriff of Yorkshire in the 9th. of Charles I. He was a zealous Royalist, and was twice plundered by Cromwell, and then compelled to pay £1,343 as composition for his estates. He married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir William Gascoigne, Knight, of Sedberg, Yorkshire, and had, with several other sons and eight daughters,—he died in 1648,—a successor,

Sir Christopher Wyvill, of Constable Burton, M.P. for Richmond, Yorkshire, at the Restoration. He married Ursula, eldest daughter of Conyers, Lord Darcy, created Earl of Holderness, and had, with other issue, an heir,

Sir William Wyvill, of Constable Burton, born in 1645, who married Anne, only daughter of James Brooke, Esq., of Ellingthorpe, in Yorkshire, and had two sons and two daughters.

1. Marmaduke Wyvill, his heir.
2. D'Arcy Wyvill, who died at Derby, January 5th., 1734, leaving three sons,—
   1. William Wyvill, who settled in America, and died there about the year 1750, leaving a son,
      Marmaduke Wyvill, whose existing representative, if any, would be heir to the Baronetcy, if it is not barred by alienage.
   2. Edward Wyvill, who married, December 18th., 1737, Christian Catherine, daughter of William Clifton, Esq., of Edinburgh, and died March 12th., 1791, leaving an only son,
      Christopher Wyvill (of whom hereafter).
3. Hale Wyvill, of York, married, and had issue.

Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, of Constable Burton, M.P. for Richmond, 7, William III. and 1, Queen Anne, became a Commissioner of Excise. He married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Sir Thomas Yarburgh, Knight, of Balne Hall and Snaith, and their eldest son,—he died in October, 1772—

Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, of Constable Burton, born in 1692, married Carey, daughter of Edward Coke, Esq., of Holkham, Norfolk, but having no children, was succeeded, 1753-4, by his nephew,

Sir Marmaduke Asty Wyvill, of Constable Burton, who died unmarried, at Bath, February 23rd., 1774, and was succeeded in the estates by his distant cousin,

The Rev. Christopher Wyvill, grand-nephew of the fifth Baronet. He married, first, Elizabeth, sister of Sir Marmaduke, just named, and had no issue to survive, but by his second wife he had

Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., of Constable Burton, J.P. and D.L., twice M.P. for York, born February 14th., 1791, married, December 13th., 1813, Rachel, daughter of Richard Slater Milnes, Esq., of Fryston Hall, M.P. for York, and had, with other children,

Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., of Constable Burton, M.P. for Richmond, Yorkshire, and D.L. for the North Riding, married, in 1845, Laura, daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Ibbetson, Bart., of Denton Park, which he thus acquired, and had, besides other issue,

LONGLEAT,
NEAR WARMINSTER, WILTSHIRE.—MARQUIS OF BATH.

Here was anciently a small Priory of Black Canons of the Order of St. Augustine, and at the dissolution of the monasteries by King Henry the Eighth, the site and lands were granted by the Crown to Sir John Horsey, of Clifton, in Dorsetshire, and to the then Earl of Hertford, from whom it was purchased a few months afterwards by Sir John Thynne, in whose family it has since continued.

The house is two hundred and twenty feet long, by one hundred and eighty wide, and sixty feet in height.

The library, besides a good collection of books, contains some rare and curious manuscripts.

The principal portraits are those of Camden, Sir Philip Sydney, Lord Bacon, the Prince de Conde, Cardinal Richelieu, Gustavus Adolphus, "the Lion of the North," whom one can scarcely help connecting now with Sir Walter Scott's Captain Dalgetty, Lord Falkland, Philip Earl of Pembroke, Lady Arabella Stuart, Bishop Ken, Charles the First, Charles the Second, Mary Queen of Scots, Father Paul, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Dryden, Petrarch, Dr. Harvey, Sir Kenelm Digby, Viscount Dundee, a Duke of Buckingham, and Martin Luther, with others.

The original name of the Thynnes was Bouteville, or Boteville, one of whom, John Bouteville, living in the time of the wars of the Roses, from his residing in one of the Inns of Court, came to be called John of the Inn, or Ynne, from whence the transition to Thynne.

In 1575 Queen Elizabeth visited Sir John Thynne at Longleat. In 1663 King Charles the Second was magnificently entertained here; and in 1789 George the Third and Queen Charlotte honoured the host with a visit.

Sir Geoffrey Boteville was ancestor of
Sir William Boteville, who died in 1256. Seventh in descent after him was
John Boteville, or Thynne, as above stated, who flourished in the reign of King Edward IV. His eldest son,

Ralph Boteville, or Thynne, married Joan, daughter of John Higgons, of Stretton, and had two sons, the elder of whom,
Thomas Thynne, of Stretton, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Eynes, Esq., of Stretton, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Thynne, who began the building of Longleat in January, 1567. He married, first, Christian, daughter of Sir Richard Gresham, Knight, and secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Wroughton, of Broad Hinton, Wiltshire. His eldest son was—he died May 21st., 1580—

Sir John Thynne, of Longleat, married to Joan, youngest daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, and left a son,

Sir John Thynne, Knight, of Longleat, who married, first, Maria, daughter of George, Lord Audley, and secondly, Catherine, daughter of Charles Howard, Esq. Their eldest son to survive,

Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, of Kempsford, was created a Baronet June 15th., 1641. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas, first Lord Coventry, and left a son, Sir John Thynne, Knight, of Longleat, who married, first, Maria, daughter of George, Lord Audley, and secondly, Catherine, daughter of Charles Howard, Esq. Their eldest son to survive,

Thomas Thynne, who succeeded as second Viscount Weymouth.

The eldest son,

Sir Thomas Thynne, having sat in Parliament for several years, was raised to the Peerage, December 11th., 1682, as Baron Thynne, of Warminster, in Wiltshire, and Viscount Weymouth, with remainder to his brother in case of his dying without an heir. He married the Honourable Frances Finch, daughter of Heneage, second Earl of Winchilsea, and had an only son, who however having died without male issue, his father was succeeded at his death, July 28th., 1714, by his grandnephew,

Thomas Thynne, second Viscount Weymouth, who married for his second wife, in 1733, Lady Louisa Carteret, daughter of John, Earl Granville. The elder of his sons,

Thomas Thynne, K.G., third Viscount Weymouth, born 1734, was elevated, August 18th., 1779, to the Marquessate of Bath. He married, May 22nd., 1759, Lady Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of William, second Duke of Portland, by whom he left at his death, November 10th., 1796, an eldest son,

Thomas Thynne, K.G., second Marquis of Bath, born January 25th., 1765, Lord Lieutenant of Somerset, F.S.A. and F.L.S., married, April 24th., 1794, Isabella Elizabeth, third daughter of George, Viscount Torrington, by whom he had a large family, of whom the eldest son to survive,

Henry Frederick Thynne, Captain R.N., and third Marquis of Bath, born May 24th., 1797, married, April 19th., 1830, Harriet, daughter of Alexander Baring, first Lord Ashburton. He died June 24th., 1837, leaving an elder son,

John Alexander Thynne, fourth Marquis of Bath, born March 1st., 1831, married, August 20th., 1861, the Honourable Frances Isabella Catherine, eldest daughter of Thomas, third Viscount de Vesci, and had, with other children,

Thomas Henry Thynne, Viscount Weymouth, born July 15th., 1862.
GLYNDE PLACE,
NEAR LEWES, SUSSEX.—BRAND.

At an early period this estate belonged to the Lords of Glynde, from whom it passed, by the marriage of their heiress, to the family of Walley. With them it remained for five generations, till it was carried, by a coheiress, to Morley, of Winningen, in Lancashire, and yet again, about the year 1680, by the marriage of the widow of John Morley, to John Trevor, eldest son of Sir John Trevor, Secretary of State to King Charles the Second. In 1745, John Trevor, dying without issue, bequeathed the place to his first cousin, who afterwards became Bishop of Durham. From this family it passed to Major-General the Honourable Henry Otway Brand. Glynde is built in the Elizabethan style, and commands an extensive view of the Weald of Kent. The date of 1569 is inscribed under a coat of arms over the gateway of the western front, but the house was greatly improved by Mr. Trevor when residing there, before he became Bishop of Durham.

THOMAS BRAND, Esq., of The Hoo, in the county of Hertford, married, April 20th., 1771, the Honourable Gertrude Roper, sister and heiress of Charles Trevor-Roper, eighteenth Lord Dacre, and had by her, who died October 3rd., 1819—he died nineteenth Lord Dacre, February 24th., 1794—
1. THOMAS BRAND.
2. HENRY OTWAY BRAND.

The elder son,

THOMAS BRAND, twentieth Lord Dacre, born March 24th., 1774, married, December 4th., 1819, Barberina, widow of Valentine Wilmot, Esq., of Farnborough, Hampshire, and daughter of Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart., but died without children, March 21st., 1851, when he was succeeded by his brother,

HENRY OTWAY BRAND, C.B., twenty-first Lord Dacre, a Lieutenant-General in the army, and Colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment, distinguished in the Peninsular War, born July 27th., 1777, married, July 24th., 1806, to Pyne, eldest daughter of the Honourable and Reverend Dean Crosbie, and sister of Lord Brandon, by whom he had
2. The Right Honourable Henry Bouverie William Brand, of Glynde Place, Sussex, P.C., M.P. for the County of Cambridge, and Speaker of the House of Commons, born December 24th., 1814, married, April 16th., 1838, Eliza, daughter of General Robert Ellice, and had ten children, of whom the eldest son,

Henry Robert Brand, D.L. for Sussex, Captain in the Coldstream Guards, M.P. for Hertfordshire, born in 1841, married, first, January 21st., 1864, Victoria Alexandrina Leopoldine, daughter of his Excellency Silvain Van de Weyer, Belgian Minister of State, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James’s, which lady died July 20th., 1865. He married, secondly, April 14th., 1868, Susan Henrietta, younger daughter of Lord George Cavendish, son of the fourth Duke of Devonshire, and had with other children,

LANHYDROCK HOUSE,
NEAR BODMIN, CORNWALL.—LORD ROBARTES.

The vale of Lanhydrock is remarkably beautiful. The house, which derives its name from it, stands in a fine park, which is approached by an avenue of ancient sycamores, nearly half a mile in length. A gallery, one hundred and sixteen feet long, occupies the north side of the mansion.

The manor in the olden time belonged to the Glynus, and after remaining with them for some descents, devolved, by the marriage of the heiress of the family, to the Lyttletons. In the like manner it next went, in default of a male heir, to the house of Trenance. The next change of hands was in 1620, when the estate was bought by Sir Richard Robartes, Knight, who became a Baronet in 1621, and was advanced to the Peerage in 1624, by the title of Baron Robartes, of Truro. “This last dignity,” says Sir Bernard Burke, in his Visitation of Seats and Arms, “is stated to have been forced upon him by the favourite, Buckingham, who compelled him to purchase the unsought honour at an expense of ten thousand pounds. The story, however, rests on no better or more solid foundation than the general evil character of Buckingham in all such matters.”

His son, John, Lord Robartes, was a general on the side of the Parliament in the great Civil War, and garrisoned the house for a few days in the summer of 1644. The Royal cause then coming for a time into the ascendant, it was taken by Sir Richard Granville, on whom the king bestowed it; but in the year 1646 the wheel of fortune went round again, and the Parliament restored it to Lord Robartes. He, however, now warmly espoused the cause of Charles the Second, and came into such high favour with His Majesty, that he advanced him to the several dignities of Lord Privy Seal, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and President of the Council, and in 1679 he was made Viscount Bodmin and Earl of Radnor.

The sister of the third Earl of Radnor, the Honourable Mary Vere Robartes, married Thomas Hunt, Esq., of Mollington, and the place thus passed to the Honourable Mrs. Agar, grand-daughter of the Earl, from whom it descended to the present family.

Among the family pictures is one of the first Earl of Radnor.

Charles Agar, Esq., of Yorkshire, married Ellis, daughter of Peter Blanchville,
Esq., of the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland, and settling at Gowran, in that county, died there, February 14th., 1696, and was succeeded by his son,

James Agar, Esq., of Gowran Castle. By his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Wemyss, Knight, of Danesfort, Kilkenny—she died in 1771, aged 106—he had, with other children, (one, a son, George Agar, created, June 6th., 1790, Lord Callan, and a daughter, Ellis Agar, created, August 1st., 1758, Countess of Brandon,) an elder son,

Henry Agar, Esq., M.P., in 1727, for the Borough of Gowran, who married, in May, 1733, Anne, only daughter of the Right Honourable Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Meath, and had, with other children, (the third son, Charles Agar, Archbishop of Dublin, was created Earl of Normanton in 1806,) an eldest son,

James Agar, Esq., of Gowran Castle, many years M.P. for Kilkenny, created Baron Clifden, July 27th., 1776, and Viscount Clifden, January 12th., 1781. He married Lucia, eldest daughter of John Martin, Esq., and widow of the Honourable Henry Boyle Walsingham, second son of Henry, Earl of Shannon, and had, besides his heir to the title, a third son,

The Honourable Charles Bagenal Agar, who married, as above stated, in 1804, Anna Maria, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Hunt, Esq., of Mollington Hall, Cheshire, and sole heiress of her great uncle, Henry Robartes, third Earl of Radnor, by whom he left at his decease, June 16th., 1811,

Thomas James Agar-Robartes, M.P. for East Cornwall, born March 18th., 1808, married, January 8th., 1839, to Juliana, daughter of the Right Honourable Reginald Pole-Carew, of Antony, in Cornwall. He assumed the additional surname of Robartes, and was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, December 13th., 1869. He had, by his marriage, an only child,

The Honourable Thomas Charles Agar-Robartes, born January 1st., 1844, and married, April 24th., 1878, to Mary, daughter of Francis Henry Dickenson, Esq., of Kingsweston, Somersetshire.
STUDLEY ROYAL,
NEAR RIPON, YORKSHIRE.—MARQUIS OF RIPON.

William Robinson, Lord Mayor of York in 1581 and 1594, and twice M.P. for that city, namely, in 1584 and 1588, was father of—he died in 1616, aged 94—

William Robinson, Lord Mayor of York in 1619. He died before October 20th., 1626. His son,

Sir William Robinson, Knight, served the office of High Sheriff of the County in 1638. He married, first, Mary, one of the coheirresses of Sir William Bamborough, of Howsham, Yorkshire, but by her had no surviving issue. He married, secondly, Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Metcalfe, Knight, of Nappa, in the same county, and their eldest son,

Metcalf Robinson, Esq., was created a Baronet, July 30th., 1660, and was Member for York in several successive Parliaments. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William D’Arcy, of Witton Castle, Yorkshire, but dying sine prole in 1689, the title expired, and the estates went to his nephew,

William Robinson, Esq., who had the Baronetcy revived in 1689, in which year also he was Sheriff of Yorkshire. He was Lord Mayor of York in 1700, and M.P. for that city from 1697 to 1722. He married Mary, daughter of George Aislabie, Esq., of Studley Royal, and was succeeded, in 1736, by his eldest son,

Sir Metcalfe Robinson, Bart., who died a few days afterwards, and the title devolved on his brother,

Sir Tancred Robinson, Bart., an officer in the Royal Navy, and who attained the rank of Rear-Admiral of the White. He was twice Lord Mayor of York, in 1718 and 1738. He married Mary, only daughter and heiress of William Norton, Esq., of Dishforth, Yorkshire, and had nine children. The eldest son,

Sir William Robinson, Bart., married Dorothy, daughter of John Thornhill, Esq., of Stanton, but died without children, March 4th., 1770, when he was followed by his brother,

Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart., Secretary to the Embassy to Paris, and afterwards employed in various diplomatic capacities, sworn of the Privy Council in 1750, and in 1754 constituted one of the principal Secretaries of State, which office he held till 1755. He was raised to the Peerage as Baron Grantham, April 7th., 1761, and afterwards appointed one of the Postmasters-General of Great Britain and Ireland. He married Frances, daughter of Thomas Worsley, Esq., of Hovingham, in the
county of York, and dying, September 30th., 1770, was succeeded by his elder son, Sir Thomas Robinson, second Baron Grantham, born November 30th., 1738. He was, successively, Ambassador to the Court of Spain in 1771, First Lord-of-Trade in 1779, and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1782. He married, August 17th., 1780, Mary Jemima, second daughter and coheirress of Philip, second Earl of Hardwicke, by Jemima, Marchioness De Grey, by whom he had two sons,

1. Thomas Philip Robinson, Earl de Grey, Baron Lucas, and Baron Grantham. He first took the name of Weddell in lieu of that of Robinson, and afterwards, on succeeding to his aunt, assumed the name and arms of De Grey.

2. Frederick John Robinson, born November 1st., 1782, First Lord of the Treasury, 1827 to 1828, created Viscount Goderich, April 28th., 1827, and afterwards Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lord Privy Seal, was further advanced to the Earldom of Ripon, April 13th., 1833. He married, September 1st., 1814, the Honourable Sarah Albinia Louisa Hobart, only daughter, and eventually coheirress, of Robert, fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire, and left at his death, January 28th., 1859, with a daughter, Eleanor Henrietta Victoria, deceased, October 31st., 1826, a son,

Sir George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Bart., born October 24th., 1827, K.G., P.C., second Earl of Ripon, Viscount Goderich, and Baron Grantham, afterwards Earl de Grey, and created Marquis of Ripon, June 23rd., 1871; High Steward of Hull, Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and for some time President of the Council. He married, April 8th., 1851, Henrietta Ann Theodosia, eldest daughter of Captain and Lady Mary Vyner, and granddaughter of Earl de Grey, and had, with a daughter, Mary Sarah, died an infant, a son,

Frederick Oliver Robinson, Earl de Grey, born January 29th., 1852, M.P. for Ripon.
WEST WYCOMBE,
NEAR WYCOMBE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—DASHWOOD, BARONET.

"The mansion stands on a gentle eminence, and is a very spacious and elegant building; its south or principal front is about three hundred feet long.

"The grounds are extensive, and contain a variety of sylvan beauties; but the most prominent feature in the landscape is the lake, which spreads its waters over an extensive surface, and is adorned with several islands, planted with fine forest trees, spreading their immense branches in a wild and luxuriant manner.

"The various prospects are extremely picturesque, embracing among other objects the town and church of High Wycombe, the mausoleum near the Church of West Wycombe, and the meandering river, with the delightful vale, in which the former are situated."

The family of Dashwood is stated to have been originally seated in Dorsetshire, and to have migrated thence into Somersetshire.

Samuel Dashwood, Esq., of Rowdon, in the parish of Stogumber, Somersetshire, married twice, first, September 2nd., 1600, Elizabeth Sweetinge. Their second son, Francis Dashwood, Esq., was a Turkey Merchant, and an Alderman of London. He married Alice Sleigh, and had, with six daughters, two sons, of whom the younger,

Francis Dashwood, Esq., was created a Baronet, June 28th., 1707, and was Member for Winchelsea in Parliament. He was married four times, his second wife being Mary, daughter of Vere, fourth Earl of Westmoreland, and eventually one of the coheiresses of the Barony of Le Despencer, and had a son, Francis, second Baronet. His third wife was Mary, daughter of Major King, and by that lady he had a son, John, who became third Baronet, and assumed the name of King. Sir Francis died November 4th., 1724, and was buried at Wycombe. His eldest son,

Sir Francis Dashwood, second Baronet, born in December, 1708, succeeded to the Baronry of Le Despencer, in right of his mother, in 1762, and was summoned to Parliament, April 19th., 1763. He was at one time at the head of the War Office, and afterwards Master of the Wardrobe, and filled the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer from May 29th., 1762, to April 16th., 1763. He married Sarah, daughter and heiress of Thomas Gould, Esq., and widow of Sir Richard Ellys, Bart., but having
no children, the Barony fell into abeyance at his death, December 11th., 1781, and the Baronetcy devolved on his half-brother,

Sir John Dashwood-King, third Baronet, born in August, 1716, who assumed the additional surname by Act of Parliament in 1742. He married Sarah, daughter of Blundell Moore, Esq., and had, with three other children, an elder son—He died December 6th., 1793—

Sir John Dashwood, fourth Baronet, who married, in 1789, Mary Anne, daughter of Theodore Henry Broadhead, Esq. He was succeeded at his demise, October 22nd., 1849, by his eldest son,

Sir George Henry Dashwood, fifth Baronet, born in 1790, married, but had no issue. He was followed by his next surviving brother,

Sir John Richard Dashwood, sixth Baronet, who was born in 1792, and dying unmarried, September 24th., 1863, was succeeded by his nephew, (son of the next brother, Edwin Dashwood, of the Royal Horse Guards, married, in 1821, to Emily, daughter of the Rev. Robert Hare, of Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, and died in 1846,) Sir Edwin Hare Dashwood, seventh Baronet, of West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, of the Tenth Regiment, born September 27th., 1825, married, October 25th., 1853, to Roberta Henrietta, daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart., of Birkenbog, and had, with other children, an eldest son,

MERSHAM HATCH,
NEAR ASHFORD, KENT.—KNATCHBULL, BARONET.

The present mansion of Mersham Hatch was begun by Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, the sixth Baronet, and finished by his uncle, Sir Edward, the seventh Baronet. It is stated that three million bricks were used in its erection, and yet that it cost only £20,000.

The estate was purchased in the reign of King Henry the Seventh, the family having previously lived for a long period at Leinne, in Kent.

John Knatchbull was living tempore Edward III., and from him descended
Richard Knatchbull, Esq., who married Agnes, daughter of Robert Brent, and died in 1523. His great-great-grandson was
Sir Norton Knatchbull, Knight, M.P. for Kent, High Sheriff of the county in the fifth year of James I., and M.P. for Hythe. He married three times, but having no children, was succeeded by his nephew,
Norton Knatchbull, Esq., (son of Thomas Knatchbull, Esq., by his wife Eleanor, daughter and coheiress of John Astley, Esq., of Maidstone,) who was created a Baronet, August 4th., 1641. His first wife was Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Westrow, Esq., Citizen and Sheriff of London. He died in 1684, and was succeeded by his eldest son,
Sir John Knatchbull, second Baronet, married Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Monins, Baronet, of Waldershare, and had twelve children, three of them sons, who all died issueless before himself. He died in 1696, and was succeeded by his brother,
Sir Thomas Knatchbull, third Baronet, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Dering, Bart., and left a son and successor,
Sir Edward Knatchbull, fourth Baronet, M.P. for the County of Kent. His wife was Alice, daughter of John Wyndham, Esq., of Nonington, Wiltshire, and they had, with other children, an elder son, who, at his death, 1730, succeeded him as
Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, fifth Baronet, who married Catherine, daughter of James Harris, Esq., of Salisbury, and dying in 1749, was followed by
Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, sixth Baronet, who also died unmarried, in 1763, when the title reverted to his uncle,

Sir Edward Knatchbull, seventh Baronet. This gentleman married Grace, second daughter of William Legge, Esq., and had several children, of whom the only surviving son,

Sir Edward Knatchbull, eighth Baronet, M.P. for Kent for several years, married, first, in 1780, to Mary, daughter and coheiress of William Weston Hugessen, Esq., of Provenders, Kent, and had a son—himself dying September 21st., 1819—

The Right Honourable Sir Edward Knatchbull, ninth Baronet, born December 20th., 1781, married, first, August 25th., 1806, to Annabella Christiana, daughter of Sir John Honywood, Baronet, and had several children. He died May 24th., 1849, his eldest son being

Sir Norton Joseph Knatchbull, tenth Baronet, born July 10th., 1808. He married, May 31st., 1831, Mary, eldest daughter of Jesse Watts-Russell, Esq., of Ilam Hall, Staffordshire, and by her had issue, with five daughters, two sons, both of whom succeeded to the title. The elder, at his death, February 2nd., 1868, became

Sir Edward Knatchbull, eleventh Baronet, a Barrister-at-Law. He was born April 26th., 1838, and dying unmarried, May 30th., 1871, was succeeded by his brother,

Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, twelfth Baronet, also a Barrister, M.P. for East Kent, born August 9th., 1844.
ALDBY PARK,
NEAR STAMFORD-BRIDGE, YORKSHIRE.—DARLEY.

The mansion of Aldby Park is a fine building in the early Italian style, built in the reign of George the First, after designs by Sir John Vanbrugh, and completed in 1726. The wings were added to by the then proprietor about the year 1855. It stands in a deer park of moderate size, and is very pleasantly situated on the bank of the river Derwent. It has two fronts of the same general appearance, the material being brick with white quoin stones. There are many remarkably fine beech trees in the park, such as Tityrus might have reposed under on a fine summer’s day, besides a great variety of others, such as the chestnut, poplar, sycamore, oak, pine, and elm, the avenue leading to one front of the house being of the last-named, and of ancient growth. There is also another long avenue of fine old wide-spreadin beech trees, some of those spoken of above, leading to one of the entrances.

About a couple of miles away, on another side and part of the property, is Buttercrambe Moor, a natural wildness of wood and water, of several hundred acres extent, well known as to botanists and others, and where I have often myself passed a few hours, in days gone by, in looking after natural objects, in the quiet enjoyment of so thoroughly retired a place.

Buttercrambe Bridge crosses the Derwent just below the terraces which fall from the house on that side.

In the female line the family descends from Jane Darley, who became the heiress of the estate on the death of her four brothers, two of whom died bachelors, and the other two were supposed to have been poisoned at Aleppo, in Syria.

In the male line it derives from

Henry Brewster, Esq., who by his marriage with the said heiress became the proprietor. Their son,

Henry Brewster Darley, Esq., of Aldby Park, who took the latter additional surname, married, first, Elizabeth, elder daughter of Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., of Broughton, Lincolnshire, and had a son,

John Darley, who died young.

He married, secondly, a daughter of Henry Wilks, Esq., and their son,
Henry Darley, Esq., of Aldby Park, married Elizabeth, daughter of R. Lewis, Esq., of the county of Glamorgan, and dying in 1810, left

Henry Darley, Esq., of Aldby Park, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 1827, born August 17th., 1777, married, June 23rd., 1803, Mary Anne, daughter of T. Martin, Esq., of Newington, Surrey, and had issue

1. Henry Brewster Darley, his heir.

2. Charles Albert Darley, of Burtonfield, near Stamford-Bridge, J.P., D.L., born June 17th., 1811, married, in August, 1836, Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. William Nesfield, Rector of Brancepeth, Durham, and had with other children (she died in 1879),

Charles Albert Darley, J.P.

3. Alfred Horatio Darley, J.P., born January 23rd., 1813, married Elizabeth, third daughter of Colonel Clervaux Chaytor, of Spennithorne, Yorkshire, and had issue.

4. Helen Darley, married to Captain George Bridge, of the Third Foot.

5. Arabella Sophia Darley, married, in 1839, to Christopher Chaytor, Esq., of Spennithorne.

The eldest son,

Henry Brewster Darley, Esq., of Aldby Park, J.P., born November 26th., 1809, married, March 5th., 1832, Harriet Louisa, youngest daughter of Harrington Hudson, Esq., of Bessingby Hall, Yorkshire, by his wife, Lady Anne Townshend, daughter of George, fourth Viscount Townshend, and left, with other issue, an eldest son,

Henry Darley, Esq., of Aldby Park, of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, who married first, in 1863, Charlotte, third daughter of James Atty, Esq., of Rugby, and secondly — she died in 1864 — Rosamond, daughter of Sir George (Strickland) Cholmley, Bart., and had, with other children,

Henry Algernon Cholmley Darley, born June 11th., 1870.
DALKEITH PALACE,
NEAR EDINBURGH.—DUKE OF BUCLEUCH.

This magnificent seat stands on a knoll in view of the confluence, at about half a mile distant, of the rivers North Esk and South Esk, each of which gives a title to a nobleman of Scotland.

In ancient times there was a castle here, the residence of the family of Morton.

The park, of about eight hundred Scotch acres, surrounded by a wall, is adorned with a quantity of oak and other fine timber.

The estate has been held by the family of the Dukes of Buccleuch since the year 1642.

James, Duke of Monmouth, K.G., illegitimate son of Charles II., by Lucy, daughter of Richard Walters, Esq., of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, married, in 1683, Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, and assumed the name of Scott. He and his Countess were created, April 20th., 1673, Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, Baron and Baroness of Whitchester and Eskdale, in Scotland. Their son,

James Scott, Earl of Dalkeith, married Henrietta, second daughter of Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, and was father of

Francis Scott, second Duke of Buccleuch, who obtained a restoration of the Earldom of Doncaster, and Barony of Scott of Tynedale, held by his grandfather the Duke of Monmouth, and married, April 5th., 1720, Lady Jane Douglas, eldest daughter of James, second Duke of Queensberry, by whom he had

Francis Scott, Earl of Dalkeith, who dying before him, the successor to the titles, at his decease, April 22nd., 1751, was his son, by his Countess, Caroline, eldest daughter and coheirress of John, second Duke of Argyl and Greenwich,

Henry Scott, third Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., and K.T., born September 13th., 1746. His Grace, at the decease of the Duke of Queensberry without issue, December 23rd., 1810, succeeded to that Dukedom, the Marquesate of Dumfriesshire, the Earldom of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, the Viscountcy of Nith, Thortholwold, and Ross, the Lordship of Douglas, of Kinmont, Middlebie, and Dornock, with the Barony of Drumlanrig. He married, in 1767, Elizabeth, daughter of George, Duke of Montagu, by whom he had, with five other children,
Charles William Henry Scott, fourth Duke of Buccleuch, and sixth Duke of Queensberry, K.T., born May 24th., 1772, who had been summoned to Parliament as Baron Tynedale. He married, March 23rd., 1795, the Honourable Harriet Katherine Sydney, youngest daughter of Thomas, first Viscount Sydney, and died April 20th., 1819. His second surviving son was

Walter Francis Scott, fifth Duke of Buccleuch, and sixth Duke of Queensberry, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., A.D.C. to the Queen, Captain-General of the Royal Company of Archers, Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Midlothian and Roxburghshire, Colonel of the Edinburgh Militia, High Steward of Westminster, born November 25th., 1806, married, August 13th., 1829, Lady Charlotte Anne Thynne, youngest daughter of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath, K.G., and had, with other children,


Walter Henry Scott, Lord Eskdale, born January 17th., 1861.
COWDRAY PARK,
NEAR MIDHURST, SUSSEX.—EARL OF EGMONT.

David Perceval, Lord of the Manors of Tykenham, Rolleston, etc., in the county of Somerset, married Alice, daughter of Thomas Bythemore, of Overwere, and dying in 1534, his second son to survive,

George Perceval, Esq., of Tykenham, etc., married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Bamfylde, of Poltimore, Devonshire, and dying about 1599, left, with one daughter, a son,

Richard Perceval, Esq., married, for his second wife, Alice, daughter of John Sherman, Esq., of Ottery St. Mary, in the county of Devon, and dying in 1620, was succeeded by their son,

Sir Philip Perceval, Knight, married to Catherine, daughter of Arthur Usher, Esq. The elder son succeeded him at his death, November 10th., 1647, namely,

Sir John Perceval, Knight, who was created a Baronet of Ireland, September 9th., 1661, by patent, with the following unique clause, that "The eldest son, or grandson, shall exist a Baronet, after the age of twenty-one years, at the same time with the father or grandfather." He married Catherine, daughter of Robert Southwell, Esq., of Kingsale, and died at the age of thirty-six, succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Philip Perceval, second Baronet, who died unmarried September 11th., 1680, when the title devolved on his brother, (the third son, the second having been assassinated, June 5th., 1677, in the Strand, London, by some unknown hand), as

Sir John Perceval, third Baronet, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir Edward Dering, Bart., of Surrenden Dering, Kent, and was followed by his eldest son, he having died September 11th., 1686,

Sir Edward Perceval, fourth Baronet, who died in his ninth year in 1691, when the title went to his brother,

Sir John Perceval, fifth Baronet, a P.C. of Ireland, and M.P. for several years in the Irish House of Commons, when he was raised to the Peerage of Ireland, by patent dated April 21st., 1715, as Baron Perceval, of Burton, in the county of Cork, and further was created Viscount Perceval, of Kanturk, in the same county, February 25th., 1722. In 1732 he obtained a charter to colonise the province of Georgia, in America, and being nominated president of it, was advanced to the Earldom of Egmont in the Irish Peerage, November 6th., 1733. His Lordship
married in 1710, Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Parker a Morley, Bart., of Erwarton, in Suffolk, by whom he left, at his death, May 1st., 1748, a successor, John Perceval, second Earl of Egmont, born February 24th., 1710-11. He married, first, February 15th., 1737, the Honourable Catherine Cecil, second daughter of James, fifth Earl of Salisbury, and secondly, January 26th., 1756, Catherine, daughter of the Honourable Charles Compton, who was created a Peeress of Ireland, May 19th., 1770, as Baroness Arden, of Lohort Castle. By his first wife, he left, at his death, December 20th., 1772, an eldest son, John James Perceval, third Earl of Egmont, born January 23rd., 1738, who married, June 4th., 1765, Isabella, only daughter and heiress of Lord Nassau Paulett, third son of Charles, second Duke of Bolton, and left, at his decease, February 25th., 1822, an only son, John Perceval, fourth Earl of Egmont, born August 13th., 1767, who married, March 10th., 1792, Bridget, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Glynne Wynne, and by her left, at his death, December 31st., 1835, an only son, Henry Frederick John James Perceval, fifth Earl of Egmont. He died, December 23rd., 1841, when he was succeeded in the family honours by his cousin, (grandson of the second wife of the second Earl), George James Perceval, Baron Arden, an Admiral on the Retired List, born March 14th., 1794, who thus became sixth Earl of Egmont. He had married, July 24th., 1819, Jane, eldest daughter of John Hornby, Esq., of The Hook, Hampshire. He died without children, August 2nd., 1874, when the honours devolved on his nephew, Charles George Perceval, D.L. for Surrey, M.P. for Midhurst, (son of the Rev. Charles George Perceval, Rector of Calverton, in Buckinghamshire), who thus became seventh Earl of Egmont, Viscount Perceval, Baron Perceval, Baron Arden, Lord Lovel and Holland, born June 15th., 1845, married, May 4th., 1869, to Lucy, daughter of Henry King, Esq.

It is a curious fact which I have noticed in writing out the above account, that no fewer than six of the wives of successive representatives of this family bore the same Christian name of Catherine.
Lathom House, near Ormskirk, Lancashire.—Lord Skelmersdale.

Lathom belonged at the time of the Domesday Survey to Orm, a Saxon, from whom the parish of Ormskirk—Orm's Church—derived its name.

His descendants took the name of Lathom from the place, and held it till the eventual heiress, Isabella de Lathom, married Sir John Stanley, in whose family it remained for several hundred years. In the end, the daughter and coheiress of the ninth Earl of Derby, Henrietta, Lady Ashburnham, sold it to Henry Furness, Esq., from whom it was purchased, in 1724, by Sir Thomas Bootle, of Melling, Chancellor to the Prince of Wales, as stated below, by whom the present magnificent house was re-built. It stands in the centre of a noble park between three and four miles in circumference.

Sir Richard de Wilburgham, Lord of Wymincham, was High Sheriff of Cheshire in the 43rd. of Henry III. His second wife was Letitia, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Venables, of Wymincham. He died in the 2nd. of Edward I. His son,

William de Wilburgham, Lord of Radnor, also married twice, his first wife being Christiana, sister and co-heiress of Richard Crosby. The eldest son,

William de Wilburgham, died in the 26th. of Edward the Third, and was succeeded by his son,

Ralph de Wilburgham, of Radnor, who married to his first wife Felicia, daughter of John de Hulme, and had a son, his successor,

Thomas de Wilburgham, of Radnor, aged twenty-two or upwards at the time of his father's decease in 1388. He married Margery, daughter of Thomas de Leighes, and dying in the 11th. of Henry IV., was succeeded by his son,

Thomas de Wilburgham, of Radnor, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Golborne, Lord of Woodhey. By this lady he had six sons, of whom the second was

Randulph Wilbraham, Esq., who married Alice — ? and dying, March 2nd., 1548, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ralph Wilbraham, Esq., living in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, who married Elizabeth, daughter of — Sandford, of the county of Lancaster. The second of his three sons,
Richard Wilbraham, Esq., of Nantwich, born in 1528, was married, first, to Eliza, daughter of Thomas Maisterson, Esq., of that place, and secondly, to Margaret, widow of Alexander Elerch, Esq. He died in 1612. His eldest son,

Richard Wilbraham, Esq., Barrister at Law, and Common Sergeant of the City of London, married, in 1584, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Puleston, Lord Mayor of London, and dying in the lifetime of his father, his son succeeded,

Thomas Wilbraham, Esq., of Nantwich, who married, in 1619, Rachel, daughter and sole heiress of Joshua Clive, Esq., of Huxley, and had, with other issue, his successor at his decease,

Roger Wilbraham, Esq., of Nantwich, born in 1623. He was one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak. He married Alice, daughter of Roger Wilbraham, Esq., of Dorfold, by whom, who died of grief for the loss of her two eldest sons, he had among other children surviving,

Randle Wilbraham, Esq., of Nantwich, who served the office of High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1714. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., of Norton. Their second son,

Randle Wilbraham, Esq., LL.D., of Rode Hall, Deputy High Steward of the University of Oxford, and M.P., married Dorothy, only daughter of Andrew Kenrick, Esq., of Chester, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Richard Wilbraham, Esq., of Rode Hall, M.P. for Chester, who married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Bootle, Esq., of Lathom House, and assumed that additional surname, under the will of his wife's uncle, Sir Thomas Bootle, Knight, Chancellor to H.R.H. Frederick Prince of Wales. Of this marriage, the eldest son,

Edward Bootle-Wilbraham, Esq., of Lathom House, M.P., born March 7th., 1771, was created Baron Skelmersdale January 30th., 1828. He married, April 19th., 1796, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, Kent, and by her, who died June 2nd., 1840, left, with other children,—he died April 3rd., 1853,—an eldest son,

The Honourable Richard Bootle-Wilbraham, Esq., M.P., born October 27th., 1801, married, May 22nd., 1832, Jessy, third daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., of Norton, and died May 5th., 1844, leaving, with other issue,

Edward Bootle-Wilbraham, second Lord Skelmersdale, of Skelmersdale, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, P.C., and a Lord in Waiting on Queen Victoria, married Alice, second daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, and had, with other issue,

The Honourable Edward George Bootle-Wilbraham, born October 26th., 1864.
The Down House,
Near Blandford, Dorsetshire.—Smith-Marriott, Baronet.

The situation of this place is very pleasant, among the Dorsetshire Downs, or Wolds as they would be called in Yorkshire, formerly all grass, but now much ploughed up in many parts of the former county, and almost entirely in the latter.

There is a good view of it from the old coach road between Southampton and Dorchester, now however supplanted by the railroad, the change in its way as great as that between the Downs as they used to be, and as in so many parts they are now; the former scene certainly by far the most picturesque.

Robert Smith, Esq., Mayor of Exeter in 1469, was ancestor of
John Smith, Esq., (younger brother of Sir George Smithe, Knight, Sheriff of Exeter in 1583, and of Devonshire in 1615,) father of
Robert Smith, Esq., of Ilminster, married Alice, daughter of ____. Their second
son,
George Smith, Esq., of Woolham, in Somersetshire, died in 1700, leaving, with
other issue, a son and heir,
John Smith, Esq., of West Dawlish, Somersetshire, and left, with other children,
Henry Smith, Esq., of New Windsor, Berkshire, who married Mary, daughter of
John Hill, Esq., and died January 31st., 1768, leaving an elder son,
John Smith, Esq., born April 10th., 1744, who served the office of High Sheriff of
Dorsetshire in 1772, and was created a Baronet June 1st., 1774. He married,
first, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Curtis, Esq., of Wilthorpe, Lincolnshire, by whom he had,
Sir John Wyldmore Smith, second Baronet, born May 19th., 1770, who married,
May 13th., 1799, Elizabeth Anne, second daughter and coheiress of the Rev. James
Marriott, D.C.L., of Horsmonden, in Kent, and by her had issue, (he died September
3rd., 1862,) with several other children, an eldest son,
Sir John James Smith, third Baronet, born April 10th., 1800, and married,
November 11th., 1828, to Frances, eldest daughter of John Frederick Pinney, Esq.,
of Somerton, Somersetshire, but had no issue. He died September 3rd., 1862, and
was succeeded by his brother,
THE REV. SIR WILLIAM MARRIOTT SMITH, fourth Baronet, born August 31st., 1801. He had assumed by sign manual, in 1811, the additional surname of Marriott. He married, first, December 29th., 1825, Julia Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Thomas Law Hodges, Esq., of Hemsted, Kent, and had, with other issue—he died October 4th., 1864—

SIR WILLIAM HENRY SMITH-MARRIOTT, fifth Baronet, born August 7th., 1835. He married, December 12th., 1868, Dorothea Eliza, daughter of the Honourable Richard Cavendish, of Thornton Hall, Buckinghamshire, his eldest son being

WILLIAM JOHN SMITH, Esq., born November 6th., 1870.
WORKINGTON HALL,
NEAR WHITEHAVEN, CUMBERLAND.—CURWEN.

Orme was father of
Gospatric, whose son,
Thomas, having had a grant of the Lordship of Culwen, his descendants assumed that name. It came first to be written as at present in the reign of King Henry VI. The family however became extinct in the male line by the death of
Henry Curwen, Esq., in the year 1778, whose daughter carried the estate to the family of Christian, as presently stated.
The old mansion was built in the reign of William Rufus, by Patric de Culwen, and was castellated in 1379, pursuant to a Royal licence granted by King Richard II. to Sir Gilbert de Culwen.
It has in times since been mainly rebuilt, the oldest portion being the gateway in
the centre of the tower.
The house stands on a finely-wooded eminence overlooking the river Derwent, and with fine views of the Solway and the opposite coast of Scotland.
It was near to this that Queen Mary landed, in 1568, after her escape from Lochleven Castle, and the then defeat of her followers. Readers of Sir Walter Scott's
Redgauntlet will well remember the stirring events in which Herries was engaged in her behalf, after his first appearance on the scene, under the guise of leistering salmon on the banks of the Firth.

The family of Christian belonged to the Isle of Man.
William M'Christen, a member of the House of Keys in 1422, was ancestor of
William M'Christen, of Milntown, father of
Ewan Christian, Esq., of Milntown, made Demster of the Isle of Man in 1605, whose son,
John Christian, Esq., of Milntown, living in 1643, was father of, by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Parker, Esq., of Bradkirk, Lancashire,
Edward Christian, Esq., of Milntown, Demster of the Isle of Man, who married Dorothy, sister of Edward Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, Westmoreland, and their son,
v
Ewan Christian Esq., of Milntown, the first to settle in England, at Ewanrigg Hall, Cumberland, married, in 1677, Mary, eldest daughter of John Caine, Esq., and dying in 1719, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

John Christian, Esq., of Milntown and Ewanrigg Hall, born in 1688, married, May 14th., 1717, to Bridget, eldest daughter of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., of Nether Hall, Cumberland. He died September 20th., 1745, and their son,

John Christian, Esq., of Milntown and Ewanrigg Hall, born October 5th., 1719, High Sheriff of Cumberland in 1766, married Jane, eldest daughter of Eldred Curwen, Esq., of Workington Hall. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Christian (Curwen), Esq., of Milntown and Ewanrigg Hall, many years M.P. for Cumberland, married to his second wife, October 5th., 1782, Isabella, daughter and sole heiress of Henry Curwen, Esq., of Workington Hall, and thence assumed the name of Curwen. He died December 13th., 1829, and was succeeded in the Workington Hall estate by their son,

Henry Curwen, Esq., of Workington Hall, J.P. and D.L., born December 5th., 1783, married, October 11th., 1804, to Jane, daughter of Edward Stanley, Esq., of Whitehaven. He died October 20th., 1860. Their second son, survivor of the eldest,

Edward Stanley Curwen, Esq., of Workington Hall, J.P. and D.L., Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Light Dragoon Guards, born July 3rd., 1810, married, January 22nd., 1833, Frances Margaret, daughter of Edward Jesse, Esq., of Hampton Court, Middlesex. He died April 1st., 1876, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Henry Fraser Curwen, Esq., born April 19th., 1834, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, married, in 1863, Mary Anne Susan, daughter of Colonel Charles Johnson, Seigneur of Argenteuil, Canada, son of Sir John Johnson, Bart., and had a son,

Edward D'Arcy Curwen, born in August, 1864.
The very fine old oak and other timber in view, for a long distance here, of the traveller by the railway between Worcester and Oxford, cannot but be greatly admired.

Sir Henry Le Dillon accompanied the Earl of Morton, afterwards King John, into Ireland, in 1185. His great-grandson,

Sir Henry Dillon, Knight, of Drumrany, married Bridget, daughter of Meyler de Bermingham, Lord of Athenry, and had sons, the elder of whom,

Robert Dillon, Lord of Drumrany, married Anne, daughter of Eustace Le Poer, and had an eldest son,

Gerald Dillon, Lord of Drumrany, married to Lady Emily Fitzgerald, daughter of the Earl of Desmond. Their eldest son,

Sir Maurice Dillon, Knight, Lord of Drumrany, married, first, Lady Anne Fitzgerald, daughter of the Earl of Desmond, by whom he had a son, his heir,

Thomas Dillon, Esq., of Drumrany, who married Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Dillon, Knight, Attorney-General to King Henry VIII., and had a son and heir,

Edmond Dillon, of Drumrany, who married a daughter of Sir Christopher Plunkett, Knight, and had by her a son,

Gerald Dillon, of Drumrany, married to Ismay, daughter of Sir Edmund Tuite, of Tuitestown, Knight. Their second son,

Sir James Dillon, of Ballynakill, married a daughter of Sir Christopher Dalton, of Dalton's Country, and their eldest son,

Thomas Dillon, Esq., married Margaret, daughter of Christopher Dillon, Esq., of Kilmor, and had several children. The third son,

Sir Theobald Dillon, Knight, of Costello-Gallen, in the county of Sligo, commanded a volunteer troop in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and received the honour of Knighthood on the field of battle, 1559. He was created Viscount Dillon, March 16th., 1621, and was afterwards Lord President of Connaught. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Edward Tuite, Knight, of Tuitestown, in the county of Westmeath, and widow of William Tuite, of Monale. He died in 1624, leaving so numerous a progeny, that at one time a hundred of his descendents were assembled in his house at Killenfaghny. He was succeeded by his grandson,

Lucas Dillon, second Viscount Dillon, who married, in 1625, Lady Mary Mac-
Donnell, third daughter of Randal Mac-Donnell, first Earl of Antrim, and left at his decease, in 1629, an only son, his successor,

Theobald Dillon, third Viscount Dillon, who died in infancy, in 1630, when the title reverted to his uncle,

Thomas Dillon, fourth Viscount Dillon. This nobleman married Frances, daughter of Nicholas White, Esq., of Leixlip, and was succeeded at his death by his eldest surviving son,

Thomas Dillon, fifth Viscount Dillon, who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Burke, Knight, of Derrymaclagtny, in the county of Galway, but had no children. His Lordship died in 1674, when the title went to his kinsman, the eldest son of Sir Theobald Dillon, Knight, third son of Sir Christopher Dillon, Knight, son of the first Lord, namely,

Lucas Dillon, who then became sixth Viscount Dillon, and also dying sine prole, in 1682, the title devolved on the son of Robert Dillon, son of Sir Lucas Dillon, second son of the said first Viscount,

Theobald Dillon, Esq., of Kilmore, who succeeded as seventh Viscount Dillon. This nobleman attached himself to the falling fortunes of James II., and was outlawed in 1690. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Talbot, of Temple-Oge, in the county of Dublin, and had, with other issue, a son and successor,

Henry Dillon, who became eighth Viscount Dillon, on the outlawry being reversed in his favour. He married Frances, second daughter of George, Count Hamilton, and dying in 1713, was succeeded by his son,

Richard Dillon, ninth Viscount Dillon, who married Lady Bridget Burke, daughter of John, ninth Earl of Clanricarde, and was succeeded, at his decease in 1737, by

Charles Dillon, tenth Viscount Dillon, elder son of Arthur Dillon, second son of the seventh Viscount, who also dying without children, in 1741, was followed by his next brother,

Henry Dillon, eleventh Viscount Dillon, a Colonel in the French service, married, October 26th., 1745, to Lady Charlotte Lee, eldest daughter and heiress of George Henry Lee, second Earl of Lichfield, by whom he had, with others, an eldest son—he died November 3rd., 1787—

Charles Dillon, twelfth Viscount Dillon, born November 6th., 1746, who conformed to the Church of England in 1778. He married, first, August 19th., 1776, the Honourable Henrietta Maria Phipps, only daughter of Constantine Phipps, first Lord Mulgrave. Their son,

Henry Augustus Dillon, thirteenth Viscount Dillon, born in 1777, married, in 1807, Henrietta, eldest daughter of Dominick Geoffry Browne, M.P., sister of the first Lord Oranmore, and by her had, besides several other children,

Charles Henry Dillon, fourteenth Viscount Dillon, born April 10th., 1810, and married, February 1st., 1833, to Lydia Sophia, daughter of Philip Laycock Storey, Esq., but dying, November 18th., 1865, leaving only daughters, was succeeded by his next brother,

Theobald Dominic Geoffrey Dillon, fifteenth Viscount Dillon, born April 5th., 1811, married, in 1856, to Sarah Augusta, daughter of Alexander Hanna, Esq.
CASTLE FORBES,
NEAR WHITEHOUSE, ABERDEENSHIRE.—LORD FORBES.

This place, originally called Putachie, is situated on the north bank of the river Don, which passes through the estate, as it winds "in and out," on its course to the sea.

The present building is of recent erection, having been built in modern times by the then Lord Forbes.

JOHN DE FORBES was a man of rank and importance in the reign of William the Lion-hearted King. His son,

FERGUS DE FORBES, was father of

ALEXANDER DE FORBES, who lost his life in bravely defending the castle of Urquhart against Edward I. His wife was the sole survivor of the garrison, and after the castle was taken she fled into Ireland, and there gave birth to a son,

ALEXANDER Forbes, who fought for King Robert Bruce. He fell at the battle of Dupplin, 1332, and was followed by his son,

SIR JOHN Forbes, Knight, distinguished in the reigns of Robert II. and III. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Kennedy of Durnur, and had, with other children, an eldest son,

SIR ALEXANDER DE FORBES. He was raised to the Peerage of Scotland by James II. before 1486, by the title of Baron Forbes. He married Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of George, Earl of Angus, and dying in 1448, was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES Forbes, second Baron Forbes. This nobleman married Lady Egidia Keith, daughter of William, first Earl Marischal, by whom he had three sons. At his death, about 1460, his eldest son succeeded,

WILLIAM Forbes, third Baron Forbes. He married Christian, daughter of Alexander, first Earl of Huntley, and his eldest son followed him,

ALEXANDER Forbes, fourth Baron Forbes, at whose decease without issue, the dignity devolved upon his brother,

ARTHUR Forbes, fifth Baron Forbes, who also dying issueless, his next brother took the title, namely,

JOHN Forbes, sixth Baron Forbes, married, first, to Catherine, daughter of John,
Earl of Atholl, brother of James II. of Scotland; and secondly, Christian, daughter of Sir John Lundin, of Lundin, by whom he had, with four daughters,

1. **John Forbes, Master of Forbes**, who was convicted of high treason, and executed at Edinburgh, July 17th., 1537, alleging his innocence of the charge, but acknowledging that he deserved death for the murder of the Laird of Meldrum.

2. **William Forbes**, who at his father’s death in 1577, succeeded as

**William Forbes, seventh Baron Forbes.** He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Sir William Keith, of Innerugie, and their eldest son,

John Forbes, eighth Baron Forbes, married, for his second wife, Jane, daughter of James Seton, of Touch, and was succeeded by his son,

Arthur Forbes, ninth Baron Forbes, who married Jane, daughter of Alexander, Lord Elphinstone, and had issue,

Alexander Forbes, tenth Baron Forbes, who served under the renowned Gustavus Adolphus. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir John Forbes, of Pitsligo, and had an only son, his successor,

William Forbes, eleventh Baron Forbes, who was succeeded, in 1601, by his elder son,

William Forbes, twelfth Baron Forbes, P.C. under King William, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Horse Guards, married, first, to Margaret, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Kelly; and secondly, to Anne, daughter of James Brodie, Esq., of Brodie, and dying in 1716, was succeeded by his elder son,

William Forbes, thirteenth Baron Forbes, who married, in 1720, Dorothy, daughter of William Dale, Esq., of Covent Garden, Westminster. He lost a fortune of £20,000 by the South Sea Bubble. He died in 1730, and was succeeded by his only son,

Francis Forbes, fourteenth Baron Forbes, at whose decease, while a minor, in 1734, the dignity reverted to his uncle,

James Forbes, fifteenth Baron Forbes. His Lordship married Mary, widow of John Forbes, Esq., of Monymusk, and left an only son, at his death in 1701,

James Forbes, sixteenth Baron Forbes, Deputy-Governor of Fort William, who married, in 1760, Catherine, only daughter of Sir Robert Innes, Bart., of Orton, and had, with other issue,—he died July 29th., 1804—

James Ochonochie Forbes, seventeenth Baron Forbes, a representative Peer of Scotland, born March 7th., 1765, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the First Fusiliers. He married, in 1792, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Walter Hunter, Esq., of Polmood, in Peebleshire, and by her had issue a large family, of whom the second son, surviving at his death, May 4th., 1843, was

Walter Forbes, eighteenth Baron Forbes, who was born May 29th., 1798, and married, January 31st., 1825, Horatia, seventh daughter of Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart., of the county of Kent. His Lordship was in the Coldstream Guards, and at the battle of Waterloo, and at his death, May 2nd., 1868, left, with other children, a second son to survive,

NOSTEL PRIORY,  
NEAR PONTEFRACT, YORKSHIRE.—WINN.

It would appear that there was a Priory here in Saxon times, as there certainly was in the reign of William the Red.

At the dissolution of the monasteries, Nostel fell to the share of Thomas Leigh, LL.D., one of the Royal Visitors, and was carried into the family of Blount by the marriage of his daughter Catherine with James Blount, Lord Mountjoy, by whom it was sold to Sir Thomas Gargrave, of Kingsley, Member of Parliament for Yorkshire, and Speaker of the House of Commons. He died March 28th., 1579. His wife was Anne Cotton, sister of the wife of the above-named Dr. Leigh, and their son was Sir Cotton Gargrave, who married twice, the first wife being Bridget, daughter of Sir William Fairfax, of Steeton, and the second, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Waterton, of Walton. Thomas Gargrave, the son of the former, was found guilty of the murder of a servant boy, and was executed, rightly or wrongly, at York. A manuscript, entitled "The Case of Prudence Gargrave, daughter to the unhappy convict," states that "Gardyner, who was supposed to be poisoned, was a poor man, Mr. Gargrave's servant, and had all his means from him. He could gain nothing by his death. And it is to be proved by men yet living, that, by reports of chirurgeons, who saw him, and had him in care, he died, not of poisoning, but of a disease." The son of the second wife, Sir Richard Gargrave, wasted the splendid estate he had inherited, by the most wanton extravagance, even still the subject of village tradition after the lapse of between two and three hundred years. In 1613 he sold the place to William Ireland, Esq., whose son, Sir Francis Ireland, conveyed the property, for the sum of £10,000, to Sir John Wolstenholme, from whom it was next purchased by the Winn family.

John Williamson, Esq., married Esther Winn, daughter of Sir Rowland Winn, Bart., of Nostel Priory, who, at the death of her brother, Sir Rowland Winn, became the heiress of the estate. Her husband took with it the name of Winn, and was succeeded, at his death in 1817, by his brother,

Charles Winn, Esq., of Nostel Priory, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1828, who married, June 16th., 1819, Priscilla, fifth daughter of Sir William Strickland, Bart., of Boynton, Yorkshire, and had,
I need not here repeat what I have said on another page in praise of the beauty of the county of Worcester, but I may say that even there there is no more engaging spot than Hanbury,—I know it well—and the view from Hanbury Mount is as lovely a one as the eye need wish to rest upon.

On one side, three or four miles away, the fine old spire of Bromsgrove Parish Church towers over the fertile country around, and on the other the richly-wooded lands towards Warwickshire give one of the most charming scenes that can be conceived, at least to the eye of any one who loves our home scenery, and enjoys the tranquillity and quietness that reign on all sides. Close at hand you look down on a picture of extreme loveliness, the Church, the Hall, the Rectory, a farmstead, and a great variety of landscapes, coming each in turn attractively into sight.

Edward Vernon, Esq. purchased the manor of Hanbury. He died in 1666, aged 80. His son,

—Vernon, was father of

Thomas Vernon, Esq., of Hanbury Hall, M.P. for Worcester, the eminent lawyer, author of the Reports, married Mary, daughter of Sir Anthony Keck, Knight, and died without issue 1720-1, leaving the estate to his cousin,

Bowater Vernon, Esq., of Hanbury Hall. He married Jane, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Cornwallis, Esq., of Albemarles, Carmarthenshire. Their only son,

Thomas Vernon, Esq., of Hanbury Hall, married Emma, daughter of Admiral James Cornwall, of Berington, Herefordshire, and had an only daughter, Emma Vernon, who married the Honourable Henry Cecil, afterwards Earl and Marquis of Exeter, but had no children. At her death the estate became the property of her great-uncle,

Captain Thomas Vernon, of Hanbury Hall, who married Rachel, daughter of Colonel Jefferys, and had a son,

The Rev. Thomas Vernon, Rector of Hanbury, who by his wife Mary, daughter of—Wynter, of Brecon, had a son.
Thomas Shrawley Vernon, Esq., of Hanbury Hall, who had
1. Thomas Tayler Vernon.
3. George Croft Vernon, Esq., also deceased, a much-valued friend of the
   author of these volumes.
4. Thomas Vernon, Esq.
5. The Rev. John Vernon, Rector of Shrawley.

The eldest son,
Thomas Tayler Vernon, Esq., of Hanbury Hall, born in 1792, married, in 1831,
Jessie Anne Letitia, daughter of John Herbert Foley, Esq., of Ridgeway, Pembroke-
shire. He died in 1835, and his only surviving son,
Thomas Bowater Vernon, Esq., of Hanbury Hall, born in 1832, dying unmarried
in 1859, was succeeded by his brother,
Harry Foley Vernon, Esq., of Hanbury Hall, born April 11th., 1834, M.A. of
Magdalen College, Oxford, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff of Worcestershire, 1873, and
M.P. for East Worcestershire from 1861 to 1868; married, October 17th., 1861, to
Lady Georgina Sophia Baillie-Hamilton, youngest daughter of George, tenth Earl of
Haddington, and had, with other children,

Bowater George Hamilton Vernon, born September 12th., 1865.
WESTWOOD PARK,
NEAR DROITWICH, WORCESTERSHIRE.—LORD HAMPTON.

This place was anciently a house of Benedictines.
It has at various times afforded a retreat for men of learning. Dr. Hammond, Bishop Morley, Bishop Fell, Bishop Gunning, and others, always met here with hospitable entertainment.
The well-known book, "The Whole Duty of Man," which has been translated into Latin, French, and Welsh, is supposed to have been written by Dorothy, Lady Pakington, wife of Sir John Pakington, the second Baronet.
The place is thus described by Dean Hickes:—"Ibi porticus, atria, propylæa, horti, ambulacra clausa et subsidialia, recta, et sinuosa, omnia studiiis commoda; ibi, luci, sylvæ, nemora, prate, saltus, planities, pasca; et nihil non quod animum pene a litoris abhorrentem ad legendum audiendumque, et quovis modo discendum, componere et conciliare potest."

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., of Powick, in the county of Worcester, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington, Bart., of Westwood Park, and at the death, without issue, January 6th., 1830, of his son, Sir John Pakington, Bart., D.C.L., she became joint heiress with her sisters of his estates. Their son,

JOHN SOMERSET RUSSELL, Esq., born February 20th., 1799, assumed the name of Pakington, and was himself created a Baronet in 1846. He also became P.C. and G.C.B. He married, first, August 14th., 1822, Mary, only child of Moreton Aglionby Slaney, Esq., of Shifnal, and had by her, who died January 6th., 1843, a son,

JOHN SLANEY PAKINGTON, Esq., born July 13th., 1826, married, July 4th., 1849, Lady Diana Boyle, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Glasgow. He married, secondly, Augusta, daughter of the Right Reverend George Murray, D.D., Bishop of Rochester, and by her, who died February 23rd., 1848, had, with a daughter, Edith, deceased April 7th., 1845, a son,

HERBERT PERROTT MURRAY PAKINGTON, born February 12th., 1848, married, August 23rd., 1877, Evelyn, daughter of Sir George Baker, Bart. He married, thirdly, June 5th., 1851, Augusta Anne, daughter of T. C. De Crespiigny, Esq., and widow of Colonel Davies, M.P., of Elmley Park, Worcestershire. Sir John
Pakington was M.P. for Droitwich from 1837 to 1874, and Chairman of the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions from 1834 to 1868. In March, 1852, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies. In March, 1858, he became First Lord of the Admiralty, and was appointed Secretary of State for War in 1867. He was created a Baronet in July, 1846, made G.C.B., June 30th., 1859, and also became a First Civil Service Commissioner. He was raised to the Peerage, March 6th., 1874, as

BARON HAMPTON, of Hampton Lovett, and of Westwood, in the county of Worcester.
This ancient estate descended for upwards of seven hundred years in the male line, in regular succession, of the family of Tracy, when, as in so many other similar instances, an heiress brought it, as stated below, into a different one, that, namely, of Hanbury.

"It would be a tedious task to describe the whole of the splendid interior, room by room, and it is the less requisite, as this has already been done, with the utmost minuteness of detail, by Britton, in his Illustrations of Toddington."

Here at one time rested the remains of Queen Catherine Parr, the fortunate survivor of King Henry the Eighth.

Geoffrey de Hanbury, of Hanbury, in Worcestershire, living in the time of King John, was father of

Geoffrie de Hanbury, whose son,

Henry de Hanbury, was Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, tempore Edward II. He died about the year 1358. His son was

Reginal de Hanbury, M.P. for Worcestershire in the reign of Richard the Second, whose successor,

John de Hanbury, A.D. 1400, married, and had issue, the third son being

Richard Hanbury, father of

Richard Hanbury, Esq., who married, first, Catherine Smyth, and by her had

Richard Hanbury, Esq., of Elmley Lovett, in the county of Worcester. His wife was a daughter of — Bassett, and his son and heir,

John Hanbury, Esq., also of Elmley Lovett, married twice, and by his second wife, a daughter of — Bradley, was father of

Richard Hanbury, Esq., of Elmley Lovett, married to Marjery, daughter of Francis Bradley, Esq., and left a son and heir,

John Hanbury, Esq., of Feckenham, Worcestershire, M.P. for the city of Gloucester, and Sheriff of Worcester in 1649-50. He married Anne, daughter of Christopher Capel, Esq., of Capel House, Herefordshire, Alderman and M.P. for Gloucester, and dying in 1659, left several children, of whom the youngest son,
Capel Hanbury, Esq., of Gloucester, and of Whoreston, in Worcestershire, died in 1707, leaving, by his first wife, a son and successor,

John Hanbury, Esq., of Pontypool Park, in Monmouthshire, M.P. for that county, and a Major in the army, who married, in 1703, Bridget, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edward Ayscough, of Stallingborough, in Lincolnshire, and died June 13th., 1734, leaving, with other children,

Capel Hanbury, Esq., of Pontypool Park, M.P. for Monmouthshire, born December 2nd., 1707, married, October 7th., 1743, the Honourable Jane Tracy, daughter of Thomas Charles, fifth Viscount Tracy, and dying, December 7th., 1765, left one son,

John Hanbury, Esq., of Pontypool Park, M.P. for the county of Monmouth, born in 1744, married Jane, daughter of Morgan Lewis, Esq., of St. Pierre, in that shire, and had three sons, of whom the youngest (at his death, April 4th., 1784) succeeded, namely,

Charles Hanbury, Esq., of Toddington, in the county of Gloucester, Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, born December 28th., 1777, married, December 29th., 1798, the Honourable Henrietta Susanna, only child and heiress of Henry, eighth Viscount Tracy, and assumed in consequence the surname and arms of Tracy. He was raised to the Peerage as Baron Sudeley, of Toddington, July 12th., 1838. He died February 10th., 1858, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Thomas Charles Hanbury-Tracy, second Baron Sudeley, born February 5th., 1801, and married, August 25th., 1831, to Emma Elizabeth Alicia, daughter of George Hay Dawkins-Pennant, Esq., of Penrhyn Castle, Carnarvonsire. He died at Pau, February 19th., 1863, and was followed by his eldest son,

Sudeley Charles George Hanbury-Tracy, third Baron Sudeley, born April 9th., 1837, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Montgomery, and an officer in the Grenadier Guards. His Lordship died unmarried, April 28th., 1877, and was succeeded by his next brother,

Charles Douglas Richard Hanbury-Tracy, fourth Baron Sudeley, born July 3rd., 1840, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, called to the Bar in January, 1866, and M.P. for Montgomeryshire from 1866 until his succession to the Peerage. He married, May 9th., 1863, Ada Maria Katherine Tollemache, daughter of the Honourable Frederick James Tollemache, brother of Lord Dysart, and had, with other children, William Charles Frederick Hanbury-Tracy, born April 19th., 1870.
DOWNTON HALL,
NEAR LUDLOW, SHROPSHIRE.—BOUGHTON, BARONET.

Downton Hall was formerly held by the family of Hall, from whom it was brought by an heiress into the possession of that of the present owner, as shown below. It is beautifully situated at a height of about a hundred feet above the valley of the river Teme.

The dining-room is circular, and nearly thirty feet in diameter. The other rooms are large and elegant, and contain some valuable paintings by the old masters.

Edward Boughton, Esq., who died in the first year of the reign of Edward the Sixth, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of William Willington, of Barcheston, in Warwickshire, and was father of

William Boughton, Esq., who died 38th., Elizabeth. His wife was Jane, sister of Thomas Coningsby, and their son,

Edward Boughton, Esq., by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Edward Catesby, was father of

William Boughton, Esq., of Lawford, who was created a Baronet, August 4th., 1641. He married Abigail, eldest daughter and coheiress of Henry Baker, Esq., and was succeeded at his decease by his elder son,

Sir Edward Boughton, who married twice, but having no children, was followed by his brother,

Sir William Boughton, who married Mary, daughter of Hastings Ingram, Esq., of Woolford, Warwickshire, and dying, August 12th., 1683, left, with three daughters, an only son,

Sir William Boughton, M.P. for Warwickshire in the reign of Queen Anne. By his first wife Mary, daughter of Mr. Alderman Ramsey, of London, he left a son, Edward Boughton, his successor, and by his second wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Charles Shuckburgh, Bart., he left at his decease, July 22nd., 1716,

Shuckburgh Boughton, Esq., who married Mary, elder daughter of Algernon Greville, Esq., and left

Edward Boughton (eighth Baronet).

Charles William Boughton (ninth Baronet).

The eldest son,
Sir Edward Boughton, Bart., married Grace, eldest daughter of Sir John Shuckburgh, Bart., and was succeeded in February, 1731-2, by his only child,  
Sir Edward Boughton, Bart. This gentleman, by his wife Anna Maria, daughter of — Beauchamp, an heiress, had a son, who succeeded him in 1772, as  
Sir Theodosius Edward Allesley Boughton, Bart., at whose death, August 21st., 1780, the title and estates went to the above-named  
Sir Edward Boughton, Bart., who died unmarried in 1794, when his brother succeeded him, namely,  
Sir Charles William Boughton-Rouse, Bart., of Lawford Hall, who had taken that name, and been created a Baronet, July 28th., 1791. He then resumed his paternal surname of Boughton. He had married, in 1782, Catherine, only daughter of William Pearce Hall, Esq., of Downton Hall, by whom he left issue, with two daughters, a son, who, at his death, February 26th., 1821, succeeded him as  
Sir William Edward Rouse-Boughton, Bart., of Downton Hall, Shropshire, and Lawford Hall, Warwickshire, born September 14th., 1788, married, March 24th., 1824, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq., by whom he had, with several other children—he died August 23rd., 1852—  
Sir Charles Henry Rouse-Boughton, Bart., of Downton Hall and Lawford Hall, born January 16th., 1825. He married, August 23rd., 1852, Mary Caroline, second daughter of John Michael Severne, Esq., of Thirlest, Northamptonshire, and Wallop Hall, Shropshire, their eldest son being  
ROSSIE CASTLE,
NEAR MONTROSE, FORFARSHIRE.—MACDONALD.

I quote the following from one of the printed accounts of this place:—

"Rossie Castle stands on an elevated site about a mile from the town of Montrose. The house was built by Hercules Ross, Esq., from a design by Crichton, about the end of last century.

"The elevation is certainly magnificent from the greatness of its features, and the arrangement of the interior is most admirable. The entrance hall is thirty feet by twenty, which opens to a great drawing-room thirty-three, small ditto twenty-seven and dining-room thirty-seven feet. From the drawing-room, the library and museum are entered, from which there is a communication to a large and elegant conservatory, occupying the left colonnade represented in the view. There is a public and private staircase on each side of the hall, which lead to two extensive bedroom floors above.

"The prospects from Rossie Castle are of the finest description. On one side there is a splendid view of the German Ocean, the town and bay of Montrose, and the magnificent bridge over the Esk; thriving and beautiful shrubberies are distributed with great taste in different parts of the lawn."

Over the hall door of the castle are the words cut out in stone,

AS FOR ME AND MY HOUSE, WE WILL SERVE THE LORD,

a goodly and godly motto.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD is mentioned (known by the name of Marcus) as living in the year 1630. His great great grandson,

JAMES MACDONALD, of Ranathan, born in 1702, married, in 1731, Helen, daughter and heiress of Ludovic Grant, of Tullach, and left, with other children,—he died in 1776,—

WILLIAM MACDONALD, of Ranathan and St. Martin's, born in 1732, who married Cecilia, daughter of Kinloch, of Kilrog and Logie, and left, at his death in 1814, a son,

WILLIAM MACDONALD, married, in 1808, to Grizel, eldest daughter of Sir William
Miller, Bart., of Glenlee, Lord Glenlee, and dying in 1841, was succeeded by his cousin,

William Macdonald Farquharson Colquhoun Macdonald, Esq., F.R.G.S., and F.R.S.E., of Rossie Castle, J.P., and D.L., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Perthshire Highland Rifle Volunteers, and Archer of Her Majesty's Scottish Body Guard, born May 26th., 1822, married, June 26th., 1849, to the Honourable Clara Anne Jane Brownlow, second daughter of Charles, first Lord Lurgan, and had, with other children,

HIGH CLIFFE,
NEAR CHRISTCHURCH, HAMPSHIRE.—MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.

"High Cliffe, environed in a dense fir wood, presents a quaint combination of
architecture. The interior contains some fine old carving brought from Normandy.
Here are two good tapestries (subject, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew,) in the
Drawing-room."

John de Beresford was seized of land in Beresford, Staffordshire, in the year
1087, his son being
Hugh de Beresford, from whom descended
John Beresford, Lord of Beresford and Enson, who married Elizabeth, daughter
of William Basset, of Blore, Staffordshire, and had, with other issue,
1. John Beresford, his heir.
2. Thomas Beresford.

The second son,
Thomas Beresford, seated himself at Newton Grange, Derbyshire, and served in
the French Wars of Henry VI. He married Agnes Hassal, daughter and heiress of
Robert Hassal, Esq., of Arcluyd, in Cheshire, and had sixteen sons and five daughters,
of whom the sixth son,
Humfrey Beresford, Esq., eventually became of Newton Grange, and married
Margery, daughter of Edmund Bordesley, or Beresley, Esq., and was succeeded by
his second son, the eldest having only left a daughter,
George Beresford, Esq., whose eldest son,
Michael Beresford, Esq., of Oxford, living in 1574, married Rose, daughter of
John Knevitt, Esq., and had seven sons and four daughters, of whom the third son,
Tristram Beresford, settled at Coleraine, in Ireland, in the reign of James I.,
and was succeeded by his elder son,
Sir Tristram Beresford, of Coleraine, M.P. for Londonderry in 1661, created a
Baronet of Ireland May 5th, 1665. He married, first, Anne, eldest daughter of
John Rowley, Esq., of Castleco, in the county of Londonderry, and their eldest son,
of three, succeeded him at his death, January 15th., 1673,
SIR RANDAL BERESFORD, M.P., who married Catherine, younger daughter of Francis Annesley, Viscount Valentia, and dying in October, 1881, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

SIR TRISTRAM BERESFORD. This gentleman commanded a regiment of foot against James II., and was attainted by the Parliament of that monarch. He married, in 1687, Nichola Sophia, youngest daughter and coheirress of Hugh Hamilton, Baron of Glenawley, and at his death, June 16th., 1701, his only son became

SIR MARCUS BERESFORD, who married, July 16th., 1717, Catherine Poer, Baroness Le Poer, daughter and heiress of James, third Earl of Tyrone, and by that alliance was raised to the Peerage of Ireland, November 4th., 1720, as Baron Beresford, of Beresford, in the county of Cavan, and Viscount Tyrone, and further created Earl of Tyrone, July 18th., 1746. His Lordship died April 4th., 1763, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE DE LA POER BERESFORD, second Earl of Tyrone, born January 8th., 1735, and married, in April, 1769, to Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Henry Monck, Esq., of Charleville. He inherited the Barony of De La Poer at the death of his mother, July 27th., 1769, and was enrolled among the Peers of Great Britain, August 21st., 1789, as Baron Tyrone, of Haverfordwest, in the county of Pembroke, and created Marquis of Waterford, in the Peerage of Ireland, August 19th., 1789. He died December 3rd., 1801, and was followed by his eldest son,

HENRY DE LA POER BERESFORD, second Marquis of Waterford, K.P., P.C., Governor of the county of Waterford, and Colonel of the Waterford Militia, born May 23rd., 1773, married, August 29th., 1805, to Susanna, only daughter and heiress of George, Earl of Tyrconnel. He died July 16th., 1825, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY DE LA POER BERESFORD, third Marquis of Waterford, K.P., born April 26th., 1811, he married, June 8th., 1842, Louisa, second daughter and coheiress of Charles, Lord Stuart de Rothesay, but had no children. He was killed by a fall from his horse, March 20th., 1859, and was succeeded by his brother, (leaving by will Ford Castle, in Northumberland, to his widow for life, who also inherited High Cliffe, in Hampshire, from her mother,)

The Reverend John De La Poer Beresford, fourth Marquis of Waterford, who was born April 27th., 1814, and married, February 20th., 1843, Christiana, daughter of Charles Nowell Leslie, Esq., M.P., and was succeeded, at his death, November 8th., 1866, by his son,

John Henry De La Poer Beresford, fifth Marquis of Waterford, born May 21st., 1844, K.P., M.P. for the county of Waterford before his accession to the title, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Waterford, Honorary Colonel of the Waterford Militia, and Captain in the First Life Guards. He married, first, Florence Grosvenor, second daughter of Major George Rowley, by whom he had no children. She died April 4th., 1873. He married, secondly, July 21st., 1874, Lady Blanche Elizabeth Adelaide Somerset, only daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, and had, with other children,

HENRY DE LA POER BERESFORD, Earl of Tyrone, born April 28th., 1875.
It would appear that this place, popularly supposed to have had its name from having been in old times an encampment of the Danes, was not so in reality.

There was formerly here the ruin of a strong building, believed to have been part of the original manor of Hugh de Bolebec, the founder of Woburn Abbey, in Bedfordshire.

The house is beautifully situated on a bank that overhangs the river.

It was at one time the property of the family of Morton, by the widow of the representative of which it was sold in the year 1786, to Robert Scott, Esq., uncle of Charles Scott-Murray, Esq., of the family of Murray, of Philiphaugh, of which place an account has been given in a previous volume of this work.

The mention of Philiphaugh may well bring up before the mind the ever-memorable "Legend of Montrose," the gallant and surpassing deeds of that noble man, so worthy of the noble title he bore, and the noble race of which he had come. "Among the devoted champions who, during the wildest and most stormy period of our history, maintained the cause of Church and King, the ‘Great Marquis’ undoubtedly is entitled to the foremost place."—(Aytoun.)

"They brought him to the water-gate,
    Hard bound with hempen-span,
As though they held a lion there,
    And not a fenceless man.

There was glory on his forehead,
    There was lustre in his eye,
And he never walked to battle
    More proudly than to die."

Care has been taken by the successive proprietors of these truly "Historic Lands" to preserve the various reliques of the battle in which at last Right was forced, but for the time only, to yield to Might. The old landmarks still remain to show where
the fight took place, and here and there are fields named after the generals who led their soldiers on.

John Murray, Esq., of Philiphaugh, Selkirkshire, M.P., married Eleanor, eldest daughter of Lord Basil Hamilton, of Baldoon, and had, with other issue,

Charles Murray, Esq., who married Eliza, sister of Robert Scott, Esq., of Danesfield, and had a son and successor,

Charles Scott-Murray, Esq., of Danesfield, who married, May 17th., 1815, Augusta Eliza, daughter of John Nixon, Esq., and widow of John Buller, Esq., M.P. for East Looe, and dying, April 24th., 1837, left, with a daughter, Augusta Eliza Anne, a son, who succeeded him, as

Charles Robert Scott-Murray, Esq., of Danesfield, J.P., and sometimes M.P., born December 28th., 1818, married, September 17th., 1846, the Honourable Amelia Charlotte Fraser, daughter of Thomas Alexander Fraser, Lord Lovat, and had, with other issue,

Charles Aloysius Scott-Murray, born November 4th., 1847.
This estate belonged to the family of Moray for nearly six centuries, when it passed to that of Home-Drummond, by marriage, as presently stated.

"The mansion is an extensive modern building in the Gothic style of architecture. It is built of a light grey-coloured stone, combining durability with beauty, and being situated on a bank sloping to the south, and surrounded by extensive plantations, produces an imposing effect. The west end of the house commands a magnificent view of the Grampian Hills."

Sir David Home, of Wedderburn, was father of, his third son, Alexander Home, Esq., of Manderston, slain at Flodden. His second son, Patrick Home, married, in 1558, Janet, daughter and heiress of David Ellem, Esq., of Renton, and thereby acquired that property. He was father of Alexander Home, Esq., of Renton, whose son, John Home, Esq., of Renton, had three sons, of whom the youngest, Henry Home, Esq., of Kames, in Berwickshire, was father of George Home, Esq., of Kames, whose son was Henry Home, Esq., of Kames, born in 1695, a Judge of Session in 1752, known as Lord Kames, and a celebrated author. He died in December, 1782, having married Agatha, daughter of James Drummond, Esq., of Blair Drummond, and by her had a son and successor,

George Home-(Drummond), Esq., of Blair Drummond, married, October 11th., 1782, to Janet, daughter of the Rev. John Jardine, D.D., and by her left, at his death, October 28th., 1819, a son,

Henry Home-Drummond, Esq., of Blair Drummond, Vice-Lieutenant of and M.P. for the county of Perth, born July 28th., 1783. He married, April 14th., 1812, Christian, eldest daughter of Charles Moray, Esq., of Abercairny, and sister and heiress of William Moray-(Stirling), Esq., of Abercairny and Ardoch, and so became possessed of that estate. They had four children.—

* See View on the Title-page.
1. **George Home-Drummond**, of Blair Drummond.
2. **Charles Home-Drummond-(Moray)**, of Abercairny.
4. **Margaret Home-Drummond**, died, unmarried, in 1832.

At her death in 1864, she was succeeded by her second son,

**Charles Home-Drummond-Moray**, Esq., of Abercairny, an officer in the Second Life Guards, born April 17th., 1816. He married, December 11th., 1845, Lady Anne Georgina Douglas, youngest daughter of Charles, fifth Duke of Queensberry, and had, with other children, an eldest son,

**Henry Edward Home-Drummond**, born September 15th., 1846.