

Seats: Sledmere House, Yorkshire (medieval, purch. by Kirkby family mid-17<sup>th</sup> c., passed in 1718 by mar. of 1703 to the Sykes family, rebuilt 1751, add. 1786-90, fire 1911 and rebuilt 1912-17, still own); Brantinghamthorpe (Brantingham Thorpe) Hall, Yorkshire (old house, purch. 1867, remod. 1868-82, sold 1899)

Estates: Bateman 34010 (E) 35870 and 3032 (E) 4541. Worth £30,000,000 with 30,000 acres in 1990; 13,000 acres in 2001.

Title: Baronet 1783-

Notes: Six in ODNB.

### Sykes

Origins: Cadet line of the 17<sup>th</sup> century raised to wealth by a nabob in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century.

1. Sir Francis Sykes 1 Bt – Shaftesbury 1771-75 1780-84 Wallingford 1784-1804
2. Sir Francis Sykes 2 Bt – Wallingford 1794-96

Seats: Basildon Park, Berkshire (purch. 1771 and rebuilt house 1776-83, sold 1838 for £97,000, NT - *Country Life*, 161, p. 1230); Ackworth Park, Yorkshire (purch. 1763, sold 1771, later demolished)

Estates: The nabob returned to England in 1768 with a fortune of possibly £250,000 (*Country Life*, 161 p. 1160).

Title: Baronet 1781-

Notes: One in ODNB.

**TALBOT I** [Bond, Carpenter, Chetwynd, Fletcher, Fox, Hopkins, Mansel, Phillips, Rice (Rhys)]      *ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, & SCOTLAND*

### Duke of Shrewsbury (1694-1718 E)

Origins: The family claimed Saxon descent. They held land in the Welsh marches from at least the reign of Henry III. Officials and courtiers under Henry III and Edward I. Baron 1332. KG 15<sup>th</sup> century. Hereditary Lord Stewards of Ireland. Sir Gilbert Talbot MP commanded a wing of Henry VII's army at Bosworth. The genealogy of the family became very complicated (only twice between 1618 and 1856 did the Shrewsbury Earldom pass from father to son - *Country Life*, 122, p. 924). The 7 Earl of Shrewsbury preferred his three daughters to his brother, and at his death in 1616 willed the bulk of his estate to them and only a relatively small part to the male line. Later the title passed to a distant cousin, a Catholic priest, who was the 9 Earl. The 1 Duke was a Protestant, but the family reverted to Catholicism, until 1856 when the Earls again became Protestants via inheritance by another remote cousin. **First MP 1386 for Berkshire. Nine further MPs 1442-1586, all kts of the shire.** The senior male line

became extinct with the death of the 17 Earl of Shrewsbury in 1856. The Earldom passed to a cadet line headed by Earl Talbot of Hensol. The two lines have been combined here. The 17 Earl left his personal property to the third son of the 14 Duke of Norfolk, who initially took the name Talbot but later assumed the surname Fitzalan-Howard (see Howard I).

1. Charles Talbot 1 Baron Talbot – Tregony 1720-22 Durham 1722-33
2. John Talbot – Brecon 1734-54 Ilchester 1754-56
3. William Talbot 1 Earl Talbot (1<sup>st</sup> cr.) – Glamorgan 1734-37
4. John Chetwynd-Talbot 1 Earl Talbot (2<sup>nd</sup> cr.) – Castle Rising 1777-82
5. Sir Charles Talbot 2 Bt – Weobley 1800-02 Rye 1803-06 Bletchingley 1812
6. Henry Chetwynd-Talbot 18 Earl of Shrewsbury – Hertford 1830-31 Armagh 1831 Dublin City 1831-32 S. Staffordshire 1837-49
7. Charles Chetwynd-Talbot 19 Earl of Shrewsbury – Stafford 1857-59 N. Staffordshire 1859-65 Stamford 1868
8. Walter Chetwynd-Talbot Carpenter – County Waterford 1859-65
9. John Chetwynd-Talbot – W. Kent 1868-78 University of Oxford 1878-1910
10. Reginald Chetwynd-Talbot – Stafford 1869-74
11. Gustavus Chetwynd-Talbot – Hemel Hempstead Div. Hertfordshire 1918-29

Seats: Heythrop House (Park), Oxfordshire (built 1706-16, burned down 1831, sold c. 1870, now hotel); Hensol (Castle), Glamorganshire (built late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> c., acq. by mar. 1721, add. c. 1735, sold c. 1790); Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire (acq. from Chetwynds 1767, fire 1882, rebuilt, sold 1960, institutional use); Alton Towers (and Castle), Staffordshire (built c. 1170, add. c. 1300, acq. by mar. 1406, damaged 1640s, lodge built later 17<sup>th</sup> c., remod. 1811-27, transferred seat there 1831, built 1832-52, sold 1918-21, abandoned, ruin, theme park); Pontefract New Hall, Yorkshire (built c. 1591, abandoned by early 18<sup>th</sup> c.)

Estates: Bateman 40081 (E) 72512. Worth £1,735 pa in 1538 and £12,000 pa in 1616. The 1 Duke was worth £8,000 pa. Rubinstein – 15 Earl left £500,000 in probate in 1827.

Titles: Baron Talbot 1332-1616 E; Earl of Shrewsbury 1442- E; Earl of Waterford 1446- I; Baron Talbot 1733- GB; Earl Talbot 1761-82 GB; Baron Dynevor 1780- GB; Earl Talbot 1784- GB

Peers: 12 peers 1660-68 1680-1718 1733-82 1784-93 1798-1849 1829-56 1849-77 1881-1921 1935-45

2 Lds Lt 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>

3 in Cabinet 1689-90 1694-98 1713-14 1733-37 1817-21

2 KG 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>

1 KP 19<sup>th</sup>

Notes: 1 and 2 Barons Talbot, 2 Viscount Lisle, and and 1 Baron Talbot of Hensol and 2 Earl Talbot of Hensol and 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 16 Earls of Shrewsbury and 1 Duke and fourteen others in ODNB.

Baron Dynevor (1780- GB)

Origins: The Rhys (Anglicized to Rice and in the modern era returned to Rhys) family was an ancient Welsh dynasty. One head of the family married in the 15<sup>th</sup> century a descendent of the Princes of South Wales. Fought at Bosworth for Henry VII and was rewarded with offices and estates. KG 1506. **First MP 1584 for Carmarthenshire**. The daughter and heiress of the 1 Earl Talbot of the first creation married George Rice of Newton Castle. She succeeded by special remainder as 2 Baroness Dynevor. The 4 Baron inherited the estates of the Trevors of Glynde and took the additional name Trevor (see Hill I).

1. Griffith Rice – Carmarthenshire 1701-10
2. Edward Rice – Carmarthenshire 1722-24
3. George Rice – Carmarthenshire 1754-79
4. George Talbot Rice 3 Baron Dynevor – Carmarthenshire 1790-93
5. George Rice-Rice-Talbot 4 Baron Dynevor – Carmarthenshire 1820-52
6. Walter Rhys 7 Baron Dynevor – Brighton 1910-11
7. Charles Rhys 8 Baron Dynevor – Romford Div. Essex 1923-29 Guildford Div. Surrey 1931-35

Seats: Dynevor (Dinefwr) Castle (also called Newton), Carmarthenshire (owned and built in medieval period, confiscated and repurch. 1439, built c. 1490, 1987 NT); Newton Castle (House), Carmarthenshire (in the park of Dynevor Castle) (medieval, rebuilt c. 1520, remod. 1595-1603, house built 1660, fire 18<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1974, NT 1990); Barrington Park, Gloucestershire (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1735, fire 1736, rebuilt c. 1737, held until 1869, when it passed to the Wingfield's via an heiress, see Wingfield)

Estates: Bateman 10728 (E & W) 12562. Worth £1,500 pa in 1509.

Peers: 6 peers 1780-82 1793-1945

3 Lds Lt 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>

Notes: Rice family and 4 Baron and two others in ODNB.

Earl of Tyrconnel (1761-1853 I)

Origins: An old gentry family seated in Herefordshire since the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The 1 Baron rose by military prowess. He went to Ireland as a soldier in 1690 and later served in Spain and elsewhere. The wife of the 4 and last Earl Tyrconnel, was Sarah Crowe, heiress of Kiplin Park. She left Kiplin in 1868 to the second son of the 18 Earl of Shrewsbury, who took the name Carpenter.

1. George Carpenter 1 Baron Carpenter – {Newton 1703-05} Whitchurch 1715-22 Westminster 1722-27
2. George Carpenter 2 Baron Carpenter – Morpeth 1717-27 Weobley 1741-47
3. George Carpenter 1 Earl Tyrconnel – Taunton 1754-62

4. George Carpenter 2 Earl Tyrconnel – Scarborough 1772-96 Berwick-on-Tweed 1796-1802
5. Charles Carpenter – Berwick-on-Tweed 1790-96

Seats: Kiplin Park, Yorkshire (built 1622-25, acq. by mar. 1817, add. 1818, donated to a foundation 1973); (The) Homme (Holme) House, (Dilwyn), Herefordshire (acq. 13<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1787); Longwood House (Park) (Rosehill), Hampshire (acq. early 18<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1731, demolished)

Titles: Baron Carpenter 1719-1853 I; Viscount Carlingford 1761-1853 I

Peers: {4 peers 1719-62 1771-1800}

Notes: The last Talbot of Kiplin died in 1973. 1 Baron in ODNB.

#### Viscount Chetwynd (1717- I)

Origins: An early medieval family established by the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Inherited Ingestre either 1263 or 1285 from a family that held it from 1166. John Chetwynd MP fought at Agincourt (Roskell, Clark, and Rawcliffe, *The House of Commons*, II, 543-44). **First MP 1377 for Shropshire. Three additional MPs 1421-1614, two kts of the shire.** The 2 Viscount settled 10,500 acres and the house at Ingestre on his daughter Catherine, who married John Talbot. Their great-grandson succeeded as 18 Earl of Shrewsbury. The Irish Viscountcy descended to a cadet line without significant estates.

1. Walter Chetwynd – Stafford 1674-79 1685-87 Staffordshire 1690-93
2. John Chetwynd – Stafford 1689-95 Tamworth 1698-99 Stafford 1701-02
3. Walter Chetwynd 1 Viscount Chetwynd – Stafford 1702-22 1725-34
4. John Chetwynd 2 Viscount Chetwynd – St. Mawes 1715-22 Stockbridge 1722-34 Stafford 1738-47
5. William Chetwynd 3 Viscount Chetwynd – Stafford 1715-22 Plymouth 1722-27 Stafford 1734-70
6. William Chetwynd – Wootton Bassett 1722-27
7. William Chetwynd 4 Viscount Chetwynd – Stockbridge 1747-54
8. William Chetwynd – Stafford 1754-65

Seats: Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire (acq. by mar. 1263 or 1285, rebuilt 1613, passed by mar. 1767 to the Talbots, see above); (Little) Heywood (Haywood) Park, Staffordshire (acq. 17<sup>th</sup> c., passed by mar. to Talbots 1767, declined to a farm, demolished); Chetwynd House, Staffordshire; Rudge Hall, Staffordshire (acq. early 16<sup>th</sup> c., sold later 18<sup>th</sup> c.); Grendon Hall, Warwickshire (acq. by mar. by 1348, built c. 1600, remod. 1725, house passed to Brocton line in 1755) (see Brockton line below)

Estates: Bateman under 2000 acres. Worth £2,600 pa in the 1660s.

Title: Baron Rathbone 1717- I

Peers: {5 peers 1717-70 1773-1800}

Notes: 3 Viscount and three others in ODNB.

Chetwynd

Origins: An uncle of the 1 Viscount Chetwynd established a cadet line in the 17<sup>th</sup> century financed by wealth from the iron industry and the activity of a merchant and ship owner.

1. William Chetwynd – Stafford 1661-79
2. Walter Chetwynd – Lichfield 1715-31
3. William Chetwynd – Wootton Bassett 1722-27
4. Sir George Chetwynd 2 Bt – Stafford 1820-26
5. William Chetwynd – Stafford 1832-41

Seats: Grendon Hall, Warwickshire (acq. by mar. by 1348, built c. 1600, remod. 1725, house passed to Brocton line in 1755, rebuilt 1825, sold 1911, demolished 1933); Brocton Hall, Staffordshire (built 1801, sold 1922, golf club)

Estates: Bateman 6626 (E & W) 12445

Title: Baronet 1795-

Talbot

Origins: Sir Gilbert Talbot, brother of the 3 Earl of Shrewsbury had a grandson who married in the 16<sup>th</sup> century the Sharrington heiress of Lacock Abbey. The Sharringtons rose via government office and purchased Lacock at the Dissolution. **First MP 1545 (sat for Wiltshire 1547). Two further MPs 1559-97.** Eventually, the Earldom of Shrewsbury descended to this family on the death of the 17 Earl. Lacock then passed to Ann Talbot, who married Sir John Ivory. Their son, John Ivory Talbot, married Mary Mansel of Margram Abbey, daughter of the 1 Baron Mansel. Their eldest son succeeded to Margram in 1750 on the death of his cousin the 4 Baron Mansel. The Mansel-Talbots of Margram descend from his younger brother. Their sister, Martha Talbot, had a son who took the name Talbot and inherited Lacock. His marriage to Elizabeth Fox-Strangeways added the name Fox to the family surname.

1. Sir John Talbot – Worcestershire 1660 Knaresborough 1661-79 Chippenham 1679 Devizes 1685-87
2. Sir Gilbert Talbot – Plymouth 1666-79
3. Sharrington Talbot – Chippenham 1685-87
4. John Ivory-Talbot – Ludgershall 1715-22 Wiltshire 1727-41
5. John Talbot – Marlborough 1747-54
6. William Fox Talbot – Chippenham 1832-35

Seat: Lacock Abbey, Wiltshire (medieval monastic buildings, purch. by Sharringtons 1539, remod. 1540-50, passed by mar. to Talbots, remod. 1754-55 and 1827-30, NT 1944)

Estates: Under 2000 acres in the 1870s.

Notes: William Henry Fox Talbot was a pioneer of photography. One in ODNB.

Baron Mansel (1712-50 GB)

Origins: Traced their ancestry back to the Conquest. An English family that settled in the Gower Peninsula in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Fought at Bosworth for Henry VII and became great lords and acquired additional land at the Dissolution. **First MP 1553 for Glamorganshire. Four additional MPs 1554-1628, three sat for Glamorganshire.** Involved in industrial activity in Wales and elsewhere for centuries. For the Talbot connection, see above.

1. Bussy Mansel – Wales 1653 Cardiff Boroughs 1660 Glamorganshire 1679-81 Cardiff 1681 Glamorganshire 1689-99
2. Sir Edward Mansel 4 Bt – Glamorganshire 1660 1670-79 1681 1685-87
3. Thomas Mansel – Brecon 1678-79
4. Thomas Mansel 1 Baron Mansel – Cardiff 1689-98 Glamorganshire 1701-12
5. Thomas Mansel – Glamorganshire 1699-1701 Cardiff 1701-06
6. Robert Mansel – Minehead 1721-23
7. Bussy Mansel 4 Baron Mansel – Cardiff 1727-34 Glamorgan 1737-44
8. Richard Mansel-Phillips – Stafford 1806-12
9. Christopher Mansel-Talbot – Glamorganshire 1830-85 Mid. Div. Glamorganshire 1885-90

Seats: Margram Abbey (Castle, Park), Glamorganshire (medieval monastic buildings, purch. 1540 and converted into a house 1552, remodel. late 16<sup>th</sup> c., add. 17<sup>th</sup> c., orangery built, 1787-90, house dismantled 1789-93, house rebuilt 1830-40 and late Victorian period, sold 1941, fire 1977, restored, public ownership); Briton Ferry, Glamorganshire (built by Leyson (Leisian) Price in 16<sup>th</sup> c., descended to Mansels later 17<sup>th</sup> c., passed to the Lords Vernon in 1760 and to the Earl of Jersey 1813, sold 1821) (Lloyd, *The Lost Houses of Wales*, 79); Penrice Castle, Glamorganshire (built c. 1100, acq. by mar. to Penrice heiress 1410, rebuilt 1773-77, add. 1893-96, passed to Lady Blythswood 1918, much land sold 1950s, part demolished 1967-68, descendants still own); Oxwich Castle, Glamorganshire (built 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> c., acq. by mar. by mid-15<sup>th</sup> c. from a family that owned it in the 13<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt 16<sup>th</sup> c., much decayed, sold 1949, now in official guardianship)

Estates: Bateman 33920 (W) 44057. Owned over 23,000 acres in the 1580s. Worth £1,100 pa in 1645. In the 19<sup>th</sup> c. the family held millions of pounds in stocks and bonds and other forms of non-settled, non-agricultural wealth.

Title: Baronet 1611-1750

Peers: 4 peers 1712-23 1740-50

1 Ld Lt 19<sup>th</sup>

Notes: The Mansel estates included much land that became valuable in the industrial revolution due to mining and smelting. Leyson (Leisian) Price of Briton Ferry was **MP 1558**. Rose by the law. **One other MP 1614-26 for Glamorganshire**. The male line became extinct in 1890 and the estates passed to a nephew, Andrew Fletcher in 1918 (see below). 1 Baron and five others in ODNB.

### Mansel

Origins: A younger brother of the 1 Baronet of Margram established a cadet line at Iscoed.

1. Sir William Mansel 9 Bt – Carmarthenshire 1784-90
2. Sir Courteney Mansel 13 Bt – Penryn & Falmouth Div. Cornwall 1923-24

Seats: Iscoed, Carmarthenshire (acq. by mar. c. 1615, built 1772, sold 1812, ruin); The Manor, Maes-y-Crugiau (Maesy-crugiau), Carmarthenshire (built later 16<sup>th</sup> c., acq. by mar. 1878, fire, rebuilt c. 1900, sold 1933?)

Title: Baronet 1621-

### Hopkins

Origins: The family fortune was made by “Vulture” Hopkins, an early 18<sup>th</sup>-century merchant. Benjamin Bond succeeded to the estates of his grandmother’s cousin, John Hopkins, and took the name Hopkins in 1772. He left his estate to Richard Mansel Phillips, MP 1806-12 (see above).

1. John Hopkins – St. Ives 1710-15 Ilchester 1715-22
2. Benjamin Bond Hopkins – Ilchester 1784-90 Malmesbury 1790-94

Seat: Painshill, Surrey (built mid-18<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1773, rebuilt 1778, sold c. 1794, public ownership)

### Fletcher

Origins: A Yorkshire family established in Scotland as gentry by 17<sup>th</sup> century. Christopher Mansel Talbot, MP 1830-90 (see above), bequeathed an estimated £1,000,000 worth of shares in the Great Western Railway Company and his landed estate to his unmarried daughter Emily, who died in 1918. He left his shares in the London and South West Railway Company and Margram to his daughter Bertha, who married in 1866 John Fletcher of Saltoun. Their grandson, John Mansel Talbot Fletcher (d. 1951) of Saltoun Hall, succeeded to Margram and to Emily’s estate in 1918.

1. Andrew Fletcher – [Haddington Constabulary 1678 Haddingtonshire 1681 1703-07]
2. Andrew Fletcher – Haddington Burghs 1747-61 Haddingtonshire 1761-68

Seats: Saltoun Hall, Haddingtonshire (medieval, purch. 1643, add. 1769, remod. 1803, rebuilt 1817, house sold 1970, still own estate and live in former stables); Margram Abbey, Glamorganshire (acq. by mar. 1918, see above)

Estates: Bateman 3928 (S) 6456 (before the Mansel-Talbot inheritances)

Notes: One Fletcher was a Lord of Session mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. Three in ODNB.

#### Earl of Tyrconnel (Tyrconnell) (1685-1752 I)

Origins: The Talbots descended from a common ancestor with the Earls of Shrewsbury. They were one of the first Anglo-Norman families to establish themselves within the Pale in Ireland. Summoned to Parliaments by Henry I and Edward III as barons. Sheriff of Dublin in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Remained Roman Catholics. Created Jacobite Dukes by James II in 1689 in exile (extinct 1691). **First {MP 1613}. Two additional {MPs 163-39}**. The 2 Baron Talbot converted to the Protestant Church of Ireland in 1779, and enjoyed a career in the army, banking, and as a cotton manufacturer while he was an eldest son (Fisher, *The House of Commons*, VII, 366).

1. Richard Talbot 2 Baron Talbot – County Dublin 1807-30
2. James Talbot 4 Baron Talbot – Athlone 1832-35

Seats: Malahide Castle, Dublin (acq. and built 1185, add. 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt c. 1770, add. early 19<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1976); Liscarton Castle, Meath (built 15-16<sup>th</sup> c., acq. early 17<sup>th</sup> c., passed to Cadogans late 17<sup>th</sup> c.); Auchinleck House, Ayrshire (acq. by Boswells 1504, built 17<sup>th</sup> c., ruin, new house built 1759-61, inher. by mar. 1873, now owned by Scottish Historic Buildings Trust)

Estates: Bateman 20740 (E, S, & W) 24435

Titles: Baron Talbot of Malahide 1831- I; Baron Furnival 1839-49 UK; Baron Talbot of Malahide 1856- UK; Baronet 1623-1752

Peers: {1 peer 1685-90} 4 peers 1839-49 1856-1945

1 in Cabinet 1687-89

Notes: The Talbots inherited the estates (and celebrated manuscripts) of the Boswells of Auchinleck in 1873. Malahide was probably in continuous occupation by the same family for longer than any other house in Ireland (1185-1976). 1 Earl of Tyrconnell and 4 Baron Talbot of Malahide and five others in ODNB.



Talbot-Crosbie

Origins: The Talbots of Mount Talbot, a cadet of the Talbots of Malahide, Judge in Ireland 1557, inherited the estates of the 1 Earl of Glandore via marriage to a Crosbie heiress and assumed the additional name Crosbie. A junior line remained at Mount Talbot. Only those estates are listed here (see Crosbie for the Glandore estates).

1. William Talbot – {Kilkenny 1799-1800} 1801
2. William Talbot Crosbie – {Ardfert 1800}

Seats: Mount Talbot (House), Roscommon (acq. by 1690, new house built c. 1750, remod. c. 1820, burned 1922, sold 1923, ruin); Ardfert Abbey (House), Kerry (Crosbies acq. 17<sup>th</sup> c., built late 17<sup>th</sup> c., remod. 1720, passed to Talbots by mar. 1775, remod. c. 1830, burned 1922-23, estate sold)

Estates: Bateman 6374 (I) 2946

**TALBOT II**

Origins: Held landed estates by the reign of Henry III.

**First MP 1658.**

1. Roger Talbot – Northallerton 1661-79
2. Roger Talbot – Thirsk 1754-61

Seat: Old Hall, Thornton-le-Street (Wood End), Yorkshire (settled here and built 1549, sold 1793)

Estates: Worth £300 pa in c. 1646.

Notes: Male line extinct 1778.

**TALBOT III**     *IRELAND*

Origins: William Talbot, Clerk of the Crown for County Wexford was mentioned in a lawsuit 1586. Sheriff 1649. **First {MP 1559 for Wexford}. Two other {MPs for Wexford 1585-1613}**. Another summoned to the Parliament of James II in 1689.

1. John Talbot – New Ross 1832-41 1847-52

Seats: Talbot Hall (Mount Corbett), Wexford (built mid-18<sup>th</sup> c., remod. 19<sup>th</sup> c., passed by mar. to Redingtons 1842, sold 1912); Castle Talbot (Ballynamony), Wexford (old castle, acq. 1617, new house 1753, remod. 1850s, sold c. 1924)

Estates: 2,954 acres in 1878 (Redington).

Notes: Roman Catholic family.

**TAVERNER** [Harris]

Origins: Owned some land in Norfolk early 16<sup>th</sup> century. Acquired more after the Dissolution. Tudor officials. **First MP 1545. Three additional MPs 1547-1628.** Estates passed 1637 to a great nephew, Taverner Harris MP below.

1. Taverner Harris – Wallingford 1681

Seat: Soundness House, Oxfordshire (purch. mid-16<sup>th</sup> c., Harris acq. by inher. 1637, sold 1685)

Notes: Three in ODNB.

**TAYLOR I**

Origins: The first MP was the son of a grocer. He was a silversmith but became a civil servant. Made a fortune through corruption. Sheriff 1765.

1. Peter Taylor – Wells 1765-66 Portsmouth 1774-77
2. Robert Taylor – Berwick-on-Tweed 1768-74
3. Sir Charles Taylor 1 Bt – Wells 1796-1830

Seats: Burcott (Briddicott) House, Somerset (built c. 1600, acq. and remod. mid-18<sup>th</sup> c., sold mid-19<sup>th</sup> c.); Purbrook Park, Hampshire (purch. 1764, built 1769, old house demolished 1829, sold 1839, school); Hollycombe, Sussex (built 1803, sold 1865)

Estates: The 1 Bt left £120,000 in personality at his death in 1857. Held 2,000 acres in Sussex estate 1850s.

Title: Baronet 1828-76

**TAYLOR II** *IRELAND*

Origins: The family emigrated to Ireland in the 1640s. High Sheriff 1670.

1. Robert Taylor – {Askeaton 1692-93 1695-96}
2. Robert Taylor – {Askeaton 1703-14 Tralee 1715-23}
3. Berkeley Taylor – {Askeaton 1723-36}
4. Edward Taylor – {Askeaton 1727-60}
5. William Taylor – {Askeaton 1737-46}

Seats: Ballynort, Limerick (acq. sec. half 17<sup>th</sup> c., passed to heiresses 1760, demolished); Moyallow, Limerick (acq. later 17<sup>th</sup> c., passed out of family 1760)

Notes: Male line extinct 1760.

**TAYLOR III**

Origins: The **first MP 1653** was a radical Puritan and lawyer. His son was a merchant, married to the daughter of a Baronet, who purchased Bifrons.

1. John Taylor – Sandwich 1695-98 1701
2. Edward Taylor – Canterbury 1807-12
3. Sir Herbert Taylor – Windsor 1820-23

Seat: Bifrons, Kent (purch. 1694, sold early 19<sup>th</sup> c. – probably 1830s, demolished 1948)

Notes: Three in ODNB.

**TAYLOUR** [Conway, Langford, Rowley, Shipley, Thompson]      *IRELAND, ENGLAND, & WALES*

Marquess of Headfort (1800- I)

Origins: Originally from Sussex. Founder to Ireland as a surveyor 1653. Purchased property around Kells in 1660, an estate that amounted to 22,000 acres by 1661. Sheriff 1701. Bt. 1704.

1. Sir Thomas Taylour 1 Bt – {Kells 1692-93 1695-99 Belturbet 1703-13 Kells 1713-36}
2. Sir Thomas Taylour 2 Bt – {Kells 1713-57}
3. James Taylour – {Kells 1737-47}
4. Thomas Taylour 1 Earl of Bective – {Kells 1747-60}
5. Thomas Taylour 1 Marquess of Headfort – {Kells 1776-90 Longford 1790-94 County Meath 1794-95}
6. Hercules Taylour – {Kells 1781-90}
7. Robert Taylour – {Kells 1791-1800}
8. Clotworthy Taylour 1 Baron Langford – {Trim 1791-95 County Meath 1795-1800}
9. Thomas Taylour 2 Marquess of Headfort – County Meath 1812-29
10. Thomas Taylour – County Dublin 1841-83
11. Thomas Taylour 3 Marquess of Headfort – Westmorland 1854-70
12. Thomas Taylour Earl of Bective – Westmorland 1871-85 Kendal Div. Westmorland 1885-92

Seats: Headfort House, Meath (acq. c. 1660, built c. 1680, new house built 1760-70, leased to school 1949, sold 1981); Underley Hall, Westmorland (acq. by mar. to the Headforts 1854, add. 1873, hall sold 1939 but estate passed to relatives); Barnacre Lodge, Lancashire (acq. by Thompson 1854, passed to Taylours by mar. 1870, built 1876-77, sold 1899); Ardfillan (Ardgillan) Castle (Prospect House), Dublin (acq. 1737, built c. 1730, remod. c. 1790-1810, sold 1962)

Estates: 59832 (I & E) 50441 (includes Quin and Taylour of Ardfillan). Rubinstein – 1 Marquess left £250,000 in probate in 1830. Still own 3,000 acres in England 1971.

Titles: Baron Headfort 1760- I; Viscount Headfort 1762- I; Earl of Bective 1766- I; Baron Kenlis 1831- UK

Peers: {2 peers 1761-1800} 1 Irish Rep peer 1801-29 4 peers 1831-94 1899-1945

2 Lds Lt 19<sup>th</sup>

1 in Cabinet 1874-80

4 KP 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>

Notes: 4 Marquess was a Senator of the Irish Free State 1922-28. One in ODNB.

### Thompson

Origins: William Thompson MP, the nephew of a silk merchant, was Lord Mayor of London 1828, Director of the Bank of England, and an iron master and ship owner. His daughter and heiress married the 3 Marquess of Headfort.

1. William Thompson – Callington 1820-26 London 1826-32 Sunderland 1833-41 Westmorland 1841-54

Seats: Perydarran House, Glamorganshire; Underley Hall, Lancashire (rebuilt 1825, purch. by Thompsons mid-19<sup>th</sup> c., passed by mar. to the Headforts in 1854, remod. 1871-78, passed by mar. to Cavendish Bentincks 1893, house sold 1940, still own estate)

Estates: William Thompson left £976,000 at his death in 1854 aside from land. (Thompson, “Life after Death: How Successful Nineteenth-Century Businessmen Disposed of Their Fortunes”, 59)

Estates: Held 25,000 acres at Underley in 1901

Notes: One in ODNB.

### Viscount Langford (1766-96 I)

Origins: An agent for the English Land Company settled in Ireland in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. He was dismissed for corruption. (Bardon, *A History of Ulster*, 129) **First {MP 1613 for County Londonderry}. One further {MP 1634 and 1639 for the county}**. Sheriff 1690. A younger son of the 1 Earl of Bective married Frances Rowley. His mother was Jane Rowley, the aunt of his wife. He took the name Rowley and was created 1 Baron Langford. The father of Frances Rowley was the great-grandson of Sir John Rowley and Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Hercules Langford 1 Bt of Summerhill. The Rowleys went to Ireland in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century.

1. Sir John Rowley – {County Londonderry 1661-66}
2. Hugh Rowley – {Newtown Limavady 1692-93}

3. Sir Arthur Langford 2 Bt – {Duleek 1692-93 Coleraine 1695-99 1703-13 County Antrim 1715-16}
4. Sir Henry Langford 3 Bt – {St. Johnstown 1695-99}
5. Hercules Rowley – {County Londonderry 1703-42}
6. Hercules Langford Rowley – {County Londonderry 1743-60 County Meath 1761-94}
7. Clotworthy Rowley – {Downpatrick 1771-1800} 1801
8. Hercules Langford Rowley 2 Viscount Langford – {County Antrim 1783-91}
9. Richard Rowley – Harwich 1860-65

Seat: Summerhill, Meath (acq. and built mid-17<sup>th</sup> c., inher. by Rowleys and rebuilt 1731-34, two fires in 19<sup>th</sup> c., burned 1921, ruin, demolished 1962); Langford Lodge, Antrim (built 18<sup>th</sup> c., passed by mar. to Pakenhams c. 1820)

Estates: Bateman 24374 (I) 24882 (includes Pakenham of Langford Lodge, Antrim).

Rowleys held 10,259 acres worth £5,814 pa in the later 18<sup>th</sup> c.

Titles: Baron Somerhill 1766-96 I; Baron Langford 1800- I

Peers: {1 peer 1792-96} 1 Irish Rep peer 1884-1919

Notes: The Barony of Langford passed to the Conways at Bodrhyddan (see below).

### Rowley

Origins: A cadet line in England. Sir William Rowley MP 1750-61 was an Admiral of the Fleet who purchased Tendring. The 1 Bt (1786) was also an admiral. Sir Josias Rowley 1 Bt married 1766 the heiress to Mount Campbell.

1. Sir William Rowley – Taunton 1750-54 Portsmouth 1754-61
2. William Rowley – {Kinsale 1790-1800} 1801-02
3. Samuel Rowley – {Kinsale 1797-1800} Downpatrick 1801-02 Kinsale 1802-06
4. Sir Josias Rowley 1 Bt – {Downpatrick 1797-1800} Kinsale 1821-26
5. Sir William Rowley 2 Bt – Suffolk 1812-30

Seats: Tendring Hall, Suffolk (medieval and 16<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1750, rebuilt 1784-88, add. 19<sup>th</sup> c., sold and demolished 1960); Holbecks House, Suffolk (purch. 1788, became main seat early 20<sup>th</sup> c., still own); Mount Campbell (Mountcampbell), Leitrim (acq. by mar. 1766, resident early 20<sup>th</sup> c., demolished)

Estates: Bateman 8616 (E) 11608 and 2374 (I) 1295

Titles: Baronet 1786- ; 1813-42; 1836-

Notes: Five in ODNB.

### Conway

Origins: The Conways descended from William the Conqueror's High Constable and probably came to Wales with Edward I in 1277. An established territorial family by

the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Fought with the Black Prince in France c. late 14<sup>th</sup> century. The Lords Langford inherited the High Constablership of Ruddlan Castle (granted 1390, held into the 20<sup>th</sup> c.). Served in office under Edward IV and Henry VII. **First MP 1558**. A junior line created Barons Conway 1625 (see Seymour). Stayed Roman Catholic and were in exile with Charles II. Returned 1660. On the death of the last Bt in 1721 his sister married James Russell Stapleton (see Boscawen). Their daughter married Ellis Yonge of Flintshire. Their daughter married the Rev. William Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph. The Shipley-Conways inherited the medieval seat of the Conways at Bodrhyddan. Charlotte Conway, sister and heiress of William Shipley-Conway, married the second son of the 1 Baron Langford, and they inherited Bodrhyddan. This line succeeded as Lords Langford in 1953.

1. Sir Henry Conway 1 Bt – Flintshire 1661-69
2. Sir John Conway 2 Bt – Flintshire 1685-87 1695-1701 Flint Boroughs 1702-05 Flintshire 1705-08 Flint Boroughs 1708-13 Flintshire 1713-15 Flint Boroughs 1715-21
3. William Shipley – St. Mawes 1807 Flint Boroughs 1807-12 St. Mawes 1812-13

Seat: Bodrhyddan Hall, Flintshire (acq. 13<sup>th</sup> c., remod. later 16<sup>th</sup> c., remod. 1696, rebuilt 1872-74, still own)

Estates: Bateman 5526 (W) 6995. The 9 Baron Langford owned 2,000 acres in 2001.

Title: Baronet 1660-1721

1 Ld Lt 20<sup>th</sup>

Notes: Five Shipleys in ODNB.

## **TENNANT**      *SCOTLAND & ENGLAND*

### Baron Glenconner (1911- UK)

Origins: A Glasgow chemist, son of a Ayrshire hill farmer and apprenticed as a handloom weaver, at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century invested in a new formula for bleach (tied to linen manufacture), patented 1798, and founded what became the greatest British chemical works of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

1. Sir Charles Tennant 1 Bt – Glasgow 1879-80 Peebles & Selkirk 1880-86
2. Harold Tennant – Berwickshire 1894-1918
3. Edward Tennant 1 Baron Glenconner – Salisbury 1906-10

Seats: The Glen, Peeblesshire (purch. 1853, built 1854-58, add. 1874, fire and restored 1905, flats, still own estate); Wilsford Manor, Wiltshire (purch. 1900 and built 1900-06, sold 1987); Lympne Castle, Kent (medieval, purch. 1905 and rebuilt 1906-12, sold 1917); Great Maytham Hall, Kent (built 1721, fire 1893, purch. 1909, rebuilt 1909-10, sold 1936, flats); Innes House, Elginshire (built 1640-53, purch. c. 1900, still own)

Estates: Bateman 3616 (S) 7035. The founder died worth £76,000 in 1838. The 1 Baronet died the richest Scotsman of the 19<sup>th</sup> century leaving £3,146,000 (Rubinstein, *Men of Property*, 79,81 – not counting the Duke of Sutherland as a Scotsman?). Worth £20,000,000 with 9,000 acres in 1990.

Title: Baronet 1885-

Peers: 2 peers 1911-45

1 Ld Lt 20<sup>th</sup>

1 in Cabinet 1916

Notes: The 1 Baron purchased 2,000 acres in Wiltshire in 1900 and built a country house (Dakers, *Clouds*, 167). Eight in ODNB.

### **TENNYSON** [D'Eyncourt]

#### Baron Tennyson (1884- UK)

Origins: Yeomen farmers and professional men moved from Yorkshire to Lincolnshire in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A surgeon early in the 18<sup>th</sup> century married an heiress whose family owned much of Grimsby and was co-heiress of the Earls of Scarsdale and of the medieval family d'Eyncourt. His son was a very successful solicitor. Purchased Bayons Manor in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

1. George Tennyson – Bletchingley 1818-19
2. Charles Tennyson-d'Eyncourt – Great Grimsby 1818-26 Bletchingley 1826-31 Stamford 1831-32 Lambeth 1832-52

Seats: Bayons Manor, Lincolnshire (purch. late 18<sup>th</sup> c., built 1836-40, became a ruin although some of it was built deliberately as such, sold 1944, demolished 1964); Usselby Hall (House), Lincolnshire (built mid-18<sup>th</sup> c., remod. 19<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1911); Farringford House (IoW), Hampshire (built 1806, add. 1830s, purch. 1853, sold 1945, museum)

Estates: Bateman 3504 (E) 6200

Title: Baronet 1930-

Peers: 3 peers 1884-1945

Notes: Charles Tennyson MP took the bogus name of d'Eynecourt. The poet was the 1 Baron. 1 and 2 Barons and three others in ODNB.

### **THELLUSSON**

#### Baron Rendlesham (1806- I)

Origins: Huguenots who fled to Geneva after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They returned later to Paris and became merchants and bankers and moved to England in 1762.

1. Peter Thellusson 1 Baron Rendlesham – Midhurst 1795-96
2. George Thellusson – Soutwark 1796 Tregony 1804-06 Barnstaple 1807-11
3. Charles Thellusson – Evesham 1796-1806
4. Frederick Thellusson 4 Baron Rendlesham – E. Suffolk 1843-52
5. Frederick Thellusson 5 Baron Rendlesham – E. Suffolk 1874-85

Seats: Rendlesham Hall, Suffolk (built early 17<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1796 for £51,000, add. c. 1801, fire 1830, rebuilt 1868-71, fire 1898 and rebuilt, sold 1923, demolished 1949); Brodsworth Hall, Yorkshire (old house, purch. c. 1790, new house 1861-63, donated to English Heritage 1990); Plaistow Lodge, Kent (purch. 1777 built soon after, sold 1810)  
 Estates: Bateman 24028 (E) 25024 and 8981 (E) 14064 (Brodsworth). Peter Thellusson MP left £100,000 to his family and £700,000 to trustees to compound for two generations. The overturning of his will became a celebrated legal case.

Notes: Coal mines were operated on the Brodsworth estate. Sales of land began in 1914 soon after the death of the 5 Baron to raise funds to meet family charges and tax liabilities. 6,000 acres in Suffolk sold for £48,000. Further sales delayed by the War until 1920-25 (Roberts, *Lost Country Houses of Suffolk*, 113). One in ODNB.

## THESIGER

Viscount Chelmsford (1921- UK)

Origins: The family came originally from Dresden in Germany arriving in England in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. The first immigrant ended up as an official in a noble household and the father of the 1 Baron was a customs official in the West Indies. The 1 Baron was Lord Chancellor.

1. Frederick Thesiger 1 Baron Chelmsford – Woodstock 1840-44 Abingdon 1844-52 Stamford 1852-58

Seat: Ash Platts, Sussex

Estates: 1 Baron died worth £60,000 and the 1 Viscount £26,000.

Title: Baron Chelmsford 1858- UK

Peers: 4 peers 1858-1945

2 in Cabinet 1858-59 1866-68 1924

Notes: The noted explorer and travel writer was a family member. 1 and 2 Barons and 1 Viscount and four others in ODNB.



**THISTLETHWAYTE** [Whithed]Thistlethwayte

Origins: The family claimed Saxon origins (*Burke's Landed Gentry*, 1871, II, 1370). Emerged as gentry in the reign of Henry VIII. **First MP 1654 for Wiltshire**. Alexander Thistlethwayte married in 1717 the daughter of Richard Whithed of Norman Court by his wife the daughter and heiress of Richard Norton of Southwick. Francis Thistlethwayte succeeded by a marriage of 1719 to his uncle Richard Whithed's estates of Norman Court and Southwick in 1733 and took the additional name Whithed.

1. Alexander Thistlethwayte – Salisbury 1679-81
2. Francis Thistlethwayte Whithed – Hampshire 1747-51
3. Alexander Thistlethwayte – Hampshire 1751-61
4. Robert Thistlethwayte – Hampshire 1780-90
5. Thomas Thistlethwayte – Hampshire 1806-07

Seats: Southwick Park (House, Priory), Hampshire (medieval, converted to house c. 1538, acq. by mar. 1733, fire 1750, rebuilt c. 1812, burned and rebuilt c. 1841, taken over by RN c. 1940 continuing after WWII); Compton Valence, Dorset (built 17<sup>th</sup> c., acq. by mar. 1717); Winterslow (House), Wiltshire (original seat of the Thistlethwaytes, acq. r. Henry VIII, sold by mid-18<sup>th</sup> c., burned 1774); Norman Court, Hampshire (acq. by mar. 1733, sold c. 1807)

Estates: Bateman 8084 (E) 9929. Worth £23,000,000 in 1990. The family inherited a large property in Paddington in London in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Habakkuk, *Marriage, Debt and the Estates System: English Landownership 1650-1950*, 347).

Notes: Southwick Park was purchased at the Dissolution c. 1538 by John White. It passed via an heiress to the Nortons in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. Richard Norton left Southwick to Parliament in trust for the use of the poor, hungry, thirsty, naked, sick, etc. The will was set aside on the plea of insanity and the estate passed to Francis Thistlethwayte (see above and Powlett) (Burke, *A Visitation of Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain and Ireland*, sec. series, 1854, I, 209). One in ODNB.

Whithed

Origins: Gentry by the mid 15<sup>th</sup> century. High Sheriff 1479. **First MP 1625 for Hampshire. Two further MPs 1628-48, one for the county.**

1. Richard Whithed – Stockbridge 1659 1660
2. Henry Whithed – Portsmouth 1660 Stockbridge 1679-80
3. Richard Whithed – Stockbridge 1689-93.

Seat: Norman Court, Hampshire (acq. 1433, passed by mar. 1733 to Thistlethwaytes above)

Notes: The last male Whithed died in 1733.

## **THOMAS**      *WALES*

Origins: The grandfather of the 1 Baronet was a cooper, his father a lawyer. Gained a landed estate by marriage and shrewd land purchase late 16<sup>th</sup> early 17<sup>th</sup> c. High Sheriff 1612. Edmond Thomas **MP 1656** sat in Cromwell's House of Lords.

1. Sir Robert Thomas 2 Bt – Cardiff Boroughs 1661-81
2. Sir Edmond Thomas 3 Bt – Chippenham 1741-54 Glamorgan 1761-67

Seat: Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire (acq. and built early 17<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1765)

Titles: Baronet 1641-90; 1694-

Notes: Finances embarrassed 1760s, and some estates sold. One in ODNB.

## **THOMPSON I** [Lawley, Meysey]

### Thompson

Origins: The family was founded by a successful merchant and **MP for Scarborough in 1625**. Businessmen in Hull. The common ancestor of the family was Richard Thompson, whose eldest son, William of Humbleton, married the heiress of Scarborough Castle. The younger son Richard of Kilham spawned four cadet lines. His son, Sir Henry, was ancestor of the Barons Wenlock. Another son, Sir Stephen of Kirby Hall, was ancestor of the Barons Knaresborough. Two younger brothers established lines at Sheriff Hutton and Hartsbourn. Francis Thompson MP kidnapped an heiress worth £1,200 pa and married her in 1669.

1. William Thompson – Scarborough 1660-81 1689-92
2. Francis Thompson – Scarborough 1679-81 1689-93
3. William Thompson – Scarborough 1701-22 1730-44

Seat: Humbleton Manor, Yorkshire (medieval, acq. 1614, passed by mar. to a Hotham 1674, who took name Thompson, passed to Hothams outright 1794)

Notes: The daughter and heiress of Stephen Thompson, the last of this line, married Sir Beaumont Hotham 7 Bt to whom the Thompson estates passed (see Hotham).

Thompson

Origins: As a cadet line early members of the family were merchants, Lord Mayor of York 1663. Purchased landed estates in the 1660s, and more in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

1. Sir Henry Thompson – York 1673-81
2. Henry Thompson – York 1690-95
3. Edward Thompson – York 1722-42
4. Beilby Thompson – Hedon 1768-80 Thirsk 1780-84 Hedon 1790-96

Seats: Long Marston Hall, Yorkshire (built late 17<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1683, remodel. 1723, add. mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> c., part demolished late 18<sup>th</sup> c.); Escrick Hall (Park), Yorkshire (medieval, purch. 1668, rebuilt house c. 1680s, remodel. mid-18<sup>th</sup> c., add. 1763-75, passed to Lawleys by mar. 1820, see below); Wetherby Grange, Yorkshire (built c. 1784, sold 1856, demolished 1964)  
 Estates: Worth £8,000 pa in c. 1768. Estates passed to the Barons Wenlock below.

Baron Wenlock (1461-71 E; 1831-34 UK; 1839-1932 UK)

Origins: The 1 Baron Wenlock of the first creation descended from a 13<sup>th</sup>-century gentry family. William Wenlock was Joint Usher of the Exchequer in 1349. He acquired the manor of Luton, Bedfordshire 1377. One family member was Prior of Wenlock Abbey under Richard II. The Wenlock estate was acquired in the reign of Edward III. **The first MP 1404 sat for Bedfordshire. Sir Thomas Wenlock MP 1422-26** served at Agincourt. The 1 Baron was an **MP for Bedfordshire 1433-56**, Speaker of the House of Commons 1455, KG 1460, Baron 1461 and was killed at the Battle of Tewkesbury 1471. He died without male heirs and the estates passed to cousins, the Lawleys. **The first Lawley MP 1429** was a lawyer. **Nine other Lawley MPs 1447-1628, eight of them for Much Wenlock beginning in 1545, compiling a record of almost three centuries representing the borough.** Jane Thompson, daughter and heiress of Beilby Thompson of Escrick Park (see above) married 1764 Sir Robert Lawley 5 Bt. Their eldest son was created 1 Baron Wenlock of the second creation in 1831. His younger brother took the name Thompson and succeeded to Escrick. On the death of the elder brother in 1834 the younger brother resumed the name Lawley and the Wenlock title was revived for him in 1839.

1. Sir Francis Lawley 2 Bt – Much Wenlock 1659 1660 Shropshire 1661-79
2. Sir Thomas Lawley 3 Bt – Much Wenlock 1685-87
3. Sir Robert Lawley 5 Bt – Warwickshire 1780-93
4. Robert Lawley 1 Baron Wenlock – Newcastle-under-Lyme 1802-06
5. Sir Francis Lawley 7 Bt – Warwickshire 1820-32
6. Paul Lawley-Thompson 1 Baron Wenlock – Much Wenlock 1826-32 E. R. Yorkshire 1832-37

7. Beilby Lawley 2 Baron Wenlock – Pontefract 1851-52
8. Francis Lawley – Beverley 1852-54
9. Beilby Lawley – Chester 1880

Seats: Escrick Hall (Park), Yorkshire (inher. by mar. 1820, add. 1846-51, passed by mar. to Forbes Adam family 1920, house a school, still own estate); Canwell Priory (Hall), Staffordshire (medieval, purch. and new house c. 1660, rebuilt later 18<sup>th</sup> c., moved seat to Escrick 1820s, sold 1871 with the estate for £207,000, demolished 1957); Spoonhill House, Shropshire (acq. and built mid-16<sup>th</sup> c., ceased to reside in 18<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1901); Bourton Manor, Shropshire (acq. mid-16<sup>th</sup> c., add. 1874, sold 1901)

Estates: Bateman 26080 (E) 27590. The family income was £16,000 in 1813. The 7 Bt inherited £200,000 and a town house in Grosvenor Square from his uncle Richard Thompson in 1820 (Rubinstein – Richard Thompson left £250,000 in probate in 1820).

Title: Baronet 1641-1932

Peers: 6 peers 1831-34 1839-1932

2 Lds Lt 19<sup>th</sup>

Notes: 1 Baron Wenlock of 1<sup>st</sup> cr. and two others in ODNB.

#### Baron Knaresborough (1905-29 UK)

Origins: Thompson cadet family (see above). Richard Thompson of Kirby Hall married in 1803 Elizabeth Turton, whose mother was the heiress of Richard Meysey of Shakenhurst Hall, Worcestershire. The son of this union was created a Baronet and the family took the additional name Meysey.

1. Sir Harry Thompson 1 Bt – Whitby 1859-65
2. Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson 1 Baron Knaresborough – Knaresborough 1880 Brigg Div. Lincolnshire 1885-86 Handsworth Div. Staffordshire 1892-1905
3. Ernest Meysey-Thompson – Handsworth Div. Staffordshire 1906-22

Seats: Kirby Hall, Yorkshire (old house, estate assembled from mid-17<sup>th</sup> c., new house built 1746-56, add. 1800 and 1860 most of the land sold 1912, demolished 1920); Shakenhurst Hall, Worcestershire (Meyseys acq. by mar. 1384, built 17<sup>th</sup> c., remod. 1798, Thompsons inher. by mar. 1803, passed via heiresses and even a godson to Severnes, sold 2014 for £16 million)

Estates: Bateman 5623 (E) 10600. Rubinstein – Henry Thompson left £175,000 in probate 1814.

Title: Baronet 1874-

Peer: 1 peer 1905-29

Notes: Shakenhurst was not bought or sold between 1384 and 2014. The 1 Baron made a fortune in railways. One in ODNB.

Thompson

Origins: Descended from the fourth son of Richard Thompson of Kilham. The first MP made a fortune as a wine merchant, Lord Mayor of York 1685.

1. Edward Thompson – York 1689-90 1695-98 1701
2. George Thompson – Haslemere 1823-30 Yarmouth (IoW) 1830-31

Seat: Sheriff Hutton Park (Castle), Yorkshire (medieval castle, ruin c. 1600, purch. c. 1676, sold 1880)

Estates: George Thompson MP 1823-31 left £104,000 in addition to real estate when he died in 1841.

Thompson

Origins: Descended from the fifth son of Richard Thompson of Kilham. The 1 Baronet was an admiral.

1. Sir Thomas Thompson 1 Bt – Rochester 1807-16

Seat: Hartsbourne Manor Place, Hampshire (acq. early 19<sup>th</sup> c., sold later 19<sup>th</sup> c., golf club)

Title: Baronet 1806-

**THOMPSON II**Baron Haversham (1696-1745 E)

Origins: The Thompsons began as successful merchants in London in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Father of the 1 Baron was an East India merchant. The purchaser of Haversham was considered a “person of mean extraction.” (*Victoria County History, A History of the County of Buckingham: Volume 4*, London, 1927, 366-72). Alderman 1653. Kt 1660. High Sheriff 1669.

1. Sir William Thompson – London 1659 1661-79
2. John Thompson 1 Baron Haversham – Gatton 1685-87 1689-96
3. Maurice Thompson 2 Baron Haversham – Bletchingley 1695-98 Gatton 1698-1705

Seats: Manor House, Haversham, Buckinghamshire (medieval, purch. and rebuilt c. 1664, sold 1729 for £24,500, much demolished 1792); Upper Gatton Park, Surrey (acq. by inher. 1679, sold 1704); Elsham Hall, Lincolnshire (acq. by inher. 1679, rebuilt 1760, passed by mar. 1788 to Corbets, see)

Estates: Worth £1,800 pa in the 1660s.

Title: Baronet 1673-1745

Peers: 2 peers 1696-1745

Notes: The Thompsons inherited Gatton from the Owfields (Oldfields) 1679. 1 Baron in ODNB.

### Owfield (Oldfield)

Origins: Successful fishmonger in London in the later 16<sup>th</sup> c. purchased estates. His son, a lawyer, was the **first MP 1624-43**. Kt 1641.

1. William Oldfield – Gatton 1645 1661-64

Seats: Upper Gatton Park, Surrey (purch. 1620s-30s, passed to Thompsons by mar. 1679); Elsham Hall, Lincolnshire (acq. and built 17<sup>th</sup> c., passed to Thompsons 1679)

Estates: Worth £22,000 in 1611.

Notes: Male line extinct by 1679.

## **THORNHILL**

### Thornhill

Origins: Emerged in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. **First MP 1355 for Yorkshire**. The common ancestor of the Thornhills was George Thornhill of Diddington. His eldest son was seated at Fixby, Yorkshire and Riddlesworth Hall, Norfolk. The junior branch succeeded to Diddington.

1. Sir Thomas Thornhill 1 Bt – W. Suffolk 1875-85

Seat: Riddlesworth Hall, Norfolk (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt 1792, purch. early 19<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1893)

Estates: Bateman 6263 (E) 6247

Title: Baronet 1885-1900

### Thornhill

Origins: Cadet line.

1. George Thornhill – Huntingdonshire 1837-52
2. Arthur Thornhill – Cambridgeshire 1884-85

Seat: Diddington Hall, Huntingdonshire (acq. and built c. 1730, sold c. 1957, demolished 1962)

Estates: Bateman 4830 (E) 10422

Notes: Male line extinct 1956.

### **THORNTON** [Astell]

#### Thornton

Origins: The Thorntons, originally from Hull, then Russia merchants and bankers in London in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Governor of the Bank of England 1799. **Two possible MPs for Hull in the 16th century.**

1. Henry Thornton – Southwark 1782-1815
2. Samuel Thornton – Kingston upon Hull 1784-1806 Surrey 1807-12 1813-18
3. Robert Thornton – Bridgwater 1785-90 Colchester 1790-1817
4. Percy Thornton – Clapham Div. Battersea and Clapham 1892-1910

Seat: Albury Park, Surrey (medieval, rebuilt mid-later 17<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt 1697, purch. 18<sup>th</sup> c., remod. c. 1800 and c. 1815, sold 1819)

Estates: John Thornton died 1790 worth £600,000.

Notes: Six in ODNB.

#### Thornton Astell

Origins: William Thornton took the name Astell in 1807 on inheriting the estates of his great uncle Richard Astell. William was a Director of the East India Company. The Astells were merchants in London in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

1. William Thornton Astell – Bridgwater 1807-32 Bedfordshire 1841-47
2. John Astell – Cambridge 1852-53 Ashburton 1859-65

Seats: Woodbury Hall, Cambridgeshire (built 1803-06, purch. 1858, remod. 1931, fire 1944, rebuilt 1950s, still own); Everton House, Huntingdonshire (purch. 1713-14, still resident 1908, demolished after 1908)

Estates: Estate worth £600,000 in 1790. Income £7,000 pa in 1796. Land sales 1880s.

Notes: One in ODNB.

### **THOROLD**

Origins: The family enjoyed a long, slow rise from the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Emerged as important county gentry in the 16<sup>th</sup> century when they added to their estates through wealth accumulated by a successful merchant and became large-scale sheep masters. In the 1660s, they were called “a very spreading family in this county.” (*Country Life*,

138, p. 688) **First MP 1558 for Grantham. Another MP 1584 also for Grantham, a borough they represented for over 300 years.** Sheriff 1571. Kt 1585. Harmston line of Bts descended from a younger son who was a merchant and Lord Mayor of London 1720.

1. Sir William Thorold 1 Bt – Grantham 1661-78
2. John Thorold – Grantham 1685-87
3. Sir John Thorold 4 Bt – Grantham 1697-1700 Lincolnshire 1701-05 Grantham 1711-15
4. Sir John Thorold 9 Bt – Lincolnshire 1779-96
5. Sir John Thorold 12 Bt – Grantham 1865-68

Seats: Syston (Old) Hall (Syston Park/Hall), Lincolnshire (built 1766-75 and became chief seat, add. 1822-24, sales of contents 1884 and 1923, unoccupied after 1912, demolished 1928); Marston Hall, Lincolnshire (acq. by 1368, add. later 16<sup>th</sup> c., abandoned for Syston in the 18<sup>th</sup> c., reoccupied 1928, held for 600 years, still own); Cranwell Hall, Lincolnshire (built 17<sup>th</sup> c., demolished c. 1815); Harmston Hall, Lincolnshire (built c. 1700, sold late 19<sup>th</sup> c., demolished 1892)

Estates: Bateman 12533 (E) 17652. Rubinstein – 9 Bt left £125,000 in probate in 1815.

Title: Baronet 1642- ; 1709-37; 1740-64

Notes: Thorold family has an entry and five others in the ODNB.

## **THOROTON** [Hildyard]

### Thoroton

Origins: Yeomen in Nottinghamshire for many centuries. A London businessman (member of the Salters Company), brother of a physician, raised the family to gentry status, purchasing landed estates in 1669 and 1685. They acquired coal mines via marriage to an heiress in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Being agent to the 3 Duke of Rutland in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century also assisted the family's rise in wealth. Thomas Thoroton married in 1815 the daughter and heiress of the last male Hildyard of Winstead and took the additional name Hildyard.

1. Thomas Thoroton – Boroughbridge 1757-61 Newark 1761-68 Bramber 1769-82
2. Thomas Thoroton – Grantham 1802-12
3. Thomas Thoroton Hildyard – S. Nottinghamshire 1846-52 1861-85

Seats: Flintham Hall, Nottinghamshire (18<sup>th</sup> c. house, purch. 1789, rebuilt 1798, remodel. 1851-57, still own); Screveton Hall (Kirketon Hall), Nottinghamshire (purch. 1685, sold 1918, demolished 1920s)

Estates: Bateman 4262 (E) 6650. Much land sold in the 1960s, but retained some land.

Owned 2,100 acres in 2001.

Notes: Four in ODNB.



Hildyard

Origins: Gentry by the reign of Henry III. Kt and warrior at the Battle of Towton in 1461.  
**First MP 1563. Two additional MPs 1589-1628.**

1. Henry Hildyard – Hedon 1660
2. Sir Robert Hildyard 2 Bt – Hedon 1701-02
3. Sir Robert Hildyard 3 Bt – Great Bedwyn 1754-61

Seats: Winestead Hall (Red Hall), Yorkshire (medieval, acq. by mar. 1431, new house 1579 and c. 1729, sold 1880, demolished 1936); Manor House, Patrington, Yorkshire (acq. c. 1660s and 1829, rebuilt 1743, still owned 1892)

Estates: Worth £2,357 pa in the 1670s. Rubinstein – Henry Hildyard left £140,000 in probate in 1832.

Title: Baronet 1660-1814

Notes: Hildyard male line extinct 1814. Estates passed through mar. to the Thorotons. One in ODNB.

Hildyard

Origins: Descended from a younger son of the Hildyards of Winstead.

1. Robert Hildyard – Whitehaven 1847-57

Seat: Manor House, Catherton, Dorset

**THORPE**

Origins: Medieval family emerged in 15<sup>th</sup> century due to office-holding. Estates forfeited but partially restored. Family did not re-enter Parliament until the twentieth century when a barrister, son of an Archdeacon, was elected in 1919. **First MP was a kt of the shire 1449 and 1453**, Speaker of the Commons 1453-54.

1. John Henry Thorpe – Manchester Rusholme 1919-23
2. Jeremy Thorpe – North Devon 1959-79

Seat: Barnwell, Northamptonshire (residence 1447-96)

**THROCKMORTON** [Carew]Throckmorton

Origins: Tenants of the Bishops of Worcester from 1182. Prominent in the West Midlands since the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Treasurer to Henry VI and allied with the Earls of Warwick. Diplomat and statesman under Edward VI and Elizabeth I. **First MP 1402 for Worcestershire. Eighteen additional MPs 1414-1626, eleven kts of the shire.** An important Roman Catholic family.

1. Sir Clement Throckmorton – Warwick 1654 1656 1660 1661-63
2. Robert Throckmorton – Huntingdonshire 1698-99
3. Sir Robert Throckmorton 8 Bt – Berkshire 1831-34

Seats: Coughton Court, Warwickshire (acq. by mar. to the heiress of Sir Guy de Spineto 1409, built 1510-20, remod. c. 1600 and c. 1650, 1668 one wing destroyed, ceased to be main residence 1690, add. 1835, resumed as main seat 1908, NT 1946); (West) Molland Manor, Devon (acq. by mar. 1747, still own); Hail Weston, Huntingdonshire (acq. 1507 and 1552, sold 1720 and 1767); Haseley Manor (The Manor House, Hasley), Warwickshire (purch. c. 1550, built 1560, passed by mar. to Bromleys in 18<sup>th</sup> c., sold before 1875); Buckland House, Berkshire (acq. by mar. to Courtenay heiress 1690, rebuilt 1755-9, became main residence, sold to Kt of Kerry 1908); Harvington Hall, Worcestershire (medieval, add. c. 1560-75, acq. 1696, remod. 1701, sold 1923, institutional use)

Estates: Bateman 22385 (E) 27092

Title: Baronet 1642-

Notes: The Throckmorton (Throgmorton) family have an entry and seven others in the ODNB.

Throckmorton

Origins: Cadet line. Established in Gloucestershire in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. **First MP 1553. Three additional MPs 1555-1604, two for Gloucestershire.**

1. Sir Baynham Throckmorton 2 Bt – Gloucestershire 1656 Wootton Bassett 1660 Gloucestershire 1661-64
2. Sir Baynham Throckmorton 3 Bt – Gloucestershire 1664-79

Seat: Clearwell, Gloucestershire (built by Baynhams in 16<sup>th</sup> c., acq. by mar. to Baynham heiress c. 1609, sold late 17<sup>th</sup> c. to Wyndhams)

Title: Baronet 1611-82

Notes: The Throckmorton Baronets have an entry in the ODNB.

Carew

Origins: The Carews of Beddington were a cadet line c. 1300 of the Carews of Antony (see Carew I) **First MP 1361 for Surrey. Six additional MPs 1394-1640, four of them for Surrey.** The great-grandfather of the 1 Baronet was Sir Nicholas Throckmorton of Coughton, who married Anne, heiress of Sir Nicholas Carew. The Throckmortons took the name Carew on inheriting the estate in 1611.

1. Sir Nicholas Carew – Gatton 1664-81
2. Sir Nicholas Carew 1 Bt – Haslemere 1708-10 1714-22 Surrey 1722-27

Seat: Beddington Park, Surrey (medieval, acq. 1363, passed to Throckmortons by mar. 1611, who took name Carew, rebuilt 1709, passed to Gees by inher. 1769, passed to Hallowells by inher. 1834 who took name Carew, sold 1859)

Estates: Worth £1,600 pa c. 1660. Rubinstein - Richard Carew left £100,000 in probate in 1816.

Title: Baronet 1715-62

Notes: Three in ODNB.

**THURLOW**

Baron Thurlow (1778-1806 GB; 1792- GB)

Origins: Professional family from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Lord Chancellor 1778, and a brother was Bishop of Durham 1787.

1. Edward Thurlow 1 Baron Thurlow – Tamworth 1765-78

Seats: Ashfield House, Suffolk (acq. by mar. 1770s, new house built c. 1820, sold 1910-12); Dunphail House, Elginshire (medieval castle, rebuilt 1828-29, add. 1842, acq. by mar. from Cumming Bruce family in 1864, resident late 19<sup>th</sup> c.); Baynards Park, Surrey (medieval, purch. 1832, rebuilt 1832-40, sold 1952, burned 1980)

Estates: Bateman 1529 (E) 2800. 5 Baron inher. 10,500 acres in Scotland worth £1,182 pa

Peers: 5 peers 1778-1829 1835-1945

1 in Cabinet 1778-92

Notes: 1 and 2 Barons and one other in ODNB.

**THYNNE** [Carteret, Granville (Grenville)]Marquess of Bath (1789- GB)

Origins: John Thynne, the builder of Longleat, was the son of a farmer from Shropshire who went to London as a kitchen clerk to his uncle, William Thynne, Chief Clerk to Henry VIII's royal kitchens, and rose to become Master of the Household. He moved on and became Steward of the Earl of Hertford's household (later the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector). He purchased 60 acres at Longleat in 1540, and by the time he was knighted at age 36 he held 6,000 acres. (Rich, *Inherit the Land*, 17) He was elected an **MP 1539 (1559 for Wiltshire). Five additional MPs 1584-1640, one for the county.** The 2 Viscount Weymouth married the daughter and heiress of the 2 Earl Granville. Their younger son was created Baron Carteret.

1. Sir James Thynne – Wiltshire 1640-43 1664-70
2. Sir Thomas Thynne – Hindon 1660
3. Thomas Thynne – Wiltshire 1670-81
4. Thomas Thynne 1 Viscount Weymouth – University of Oxford 1674-79 Tamworth 1679-81
5. John Thynne – Hindon 1681
6. James Thynne – Cirencester 1701
7. Henry Thynne – Tamworth 1701-02 Weymouth & Melcombe Regis 1702-08
8. Henry Thynne Carteret 1 Baron Carteret – Staffordshire 1757-61 Weobley 1761-70
9. Thomas Thynne 2 Marquess of Bath – Weobley 1786-90 Bath 1790-96
10. George Thynne 2 Baron Carteret – Weobley 1790-1812
11. John Thynne 3 Baron Carteret – Weobley 1796 Bath 1796-1832
12. Thomas Thynne Viscount Weymouth – Weobley 1818-20
13. Henry Thynne 3 Marquess of Bath – Weobley 1824-26 1828-32
14. Lord William Thynne – Weobley 1826-31
15. Lord Edward Thynne – Weobley 1831-32 Frome 1859-65
16. Lord Henry Thynne – S. Wiltshire 1859-85
17. Thomas Thynne 5 Marquess of Bath – Frome 1886-92 1895-96
18. Lord Alexander Thynne – Bath 1910-18
19. Henry Thynne 6 Marquess of Bath – Frome Div. Somerset 1931-35

Seats: Longleat, Wiltshire (medieval monastic buildings, purch. 1540, fire 1567, new house built c. 1572-80, remod. 1806-18, 1829-31, 1874-82, still own); Kempsford Manor, Gloucestershire (medieval house, acq. 1549, rebuilt 1630s, ruinous 18<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1767, demolished 1784); Minsterley Hall, Shropshire (house built c. 1580, purch. 1634, add. 1654, ceased to be a main residence later 17<sup>th</sup> c., estate offices, sold 1926)

Estates: Bateman 55574 (E) & (I) 68015. Worth £200,000,000 in 1990. Owned 10,000 acres in 2001.

Titles: Viscount Weymouth 1682- E; Baron Carteret 1784-1849 GB; Baronet 1641-

Peers: 10 peers 1685-1714 1731-51 1755-1837 1784-1849 1852-1945

3 Lds Lt 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>

3 in Cabinet 1702-07 1765 1775-79

3 KG 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>

Ntes: 1 Baron Carteret and 1 Viscount Weymouth and 1, 4, and 6 Marquesses and seven others in ODNB.

#### Earl Granville (1715-76 GB)

Origins: The Carterets held property in Jersey from the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The first MP was Baliff of Jersey, Treasurer of the Navy 1661, and one of the Proprietors of the Colony of New Jersey, making a fortune out of office. George Carteret 1 Baron Carteret of Haynes Park married Lady Grace Granville, created Viscountess Carteret and Countess Granville in 1715. Their son succeeded to the Carteret and Granville estates as 2 Earl Granville. On the death of the 3 Earl the estates passed to Lady Louisa Carteret, who married the 2 Viscount Weymouth (see above). Lord John Thynne succeeded as 3 Baron Carteret (cr. 1784) in 1838, and was seated at Haynes Park. On his death in 1849 the Barony became extinct. His nephew Lord John Thynne succeeded to the estates.

1. Sir George Carteret 1 Bt – Portsmouth 1661-79
2. Sir Charles Carteret 2 Bt – Milbourne Port 1690-1700
3. Edward Carteret – Huntingdon 1698-1700 Bedford 1702-05 Bere Alston 1717-21
4. Robert Carteret 3 Earl Granville – Yarmouth (IoW) 1744-47

Seat: Haynes (Haines, Hawnes) Park, Bedfordshire (acq. c. 1667, passed by inher. to Thynnes 1849, school from 1929-75)

Estates: 14961 (E) 13459

Titles: Baron Carteret 1681-1776; Baronet 1645-1776; 1670-1715

Peers: 3 peers 1681-95 1711-76

1 Ld Lt 18<sup>th</sup>

1 in Cabinet 1721-30 1742-44 1746 1751-63

1 KG 18<sup>th</sup>

Notes: 2 Earl and four others in ODNB.

#### Earl of Bath (1661-1711 E)

Origins: The Granvilles (Grenville) settled in the West Country soon after the Conquest (Roskill, Clark, and Rawcliffe, *The House of Commons*, III, 236) and held land in Cornwall from the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Archbishop of York 1304. **First MP 1388 for Devon. Nine further MPs 1529-1642, three for Cornwall.** Acquired large estates after the

Dissolution. The male line became extinct in 1711 and the daughter of the last Earl married the 1 Baron Carteret (see above).

1. Bernard Granville – Liskeard 1661-79 Launceston 1679 Saltash 1681 Plymouth 1685-87 Saltash 1689-90 Launceston 1690-95 Lostwithiel 1695-98
2. Charles Granville 2 Earl of Bath – Launceston 1680-81 Cornwall 1685-87
3. John Granville 1 Baron Granville – Launceston 1685-87 Plymouth 1689-98 Newport 1698-1700 Fowey 1701 Cornwall 1701-03
4. Sir Bevil Granville – Fowey 1685-87 Lostwithiel 1690-95 Fowey 1695-1700
5. George Granville 1 Baron Lansdowne – Fowey 1702-10 Cornwall 1710-12
6. Bernard Granville – Camelford 1710-12 Fowey 1712-13

Seats: Stowe (Hall), Cornwall (there by 16<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt c. 1679, passed to Lady Carteret 1711, demolished 1739); Buckland Abbey, Devon (medieval, purch. 1541, remod. 1576, sold 1581)

Titles: Baron Granville and Viscount Lansdowne 1661-1711 E; Baron Granville 1703-07 E; Baron Lansdowne 1712-35 GB

Peers: 4 peers 1661-1701 1689-1701 1703-07 1712-14 1717-18

3 Lds Lt 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>

Notes: 1 Earl in ODNB and two others.

**TIGHE** [Fownes]      *IRELAND*

### Tighe

Origins: The founder emigrated to Ireland c. 1640 from Lincolnshire and became a contractor supplying Cromwell's army. Sheriff of Dublin 1649, Mayor 1651. **First {MP 1656}**. Originally, small landowners. Sheriff 1716. Married the heiress of Woodstock and greatly increased the family fortune. Controlled four parliamentary seats in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century.

1. Richard Tighe – {Belturbet 1703-13 Newtown 1715-27 Augher 1727-36}
2. William Tighe – {Clomines 1734-60 Wicklow 1761-66}
3. Richard Tighe – {Wicklow 1767-68}
4. William Tighe – {Athboy 1761-76}
5. Edward Tighe – {Belturbet 1763-68 Wicklow 1768-76 Athboy 1776-83 Wicklow 1783-97}
6. Henry Tighe – {Innistiogue 1797-1800}
7. William Tighe – {Banagher 1789-90 Wicklow 1790-97 Innistiogue 1797-1800} Wicklow 1806-16

Seats: Woodstock Park, Kilkenny (built c. 1740s, acq. by mar. 1778, add. late 18<sup>th</sup> c., burned 1922, still own); Rossanagh (Rossana, Rosana, Upper Rossana, formerly Eccles Grove), Wicklow (built early 18<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1741, add. mid-18<sup>th</sup> c., family departed 1932, moved to England, sold 1940, part demolished 1950s); Coolquill Castle, Tipperary (Gahans acq. 1666, acq. by mar. from Gahans 1800, sold by mid-19<sup>th</sup> c.); Ballina Park, Wicklow (built late 17<sup>th</sup> c., add. c. 1840, resident into 20<sup>th</sup> c.)

Estates: Bateman 21763 (I) 11889 and 3459 (I) 2538

1 Ld Lt 19<sup>th</sup>

Notes: One in ODNB.

### Fownes

Origins: The 1 Baronet, of obscure parentage, was Comptroller of Customs in Youghal 1693, Sheriff of Dublin 1697, and Lord Mayor in 1708. The 2 Bt was a businessman. William Tighe married in 1765 Sarah daughter of Sir William Fownes 2 Bt. The Fownes estates passed to the Tighes in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

1. Sir William Fownes 1 Bt – {Wicklow 1704-13}
2. Sir William Fownes 2 Bt – {Dingle 1749-60 Knocktopher 1761-76 Wicklow 1776-78}

Seat: Woodstock Park, Kilkenny (Sweete family purch. 1702, acq. by mar. from Sweetes mid-18<sup>th</sup> c., passed to Tighes by mar. of 1778)

Estates: Worth £1,500 pa in 1773.

Title: Baronet 1724-78

### Tighe

Origins: Kinsmen of the Tighes of Woodstock. Purchased estates in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. Sheriff 1760.

1. Richard Stearne Tighe – {Athy 1761}
2. Robert Tighe – {Roscommon 1769-76 Carrick 1777-83}
3. Robert Tighe – {Carrick 1800}

Seats: South Hill (Southill), Westmeath (built c. 1810, passed by mar. to Chapmans later 19<sup>th</sup> c.); Mitchelstown, Westmeath (purch. early 18<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt early 19<sup>th</sup> c., passed by mar. to Chapman Bts later 19<sup>th</sup> c., see Chapman)

Estates: 1809 (I) 1242 in 1878. Worth £624 pa in c. 1704.

**TISDALL** (Tisdal)      *IRELAND*

Origins: Migrated to Ireland in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. Possibly descended from a lawyer in London **MP 1621**. Purchased estates in the 1660s. Granted arms 1679. Richard Tisdall MP was Registrar of the Irish Court of Chancery. Philip Tisdall MP was a judge, Attorney General, and Secretary of State.

1. James Tisdall – {Ardee 1692-93 1695-99 1703-14}
2. Richard Tisdall – {Dundalk 1707-13 County Louth 1713-27}
3. Michael Tisdall – {Ardee 1713-26}
4. James Tisdall – {Dundalk 1721-27}
5. Philip Tisdall – {Dublin University 1739-76 County Armagh 1776-77}

Seats: Charlesfort, Meath (purch. 1668, new house 1740s, add. c. 1800, sold 1968); Bawn, Louth (medieval, acq. 1690, sold by 19<sup>th</sup> c.); Mount Tisdall (Bloomsbury House), Meath (purch. 1672, built c. 1700, sold 1835, derelict)

Estates: Bateman 5030 (I) 4828. £1,200 and £200 pa in 1713.

Notes: One in ODNB.

**TOKE** (Tooke)

Origins: Old Kent family, possibly from the 13<sup>th</sup> century. **First MP in the reign of Henry V. One additional MP 1554.**

1. John Toke – East Grinstead 1702-08

Seat: Godinton Park, Kent (medieval, acq. by mar. r. Henry VII, rebuilt 1628, family departed 1866, sold 1896)

Estates: Bateman 3855 (E) 5232

**TOMPKYNS** (Tomkins)

Origins: Gentry from the 15<sup>th</sup> century. **First MP 1614. Two further MPs 1624-40.**

1. Sir Thomas Tomkyns – Weobley 1640-44 1660-74

Seats: Monnington Court (Monyngton), Herefordshire (purch. 1535, built c. 1600, sold later 17<sup>th</sup> c.); Garnstone, Herefordshire (acq. 1553, sold 1657)

Estates: Worth over £1,000 pa 1636.

Notes: The family suffered declining fortunes in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.



**TOOKER**

Origins: Yeomen in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Mayor of Salisbury 1493. **The first MP 1601** for Salisbury, a lawyer and recorder, was the son of a yeoman. **Another MP 1628 also for Salisbury.**

1. Edward Tooker – Salisbury 1654 Hindon 1659 Salisbury 1660-64

Seat: Maddington, Wiltshire (purch. 1552, passed out of family 1676, estates divided among heiresses)

Estates: Worth £1,000 pa in the 1660s.

Title: Baronet 1664-76

Notes: Extinct in male line 1676.

**TOWER**

Origins: Founded by a Collector of Customs for London 1696. Director of the Bank of England 1734. Purchased landed estate 1745. Sheriff 1760.

1. Christopher Tower – Lancaster 1727-34 Aylesbury 1734-41 Bossiney 1741-42
2. Thomas Tower – Wareham 1729-34 Wallingford 1734-41
3. Christopher Tower – Harwich 1832-35
4. Christopher Tower – Buckinghamshire 1845-47

Seats: Weald Hall, Essex (built c. 1550s and c. 1570, remod. c. 1720s, purch. 1745 or 1752, sold 1946, demolished 1950, still own some land); Delaford Park, Buckinghamshire (purch. manorial land 1699, built late 18<sup>th</sup> c., add. 19<sup>th</sup> c., purch. house at Delaford 1869, still owned 1925); Huntsmore Park, Buckinghamshire (purch. 1696, sold and demolished 1930s)

Estates: Bateman 5287 (E) 9833

**TOWNSEND** (Townshend) *IRELAND*Townsend

Origins: To Ireland as a colonel in 1647. Acquired estates 1666-79. Sheriff 1671.

1. Richard Townsend – {Baltimore 1661-66 1692}
2. Bryan Townsend – {Clonakilty 1695-99}
3. Richard Townsend – {County Cork 1759-83}
4. Richard Townsend – {Dingle 1782-95}
5. John Townsend – {Dingle 1783-97 Castlemartyr 1797-1800}

Seat: Castle Townsend, Cork (acq. and built c. 1660, new house c. 1700, fire 1858, new house c. 1860, still own)

Estates: Bateman 22615 (I & E) 10683

### Townsend

Origins: Cadet line.

1. Thomas Townsend – {Belturbet 1797-1800}

## **TOWNSHEND**

### Marquess Townshend (1787- GB)

Origins: At Raynham as sheep-farmers at the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Family fortunes founded by a lawyer, Kt and **MP 1467**, Justice of the Common Pleas 1484. The family did well out of the Dissolution of the Monasteries. (Moreton, *The Townshends and Their World*, 1-27) **First MP 1467. Eight additional MPs, 1529-1628, four of them for Norfolk.**

1. Horatio Townshend 1 Viscount Townshend – Norfolk 1656 1659 1660
2. Roger Townshend – Norfolk 1701-02 1705-08 Great Yarmouth 1708-09
3. Horatio Townshend – Great Yarmouth 1715-22 Heytesbury 1727-34
4. Thomas Townshend – Winchelsea 1722-27 University of Cambridge 1727-74
5. Charles Townshend 3 Viscount Townshend – Great Yarmouth 1722-23
6. William Townshend – Great Yarmouth 1723-38
7. Roger Townshend – Great Yarmouth 1738-47 Eye 1747-48
8. George Townshend 1 Marquess Townshend – Norfolk 1747-64
9. Charles Townshend – Great Yarmouth 1747-56 Saltash 1756-61
10. Charles Townshend 1 Baron Bayning – Great Yarmouth 1756-84 1790-96
11. Henry Townshend – Eye 1758-62
12. Lord John Townshend – University of Cambridge 1780-84 Westminster 1788-90  
Knaresborough 1793-1818
13. Lord Charles Townshend – Great Yarmouth 1796
14. Charles Townshend 2 Baron Bayning – Truro 1808-10
15. Lord Charles Townshend – Tamworth 1812-18 1820-34
16. Lord James Townshend – Helston 1818-32 1835-37
17. John Townshend 4 Marquess Townshend – Tamworth 1847-55
18. John Townshend 5 Marquess Townshend – Tamworth 1856-63
19. Charles Townshend – Wrekin Div. Shropshire 1920-22

Seats: Raynham Hall, Norfolk (acq. estates by late 14<sup>th</sup> c., medieval house, rebuilt 1619-58, remod. 1659-62, remod. 1720-30, still own); Honingham Hall, Norfolk (built 1605, purch. 1702, passed by mar. to Fellowes in 1887 – seat of the Lords Bayning 1797-1887, demolished 1966); Stiffkey Old Hall, Norfolk (built c. 1578, acq. by mar. from the Bacons early 17<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1911); Balls Park, Hertfordshire (built 1637-40, acq. later 18<sup>th</sup> c., remod. early 19<sup>th</sup> c., family departed 1880s, sold 1901, institutional use); Tamworth Castle, Warwickshire (transferred to Staffordshire 1888) (medieval, add. 17<sup>th</sup> c., acq. by mar. 1751, remod. 1781, sold 1891)

Estates: Bateman 19910 (E) 22560; Bayning 4323 (E) 5419. Worth £5,500 pa in 1687. The 7 Marquess left £54,000,000 in 2010.

Titles: Baron Townshend 1661- E; Viscount Townshend 1682- E; Baron Ferrers 1770-1855 GB; Earl of Leicester 1784-1855 GB; Baron Bayning 1797-1866; Baronet 1617-

Peers: 11 peers 1661-87 1697-1738 1723-1807 1774-1811 1797-1823 1855-1921 1937-45

4 Lds Lt 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>

4 in Cabinet 1714-17 1720-30 1739 1761-63 1765-67 1767-68 1767-82

1 KG 18<sup>th</sup>

Notes: “Lord” John Townshend, “Earl of Leicester” (John Dunn Gardner) sat for Bodmin as an MP 1841. He was the son of the 3 Marchioness Townshend and a bigamously married second husband, and was legally declared not to be a Townshend in 1843 (Fisher, *The House of Commons*, VII, 480). 1 Baron Bayning and 1, 2 and 3 Viscounts and 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 Marquesses and eleven others in ODNB.

#### Earl Sydney (1874-90 UK)

Origins: The 1 Viscount Sydney was a grandson of the 2 Viscount Townshend. A combination of inheritances from relatives and income from sinecures enabled the 1 Viscount to set up an independent landed family.

1. Thomas Townshend 1 Viscount Sydney – Whitchurch 1754-83
2. John Townshend 2 Viscount Sydney – Newport (IoW) 1786-90 Whitchurch 1790-1800
3. William Townshend – Whitchurch 1800-16
4. Sir Horatio Townshend – Whitchurch 1816-26 1831-32
5. John Townshend 1 Earl Sydney – Whitchurch 1826-31

Seats: Frognal House, Kent (built early 18<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1752, passed to Marshams by inher. 1890, who took name Townshend, sold 1917, institutional use); Scadbury Park, Kent (medieval, acq. by mar. mid-18<sup>th</sup> c., demolished 1738, passed to Marshams by inher. 1890, who took name Townshend, new house 1914, fire 1976, sold 1983, nature reserve); Matson House, Gloucestershire (built 1575-76, remod. c. 1720, inherited from the Selwyns, 1791, sold 1912)

Estates: Bateman 3112 (E) 6615

Titles: Baron Sydney 1783-1890 GB; Viscount Sydney 1789-1890 GB

Peers: 3 peers 1783-1890

1 Ld Lt 19<sup>th</sup>

1 in Cabinet 1782-90

Notes: 1 Viscount in ODNB.

## TRAFFORD

Origins: The family claimed to have held Trafford before the Conquest. (Beavan, *The Parliamentary Representation of Lancashire 1258-1885*, 15) **First MP 1312 for Lancashire. Two further MPs 1572-93, one for the county.** The Traffords remained Roman Catholic and were thus excluded from Parliament until Emancipation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Created Baronets 1841. Held 9,800 acres listed in Bateman worth £36,570 pa. Trafford was sold in 1896. A cadet line founded by a younger son who married well produced the MP below.

1. Sigismund Trafford – King’s Lynn 1689-90

Seats: Dunton Hall, Lincolnshire (acq. by mar. early 17<sup>th</sup> c., built c. 1720, demolished c. 1768); Wroxham Hall, Norfolk (built c. 1790, acq. c. 1820, add. c. 1890 and 1926, house demolished c. 1950s, estate was retained and family lived in smaller country house, sold 2006)

Estates: Bateman 7110 (E) 16959

## TRANT IRELAND

Origins: The father of Dominick Trant {MP}, a barrister, was a successful merchant who purchased estates in Kerry and Tipperary. Sheriff 1846. Cousins elected **two {MPs in 1585-1613 for Dingle}**, origins unknown.

1. Dominick Trant – {St. Canice 1781-83}
2. William Trant – Okehampton 1824-26 Dover 1828-30 Okehampton 1831

Seats: Dovea House, Tipperary (medieval castle (Killahara), acq. early 18<sup>th</sup> c., new house built c. 1760s (Dovea), sold 1940s, business use); Farrincantillon, Kerry (acq. early 18<sup>th</sup> c., passed out of family 1856); Drumonby, Limerick (purch. early 19<sup>th</sup> c., passed out of family 1856); Dunkettle, Cork (acq. early 18<sup>th</sup> c., sold later 18<sup>th</sup> c.)

Estates: Bateman 2970 (I) 2128. Worth £2,018 pa in 1811.

Notes: William Trant MP served with the East India Company. The family sold most of their property in Dingle and made Dovea their main seat in 1809.

Notes: Two in ODNB.

**TREBY**

Origins: The family began an upward ascent by marrying a local heiress to Plympton c. 1630s. The first MP became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 1689. He purchased large estates. His son was a Secretary of State 1718. Paul Ourry married the daughter and heiress of George Treby. The Ourrys were Huguenots who rose through military service in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

1. Sir George Treby – Plympton Erle 1677-81 1689-92
2. George Treby – Plympton Erle 1708-27 Dartmouth 1727-42
3. George Treby – Dartmouth 1722-27
4. George Treby – Plympton Erle 1747-61
5. George Treby – Plympton Erle 1761-63
6. Paul Ourry – Plympton Erle 1763-75
7. Paul Treby-Ourry – Plympton Erle 1784

Seat: Plympton House, Devon (acq. by mar. c. 1630, built c. 1700-20, sold 1830)

Title: Baronet 1718-24

Notes: One in ODNB.

**TREDENHAM** [Scobell]Tredenham

Origins: Seated for many generations at the small manor of Tredenham. A lawyer purchased larger estates in the 1630s.

1. Sir William Tredenham – St. Mawes 1658 1661-62
2. Sir Joseph Tredenham – St. Mawes 1666-79 Grampond 1679 St. Mawes 1679-81 Grampond 1685-87 St. Mawes 1689-95 1698-1707
3. John Tredenham – St. Mawes 1690-1705 1707-10
4. Seymour Tredenham – St. Mawes 1695-96

Seat: Tregonan, Cornwall (acq. c. 1630, passed by inher. to Scobells 1710)

Estates: Worth £900 pa in the late 17<sup>th</sup> c.

Notes: Family extinct in the male line 1710, greatly encumbered by debts. One in ODNB.

Scobell

Origins: Grandfather of first MP a Clerk of the Parliament during the Interregnum. First MP was a lawyer.

1. Francis Scobell – Mitchell 1690-95 Grampound 1699-1708 St. Germans 1708-10 Launceston 1710-13 St. Mawes 1713-15

Seats: Menegwins, Cornwall (acq. by inher. mid-17<sup>th</sup> c., passed out of family later 18<sup>th</sup> c.); Tregonan, Cornwall (acq. by mar. from Tredenham 1710, passed out of family later in 18<sup>th</sup> c.)

### **TREFFRY** (Treffrydwe, Trefrye, Treffy)

Origins: Rich merchants in Fowey in the later Middle Ages. It is unlikely that their claim to have been the standard bearer of the Black Prince at Crécy was true. (See Rowse, *The Little Land of Cornwall*, 112) They supported the Tudors in 1485 and rose high under Henry VII. **First MP 1348. Eight additional MPs 1406-1621, one for Cornwall.**

1. John Treffry – Fowey 1679-81 1685-87

Seats: Place House, Cornwall (acq. by mar. c. 1400, ruinous 18<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt mid-19<sup>th</sup> c., still own); Rooke, Cornwall (sold 1711)

Estates: Owned profitable mines.

Notes: The male line died out in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> c. Place passed through a succession of heiresses whose husbands took the name Treffry, increasingly impoverished. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the family fortunes were revived by Joseph Austen Treffry (1782-1850), an industrialist (mining, lime kilns, shipbuilding), who rebuilt Place, to which a nephew, Edward Wilcocks succeeded in 1850. One in ODNB.

### **TRELAWNEY** [Brereton, Salusbury]

#### Trelawney

Origins: The Trelawneys held land in Cornwall from the 12<sup>th</sup> century and had pre-Conquest ancestors (Shirley, *The Noble and Gentle Men of England*, 27; Bindoff, *The House of Commons*, III, 478). According to family tradition one fought at Agincourt (Roskell, Clark and Rawcliffe, *The House of Commons*, IV, 645). **First MP 1325. Ten additional MPs 1397-1611, three for Cornwall.** The 8 Baronet took the additional name Salusbury under the will of his cousin Owen Salusbury-Brereton in 1802.

1. Samuel Trelawney – Bossiney 1659 Camelford 1660 Plymouth 1660-65
2. Sir Jonathan Trelawney 2 Bt – East Looe 1660 Cornwall 1661-78 East Looe 1679-81
3. John Trelawney – West Looe 1661-81
4. John Trelawney – West Looe 1677-80
5. Charles Trelawney – East Looe 1685-87 1689-98 Plymouth 1698-1713

6. Henry Trelawney – West Looe 1685-87 East Looe 1689-1700 Plymouth 1701-02
7. Sir Harry Trelawney 3 Bt – East Looe 1708-10
8. Sir John Trelawney 4 Bt – West Looe 1713-15 Liskeard 1715-22 West Looe 1722-27 East Looe 1727-34
9. Edward Trelawney – West Looe 1724-32
10. Sir William Trelawney 6 Bt – West Looe 1757-67
11. Charles Trelawney-Brereton – St. Michael 1808-09 1814
12. Sir William Salusbury Trelawney 8 Bt – E. Cornwall 1832-37
13. Sir John Salusbury-Trelawney 9 Bt – Tavistock 1843-52 1857-65 E. Cornwall 1868-74

Seats: Trelawne, Cornwall (medieval, purch. c. 1600, sold c. 1920, institutional use); Hengar House (Manor), Cornwall (medieval, rebuilt 1620, acq. by mar. 1690, passed out of family by mar. later 18<sup>th</sup> c.); Shotwick Park, Cheshire (inherited from the Salusbury Breretons 1862, built 1872, sold 1906, fire 1907, now an institution)

Estates: Bateman 8000 (E) 6000

Title: Baronet 1618-

1 Ld Lt 19<sup>th</sup>

Notes: Three in ODNB.

#### Brereton-Salusbury

Origins: The first Brereton was a saddler and innkeeper in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. **First MP 1624**. Thomas Brereton married the heiress of Salusbury Lloyd of Leadbrooke, Flintshire and took the additional name Salusbury in 1749. The Salusbury estates later passed to the Trelawneys (see above).

1. Edward Brereton – Denbigh 1698-1705
2. Thomas Brereton-Salusbury – Liverpool 1724-29 1734-56
3. Owen Salusbury Brereton – Ilchester 1775-80

Seat: Shotwick Park, Cheshire (Salusburys purch. 1700, Breretons acq. by mar. from Salusburys c. 1740, passed to Trelawneys 1862, see above)

Notes: Two in ODNB.

#### Trelawney

Origins: Descended from Sir Jonathan Trelawney (d. 1604), who left Coldrenick to a younger son.

1. Jonathan Trelawney – West Looe 1681 1690-95
2. Darell Trelawney – Lostwithiel 1727
3. Charles Trelawney – Liskeard 1740-54

Seat: Coldrenick (Coldrinnick), Cornwall (built early 18<sup>th</sup> c., acq. mid-18<sup>th</sup> c., passed to heiress 1764)

Estates: Bateman 2524 (E) 3184

Note: This branch extinct in male line in 1764 and estates passed via heiresses eventually to Stephens family who took name Trelawney.

### Trelawney

Origins: Cousins of the Trelawneys of Trelawne. Plymouth merchants. **First MP 1640 for Plymouth.**

1. John Trelawney – Plymouth 1690-95

Seat: Ham House, Devon (acq. and built 1639, passed via heiress to Collins family 1784 who took add. name Trelawney, donated to Plymouth 1947, flats)

**TREMAYNE** (Tremaine) [Lemon, Wise]

### Tremayne

Origins: An old Cornish family. **First MP 1323. Eight additional MPs 1344-1650s.**

1. Sir John Tremayne – Tregony 1690-94
2. Arthur Tremayne – Launceston 1727-34
3. John Tremayne – Cornwall 1806-26
4. John Tremayne – E. Cornwall 1874-80 S. Devon 1884-85
5. Arthur Tremayne – Truro 1878-80

Seats: Heligan House, Cornwall (purch. 1569, built 1603, rebuilt 1692, add. 1810 and 1830, family departed c. 1916, sold 1970s, flats); Sydenham House, Devon (acq. by marriage from a Wise (see below) heiress 1675, sold 1937); Collacombe, Devon (medieval, acq. 14<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt early 15<sup>th</sup> c., add. mid-16<sup>th</sup> c. and 1574, sold 1948)

Estates: Bateman 11267 (E) 13997

Notes: The Tremayne family has an entry and two others in the ODNB.

### Wise (Wyse)

Origins: The Wise family were landowners in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. **First MP 1411. Five additional MPs 1432-1641, two for Devon.** The daughter and heiress of Edward Wise MP married Arthur Tremayne, who succeeded to Sydenham.

1. Edward Wise – Okehampton 1659 1660-75



2. Ayshford Wise – Totnes 1812-18
3. John Ayshford Wise – Stafford 1852-60

Seats: Sydenham, Devon (acq. 13<sup>th</sup> c., passed to Tremaynes 1675); Clayton Hall, Staffordshire (built c. 1600, acq. by mar. 1837, rebuilt 1840s, family departed 1892, sold by 1924)

### Lemon

Origins: William Lemon, a poor man's son, founded the family fortunes by becoming a mine manager and discovering a great tin mine of his own. He also mined copper. He purchased landed estates with the profits in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. John Tremayne of Heligan married Matilda, daughter of Sir William Lemon 1 Bt in 1813. His son succeeded to the Lemon estates on the death of the 2 Bt in 1868.

1. Sir William Lemon 1 Bt – Penryn 1770-74 Cornwall 1774-1824
2. John Lemon – West Looe 1784 Saltash 1787-90 Truro 1796-1814
3. Sir Charles Lemon 2 Bt – Penryn 1807-12 1830-31 Cornwall 1831-32 W. Div. Cornwall 1832-57

Seat: Carclew, Cornwall (built 1720s, purch. 1749, rebuilt c. 1750, passed to Tremaynes by mar. 1868, fire 1934, ruin)

Estates: Bateman 8823 (E) 8190

Title: Baronet 1774-1868

Notes: Lemons extinct 1868

### **TRENCH** [Le Poer]      *IRELAND*

#### Earl of Clancarty (1803- I)

Origins: Huguenots who left France for England c. 1575. Migrated to Ireland 1631. The 1 Earl was connected through his mother, Frances Power of Corheen, with Donagh MacCarthy, 4 Earl of Clancarty of the first creation (see Davys).

1. Frederick Trench – {County Galway 1715-52}
2. Richard Trench – {Banagher 1735-60 County Galway 1761-68}
3. William Trench 1 Earl of Clancarty – {County Galway 1768-97}
4. Eyre Trench – {Newtown Limavady 1798-99}
5. Richard Trench 2 Earl of Clancarty – {Newtown Limavady 1796-97 County Galway 1797-1800} 1801-05 Rye 1807
6. Charles Trench – {Newtown Limavady 1799-1800}

7. Sir Frederick Trench – Mitchell 1806 Dundalk 1812 Cambridge 1819-32 Scarborough 1835-47
8. William Le Poer Trench – County Galway 1872-74

Seats: Garbally Court (House), Galway (purch. and built c. 1631, burned 1798, rebuilt 1819, sold 1922, institutional use); Heywood, Queen's County (built 1773, passed by inher. to Domviles early 19<sup>th</sup> c., fire 1950, demolished)

Estates: Bateman 25510 (I) 12817. Worth £10,000 pa in 1809.

Titles: Baron Kilconnel 1797- I; Viscount Dunlo 1801- I; Baron Trench 1815- UK; Viscount Clancarty 1823- UK

Peers: {1 peer 1797-1800} 1 Irish Rep peer 1808-15

5 peers 1815-1945

1 in Cabinet 1812-18

Notes: Created Marquis of Huesden in the Netherlands in 1818. Resident in England by the 1930s. Trench heiress mar. 1815 to the 1 Domville Bt. The daughter of the 3 Bt succeeded to Heywood and married a Poë in 1886. 2 Earl and two others in ODNB.

#### Baron Ashtown (1800- I)

Origins: Descended from a younger son of Frederick Trench of Garbally (d. 1669), ancestor of the Earls of Clancarty.

1. Frederic Trench 1 Baron Ashtown – {Maryborough 1785-90 Portarlington 1798-1800} 1801
2. Francis Trench – {Ballynakill 1800}

Seats: Woodlawn House, Galway (purch. 1702, built 1750s, add. c. 1860, sold 1947); Cangort Park, King's County (acq. by mar. 1798, built 1807, passed to Atkinsons by mar. 1881); Sopwell Hall, Tipperary (old castle, acq. by Sadlier 17<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt 1745, passed by mar. to Trench family 1796, remod. 1866-68, sold 1986)

Estates: Bateman 43643 (I & E) 34689 and 12134 (I) 6578. Most of the estate sold in the 1920s and 1930s.

Peer: 1 Irish Rep peer 1908-15

Notes: Trench family inherited the estates of the Sadlier family by mar. of 1745 {**MP 1656**}. Declared bankrupt 1912. Three in ODNB.

#### **TRENCHARD** [Henning]

#### Trenchard

Origins: Unbroken male descent from the reign of Henry I. **First MP 1449. Six additional MPs 1542-1659, four of them for Dorset.**

1. Thomas Trenchard – Poole 1670-71
2. Henry Trenchard – Poole 1679-81
3. Sir John Trenchard – Taunton 1679-81 Thetford 1689-90 Poole 1690-95
4. Thomas Trenchard – Dorchester 1689-95 Wareham 1695-1700 Dorchester 1701 Dorset 1701-02
5. Henry Trenchard – Dorchester 1713-20
6. George Trenchard – Poole 1713-41 1747-54

Seats: Lytchett Maltravers, Dorset (medieval, purch. 1611, rebuilt 17<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1829, most demolished 20<sup>th</sup> c.); Wolfeton (Wolveton) House, Dorset (medieval, acq. by mar. 1480, add. early and late 16<sup>th</sup> c., remod. c. 1600, part demolished 1822, sold 1862); Bloxworth House, Dorset (built 1608, purch. 1689, remod. early 19<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1964)

Estates: Bateman 2895 (E) 3584

1 in Cabinet 1692-95

Notes: One in ODNB.

### Trenchard

Origins: Cadet line.

1. William Trenchard – Westbury 1679-81 Heytesbury 1690-95 Westbury 1702
2. John Trenchard – Taunton 1722-23

Seats: Cutteridge, Wiltshire (purch. 1558, prob. built late 16<sup>th</sup> c., passed to Hippenleys by mar. who took name Trenchard 1723, passed to Ashfordbys by mar. who took name Trenchard 1787, demolished c. 1800, sold 1807); Leigh Court (Abbot's Leigh), Somerset (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., acq. by mar. c. 1715, sold 1811, institutional use)

Notes: Male line extinct 1723. One in ODNB.

### Viscount Trenchard (1936- UK)

Origins: Cadet line.

No MPs

Seat: Abdale House, Hertfordshire (built 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> c., purch. early 20<sup>th</sup> c., still own)

Titles: Baron Trenchard 1930- UK; Baronet 1919-

Peer: 1 peer 1930-45

Notes: 1 Viscount was the father of the RAF. 1 Viscount in ODNB.

Henning

Origins: The Hennings were merchants in Dorchester. They purchased landed estates in 1575. Sheriff 1609. The daughter and heiress of Henry Henning married Thomas Trenchard MP, and he acquired her estates in 1699. An heiress resumed the name Henning 1725. Hennings (Trenchards) were bankers in the 18<sup>th</sup> c.

1. Henry Henning – Weymouth & Melcombe Regis 1680-81 1685-87 1689-95

Seat: Poxwell Manor, Dorset (purch. 1575, built c. 1600, passed by mar. to Trenchards 1699, passed to Pickards after 1800)

Notes: Henning bank failed c. 1840.

**TREVANION** [Bettesworth]

Origins: Justice of the Common Pleas under Edward III. **First MP 1407 for Cornwall. Five additional MPs 1529-1642, one for the county.** The sister and heiress of William Trevanion MP married John Bettesworth, and their son succeeded to Caerhayes in 1767 and took the name Trevanion.

1. Charles Trevanion – Grampond 1661-79 Tregony 1679-81
2. John Trevanion – Tregony 1705-08 Bodmin 1708-10 Cornwall 1710-22
3. William Trevanion – Tregony 1747-67
4. John Bettesworth-Trevanion – Penryn 1807

Seat: Caerhayes (Carhayes, Caerhays) Castle (aka Trevanion Park), Cornwall (acq. 1390, demolished c. 1700, passed by mar. 1767, rebuilt 1807-08, family depart 1840, sold 1853)

Estates: 8,000 acres c. 1600. Worth £4,000 pa in 1740.

Notes: The family bankrupt in 1840. One in ODNB.

**TROTMAN**

Origins: Gentry by the 17<sup>th</sup> century. A barrister in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century purchased Siston, while Bucknell was acquired by cousins at about the same time. The lines merged in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

1. Samuel Trotman – Bath 1707-20
2. Samuel Trotman – New Woodstock 1722-34
3. Fiennes Trotman – Northampton 1784-90

Seats: Siston Court, Gloucestershire (built late 16<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1651, passed to Dickinsons by marriage 1875); Bucknell, Oxfordshire (medieval, purch. 1652, rebuilt 1702, passed to Hibberts by mar. 1835, sold 1897)

Notes: Male line extinct 1835.

## TRUMBULL

Origins: The **first MP 1626**, a lawyer and son of a yeoman, rose through an official career. **Another MP 1656**. He was granted Easthampstead Park for his diplomatic work. His grandson was an ambassador and Secretary of State.

1. Sir William Trumbull – East Looe 1685-87 University of Oxford 1695-98

Seat: Easthampstead Park, Berkshire (acq. 1629, passed to Hills – see Marquess of Downshire - by mar. 1769)

1 in Cabinet 1695-98

Notes: Two in ODNB.

## TUCHET (Touchet) [Thicknesse]

Earl of Castlehaven (1616-1777 I)

Origins: The Tuchets were a medieval family who married the Goscelin heiress to Markeaton, whose family had held it from 1086. They rose to greater status by marriage to the daughter of the 2 Baron Audley, heiress of the Audley estates and title (inher. 1405). The Audleys emerged in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, Barons 1313. Several episodes of forfeiture and restoration of estates took place. **First MP for Sussex 1453**. Active in Ireland in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The 2 Earl of Castlehaven was **MP for Dorset 1614**. Mary Tuket, sister and heiress of the 6 and last Earl of Castlehaven, married in 1749 Philip Thicknesse. Their son, George Thicknesse, succeeded as 19 Baron Audley. The Thicknesse family were Newcastle-under-Lyme burgesses in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. **First MP 1377 for Newcastle under Lyme. Another MP also for Newcastle 1378**. Ralph Thicknesse MP 1831 was a collier in the coastal trade and banker, the son of a physician.

1. Ralph Thicknesse – Wigan 1831-34
2. Ralph Thicknesse – Wigan 1847-54

Seats: Heleigh (Heighley) Castle, Staffordshire (medieval, demolished 1640s, “Balterley Hall” built early 17<sup>th</sup> c. remained a residence, inher. from Audley descendents 1777, sold estate and Balterley Hall 1790); Beech Hill, Lancashire (acq. c. 1800, passed

to Coldwells by mar. 1842 who took name Thicknesse, sold 1880s); Markeaton Hall, Derbyshire (Tuchets acq. by mar. in Middle Ages, sold 1516)

Estates: 1 Earl was granted 200,000 acres in Ireland in the later-16<sup>th</sup> c.

Title: Baron Audley 1313-1872 E

Peers: 9 peers 1660-1740 1744-77 1779-1872

Notes: 7 Baron Audley and 2 and 3 Earls and two other Tuchets and two Thicknesse in ODNB.

## TUDWAY

Origins: London merchants and West Indian plantation owners. A barrister later in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

1. Charles Tudway – Wells 1754-61
2. Clement Tudway – Wells 1761-1815
3. John Tudway – Wells 1815-30
4. Robert Tudway – Wells 1852-55

Seats: The Cedars, Somerset (built 1760s, sold 1909); Stoberry Park, Somerset (acq. later 19<sup>th</sup> c., sold mid-20<sup>th</sup> c.)

Estates: Bateman 2827 (E) 4511. Owned 1,096 acres in Antigua.

**TUFNELL** [Tyrell (Tirel, Tirrell, Tyrrell)]

### Tufnell

Origins: A London salter in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and a brewer in the 17<sup>th</sup> century laid the foundations for the family fortune. A barrister in the 18<sup>th</sup> century purchased Langleys.

**First MP 1640 for Southwark.**

1. Samuel Tufnell – Maldon 1715-22 Colchester 1727-34 Great Marlow 1741-47
2. John Tufnell – Beverley 1754-61
3. George Tufnell – Beverley 1761-68 1774-80
4. William Tufnell – Colchester 1806-07
5. Henry Tufnell – Ipswich 1837 Devonport 1840-54
6. Edward Tufnell – S. E. Essex 1900-06
7. Richard Tufnell – Cambridge 1934-45

Seats: Langleys, Essex (built c. 1620, purch. 1711, rebuilt c. 1719, add. c. 1820s, add. 1870s, still own); Pleshey, Essex (inher. from Jolliffes 1750)

Estates: Bateman 7584 (E) 10377

Notes: Two in ODNB.

Tyrell

Origins: The family claimed descent from a landowner listed in the Domesday Book. Tyrell is the “oldest name” in Essex deriving from Norman times. Landed by the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Twenty-three knights in lineal succession. One was supposedly the unwitting killer of William II, while Sir Thomas Tyrell (d. 1502) was the alleged murderer of the Princes in the Tower. (Fisher, *The House of Commons*, VII, 521) The eighth Knight married the Heron heiress to Heron. (*Country Life*, 36, p. 54) Speaker of the House of Commons 1427. **First MP 1355. Eleven MPs 1365-1558, eight kts of the shire.** A younger son of the Tufnells of Langleys married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Tyrell 2 Bt of Boreham House.

1. Sir John Tyrell – Maldon 1661-76
2. Sir John Tyrell 2 Bt – Essex 1830-31 N. Essex 1832-57

Seats: Boreham House, Essex (built 1728, acq. by Tyrells c. 1800 from heiress of John Higham, passed by mar. to the Tufnells and then in 1912 to 3 Baron Kenyon via an heiress, sold 1930); Heron Hall, Essex (acq. by mar. 15<sup>th</sup> c. to Heron heiress, demolished 1790)

Estates: Bateman 3078 (E) 4840

Titles: Baronet 1666-1766; 1809-77

Notes: Tyrell family has an entry in the ODNB.

Tyrell

Origins: Cadet of the Essex Tyrells. **First MP 1604.**

1. Sir Thomas Tyrell – Aylesbury 1659 Buckinghamshire 1660
2. Sir Timothy Tyrell – {Fore 1661-62}
3. Sir Peter Tyrell 1 Bt – Buckingham 1679
4. James Tyrell – Boroughbridge 1722-42

Seats: Castle Thorpe, Buckinghamshire (medieval castle, demolished, purch. 1626, sold 1714, most demolished by 1799, farm house); Shotover Park, Oxfordshire (acq. by mar. 1519, rebuilt 1713-18, sold 1839); Oakley, Buckinghamshire (acq. by mar. 1526, sold 1707)

Title: Baronet 1665-1714

Notes: The last Tyrell left Shotover to his cousin Penelope Madan, wife of Augustus Schutz, a second cousin of George II. The Schutz family sold it in 1839.

Tyrell

Origins: Cadet line.

1. Charles Tyrell – Suffolk 1830-32 W. Suffolk 1832-34

Seats: Plashwood (Hall), Suffolk (acq. by mar. to Ray heiress 1801, sold c. 1900?); Polstead Hall, Suffolk (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., remod. early 17<sup>th</sup> c. and 1816-19, acq. by mar. to Cooke heiress 1828, passed back to Cookes 1872); Gipping Hall, Suffolk (medieval, acq. 15<sup>th</sup> c., demolished 1850)

Estates: Bateman 3462 (E) 4534

Notes: One in ODNB.

Brand

Origins: The grandfather of the MP below was a clothier in Boxford, Suffolk who purchased estates including Edwardstone and Polstead. First MP a merchant and Alderman of London. Brand estates passed to Cookes in later 18<sup>th</sup> c., and hence to Charles Tyrell MP above.

1. Joseph Brand – Sudbury 1660

Seats: Edwardstone Hall, Suffolk (purch. late 16<sup>th</sup> c., built early 17<sup>th</sup> c., sold c. 1847, large part demolished 1952); Polstead Hall, Suffolk (purch. 1598, built 16<sup>th</sup> c., remod. early 17<sup>th</sup> c., passed to Cookes later 18<sup>th</sup> c.)

**TUFTON**Earl of Thanet (1628-1849 E)

Origins: An old family in the North that moved to Kent in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. **First MP 1601 (Kent 1624). Two further MPs 1614-48.** They inherited the vast Clifford (peers from 1299 and MPs for Westmorland and Yorkshire) estates centered around Appleby by marriage to the daughter and heiress Anne, 18 Baroness de Clifford, granddaughter of the 3 Earl of Cumberland (see Clifford). On the death of the 6 Earl of Thanet, the de Clifford title passed via his daughter to the Southwells (see Southwell), but the Tuftons retained most of the estates. On the death of the last Earl of Thanet, the estates passed to his illegitimate son, who was created Baron Hothfield.

1. Sir John Tufton 2 Bt – Maidstone 1661-81 1685-87
2. Thomas Tufton 6 Earl of Thanet – Appleby 1668-79
3. Richard Tufton 5 Earl of Thanet – Appleby 1679-80



4. Richard Tufton – Steyning 1679-81
5. Sackville Tufton – Appleby 1681 1685-87
6. Sackville Tufton 7 Earl of Thanet – Appleby 1722-29
7. Henry Tufton 11 Earl of Thanet – Rochester 1796-1802 Appleby 1826-32
8. John Tufton – Appleby 1796-98

Seats: Appleby Castle, Westmorland (medieval, acq. by Cliffords 1269, slighted 1569, restored 1651, passed by mar. to Tuftons 1676, part rebuilt 1686-88, sold 1963, now offices); Hothfield Place, Kent (acq. and built c. 1540, new house c. 1780, sold later 1940s, demolished 1954); Skipton Castle, Yorkshire (built 12<sup>th</sup> c., granted by Edward II to Cliffords 1310, confiscated 1461, reclaimed 1485, add. c. 1500, add. 1535, passed to 4 Earl of Thanet by mar., still own)

Estates: Bateman 39276 (E) 45987

Titles: Baron de Clifford 1299- E; Baron Tufton 1626-1849 E; Baron Hothfield 1881- UK; Baronet 1611-1849; 1851-

Peers: 11 peers 1660-1786 1790-1849 1881-1945

3 Lds Lt 17<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>

Notes: 9 Earl and one other in ODNB.

## TULSE

Origins: Never achieved more than a modest estate, rising in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century.

**First MP 1640.**

1. Henry Tulse – Christchurch 1659 1660-79
2. William Tulse – Lymington 1698

Seat: Hinton Admiral, Hampshire (acq. mid-17<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1708)

Notes: Lost estates in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

## TURNER I [Dryden, Page]

### Page-Turner

Origins: The founding Turner was a barrister (d. 1578). His grandson was a merchant in London. The 1 Bt was Chairman of the East India Company 1733. Sir Gregory Turner 3 Bt inherited the estates of his great uncle Sir Gregory Page 1 Bt and took the additional name Page. The Pages began with a shipwright and ship owner. His son was also a ship owner and Chairman of the East India Company 1716. He sold his stock just before the crash and was worth perhaps £600,000. (Knight, *London's Country Houses*, 77) On the extinction of the senior line of Page-Turner Baronets in 1874, the Baronetcy

passed to a cadet line descended from a younger son of the 2 Bt who had married a Dryden heiress and had taken the name Dryden.

1. Sir Gregory Page 1 Bt – New Shoreham 1708-13 1715-20
2. Sir Edward Turner 2 Bt – Great Bedwyn 1741-47 Oxfordshire 1755-61 Penryn 1761-66
3. Sir Gregory Page-Turner 3 Bt – Thirsk 1784-1805

Seats: Battlesden House (Park), Bedfordshire (purch. 1706, rebuilt 1860-64, demolished 1886); Ambrosden, Oxfordshire (purch. and built for reputedly £100,000 in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> c., demolished and sold c. 1800); Wrinklemarsh, Kent (old house, Page purch. 1721 and rebuilt 1723, sold 1784, demolished 1787)

Estates: Bateman 11799 (E) 15050. The 1 Page Bt left £500,000 to 600,000. Rubinstein – 3 Bt left £175,000 in probate 1820.

Titles: Baronet 1714-75; 1733-

Notes: One Page in ODNB.

### Dryden

Origins: John Dryden married 1551 Elizabeth Cope, whose father Sir John Cope had acquired Canons Ashby soon after the Dissolution. The Drydens acquired a Baronetcy in 1619. **First MP 1624. Another MP 1640 for Northamptonshire.** In the 18<sup>th</sup> century Canons Ashby passed by marriage to John Turner in 1791, and he took the name Dryden and was created a Baronet, which was merged with the Page-Turner title in 1874 (see above).

1. John Dryden – Huntingdonshire 1690-95 1699-1708

Seat: Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire (purch. 1538 by Copes by whom it passed by mar. to Drydens later in the 16<sup>th</sup> c., built c. 1550, add. c. 1570 and 1584, remod. 1708-17, NT 1980)

Title: Baronet 1619-1770; 1795-

Notes: The Huntingdon estates of the Drydens passed to a nephew, Robert Pigott of Chetwynd, Shropshire (see Pigott). The poet Dryden was a member of the family. Six in ODNB.

### **TURNER II**

Origins: An apprentice vintner, son of an attorney, married his master's daughter and founded one of the leading families of King's Lynn in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Kt 1684, Bt 1727.

1. Sir John Turner – King's Lynn 1679-81 1685-87 1689-1702

2. Sir Charles Turner 1 Bt – King's Lynn 1695-1738
3. Sir John Turner 2 Bt – King's Lynn 1712-13
4. Sir John Turner 3 Bt – King's Lynn 1739-74

Seat: Warham Hall, Norfolk (purch. 1709, sold 1785, demolished soon afterwards)  
 Title: Baronet 1727-80

## TURNOR

### Turnor

Origins: Country gentlemen in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. A royalist judge and Baron of the Exchequer during the Civil War. Did well after the Restoration. Kt 1663. Continued to expand estates in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

1. Edmund Turnor – Midhurst 1802-06
2. Christopher Turnor – S. Lincolnshire 1841-47
3. Edmund Turnor – S. Lincolnshire 1868-80

Seats: Stoke Rochford Hall, Lincolnshire (purch. 1665 and built a house, demolished late 18<sup>th</sup> c. and rebuilt, rebuilt again 1839-43, leased out as offices, still own estate); Panton Hall, Lincolnshire (built c. 1719, purch. and add. 1775, sold early 20<sup>th</sup> c., demolished 1964); Little Ponton Hall, Lincolnshire (built 17<sup>th</sup> c., acq. 18<sup>th</sup> c., became principal seat, part destroyed by fire c. 1900, still own); Snitterton Hall, Derbyshire (acq. by mar. 1723, leased out, sold 1910)

Estates: Bateman 20664 (E) 27513. Rubinstein – Edmund Turnor MP left £160,000 in probate in 1829. Held 18,000 acres 1920s.

Notes: Two in ODNB.

### Ferne (Fearne)

Origins: Humble origins in the 16<sup>th</sup> c., granted arms 1580, mayor of Doncaster 1588, Kt 1603. **First MP 1604**, a lawyer and official. A bishop 1662. Estates passed via an heiress to the Turnors.

1. Robert Ferne – Ludgershall 1713-15

Seats: Snitterton Hall, Derbyshire (medieval, remodel. 1632, purch. 1690s, passed by mar. to Turnors 1723); Locko House (Park), Derbyshire (built 17<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1721, rebuilt c. 1725, sold 1747)

Notes: Two in ODNB.

**TURNOUR** (Turnor)Earl of Winterton (1766- I)

Origins: The Turnors were an old Suffolk family raised to prominence by a successful lawyer and judge during the Restoration period. Speaker of the House of Commons 1661. **First MP 1614.** The granddaughter of Sir Edward Turnor married Joseph Garth, bringing with her Shilliglee Park, originally a Gore (London merchants) seat that passed to the Turnors by marriage in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Garths took the name Turnour.

1. Sir Edward Turnor – Essex 1654 1656 1659 1660 Hertford 1661-71
2. Sir Edward Turnor – Orford 1701-09 1710-21
3. Edward Garth-Turnour 1 Earl of Winterton – Bramber 1761-69
4. Edward Turnour 6 Earl of Winterton – Horsham Div. Sussex 1904-18 Horsham & Worthing Div. Sussex 1918-45 Horsham Div. Sussex 1945-51

Seats: Hallingbury Place, Essex (purch. 1666, sold 1729); Shillinglee Park, Sussex (purch. 1641 by Gores, passed to Turnours by mar., rebuilt 1734-35, add. 1776-78, fire 1943, sold c. 1962, ruin, restored 1976, flats)

Estates: Bateman 5760 (E) 4883

Title: Baron Winterton 1761- I; Baron Turnour 1952- UK

Peers: {2 peers 1761-1800}

1 in Cabinet 1937-39

Notes: 6 Earl and three others in ODNB.

**TWYSDEN** (Twysden)Twysden

Origins: The Twysdens were seated at Twysden in Kent from the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Sheriff in the later 16<sup>th</sup> century. Kt 1603, Bt 1611. **First MP 1593. Two further MPs 1625-40, one for Kent.**

1. Sir William Twysden 3 Bt – Kent 1685-87 Appleby 1695-97

Seat: Royden Hall, Kent (medieval, acq. mid-15<sup>th</sup> c. by mar., rebuilt 1535, remodel. late 17<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1834)

Estates: Worth £2,000 pa in the lifetime of the 3 Bt.

Title: Baronet 1611-

Notes: Three in ODNB.

Twisden

Origins: The Twisdens descended from a younger son of Sir William Twysden 1 Bt of Royden, who was a judge in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century.

1. Sir Thomas Twisden 1 Bt – Maidstone 1646-48 1660
2. Sir Roger Twisden 2 Bt – Rochester 1689-90
3. Sir Thomas Twisden 3 Bt – Kent 1722-27
4. Sir Roger Twisden 5 Bt – Kent 1741-54

Seat: Bradbourne House (Hall), Kent (medieval, purch. 1656, rebuilt 1713-15, sold 1937)

Title: Baronet 1666-1841 or 1937

Notes: It is uncertain when the male line became extinct. One in ODNB.

**TYRWHITT** [Bourchier, Jones, Knyvet, Wilson]Baron Berners (1455- E)

Origins: The Jones family was seated at Uckington, Shropshire since at least the reign of Elizabeth I. The **first MP 1625** was a merchant and Mayor of Shrewsbury 1638. One was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (Kt) died 1692. The Jones estates passed to a nephew, Thomas Tyrwhitt of Netherlay House in 1782, and he took the additional name Jones. The Tyrwhitts were clergymen in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Sir Henry Tyrwhitt 3 Bt married Emma Wilson Baroness Berners in her own right in 1853. Their son succeeded as 13 Baron Berners.

1. Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt-Jones 1 Bt – Weymouth & Melcombe Regis 1790-91 Denbigh 1797-1802 Athlone 1802-06 Shrewsbury 1807-11
2. Thomas Tyrwhitt – Okehampton 1796-1802 Portarlinton 1802-06 Plymouth 1806-12
3. Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt-Jones 2 Bt – Bridgnorth 1818-20

Seats: Keythorpe Hall, Leicestershire (purch. by Wilsons 1646-7, fire mid-18<sup>th</sup> c. and house rebuilt by Lord Berners completed 1842, sold c. 1919); Netherlay House, Somerset; Stanley Hall, Shropshire (purch. by Huxley family, built 1642, devolved to Tyrwhitts by mar. to an heiress 1730, add. c. 1816, sold and much demolished c. 1923)

Estates: Bateman 6922 (E) 11757 and also at Stanley Hall 5889 (E & W) 8445. The 14 Baron left 600 acres, a country house, and £218,000 in 1950.

Title: Baronet 1808-

Peers: 2 peers 1917-45

Notes: 14 Baron and one other in ODNB.

Wilson

Origins: Rowland Wilson was a draper in London who purchased Keythorpe in the 1640s. His great-grandson Henry Wilson married Elizabeth Knyvet (heiress of Catherine Knyvet). She asserted her right to the barony of Berners, which had been in abeyance, as lineal heiress of Sir John Bouurchier 1 Baron Berners. She gained the title in 1720.

1. William Wilson – Ilchester 1761-68 Camelford 1768-74

Seat: Kirby Cane Hall, Norfolk (built 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> c., acq. c. 1800 by Lord Berners, remod. early 19<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1851)

Title: Baronet 1858-1921

Peers: 3 peers 1832-71

Notes: William Wilson MP died without male heirs and the Berners title passed by marriage to the Tyrwhitt-Jones family (see above). One in ODNB.

Knyvet (Knyvett, Knevett)

Origins: The Knyvets owned manorial land by the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The real founder was Lord Chancellor (Kt) 1372-77. **First MP 1397 for Huntingdonshire.** Baron 1455. **Six further MPs 1421-1607, three kts of the shire.** Ashwellthorpe passed to the Wilsons (see above) by marriage along with the Berners lineage.

1. Thomas Knyvet (de jure 7 Baron Berners) – Dunwich 1685-87 Eye 1689-90

Seat: Ashwellthorpe Hall, Norfolk (acq. by Thorpe family 1267, medieval house, passed to Knyvets by mar. 1422, rebuilt 1831-45, passed to Wilsons by mar., sold 1920)

Title: Baron Knyvet 1607-22 E

Notes: The Knyvets inherited the estates of the Green family in the 15<sup>th</sup> c. **Two MPs 1390-1410, both kts of the shire.** Ashwellthorpe came to the Knyvets from the Thorpe family, Barons Thorpe (1309). **Three MPs 1305-1407, all kts of the shire.** The last male died in 1422 when the estates passed to the Knyvets. Eight in ODNB

Bourchier

Origins: The Bourchiers were great lords between the reigns of Edward III and Henry VIII. Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The son of William Bourchier Count of Eu (d. 1420) and a granddaughter of Edward III was created Baron Berners in 1455. An illegitimate son of 2 Lord Berners, established a line at Beningborough, Yorkshire. **First MP 1328. Four additional MPs 1472-1646 {2 Irish MPs 1585 and 1613}.**

1. Barrington Bouchier – Thirsk 1660
2. Thomas Bouchier – Malmesbury 1702-05

Seat: Beningborough Hall, Yorkshire (acq. by mar. 1544, built c. 1714-16, passed by non-blood inher. to Dawnays 1827)

Titles: Baron Berners 1455- ; Earl of Bath 1536-1654

Notes: The family became extinct in the male line in 1767 and in the female line in 1827. Beningborough passed by mar. to the Erles and eventually in 1827 to the 6 Viscount Downe (see Dawnay) in 1827. 1 Baron Bouchier and 2 Baron Berners and 1 and 2 Earls of Essex and 5 Earl of Bath and four others in ODNB.

#### **UDNY**      *SCOTLAND*

Origins: The family is first mentioned in a charter of 1407. **First [MP 1645 for Aberdeenshire].**

1. John Udney – [Kintore 1681 1685-86]
2. John Udney – [Aberdeenshire 1703-07]

Seats: Udney Castle, Aberdeenshire (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., add. 17<sup>th</sup> c., abandoned c. 1775, repaired c. 1801, add. 1874, partly demolished 1960s, still own); Knockhall Castle, Aberdeenshire (built 1565, fire 1734, ruin)

Estates: Bateman 9225 (S) 9041

Notes: One in ODNB.

#### **UNIACKE**      *IRELAND*

##### Uniacke

Origins: Burgesses of Youghal in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Mayor 1556. Another was Mayor in 1723. He purchased landed estates. His eldest son married Elinor Fitzgerald, daughter and heiress of Garret Fitzgerald of Lisquinlan. Their eldest son was seated at Woodhouse, while a younger line lived at Lisquinlan. The Fitzgeralds were a cadet of the Geraldine dynasty (see Fitzgerald I). This branch was living in County Kerry by 1420.

1. Robert Uniacke – {Youghal 1777-1800}

Seat: Woodhouse, Waterford (purch. 1725, rebuilt early 19<sup>th</sup> c., passed by mar. to Beresfords mid-19<sup>th</sup> c.)

Estates: In 1878 the estate ran to 2,352 acres worth £1,907 pa.

Notes: The Uniacke property was confiscated in 1658 and restored in 1663. One in ODNB.