

Ellis Wasson

**The British and Irish Ruling Class 1660-1945**

**Volume 1**



Ellis Wasson

# **The British and Irish Ruling Class 1660-1945**

---

Volume 1

Managing Editor: Katarzyna Michalak

Associate Editor: Łukasz Polczyński

ISBN 978-3-11-054836-5  
e-ISBN 978-3-11-054837-2



This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 License.  
For details go to <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>.

© 2017 Ellis Wasson  
Published by De Gruyter Open Ltd, Warsaw/Berlin  
Part of Walter de Gruyter GmbH, Berlin/Boston  
The book is published with open access at [www.degruyter.com](http://www.degruyter.com).

**Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data**

A CIP catalog record for this book has been applied for at the Library of Congress.

Managing Editor: Katarzyna Michalak  
Associate Editor: Łukasz Połczyński

[www.degruyteropen.com](http://www.degruyteropen.com)  
Cover illustration: © Thinkstock/bwzenith

# Contents

**Acknowledgements — XIII**

**Preface — XIV**

**The Entries — XV**

**Abbreviations — XVII**

**Introduction — 1**

**List of Parliamentary Families — 5**





Dedicated to the memory of my parents



## Acknowledgements

A full list of those who helped make my research possible can be found in *Born to Rule*. I remain deeply in debt to the inspiration and mentorship of David Spring.

## Preface

In this list cadet, associated, and stem families are arranged in a single entry when substantial property passed between one and the other providing continuity of parliamentary representation (even, as was the case in a few instances, when no blood or marriage relationship existed). Subsidiary/cadet families are usually grouped under the oldest, richest, or most influential stem family.

Female MPs are counted with their birth families, or, if not born into a parliamentary family, with their husband's family. Females who held peerages in their own right were barred from taking a seat in the House of Lords until legislation was passed in 1958 and 1963.

Illegitimate children who became MPs are included if the gaining of their seat was assisted by a family connection.

Relationships based on marriage are not counted unless they involved the transfer of estates.

Members of the European Parliament (MEPs), of the Northern Irish Parliament, the Irish Senate, and of the Welsh Assembly have not been incorporated into the list, although selection for such offices is usually mentioned in the Notes section of the appropriate entry. A small number of parliamentary families continued to gain election to the *Dáil* after 1922. Those "TDs" (*Teachta Dála*) are included.

Cromwellian and Jacobite peers are not included. A few families would have qualified for inclusion had a bishop with a seat in the House of Lords been allowed to count along with two MPs. I have not, however, incorporated them into the list with the exception of the Huttons of Marske.

Members of families mentioned in the new *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* are noted, in part to recommend a source for further information and in part to indicate the role of the family in national life.

Information about the origins of medieval and early modern families is often extremely hard to interpret with precision. Sometimes it was clearly a judge, royal official, warrior, or merchant who launched a dynasty's ascent, but many families rose slowly, sometimes over a number of centuries in the manner of a coral reef, gradually accumulating landed estates through calculation, luck, patronage, and marriage to heiresses. For the purposes of my research on social origins any family that entered the gentry before 1660 the source of whose wealth was uncertain was counted as "landed". Information for families that rose after 1660 is usually (though not always) easier to identify. Most of the time one "founder" stands out, and his profession or business is the clear launching pad for future success. Detailed information about how social origins were identified and incorporated into the study may be found in my book, *Born to Rule: British Political Elites* (2000).

## The Entries

“ORIGINS”: Where reliable information is available about the first entry of the family into the gentry, the date of the purchase of land or holding of office is provided. When possible, the source of the wealth that enabled the family’s election to Parliament for the first time is identified. Inheritance of property that supported participation in Parliament is delineated. The date of the election of the first MP (or peer), if this occurred before 1660, is given and the number and dates of subsequent MPs elected before 1660 follow. **These are printed in bold.** The information available about pre-1660 MPs varies considerably in quality. When possible, data are taken from the printed volumes of the Histories of Parliament for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland (see “Reference Works” in the Bibliography). Other sources include the printed list of MPs issued by Parliament in the nineteenth century, Stenton and Lees, *Who’s Who*, online sources, and local and family histories. The dates and numbers of pre-1660 MPs in such sources are not always accurate, so that data should be used with caution.

“SEAT(S)”: This category does not necessarily include all residences that belonged to a family. Most seats sold or abandoned before 1660 or inherited or purchased after 1945 are not included. Some houses were only used temporarily or by junior members of the family. Information about many seats was difficult to trace and no heroic efforts were made to find out about every building associated with a family. Information concerning current ownership was accumulated at various times over the past twenty years and, therefore, is sometimes out of date. The architectural data is as accurate as I can make it, but the quality of sources varies enormously and even respected authorities often contradict each other about dates. However, following the history of country houses is one of the surest means of keeping track of landed families.

“ESTATES”: Data about wealth is drawn from the Bateman compendium of great landowners published in the 1870s (John Bateman, *The Great Landowners of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1876, 1883). Bateman based his numbers on a government survey of landownership. The first figure in the entry lists acreage, the initials in parentheses identify the location of estates, and the second figure is income in pounds (the entry usually does not include urban property or some other non-landed sources of wealth). Data has also been collected from Rubinstein’s *Who Were the Rich*, the History of Parliament volumes, the *ODNB*, obituaries, magazines and, sometimes polemical, books, and works of reference. Families extinct before the survey of landowners was conducted often passed their estates on to other parliamentary families via heiresses. In that case data may be included further down the entry in the section on estates of a successor family. However, in some cases estates were sold or divided up among multiple heirs.

“TITLES”: The dates of creation and extinction of all subsidiary peerages and all baronetcies are included in this category. The highest rank in the peerage achieved by a member of the family (1660-1945) is placed at the head of the entry, even if it was not held for long.

“PEERS”: Dates (1660-1945) when peerages were held provide years of legal access to the Houses of Lords (in London and Dublin - the Scottish Parliament was unicameral but included title holders) and do not mean a seat in the chamber was actually occupied unless direct evidence shows it was not assumed (due, for example, to insanity, religious disqualification, exile, imprisonment, or other known causes). Years served by elected Irish or Scottish Representative Peers in the British House of Lords are included.

“LD LT”: The number of family members appointed to serve as Lord Lieutenant of a county after 1660. Until the twentieth century the office retained a considerable amount of power as well as prestige, especially in times of emergency or war. The power to nominate JPs was used to exercise control over the gentry by the magnates.

“CABINET”: Dates provided for senior office holders, including Secretaries of State, etc. before the modern Cabinet emerged.

“KG, KT, KP”: The number of family members who were holders of the most prestigious orders of knighthood in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland after 1660: Knight of the Garter, Knight of the Thistle, and Knight of St. Patrick. The “Garter” was of considerable significance. An eighteenth-century magnate could be thrown into a rage and even move into political opposition by being denied one. Nineteenth-century magnates were so enamored of membership in these orders that they could be seen wearing the insignia on their dressing gowns. The Garter was the nation’s reward to Winston Churchill for his service in the Second World War.

## Brackets

Brackets are used to differentiate members of the English/Welsh Parliament from the Scottish and Irish Parliaments. The dates of service of English and Welsh MPs are not enclosed in brackets.

[dates] = membership in the Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh

{dates} = membership in the Irish Parliament in Dublin or TDs after 1922

## Abbreviations

acq.	acquired
add.	addition
BLG	<i>Burke's Landed Gentry</i>
BP	<i>Burke's Peerage</i>
Bt	Baronet
c.	<i>circa</i> or century
CL	<i>Country Life</i>
CP	<i>Complete Peerage</i>
cr.	creation
d.	died
DNB	<i>Dictionary of National Biography</i>
E	England
EI	East India
fl.	flourishing
GB	Great Britain
HP	<i>History of Parliament</i>
I	Ireland
IoW	Isle of Wight
inher.	inherited
KC	King's Counsel
KG	Knight of the Order of the Garter
KP	Knight of the Order of St. Patrick
KT	Knight of the Order of the Thistle
Kt	Knight
Kted	Knighthood
Ld Lt	Lord Lieutenant
mar.	marriage, married
MP	Member of the House of Commons
NT	National Trust
ODNB	<i>Oxford Dictionary of National Biography</i>
pa	<i>per annum</i>
PC	Privy Councillor
purch.	purchased
QC	Queen's Counsel
r.	reign
Rep	Representative
RE	Royal Engineers
remod.	remodeled
repurch.	repurchased
RN	Royal Navy

**XVIII** — Abbreviations

S	Scotland
TD	Member of the Irish <i>Dáil</i>
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
W	Wales
WI	West Indies

**Corrections or Additions**

Please forward any suggestions for corrections or additions to:  
Ellis Wasson [ewasson@udel.edu](mailto:ewasson@udel.edu) or [ewasson@towerhill.org](mailto:ewasson@towerhill.org)

# Introduction

“The world of the British governing class was not only small, but one of blood.”  
Patrick Joyce<sup>1</sup>

Nearly forty years ago I began collecting information about parliamentary families in the British Isles. I had both motive and opportunity. My ambition was to analyze the social origins of the ruling elite over the course of centuries; the means was provided by the accelerating publication program of the History of Parliament Trust and new biographical works on the Scottish and Irish Parliaments.<sup>2</sup> The arrival of data-crunching computers to do the sums also helped. The fruits of my research appeared in a series of articles in *The English Historical Review*, *The Historical Journal*, *The Economic History Review*, and *Parliamentary History*.<sup>3</sup> In 2000 my analysis was consolidated and extended in the book *Born to Rule: British Political Elites*. As it happened, Lawrence Stone and Jeanne Fawtier Stone, using an alternative approach based on ownership of country houses in three English counties, also published an analysis of the ruling class in *An Open Elite? England 1540-1880* (1984). In the company of a number of distinguished historians such as W. D. Rubinstein and David Spring we were able to make considerable advances in the understanding of modern Britain. The centrality of Parliament and of the great landowners in shaping the state and society in England (and also in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland) made understanding the dynamics of those “born to rule” fundamental to following the interactions of different parts of the archipelago and in tracing pathways to modernity.

My hope had always been to make the data I assembled about parliamentary families available to scholars. Other projects intervened and it has only been recently that I have had the opportunity to gather together the information in an accessible form. This compendium is the result of those labors.

These volumes contain a comprehensive account of all families in the British Isles who had at least one member sit in either house of Parliament between 1660 and 1945 and was represented in Parliament by at least three members at any time between the Middle Ages and 2015. A person who served as both a peer and a MP is counted only once for the purpose of inclusion in the list. Membership in the Scottish Parliament before abolition in 1707 or after the reconstitution in 1999 is also counted, as is membership in the Irish Parliament before 1801 or after 1922.

---

<sup>1</sup> Patrick Joyce, *The State of Freedom: A Social History of the British State since 1800*, Cambridge, 2013, 296.

<sup>2</sup> See the bibliography under the heading “Reference Works” for those and other sources providing data for this study.

<sup>3</sup> Collected for publication in *The Role of Ruling Class Adaptability in the British Transition from Ancient Regime to Modern State*, Lewiston, 2010.

The total number of British and Irish families with at least one MP or peer serving in the period 1660 to 1945 connected by lineage or inheritance with a member of a “three MP/peer” family is 2937. Of these, 2352 elected a minimum of three MPs or produced three peers, or a combination of the two. The remaining 585 families were either related by blood or passed property to or from one of the 2352 stem families but produced only one or two MPs (or peers) one of who served in the period 1660 to 1945. Broken down by nationality the numbers look like this, divided between stem families and associated secondary or cadet lines with fewer than three MPs/peers.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 1.** Number of families with at least one MP or peer 1660-1945 included in this study<sup>5</sup>

	three or more MPs/peers	cadet/secondary families
ENGLAND	1523	331
WALES	75	22
SCOTLAND	310	131
IRELAND	444	101

The families listed here constituted the political elites of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland between 1660 and the First World War. Many were also leading families in the sixteenth century and even earlier, and quite a few remained active and influential until the end of the Second World War. For a variety of reasons ownership of large blocks of land and membership in Parliament ceased to be the *sine qua non* for elite status as the nineteenth century progressed, although even late in the period a core of traditional grandees were richer than the most successful industrialists, and many

<sup>4</sup> Identifying the nationality of some families is not easy due to ownership of estates spread between several countries or parliamentary service in multiple capitals. In general, the place where the largest part of the family estate lay in the years 1660-1945 was the determining factor in assigning nationality.

<sup>5</sup> During the years since *Born to Rule* (2000) was issued, I been able to refine and correct the pool of data published in it. A small number of families have been added to the list. Most of these were uncovered thanks to the publication of new volumes of the History of Parliament and other sources that revealed pre-1660 MPs that I had not identified. I also came across evidence relating to the transfer of landed estates via heiresses while doing further genealogical studies. The discovery of additional MPs has not significantly altered the original findings, but the percentage of English MPs in the period 1660-1715 that were members of the elite was larger than I originally portrayed. Thus the proportion of the Commons composed of MPs from the families listed in this volume (around 80% during the later seventeenth, the eighteenth, and the early nineteenth centuries) is slightly more consistent across the years 1660 to 1820 than portrayed in Figure 2.1 on page 42 of *Born to Rule*.

rising families continued to purchase landed estates and aspire to a peerage long after these ceased to be the essential foundations of wealth and power. Parliamentary families also, by and large, constituted the social elite until 1945. For an extended explanation and analysis of the evidence supporting these statements see *Born to Rule: British Political Elites*. The distinctive histories and cultures of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland meant that membership of Parliament functioned uniquely in each country and that is also studied in depth in my book.

I chose the minimum of three members of (either) house of Parliament as the standard for inclusion in the study even though this could be regarded as an arbitrary minimum. I found, however, that it was almost unknown for three or more brothers to be elected MPs or gain a peerage without at least one other generation of the family also serving in Parliament. Hence the three-MP/peer criterion ensured that only families capable of projecting status and power over more than a single generation are included.<sup>6</sup>

Power was tied closely to land until the twentieth century. In this list of parliamentary families, descent is traced through ownership of estates, which often passed via the female line. In many cases a husband adopted his wife's name on inheriting property and extinct titles were revived to ensure continuity and paper over the cracks. Thus the modest Smithson family founded by a London haberdasher in the 17<sup>th</sup> century ascended to the dizzying heights of wealth and power associated with the Earldom of Northumberland through a union in 1740 with the heiress to the ancient Percy patrimony. The marriage sustained a dynasty established in England in 1066. For the purpose of this study the Percys and Smithsons are treated as a single, continuous family. The Smithson/Percy Dukes of Northumberland ensconced in their new seat at medieval Alnwick Castle sent family members to Parliament (the last to serve in 1937) in an unbroken line that began in 1297. Many (usually far more prosaic) instances of such inheritances meant parliamentary families were centered in a locality for many generations. These mergers to achieve continuity were made all the more powerful by the practice of primogeniture, which generally ensured the bulk of a family's wealth and political influence remained intact over long periods. Often marriage to an heiress created a family that adopted a double-barreled name suggesting the merger of equals and multiplied the acreage available to exploit for social and political purposes.

---

<sup>6</sup> A handful of exceptions to the 3 MP/peer rule have been included in this volume. For example, the Huttons produced two Archbishops and two MPs, and were clearly a family of rank and influence over multiple generations. The Dixons (Lord Glentoran) produced only two MPs but also a NI Senator, a NI Assembly MP, and a Speaker of the NI Assembly, while the 3 Baron Glentoran was elected to the House of Lords in the new system established after 1999. These were families of political, social, and economic importance over multiple generations. A few other families fall into a similar category, producing, for example multiple generations of MPs and an MEP. No more than half a dozen exceptions are included in the list and none were incorporated into the data used in *Born to Rule*.

Some important families are missing from this study. Those that remained Roman Catholic in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries either do not appear or produced far fewer MPs or peers with free access to the House of Lords than their social status and wealth should have guaranteed, due to legal exclusion from Parliament and/or financial penalties imposed because of their religious faith.<sup>7</sup> (Wealthy families with fewer than three MPs/peers are listed in Appendix I.)

Some families (usually with only a small number of MPs) are included on the list due to their prominence in a parliamentary borough where the local commercial elite determined the outcome of elections. The number of such families is small, and a number of them went on to acquire landed estates and join the mainstream of the elite over time. Those that remained completely parochial in their origins and interests, however, were not important members of the national social and political elite.

In the several decades that have passed since I published my findings, I have had no reason to revise the conclusions relating to social mobility laid out in *Born to Rule*. If anything, the role of entrepreneurship and business in the rise of elite families was even greater than I depicted. When I have been able to find out more about generations earlier in the history of families that appeared to emerge through skilful or lucky management of landed property, I have often found some sort of commercial or business figure in the background.

---

<sup>7</sup> Systematic suppression and dispossession of important Irish Catholic families completely removed a number of them from high social, economic, and political status. Some, including Jacobites and “wild geese”, moved abroad. A few entered the titular aristocracies of Spain, Austria, and France.

# List of Parliamentary Families

## **ABBOT**

Baron Colchester (1817-1919 UK)

Origins: 1 Baron was the son of a clergyman. He was a politician and Speaker of the House of Commons 1802.

1. Charles Abbot, 1 Baron Colchester – Helston 1795-1802 Woodstock 1802-06 Oxford University 1806-17

Seat: Kidbrooke Park, Sussex (built 1733, purch. 1803, remod. c. 1805, add. 1814-15, sold 1874)

Estates: Bateman under 2000 acres. 1 Baron granted an annuity of £4000, and £3000 for his successor.

Peers: 3 peers 1817-1919

Notes: 1 Baron in ODNB.

## **ABBOTT**

Baron Tenterden (1827-1939 UK)

Origins: 1 Baron was the son of a hairdresser. He became a barrister and Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Kt 1816.

No MPs

Seat: Hendon Place, Middlesex (purch. 1824, sold 1862)

Estates: Bateman under 2000 acres. Rubinstein - 1 Baron left £120,000 in probate in 1832.

Peers: 4 peers 1827-1939

Notes: 1 and 3 Barons in ODNB.

## **ABDY** [Rutherford]

Origins: Alderman, London 1630 (a merchant, married the daughter of a Lord Mayor 1610, Director of East India Company). Three of his sons created Baronets.

1. Sir Robert Abdy 3 Bt – Essex 1727-48
2. Sir John Abdy 4 Bt – Essex 1748-59
3. Sir Anthony Abdy 5 Bt – Knaresborough 1763-75

4. Sir William Abdy 7 Bt – Malmesbury 1817-18
5. Sir Thomas Abdy 1 Bt – Lyme Regis 1847-52

Seats: Albyns, Essex (built c. 1587, remod. 1620, purch. c. 1654, remod. 1754, remod. 1898-1901, sold 1926, bomb damage in 1945, demolished 1954); Chobham Place, Surrey (built 17<sup>th</sup> c., acq. by mar. 1721 from a family who had held it since the later 16<sup>th</sup> c., remod. later 18<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1809, flats); Felix Hall, Essex (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1630, rebuilt c. 1710, add. c. 1750, sold 1790, ruin)

Estates: Bateman 3121 (E) 9710

Titles: Baronets 1641-1868; 1660-1759; 1660-62; 1850-

Notes: The eldest line was seated at Felix Hall and Chobham Place. This branch eventually succeeded to Albyns on the extinction of the second line in 1759. When the senior line became extinct, the estates passed to the Rutherford family by marriage via a daughter of the 4 Baronet, and they took the name Abdy, created Baronets in 1850.

**ABERCROMBY** [Ogilvie]      *SCOTLAND*

Abercromby

Origins: Acquired landed estates by the early 14<sup>th</sup> century. Held a peerage for life under James II, King of Scots. The father of the 1 Baronet was Grand Falconer in Scotland to Charles II.

1. Sir Alexander Abercromby 1 Bt – [Banffshire 1641 1643-4 1646-7 1648-51 1661-63]
2. Sir James Abercromby 2 Bt – [Banffshire 1693-1702]
3. Alexander Abercromby – [Banffshire 1706-07] Scotland 1707-08 Banffshire 1708-27
4. James Abercromby – Banffshire 1734-54
5. Sir Robert Abercromby 5 Bt – Banffshire 1812-18

Seats: Forglen House, Banffshire (medieval, rebuilt c. 1800, acq. by mar. 1803, new house built 1839-42, sold 1974); Glasshaugh House, Banffshire (old house, purch. c. 1650, rebuilt 1770, passed out of family 1781, ruinous); Birkenbog House, Banffshire (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., purch. late 16<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt c. 1730-40, replaced by Glasshaugh as principal seat later in 18<sup>th</sup> c., abandoned later 20<sup>th</sup> c., derelict); Dunlugas House, Banffshire (old house, rebuilt c. 1680, rebuilt 1793, purch. 1877, abandoned 1970s?)

Estates: Bateman 11768 (S & I) 12395

Title: Baronet 1636-2003

Notes: Purchased Irish estates in the early 19<sup>th</sup> c.

Baron Abercromby (1801-1924 UK)

Origins: Cadet of above.

1. Alexander Abercromby – [Clackmannanshire 1703-07]
2. James Abercromby – Clackmannanshire 1761-68
3. Sir Ralph Abercromby – Clackmannanshire 1774-80 1796-98
4. Burnett Abercromby – Clackmannanshire 1788-90
5. Sir Robert Abercromby – Clackmannanshire 1798-1802
6. George Abercromby 2 Baron Abercromby – Edinburgh 1805-06 Clackmannanshire 1806-07 1812-15
7. James Abercromby 1 Baron Dunfermline – Midhurst 1807-12 Calne 1812-30 Edinburgh 1832-39
8. Sir John Abercromby – Clackmannanshire 1815-17
9. Alexander Abercromby – Clackmannanshire 1817-18
10. George Abercromby 3 Baron Abercromby – Clackmannanshire 1824-26 1830-31 Stirlingshire 1838-41 Clackmannan & Kinrosshire 1841-42

Seats: Tullibody House, Clackmannanshire (built c. 1650, purch. 1679, rebuilt 1725-43, repaired 1803, sold 1906, fire and demolished 1961); Airthrey Castle, Stirlingshire (built 1790-91, purch. 1798, sold c. 1889, institutional use); Menstrie Castle, Clackmannanshire (built c. 1560, purch. 1719, sold c. 1924); Lord Dunfermline and his son lived at Colinton House, Edinburghshire (built c. 1800-06, purch. 1839, remod. c. 1840, sold c. 1924, institutional use)

Estates: Bateman 15264 (S) 14959. The first four holders of the Barony of Abercromby were granted an annuity of £2000 pa.

Title: Baron Dunfermline 1839-68 UK

Peers: 6 peers 1821-52 1839-68 1859-1924

2 Lds Lt

1 in Cabinet 1834

Notes: 1 Baron Dunfermline was Speaker of the House of Commons and in ODNB, along with a number of other family members.

Baron Banff (1642-1803 S)

Origins: A cadet line of the Earls of Airlie (see Ogilvy) that broke off in the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century. Seated in Banffshire by 1500. Kt. 1503.

1. Sir Alexander Ogilvy 1 Bt – [Banff 1702-07]

Seats: Forglen House, Banffshire (medieval castle, purch. 1637, rebuilt c. 1800, passed by mar. to Abercrombys 1803); Inchdruer (Inchdrewer) Castle, Banffshire (purch.

and built mid-16<sup>th</sup> c., fire 1713, passed to Abercrombys by mar. 1803, derelict, recently rebuilt); Dunlugas House, Banffshire (old house, rebuilt 1680 and 1793, sold c. 1780)

Title: Baronet 1627-1803; 1701-1803

Peers: [3 peers 1660-68 1706-07]

Notes: Family extinct 1803. The senior line was seated at Pitmeddan in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The Barons Abercromby descended from a younger son of the 1 Baronet. On the death of the 8 Baron Banff, Forglen House passed to his eldest sister, wife of Sir George Abercromby 4 Bt of Birkenbog, Banffshire. 1 Baron Banff in ODNB.

### **ACHESON** [Sparrow]      *IRELAND*

#### Earl of Gosford (1806- I)

Origins: A burgess in Edinburgh (Gosford) 1605, JP for Haddington 1610. **First [MP 1625]**. To Ireland 1610, held legal office and created Bt. 1628, acquired estates there by 1634. High Sheriff of Armagh 1657.

1. Sir Nicholas Acheson 4 Bt – {County Armagh 1695-99}
2. Sir Arthur Acheson 5 Bt – {Mullingar 1727-49}
3. Archibald Acheson 1 Viscount Gosford {Dublin University 1741-60 County Armagh 1761-76 Enniskillen 1776}
4. Arthur Acheson 1 Earl of Gosford – {Old Leighlin 1783-90}
5. Archibald Acheson 2 Earl of Gosford – {County Armagh 1797-1800} 1801-07
6. Archibald Acheson 3 Earl of Gosford – County Armagh 1830-47

Seats: Gosford Castle, Armagh (acq. and built early 17<sup>th</sup> c., destroyed 1641, rebuilt later 17<sup>th</sup> c., remod. 1780s, burned 1805, rebuilt 1819-52, add. 1859-63, abandoned 1921, sold 1958, institutional use); Worlingham Hall, Suffolk (built late 17<sup>th</sup> c., purch. by Sparrows 1755, inher. by mar. with Sparrow heiress 1822 by 2 Earl, sold 1849)

Estates: Bateman 18594 (I) 17934. Owned 3000 acres in 2001.

Titles: Baron Gosford 1776 I; Viscount Gosford 1785 I; Baron Worlingham 1835- UK; Baron Acheson 1847- UK; Baronet 1628-

Peers: {2 peers 1776-1800} 1 Irish Rep peer 1811-49 4 peers 1835-49 1847-1945

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

2 KP 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>

Notes: The rebuilding of the castle 1819-50 cost £80,000. Land sales began in 1876, and the estate was largely gone after 1903. Contents of Gosford Castle sold 1921. 2 Earl in ODNB.

Sparrow

Origins: From Ipswich. The 2 Earl of Gosford married Mary, daughter and heiress of Robert Sparrow of Worlingham in 1805.

1. Robert Sparrow – Bedford 1774-75

Seat: Worlingham, Suffolk (older house, purch. 1755, rebuilt c. 1800, passed by mar. to 2 Earl of Gosford 1822)

**ACLAND** [Dyke, Palmer, Troyte]

Origins: Settled at Akeland (Accolem) in Devon in 12<sup>th</sup> century. **First MP 1586 (for Devon 1607-11)**. Kt 1604.

1. Sir Hugh Acland 5 Bt – Barnstaple 1679 Tiverton 1685
2. Arthur Acland – Barnstaple 1679-80
3. John Acland – Callington 1702-03
4. Richard Acland – Barnstaple 1708-13
5. Sir Hugh Acland 6 Bt – Barnstaple 1721-27
6. Sir Thomas Dyke-Acland 3 Bt – Devon 1746-47 Somerset 1767-68
7. John Dyke-Acland – Callington 1774-78
8. John Acland-Palmer – Bridgwater 1781-84
9. Sir Thomas Dyke-Acland 10 Bt – Devon 1812-18 1820-31 N. Devon 1837-57
10. Sir Thomas Dyke-Acland 11 Bt – W. Somerset 1837-47 N. Devon 1865-85 Wellington Div. Somerset 1885-86
11. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland 12 Bt – E. Cornwall 1882-85 Launceston Div. Cornwall 1885-92
12. Sir Arthur Dyke Acland 13 Bt – Rotherham Div. W. R. Yorkshire 1885-99
13. Sir Francis Dyke Acland 14 Bt – Richmond Div. N. R. Yorkshire 1906-10 Camborne Div. Cornwall 1910-22 Tiverston Div. Devon 1923-24 N. Cornwall 1932-39
14. Sir Gilbert Acland Troyte – Tiverton Div. Devon 1924-45
15. Sir Richard Dyke Acland 15 Bt – Barnstaple 1935-45 Gravesend Div. Kent 1947-55

Seats: Killerton Park (House), Devon (built later 16<sup>th</sup> c., acq. later 16<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt 1778-79, add. c. 1830, donated to NT with 17,000 acres 1943); Wooleigh (Woodleigh), Devon (medieval, acq. by mar. later 16<sup>th</sup> c., declined to farm house status in the 18<sup>th</sup> c.); Holnicote, Somerset (medieval, rebuilt early 18<sup>th</sup> c., acq. 1745, fire 1799, rebuilt early 19<sup>th</sup> c., fire 1851, rebuilt 1873, sold 1944 and to NT, hotel); Sprydoncote Lodge, Devon (acq. later 16<sup>th</sup> c., NT 1943); Trerice, Cornwall (medieval, rebuilt 1570-73, acq. by mar. from the Arundells 1802, NT 1943)

Estates: Bateman 39896 (E) 34785; Troyte property after 1852 6807 (E) 7408

Titles: Baronet 1644- ; 1677- ; 1890-  
1 in Cabinet 1892-95

Notes: Succeeded to the Wroth estates in 1721 (see Wroth). The 10, 11, 13, and 15 Bts and other members of the family in ODNB.

## ACTON

Baron Acton (1869-UK)

Origins: Family at Aldenham from the 14<sup>th</sup> century. **First MP 1378 for Shropshire.** High Sheriff 1383. **Several other MPs 1449-1644, one for county.** Bt 1643. A line of lawyers purchased some ex-monastic land 1546 but later sold it. Also an ironmaster in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century. A junior line of Elmley Lovatt, Worcestershire produced **two MPs in the 16th century.**

1. Sir Walter Acton 2 Bt – Bridgnorth 1660
2. Sir Edward Acton 3 Bt – Bridgnorth 1689-1705
3. Sir Whitmore Acton 4 Bt – Bridgnorth 1710-13
4. John Dalberg-Acton 1 Baron Acton – Carlow 1859-65 Bridgnorth 1865-66

Seats: Aldenham Hall, Shropshire (acq. and built 14<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt 1691, rebuilt 1713-14, remod. 1820s, sold 1947); Acton Round Hall, Shropshire (built c. 1695, sold 20<sup>th</sup> c.)

Estates: Bateman 6335 (E) 7596

Title: Bt 1643-

Peers: 3 peers 1869-1945

Notes: Estates were divided among heiresses in 1621. Aldenham passed in 1791 to a younger branch descended from a younger son of the 2 Bt who converted to Roman Catholicism and was prime minister of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies with large estates in Calabria. He married the Duchess of Dalberg in 1832. Lord Acton was perhaps the most celebrated academic historian of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. 1 Baron and other members of the family in ODNB.

**ADAIR** (Adare)      *ENGLAND & IRELAND*

Baron Waveney (1873-86 UK)

Origins: Scots at Kinhilt, Wigtownshire in the 15<sup>th</sup> century who went to Ireland c. 1620s. Married the daughter of a Baronet 1608. Kt and **first [MP 1639 for Wigtownshire]**. Sheriff 1695. Continued to hold estates in Scotland and Ireland. An Army agent made a fortune and purchased the estate at Flixton in Suffolk in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

1. Sir Robert Adair – {Antrim 1692-93}
2. Robert Adair – {Philipstown 1727-37}

3. Robert Adair 1 Baron Waveney – Cambridge 1847-52 1854-57
4. Sir Hugh Adair 3 Bt – Ipswich 1847-74

Seats Flixton Hall Suffolk (medieval, rebuilt 1615, purch. 1753, rebuilt after fire 1846-55, remod. 1888-92, sold 1950, demolished 1952); Ballymena Castle, Antrim (acq. 1620, built c. 1626, fire 1740, new house built 1865-70s, most of estate sold 1904, castle sold and demolished 1957)

Estates: Bateman 19252 (E & I) 23395. Rubinstein – Alexander Adair left £700,000 in probate in 1834.

Title: Baronet 1838-1988

Peer: 1 peer 1873-86

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

## **ADAM**      *SCOTLAND*

Origins: William Adam and his sons made a fortune in ordnance contracts, coal, salt, brickmaking, ironmaking, glassmaking, building, and, supremely, architecture. Purchased almost 4000 acres early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

1. Robert Adam – Kinross-shire 1768-74
2. William Adam – Gattou 1774-80 Wigtown Burghs 1780-84 Elgin Burghs 1784-90 Ross-shire 1790-94 Kincardineshire 1806-12
3. Sir Charles Adam – Kinross-shire 1831-32 Clackmannan & Kinross 1832-41 1846-47
4. William Adam – Clackmannan & Kinross 1859-80

Seats: Blair Adam, Kinross-shire (purch. 1731, built 1733, remod. 1775, remod. 1815-16 and 1833 and 1859, still own); Woodstone, Kincardineshire

Estates: Bateman 4277 (S) 3739

Title: Baronet 1882-1922

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

Notes: Serious financial setbacks led to Blair Adam standing empty 1785-96; fortunes recouped by a lawyer in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> c. First MP and other members of the family in ODNB.

## **ADDERLEY** [Bowyer, Gresley]

Baron Norton (1878- UK)

Origins: Gentry family of medieval origins. Humphrey Adderley (1512-98) rose to prominence as Master of the Wardrobe to Henry VIII. High Sheriff under Elizabeth I. Lawyer purchased estates 1558. Kt reign of Charles I.

1. Sir William Adderley – New Windsor 1690-93
2. Charles Adderley 1 Baron Norton – N. Staffordshire 1841-78

Seats: Hams Hall, Warwickshire (acq. 1637, built house, rebuilt 1764, fire 1890, estate sold 1911, house demolished 1920 and partly rebuilt, site a power station); Norton, Staffordshire (medieval hall, family not resident in modern period); Fillongley Hall, Warwickshire (purch. c. 1820, built 1824-25, add. 1840-41, still own but offered for sale)

Estates: Bateman 4515 (E) 16225

Peers: 6 peers 1878-1945

1 in Cabinet 1874-78

Notes: Owned urban property in Birmingham and coal mines in Staffordshire. 1 Baron Norton and two others in ODNB.

### Bowyer

Origins: First Bowyer of Knipersley **MP (Newcastle-u-Lyme) 1411**. Grocer in London mid-Tudor period. **At least a dozen further Bowyer MPs in 16th and 17th centuries.**

1. Sir John Bowyer 1 Bt – Staffordshire 1646 Newcastle-u-Lyme 1656, 1660
2. Sir John Bowyer 2 Bt – Warwick 1677-79 Staffordshire 1679-81

Seats: Norton-le-Moors Hall, Staffordshire (medieval hall became farm house, passed by mar. to Adderleys); Knipersley (Knypersley) Hall (Park), Staffordshire (medieval, acq. by mar. 14<sup>th</sup> c., passed 1702 by mar. to Gresleys)

Title: Baronet 1627-80; 1660-1702

Notes: On the death of the 4 Baronet of Norton his estates passed to his daughter Mary, who married Charles Adderley, ancestor of the Lords Norton. The 4 Baronet's youngest daughter, Dorothy, succeeded to Knipersley and married Sir Thomas Gresley 4 Bt (see below).

### Gresley

Origins: Descended from Nigel de Stafford, a genuine “baron” of the William the Conqueror era and held Drakelow from Norman times until 1931. Kt 15<sup>th</sup> century. (Craven and Stanley, *Derbyshire Country House*, 72) **First MP (Derbyshire) 1340. Seven further MPs for Derbyshire and Staffordshire 15th, 16th, 17th centuries.**

1. Sir Thomas Gresley 5 Bt – Lichfield 1753
2. Sir Roger Gresley 8 Bt – Durham 1830-31 New Romney 1831 S. Derbyshire 1835-37
3. Sir Thomas Gresley 10 Bt – S. Derbyshire 1868

Seats: Drakelow Park (Hall), Derbyshire (acq. by 1100, medieval house, rebuilt c. 1543, rebuilt 1723, rebuilt 1806, remod. 1830, remod. 1870s, remod. 1901-04, sold 1931-33, demolished 1934); Netherseal Hall, Derbyshire (acq. by mar. 17<sup>th</sup> c., built 1620, add. c. 1860s, remod. 1908-11, sold 1927, demolished 1938); Knypersley Hall, Staffordshire (medieval, acq. 1702 by mar., rebuilt 18<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1809, demolished 20<sup>th</sup> c.)

Estates: Bateman 3747 (E) 8511. In 1600 held 14,500 acres.

Title: Baronet 1611-1978

Notes: One of the most ancient families in the English landed elite. Sir Thomas Gresley (MP Derbyshire 1401-21, Staffordshire 1413-19) went on the Agincourt campaign. The grandson of the 9 Bt, Sir H. N. Gresley, was a great locomotive engineer. Several members of the family are in the ODNB.

## **ADDINGTON**

Viscount Sidmouth (1805- UK)

Origins: Father of first MP was a well-known doctor in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. First MP was a professional politician.

1. Henry Addington 1 Viscount Sidmouth – Devizes 1784-1805
2. John Addington – Truro 1787-90 Winchelsea 1794-96 Wendover 1796-1802 Bossiney 1802 Harwich 1803-18
3. William Addington 3 Viscount Sidmouth – Devizes 1863-64

Seats: Up Ottery Manor, Devon (old house, purch. c. 1780, rebuilt 1845-47, sold 1954, demolished 1962); Early (Erleigh) Court, Berkshire (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt 17<sup>th</sup> c., remod. 18<sup>th</sup> c., acq. by mar. 1836, sold 1932, demolished 1935)

Estates: Bateman 5905 (E) 8220

Peers: 5 peers 1805-1945

1 in Cabinet 1801-07 1812-24

Notes: 1 Viscount was Prime Minister. (See Christie, *Non-Elite MPs*, 102) A number of members of the family including the father of the 1 Viscount and the 1 Viscount in ODNB.

## **ADEANE [Jones]**

Baron Adeane (1972-84 UKLife)

Origins: Claimed old descent. Main property in 18<sup>th</sup> century at Chalgrove. First MP was a general. He married the heiress of an East India Director who purchased and built Babraham in 1770.

1. James Adeane – Cambridge 1780-89 Cambridgeshire 1789-1802
2. Henry Adeane – Cambridgeshire 1830-32
3. Henry Adeane – Cambridgeshire 1857-65

Seats: Babraham Hall, Cambridgeshire (see Jones below, acq. by mar. 1774 from Jones, rebuilt 1833-37, add. 1864, house and some land sold 1948 and rest of estate c. 1982); Chalgrove, Oxfordshire (acq. 17<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1839)

Estates: Bateman 3448 (E) 5003

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

Notes: Royal secretaries in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. 1 Baron in ODNB.

### Jones

Origins: East India Company merchant purchased Brabraham 1770. Rose from lowly origins to a Director of East India Company. Robert Jones MP daughter and heiress married James Adeane who succeeded to estates.

1. Robert Jones – Huntingdon 1754-74

Seat: Brabraham Hall, Cambridgeshire (medieval, rebuilt c. 1580, demolished 1767, purch. and built new house 1770, passed to Adeanes by mar. 1774)

Estates: Purchased Brabraham for £27,500 and had wealth in funds worth £88,000.

### **AFFLECK**

Origins: First MP was the son of an East India Company official who purchased Dalham 1714. First Bt was a naval officer.

1. Gilbert Affleck – Cambridge 1722-27 1737-41
2. John Affleck – Suffolk 1743-61 Amersham 1767-68
3. Sir Edmund Affleck 1 Bt – Colchester 1782-88

Seats: Dalham Hall, Suffolk (built 1704-05, purch. 1714, sold 1901); Fingringhoe Hall, Essex (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., remod. 1660s and 1740s, purch. 1765, sold 1929, fire 1970s)

Estates: Bateman 3764 (E) 4776

Title: Baronet 1782-1939

Notes: Family ran into serious financial trouble in 1890s in part due to fraud. In Australia in 20<sup>th</sup> c. 1 Bt and brother in ODNB.

**AGAR** [Ellis, Hunt, Robartes]      *IRELAND & ENGLAND*Viscount Clifden (1781-1974 I)

Origins: Moved from Yorkshire to Kilkenny mid-17<sup>th</sup> century with Cromwell and acquired estates. Purchased additional land in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Archbishop in 18<sup>th</sup> century.

1. James Agar – {Old Leiglin 1703-13 Gowran 1713-14 Callan 1715-27 St. Canice 1727-33}
2. Henry Agar – {Gowran 1727-46}
3. James Agar 1 Viscount Clifden – {Gowran 1753-60 County Kilkenny 1761-76 Gowran 1776}
4. James Agar {Gowran 1747-60 Tulsk 1768-69}
5. George Agar 1 Baron Callan – {Callan 1776-90}
6. Henry Welbore Ellis Agar 2 Viscount Clifden – {County Kilkenny 1783-88} Heytesbury 1793-1802
7. Sir Emanuel Agar – Sudbury 1807-12
8. George Welbore Agar Ellis 1 Baron Dover – Heytesbury 1818-20 Seaford 1820-26 Ludgershall 1826-30 Okehampton 1830-1
9. Thomas Agar-Robartes 1 Baron Robartes – E. Cornwall 1847-68
10. Leopold Agar Ellis 5 Viscount Clifden – County Kilkenny 1857-74
11. Thomas Agar Ellis Robartes 6 Viscount Clifden – E. Cornwall 1880-82
12. Thomas Agar Ellis – Bodmin Div. Cornwall 1906 St. Austell Div. Cornwall 1908-15

Seats: Gowran Castle, Kilkenny (old castle, acq. c. 1660, fire and new house 1713, demolished 1816, new house 1817-19, add. c. 1840, passed by mar. to the Lords Annaly 1944, sold 1955, derelict 1990s); Ringwood (The Rower), Kilkenny (resident 18<sup>th</sup> c.); Lanhydrock House, Cornwall (acq. by mar. from Robartes via the Hunts 1798, fire 1881, rebuilt, 1953 given to NT); Tylney Hall, Hampshire (tenanted by 1 Baron Mendip 18<sup>th</sup> c.); Wimpole House, Cambridgeshire (built c. 1640-70, remodel. 1693-1705, add. 1713-30, remodel. 1742-47 and 1791-1806, add. c. 1840, purch. 1894, sold 1938, NT 1976); Holdenby House, Northamptonshire (late 16<sup>th</sup> c., passed to the Crown 1607, dismantled 1651, purch. 1802, rebuilt 1873-75, add. 1887-88, passed by inher. to Lowthers 1945)

Estates: Bateman 49017 (E & I) 38915. Rubinstein – 1 Baron Callan left £160,000 in probate 1815 and 2 Viscount Clifden £180,000 in 1836.

Titles: Earl of Brandon 1758-89 I; Baron Gowran 1776-1974 I; Baron Callan 1790-1815 I; Baron Mendip 1794- GB; Baron Dover 1831-99 UK; Baron Robartes 1869-1974 UK

Peers: {3 peers 1777-1800 1790-1800} 1 Irish Rep peer 1801-15 8 peers 1802-36 1833-66 1884-99 1869-1930 1882-1945

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

Notes: Henry Agar married Anne Ellis, sister and heiress of Welbore Ellis, Baron Mendip of Tylney Hall, Hampshire. Their son was created 1 Viscount Clifden. The 2 Viscount succeeded by special remainder as Baron Mendip and took the additional

name Ellis. A younger son of the 1 Viscount married the daughter of Thomas Hunt and grandniece and heiress of Henry Robartes 3 Earl of Radnor. Their son was created 1 Baron Robartes. His son succeeded as 6 Viscount Clifden. Holdenby House passed to the 4 Viscount's sister, Lady Annaly. Family extinct 1974. 1 Baron Dover in ODNB.

Baron Mendip (1794-1974 GB)

Origins: The Ellis family rose through the church and politics in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Bishop of Meath, Secretary of State to James II and William III.

1. Welbore Ellis 1 Baron Mendip – Cricklade 1741-47  
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis 1747-61 Aylesbury 1761-68  
Weymouth 1774-90 Petersfield 1791-94

Seat: Tylney Hall, Hampshire (tenanted in 18<sup>th</sup> c.)

Peer: 1 peer 1794-1802

1 in Cabinet 1762-65 1777-94

Notes: 1 Baron in ODNB.

Earl of Radnor (1679-1757 E)

Origins: The Robartes family acquired great wealth in the Tudor period in the tin trade as merchants and bankers in Truro. Purchased estates late 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Sheriff 1614. Kt 1616. **First MP 1623**. 1 Baron Robartes a merchant and userer in Truro. Purchased his peerage via the Duke of Buckingham in 1625.

1. Robert Robartes Viscount Bodmin – Cornwall 1660 Bossiney 1661-79
2. Francis Robartes – Bossiney 1673-79 Cornwall 1679-81 1685-87 Lostwithiel 1689-90  
Cornwall 1690-95 Tregony 1695-1702
3. Charles Robartes 2 Earl of Radnor – Bossiney 1679-81 Cornwall 1685
4. Russell Robartes – Bodmin 1693-1702 Lostwithiel 1702-08 Bodmin 1708-13
5. Hender Robartes – Bodmin 1753-83

Seats: Lanhydrock, Cornwall (purch. 1620, built c. 1634-42, passed by mar. to the Hunts 1758 and in 1798 to the Lords Clifden, see above); Wimpole Hall, Cambridgeshire (built c. 1640-70, remod. 1693-1705, purch. 1686, sold 1710)

Estates: Bateman 22234 (E) 30730; est. worth £7000 pa post 1660.

Title: Baron Robartes 1625-1757 E

Peers: 4 peers 1660-1757

1 Ld Lt 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>

1 in Cabinet Council 1661-73 1679-84

Notes: 1 Earl and one of his sons in ODNB.

Hunt

Origins: Alderman in Shrewsbury 1613. High Sheriff 1656. Barrister late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

1. George Hunt – Bodmin 1753-84
2. Thomas Hunt – Bodmin 1784-89
3. George Ward Hunt – N. Northamptonshire 1857-77
4. Rowland Hunt – Ludlow Div. Shropshire 1903-18

Seats: Mollington Hall, Cheshire (purch. 1699, rebuilt 1756-7, sold 1796, demolished 1937); Boreatton Park, Shropshire (purch. 1664, built 1850s, sold c. 1986, school); Wadenhoe House, Northamptonshire (built 1617, Wards purch. c. 1714, remod. 1858, passed to Hunts, who owned into 20<sup>th</sup> c., sold, conference center); Boreatton Old Hall, Shropshire (purch. 1664, old house, still own)

Estates: Bateman 3919 (E) 7046

1 in Cabinet 1868 1874-77

Notes: Sir Edward Ward of Wadenhoe was Chief Baron of the Exchequer 1695. His heiress married a Hunt. The 4<sup>th</sup> and last Earl of Radnor left 1758 Lanhydrock to his nephews Thomas and George Hunt, sons of his sister by Thomas Hunt of Mollington. In 1798 it passed to the Agars. George Ward Hunt is in ODNB.

Earl of Normanton (1806- I)

Origins: Descended from a younger brother of the 1 Viscount Clifden. 1 Earl was Archbishop of Dublin and amassed a large fortune through clerical preferment and income.

1. James Agar 3 Earl of Normanton – Wilton 1841-52

Seat: Somerley, Hampshire (built 1792-95, purch. 1825, add. 1850-51, add. 1868-70, still own)

Estates: Bateman 42961 (E & I) 48280; 1 Earl died worth £400,000 in 1809. Owned 6000 acres in 2001.

Titles: Baron Somerton 1795- I; Viscount Somerton 1800- I; Baron Somerton 1873- UK

Peers: {1 peer 1795-1800} 3 peers 1873-1945

Notes: 1 Earl in ODNB.

**AGLIONBY** [Bateman, Yates]

Origins: First recorded in Cumberland in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Rose through the law in early 16<sup>th</sup> century. High Sheriff under Henry VIII. **First MP Carlisle 1368. Seven additional MPs all but one sitting for Carlisle 1529-1625.**

1. Henry Aglionby – Carlisle 1721-27
2. Henry Bateman Aglionby – Cockermouth 1832-54
3. Francis Aglionby Yates – E. Cumberland 1837-40
4. Henry Aglionby Bateman – Cockermouth 1832-54

Seats: (The) Nunnery, Cumberland (medieval, acq. 1694, rebuilt c. 1727, passed to Yates family by mar. 1785, took name Aglionby, then by mar. to the Bateman family in 1840 who also took name Aglionby, sold 1919); Newbiggin Hall, Cumberland (medieval, rebuilt c. 1720, remod. 1820-26, sold 1855).

Notes: Estates divided among four daughters in 1785. They eventually passed to an American branch of the family in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. One in ODNB.

### **AGNEW** [Vans, Vanse, Vaus]      *SCOTLAND*

#### Agnew

Origins: Medieval landowners. Acquired Lochnaw 1426. Hereditary Sheriff of Wigtown 1451-1747. First knight 16<sup>th</sup> century, father of 1<sup>st</sup> Bt. **First [MP for Wigtownshire 1628-44].**

1. Sir Andrew Agnew 2 Bt – [Wigtownshire 1644 1645-7 1648-9 1665 1667 1669-70]
2. Sir Andrew Agnew 3 Bt – [Wigtownshire 1685-6 1689-1700]
3. Sir Andrew Agnew 7 Bt – Wigtownshire 1830-37
4. Sir Andrew Agnew 8 Bt – Wigtownshire 1856-68
5. Sir Andrew Agnew 9 Bt – S. Edinburgh 1900-06

Seat: Lochnaw Castle, Wigtownshire (acq. 1426, built later 15<sup>th</sup>/early 16<sup>th</sup> c., add. 1663 and 1704, add. 1819-22, sold 1921, institutional use, part demolished 1953)

Estates: Bateman 14000 (S) 11100

Title: Baronet 1629-

Notes: 5 and 7 Bts in ODNB. A cadet line established a famous firm of art dealers in London with many members in ODNB. Of that line seated at Rougham Hall, Suffolk (purch. 1904- still own): Sir William Agnew 1 Bt (cr. 1895) **MP S E Lancashire 1880-85 Stretford 1885-86** and Sir George Agnew 2 Bt **MP W. Salford 1906-18.**

#### Vans-Agnew

Origins: The Vans family claimed descent from a Provençal family who came over with William the Conqueror. Prominent judge and ambassador **[MP for Wigtownshire 1593]. A second [MP also for the county 1617].**

1. Patrick Vans(e) – Wigtownshire 1710-11 Wigtown Burghs 1715-22
2. Robert Vans-Agnew – Wigtownshire 1873-80

Seats: Barnbarroch House, Wigtownshire (built 1780, remod. 1806-08, fire 1941, ruin); Stranraer Park, Wigtownshire (acq. 17<sup>th</sup> c., demolished later 19<sup>th</sup> c.)

Estates: Bateman 6777 (S) 6696

Notes: A descendent of a younger son of the 1 Agnew Bt married John Vans of Barnbarroch. Their son took the name Vans-Agnew. Two in ODNB.

## **AITKEN**

### Baron Beaverbrook (1917- UK)

Origins: 1 Baron Beaverbrook, son of a Canadian Presbyterian minister, was a self-made banker and newspaper proprietor who settled in England in 1910 and also became a politician. Kt 1911.

1. William Maxwell Aitken 1 Baron Beaverbrook – Ashton-u-Lyme 1910-16
2. John William Aitken 2 Baron Beaverbrook – Holborn 1945-50
3. Sir William Aitken – Bury St. Edmonds Div. Suffolk 1950-64
4. Sir Jonathan Aitken – Thanet E. 1974-83 Thanet S. 1983-97

Seat: Cherkly, Surrey (built c. 1870, fire, rebuilt 1894, purch. 1911, bomb damage 1943, family departed 1994, sold 2011)

Title: Baronet 1916-

Peer: 1 peer 1917-45

1 in Cabinet 1918-19 1940-45

Notes: 1 Baron in ODNB.

## **AKERS-DOUGLAS**      *ENGLAND & SCOTLAND*

### Viscount Chilston (1911- UK)

Origins: The original Douglas was a younger son of a knightly family who acquired Baads in 1551. Soldiers, ministers, and merchants in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The daughter and eventual heiress of Alexander Douglas of Baads married in 1752 Aretas Akers of Malling Abbey. Their great-great-grandson succeeded to Baads and was created 1 Viscount Chilston (a barrister and politician). The Akers family emerged in the West Indies c. 1620 as planters, where they stayed for six generations before returning to England and purchasing landed estates.

1. John Douglas – Hindon 1768-74 Weobly 1774-83
2. James Stoddart Douglas – Rochester 1841-47
3. Aretas Akers-Douglas 1 Viscount Chilston – E. Kent 1880-85 St. Augustine's Div. Kent 1885-1911

Seats: Chilston Park, Kent (built c. 1500, add. c. 1710-28, add. 1782, purch. by Douglas family 1821, inher. by Akers family 1875, add. 1880, sold 1983); Baads, Edinburghshire (acq. and built 1551, sold 1720, castle burned 1736, repurchased 1787, sold 20<sup>th</sup> c.?); (West) Malling Abbey, Kent (medieval, fell into ruin 17<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt mid-18<sup>th</sup> c., purch. c. 1850, sold 1892); Craigs, Dumfriesshire  
 Estates: Bateman 15687 (E & S) 13090. Rubinstein - George Douglas left £160,000 in probate in 1833.

Peers: 2 peers 1911-45

1 in Cabinet 1895-1905

Notes: 1 and 2 Viscounts in ODNB.

### **ALCOCK**      *IRELAND*

Origins: A merchant family that rose to wealth in the eighteenth century and came to dominate the city of Waterford. Entered the gentry by mid century. Sheriff 1740. Kt. 1785.

1. Henry Alcock – {Clomines 1761-68}
2. Henry Alcock – {Waterford 1783-97 Fethard 1797-99}
3. William Alcock – {Fethard 1764-68}
4. William Alcock – {Waterford 1797-1800} 1801-03 County Wexford 1807-12

Seat: Wilton Castle (House), Wexford (castle built 1247, purch. 1658, house built c. 1700, rebuilt 1837-44, burned 1923, sold 1920s, part restored 2009)

Estates: Bateman 9121 (I) 4672. Reduced to 2,000 acres by 1923, sold 1920s. Family lived in England post 1922.

### **ALEXANDER**      *IRELAND & ENGLAND*

Earl of Caledon (1800- I)

Origins: A Presbyterian minister from Scotland to Ireland by 1613 and granted land 1663. Merchants in Londonderry in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. A nabob returned from India and purchased estates worth £600,000 c. 1770. Sheriff 1780. Other family members also East India merchants and Dublin bankers.

1. James Alexander 1 Earl of Caledon – {Londonderry 1775-90}
2. Robert Alexander – {Dingle 1777-83 Newton 1797-1800}
3. Henry Alexander – {Newton 1788-90 Askeaton 1790-97 Londonderry 1797-1800} County Londonderry 1801-02 Old Sarum 1802-06
4. DuPre Alexander 2 Earl of Caledon – {Newton 1800}
5. James Alexander – Old Sarum 1812-32

6. Josias Alexander – Old Sarum 1820-28 1830-32
7. Robert Alexander – Barnstaple 1826-30
8. James Alexander 3 Earl of Caledon – Tyrone 1837-39
9. Nathaniel Alexander – Antrim 1841-53

Seats: Caledon (House), Tyrone (medieval, rebuilt 17<sup>th</sup> c., demolished later 18<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1776 for £96,400, new house rebuilt 1779-84, remod. 1806-13, add. 1825, remod. 1832-33, still own); Tyttenhanger Park, Hertfordshire (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt 1654-55, remod. early and late 18<sup>th</sup> c., Alexanders acq. by mar. 1834, sold 1973, commercial use); Portglenone House, Antrim (built 1823, add. 1850, sold 1854, repurch. 1865, sold 1948, now an abbey); Forkhill (Forkill) House, Armagh (built c. 1780s, add. c. 1800, purch. c. 1840, burned 1920s); Acton House, Armagh (built 1619, rebuilt 1790, acq. later 19<sup>th</sup> c., still own); Boom Hall, Londonderry (purch. 1770, rebuilt c. 1772, sold 1849, now a ruin)

Estates: Bateman 34060 (I & E) 22321; 8850 (I) 6272; 8324 (I) 5151; 3165 (I) 3192. In 1817 the Irish estate was valued at £200,000 and that in Wiltshire at nearly £74,000. Rubinstein – Josias Alexander MP left £250,000 in probate in 1839. Owned 9400 acres in 2001.

Titles: Baron Caledon 1790- I; Viscount Caledon 1797- I; Viscount Alexander 1946- UK; Earl Alexander of Tunis 1952- UK

Peers: {1 peer 1790-1800} 4 Irish Rep peers 1805-39 1841-55 1877-98 1898-1945

2 Ld Lt 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>

2 KP 19<sup>th</sup>

1 KG 20<sup>th</sup>

1 in Cabinet 1952-54

Notes: Tyttenhanger came to the Alexanders via the Pope family. The founder of the Popes rose in the Tudor bureaucracy under Henry VIII and Mary I and acquired land at the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Granted arms 1535, **first MP 1536**, Privy Council 1544. His nephew was created Earl of Downe in 1628 (see North). No subsequent MPs. His seat at Tyttenhanger, Hertfordshire (acq. 1547) descended through the female line to the Blounts and then to the Earls of Caledon. A younger son of the 4 Earl of Caledon was a senior commander in the Second World War and later Minister of Defence, created Earl Alexander of Tunis in 1952. Three members of the family are in the ODNB.

### Alexander

Origins: descended from a common ancestor (18<sup>th</sup> c.) with the Earls of Caledon. Operated the largest flour mill in Ireland in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> c.

1. John Alexander – Carlow 1853-59

Seats: Milford House, Carlow (acq. c. 1790, built c. 1820, still resident); Roe Park (Daisy Hill), Londonderry (rebuilt 1743, add. 1782, acq. c. 1850, sold, hotel)

Estates: Bateman 2375 (I) 2809; 5733 (I) 4236

**ALFORD**

Origins: Gentry family that held manorial land from 1220. Raised to prominence in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century. Entered the service of Lord Burghley 1547. Branches in Sussex and Yorkshire. **First MP 1558. Seven additional members of the family were elected to the Commons between 1563 and 1648.** Kt mid-17<sup>th</sup> century.

1. John Alford – Midhurst 1679-81 Bramber 1689-90

Seats: Offington, Sussex (medieval, purch. 1601, passed out of family by mar. sec. half 17<sup>th</sup> c.); Holt Castle, Denbighshire (built c. 1282, demolished late 17<sup>th</sup> c.)

Notes: Two members of the family in ODNB.

**ALLEN I [Mayne]      IRELAND**Viscount Allen (1717-1845 I)

Origins: A master builder went to Ireland towards the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and acquired the large Stillorgan estate. Merchant in Dublin in 17<sup>th</sup> century, Lord Mayor 1673. Sheriff 1709. The latter's son was elected {MP 1692} and raised to the peerage in 1717.

1. John Allen 1 Viscount Allen – {County Dublin 1692-93 County Carlow 1695-99 County Dublin 1703-13 County Wicklow 1713-14 County Dublin 1715-17}
2. Joshua Allen 2 Viscount Allen – {County Kildare 1709-26}
3. Robert Allen – {Carysfort 1713-14 County Wicklow 1715-41}
4. Francis Allen – {County Kildare 1725-27}
5. Richard Allen – {Athy 1715-27 County Kildare 1727-45}
6. John Allen 3 Viscount Allen – {Carysfort 1733-42}
7. John Allen 4 Viscount Allen – {County Wicklow 1742-45}
8. Joshua Allen 5 Viscount Allen – Eye 1762-70
9. Richard Allen – {Harristown 1776-83}

Seat: Stillorgan House (Park), Dublin (acq. later 17<sup>th</sup> c., built 1695, passed by mar. to Probys (see) 1745, demolished 1860)

Worth £4500 pa in 1713 and £15,000 pa in 1799.

Peers: {5 peers 1717-1800}

Notes: Estates passed on the death of the 3 Viscount through the marriages of his sisters to the Maynes of Arnos Grove (see below) and to the Earls of Carysfort (see Proby). The last Viscounts in the 19<sup>th</sup> century were poor.

Baron Newhaven (1776-94 I)

Origins: Lisbon merchants in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The 1 Baron Newhaven married the sister of the 3 Viscount Allen.

1. William Mayne 1 Baron Newhaven – {Carysfort 1761-76} Canterbury 1774-80 Gatton 1780-90
2. Robert Mayne – Gatton 1774-82

Seats: Arnos Grove, Middlesex (old house, rebuilt 1720-23, add. c. 1762, purch. 1767, sold 1775, institutional use); Upper Gatton Park, Surrey (purch. 1774, sold 1786); Gidleigh Park, Devon (leased?)

Title: Baronet 1763-94

Peers: {1 peer 1776-94}

Notes: On the death of the 3 Viscount Allen a major portion of his estates passed to the Maynes. The rest went to the Probys, (see Proby).

**ALLEN II**      *WALES*Allen

Origins: Acquired land in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. High Sheriff 1693. Acquired Cresselly by marriage to an heiress 1729. Owned coal mines. The first MP was a barrister.

1. John Allen – Pembroke Borough 1818-26
2. H. G. Allen – Pembroke District 1880-86

Seat: Cresselly House, Pembrokeshire (medieval or Tudor house, owned by Bartletts, passed by mar. 1729 to Allens, demolished and rebuilt 1769-71, remodel. 1815-16, enlarged 1869, still own)

Estates: Bateman 4654 (W) 4088

Allen

Origins: Descended from a younger brother of the ancestor of the Cresselly line in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

1. C. F. E. Allen – Pembroke 1892-95

Seat: Bicton, Pembrokeshire (acq. c. 1694, sold mid-20<sup>th</sup> c.)

**ALLESTRY** (Allestre[e])

Origins: Merchant and professional family in the West Midlands descended from a villein given his freedom in 1141 (Craven and Stanley, *Derbyshire Houses*, 66). Descent from three ironmongers/woolstaplers who were **MPs for Nottingham 1393-1468** is probable but not established. Confirmed **MP for Derby 1542-55** was a yeoman and innholder, with **another MP for Derby in the 1640s**. Heralds denied gentility 1611.

1. Roger Allestry – Derby 1660-65
2. William Allestry – Derby 1685-87

Seats: Walton-on-Trent, Derbyshire (sold c. 1691); Alveston (Alvaston) Grange (Hall), Derbyshire (built early 17<sup>th</sup> c., passed out of family 1740s, demolished 1935); Darley Hall (House), Derbyshire (medieval, rebuilt 16<sup>th</sup> c., acq. 1666, sold early 18<sup>th</sup> c., demolished 1934)

Estates: Worth £372 p.a. in later 17<sup>th</sup> century. Serious indebtedness c. 1700.

**ALLSOPP**Baron Hindlip (1886- UK)

Origins: Merchants and brewers in Burton-upon-Trent and Derby from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. World's third largest brewery in the 1870s. Baronet 1880, High Sheriff 1881. His son, created a baron 1886 (part of what became known as the "beverage").

1. Samuel Allsopp 2 Baron Hindlip – E. Staffordshire 1872-80 Taunton 1882-87
2. Henry Allsopp 1 Baron Hindlip – E. Worcestershire 1874-80
3. George Allsopp – Worcester 1885-1906
4. Alfred Allsopp – Taunton 1887-95

Seats: Hindlip Hall, Worcestershire (built 1572, fire 18<sup>th</sup> c., demolished 1818, new house 1820, purch. c. 1862, add. 1864-67, sold 1939, institutional use); Doveridge Hall, Derbyshire (built 1769, purch. c. 1891, sold 1935, demolished 1938)

Estates: Owned 1158 acres in later 19<sup>th</sup> century. 1 Baron's will proved at £557,577. Family firm was sold for over 3 million pounds in the 1880s.

Title: Baronet 1880-

Peers: 4 peers 1886-1945

Notes: 1 Baron in ODNB.

**ALSTON**

Origins: Minor gentry. Founder a successful barrister - High Sheriff 1641, Kt 1641, Bt 1642.

1. Sir Thomas Alston 3 Bt – Bedford 1698-1700
2. Sir Rowland Alston 4 Bt – Bedfordshire 1722-41
3. Sir Thomas Alston 5 Bt – Bedfordshire 1747-61
4. Rowland Alston – Hertfordshire 1835-41

Seats: Odell Castle, Bedfordshire (medieval, ruin by 17<sup>th</sup> c., purch. and rebuilt 1633, remod. 18<sup>th</sup> c., fire 1931, sold 1933, new house built); Harrold Hall, Bedfordshire (built 1608-10, inher. by mar. 1763, remod. 1816, sold 1933, demolished 1961)

Title: Baronet 1642-1791

**AMCOTTS** [Cracroft, Emerson, Hall, Ingilby]Cracroft/Hall/Amcotts

Origins: The Cracrofts were old gentry by 1600. Robert Cracroft married in 1608 the daughter of Sir Richard Amcotts (that family purchased Harrington Hall in 1673) and inherited Hackthorn(e). The Halls acquired Kettlethorpe by marriage in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. The families were much intertwined by marriage.

1. Charles Hall – Lincoln 1727-34
2. Charles Amcotts – Boston 1754-61 1766-77
3. Sir Wharton Amcotts 1 Bt – East Retford 1780-90 1796-1802
4. Weston Cracroft Amcotts – Mid-Lincolnshire 1868-74

Seats: Hackthorn(e) Hall, Lincolnshire (medieval, acq. by mar. and built by Cracrofts 1618, rebuilt early 18<sup>th</sup> c. and again in the 1790s, still own); Kettlethorpe Hall, Lincolnshire (medieval house, acq. by Halls early 17<sup>th</sup> c., mostly demolished, rebuilt 1720s, acq. by mar. later 17<sup>th</sup> by Amcotts, acq. by mar by Cracrofts 1814, demolished and rebuilt second half 19<sup>th</sup> c., sold post 1945); Harrington Hall, Lincolnshire (medieval, rebuilt 1535, add. later 16<sup>th</sup> c., purch. by Amcotts 1673, sold 1919, fire 1991, restored)

Estates: Bateman 10811 (E) 14727

Title: Baronet 1796-1854

Notes: Cracroft-Amcotts were still at Hackthorn later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Ingilby

Origins: The daughter and heiress of Sir Wharton Amcotts 1 Bt married 1780 Sir John Ingilby 1 Bt. Their son, the 2 Bt, died without children. His sister Augusta married Robert Cracroft, who succeeded to the Amcotts estates in 1854 and took the additional name Amcotts. The Ingilbys came to England with William the Conqueror and acquired Barton Manor, Yorkshire in 1330 (held until 1579). Sir Thomas Ingilby, Justice of the King's Bench 1361, married an heiress in 1320 (inherited in 1352) and the family remained seated at Ripley for over 650 years. **First MP 1350 for Yorkshire.**

1. Sir John Ingilby 1 Bt – East Retford 1790-96
2. Sir William Amcotts-Ingilby 2 Bt – East Retford 1807-12 Lincolnshire 1823-32 Lindsey Div. Lincolnshire 1832-34

Seats: Ripley Castle, Yorkshire (acq. by mar. 1352, built 15<sup>th</sup> c., add. 1548-55 and 1783-86, still own); Kettlethorpe, Lincolnshire (inherited for a period before passing to the Cracrofts, see above)

Estates: Bateman 11880 (E) 13538. Estate 1750 acres c. 2000.

Titles: Baronet 1642-1772; 1781-1854; 1866-

Notes: The Ingilbys were Roman Catholics and thus debarred from Parliamentary participation from the 16<sup>th</sup> century until they became Anglicans in 1771. The Baronets of the second and third creations were illegitimate sons of the last Baronet of the previous creation. A 15<sup>th</sup> century Ingilby bishop in ODNB.

**AMHERST**Earl Amherst (1826- UK)

Origins: Claimed descent from 1230. Held property in West Kent since at least the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Rose to prominence in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, clergymen and barristers. Made a great fortune in the 18<sup>th</sup> century as Paymaster General. **First MP 1614.**

1. Jeffery Amherst – Bletchingly 1689-90
2. William Amherst – Hythe 1766-68 Launceston 1768-74
3. William Amherst 2 Earl Amherst – East Grinstead 1829-32
4. William Amherst 3 Earl Amherst – W. Kent 1859-68 Mid Div. Kent 1868-80

Seats: Montreal (Riverhead), Kent (built 1760s, add. 1829 demolished 1938); Linton Park, Kent (acq. by mar. 1852 to a Cornwallis but passed back to Cornwallis family in the 1880s – see Wykeham); Bay Hall, Kent (acq. early 17<sup>th</sup> c., passed by mar. to Brownes first half 18<sup>th</sup> c., heirs sold it 1790)

Estates: Bateman 7633 (E) 8781

Titles: Baron Amherst (1776-97 GB); Baron Amherst (1788- GB)

Peers: 6 peers 1776-1945

1 in Cabinet 1793-1801

Notes: 1 Baron, brother and nephew (1 Earl) in ODNB.

Baron Amherst of Hackney (1892- UK)

Origins: Descended from an elder brother of John Amherst, ancestor of the 1 Earl Amherst.

1. William Amherst 1 Baron Amherst of Hackney – W. Norfolk 1880-85 S. W. Norfolk 1885-92

Seats: Didlington Hall, Norfolk (built 17<sup>th</sup> c., add. 1774 and 1816, purch. 1852, add. 1856, rebuilt 1883-85, sold 1911, demolished 1950); Foulden Hall, Norfolk (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt 19<sup>th</sup> c., purch. mid-19<sup>th</sup> c., incorporated into the Didlington estate)

Estates: Bateman 9775 (E) 6976

Peers: 3 peers 1892-1919 1933-45

Notes: 1 Baron in ODNB and another family member.

**ANNESLEY**      *IRELAND & ENGLAND*

Earl of Anglesey (1661-1761 E)

Origins: At Annesley, Nottinghamshire by 12<sup>th</sup> century if not before (Roskell, Clark, and Rawcliffe, *The House of Commons 1386-1421*, ii, 38). Edward I granted them rights of free warren. **Four MPs for Nottinghamshire between 1295 and 1388.** To Ireland as a soldier later 16<sup>th</sup> c., and acquired estates 1606 onwards, Irish Privy Council, and Kt 1616. 1 Bt **{MP in Ireland 1613} and for English and Welsh seats 1620s.**

1. Arthur Annesley 1 Earl of Anglesey – Radnorshire 1647-53 {Dublin 1659} Carmarthen 1660
2. James Annesley 2 Earl of Annesley – {County Waterford 1666} Winchester 1679-81
3. Maurice Annesley – {Clomines 1695-99}
4. Arthur Annesley 5 Earl of Anglesey – University of Cambridge 1702-10 {New Ross 1703-10}
5. Francis Annesley – Reading 1774-1806
6. Arthur Annesley – Oxford 1790-96
7. George Annesley – Yarmouth (I of W) 1808-10
8. George Annesley – County Wexford 1830-31
9. Arthur Annesley 11 Viscount Valentia – Oxford 1895-1917

Seats: Bletchington Park, Oxford (medieval, rebuilt c. 1630, purch. 1716, add. 1782, sold 1948); Arley Castle, Worcestershire (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., add. early 17<sup>th</sup> c., on the death of 2 Baron Lyttelton in 1779 the house passed to his sister, Viscountess Valentia, add. 1844, sold 1852, demolished 1958); Camolin Park, Wexford (built early 18<sup>th</sup> c., acq. by mar. to Donovan heiress 1741, rebuilt c. 1770s, sold 1852, became a ruin and was demolished 1974); Gaynes Park, Essex (medieval, acq. c. 1660, sold 1781 or 1792); Eydon Hall, Northamptonshire (old house, purch. 1788, rebuilt 1788-89, sold before 1858)

Estates: Bateman 7050 (E & I) 8884: Estates worth as much as £40,000 pa in 1730s, but divided among three heirs.

Titles: Viscount Valentia (1621- I); Baron Mountnorris (1628- I); Baron Altham (1680-1844 I); Earl of Mountnorris (1793-1844 I); Baron Annesley (1917-49 UK); Baronet 1620-  
Peers: 8 peers 1661-90 1695-1761 1917-45 {5 peers 1661 1681-89 1695-99 1711-61 1765-93}  
1 in Cabinet Council 1660 1673-82

Notes: 2 Viscount, 1,5, and 6 Earls in ODNB.

#### Earl Annesley (1789- I)

Origins: Junior line descended from the 1 Viscount Valentia created Earls Annesley. On the death of the 9 Viscount Valentia, that title passed to the junior line.

1. Francis Annesley – {Bangor 1692-93}
2. Francis Annesley – {New Ross 1695-99}
3. Francis Annesley – {Downpatrick 1692-99 1703 1713-14} Preston 1705-08 Westbury 1708-15 1722-34
4. William Annesley 1 Viscount Glerawly – {Middleton 1741-58}
5. Francis Annesley 1 Earl Annesley – {Downpatrick 1761-70}
6. Richard Annesley 2 Earl Annesley – {Coleraine 1776-83 St. Canice 1783-90 Newton 1790-97 Blessington 1797-1800 Middleton 1800}
7. William Annesley 3 Earl Annesley – Downpatrick 1815-20
8. William Annesley 4 Earl Annesley – Great Grimsby 1852-67
9. Hugh Annesley 5 Earl Annesley – County Cavan 1857-74

Seats: Castlewellan (Cloghmahericall), Down (purch. 1741, rebuilt 1856-58, sold 1956); Mount Panther, Down (built 1750s, sold 19<sup>th</sup> c., now ruin); Donard Lodge, Down (acq. 18<sup>th</sup> c., built c. 1830, demolished 20<sup>th</sup> c.); Thorganby Hall, Yorkshire (medieval, purch. 1641-42, sold 1801)

Estates: Bateman 51060 (I) 29539

Titles: Baron Annesley (1758- I); Viscount Glerawly (1766- I)

Peers: {2 peers 1758-1800} 2 Irish Rep peers 1867-74 1877-1908

**ANSON** [Adams]Earl of Lichfield (1831- UK)

Origins: Eminent lawyer purchased manors, including Shugborough, 1624. House begun 1693, but largely paid for by 1 Baron, an eminent admiral, from his prize money 1740s.

1. George Anson 1 Baron Anson – Hedon 1744-47
2. Thomas Anson – Lichfield 1747-70
3. George Adams Anson – Saltash 1761-68 Lichfield 1770-89
4. Thomas Anson 1 Viscount Anson – Lichfield 1789-1806
5. Sir George Anson – Lichfield 1806-41
6. Thomas Anson 1 Earl of Lichfield – Great Yarmouth 1818
7. George Anson – Great Yarmouth 1819-34 Stoke-upon-Trent 1836-37 S. Staffordshire 1837-53
8. Augustus Anson – Lichfield 1859-68 Bewdley 1869-74
9. Thomas Anson 2 Earl of Lichfield – Lichfield 1847-54
10. Sir William Anson 3 Bt – University of Oxford 1899-1914

Seats: Shugborough Park, Staffordshire (purch. 1624, built 1693, add. c. 1743, add. c. 1760, add. 1790-1806, acq. Staffordshire County Council 1960, NT); Ranton Abbey, Staffordshire (purch. c. 1819, built 1820, burned 1942, demolished 1992, sold 2008); Orgreave Hall, Staffordshire; Rushall Hall, Staffordshire (medieval, add. late 15<sup>th</sup> c. and 16<sup>th</sup> c., demolished c. 1845, rebuilt mid-19<sup>th</sup> c., leased ?)

Estates: Bateman 21530 (E) 42042. Rubinstein – 1 Viscount left £120,000 in probate 1818. Owned 4500 acres in 2001.

Titles: Baron Anson (1747-72 GB); Viscount Anson (1806- UK); Baronet 1831-

Peers: 6 peers 1747-62 1806-1945

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

1 in Cabinet 1751-62

Notes: George Adams MP 1761-89 married the heiress of Admiral Anson and took the name Anson. 1 Baron and 5 Earl and other members of the family in ODNB.

**ANSTRUTHER** [Carmichael, Craig, Gibson, Gray, Lloyd, Paterson] SCOTLAND  
& ENGLAND

Anstruther

Origins: Family established at Dreel Castle near Anstruther in 12<sup>th</sup> century. Kt and Master of the Royal Household of Scotland 1592.

1. Sir Philip Anstruther – [Fifeshire 1665 1667 1678]
2. Sir William Anstruther – [Fifeshire 1681 1689-1701 1703-07]
3. Sir John Anstruther 1 Bt – [Anstruther Easter Burghs 1702-07] 1708-41
4. Philip Anstruther – Anstruther 1715-41 1747-54
5. Sir John Anstruther 2 Bt – Anstruther 1766-74 1780-82 1790-93
6. Sir Philip Anstruther-Paterson 4 Bt – Anstruther 1774-77
7. Sir John Anstruther 1 Bt – Anstruther 1783-90 Cockermouth 1790-96 Anstruther 1806-11
8. Robert Anstruther – Anstruther 1793-94
9. Sir John Carmichael-Anstruther 2 Bt – Anstruther 1811-18
10. Sir Wyndham Anstruther 5 Bt – S. Lanarkshire 1874-80

Seats: Carmichael House, Lanarkshire (built 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> c., partly demolished c. 1955); Anstruther Place, Fife (built later 17<sup>th</sup> c., demolished 1811); Dreel Castle (Anstruther), Fife (built 1663, demolished) Elie House, Fife (rebuilt 1697, add. c. 1740, remod. 1854-55, became a convent in 20<sup>th</sup> c.)

Estates: Bateman 12398 (S) 9534

Titles: Baronet 1700- ; 1798-

Notes: Three in ODNB.

#### Earl of Hyndford (1701-1817 S)

Origins: At Carmichael by c. 1350. Kt 1436. Ambassador to England 1590. **First [MP 1504]. Four additional [MPs 1560-1645].** Sir John Anstruther 1 Bt [MP 1702-41] married the daughter and heiress of the 2 Earl of Hyndford and the Carmichael estates passed to the Anstruthers 1817.

1. Sir Daniel Carmichael – [Lanarkshire 1649-50 1689-90]
2. William Carmichael – [Lanark 1703-07]
3. James Carmichael – Linlithgow Burghs 1734-41 1748-5

Seats: Carmichael House, Lanarkshire (see above); Maudsley (Mauldslie) Castle, Lanarkshire (built 1792-96, demolished 1935)

Titles: Baron Carmichael 1647-1710 S; Baronet 1627-1710

Peers: [2 peers 1660-72 1701-07] 1 Scottish Rep peer 1738-67

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

1 in Cabinet 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>

1 KT 18<sup>th</sup>

Notes: 1 Baron and 1 and 3 Earls and one other Carmichael in ODNB.

Baron Carmichael (1912-26 UK)

Origins: The Gibsons were an old Fife family. Lord of Session 1532. Several more high judges in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The sister of the 4 Earl of Hyndford married the 6<sup>th</sup> Gibson Bt, and he inherited the Skirling estate. The Gibsons took the additional name Carmichael.

1. Sir Alexander Gibson – [Fifeshire 1661]
2. Sir William Gibson-Craig 2 Bt – Midlothian 1837-41
3. Thomas Gibson-Carmichael 1 Baron Carmichael – Midlothian 1895-1900

Seats: Castle Craig (Castlecraig), Peebleshire (built 1798, sold c. 1904); Skirling, Peebleshire (medieval, Carmichaels inher. by mar. c. 1691, passed to Gibsons 1787, rebuilt 1912)

Estates: Bateman 9488 (S) 10419

Titles: Baronet 1702- ; 1831-

Peers: 1 peer 1912-26

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

Notes: 1 Baron and three other Gibson-Craigs in ODNB.

Paterson

Origins: Bishop 1662. 1 Bt was lawyer, Clerk of the Privy Council 1679. Purchased estates 1688. The daughter of Sir John Paterson 3 Bt married Sir Philip Anstruther 4 Bt, who succeeded to the Paterson estates and took the additional name Paterson.

1. John Paterson – Ludgershall 1761-68
2. Sir John Paterson 3 Bt – Berwickshire 1779-80

Seat: Eccles, Berwickshire

Title: Baronet 1687-1782

Anstruther

Origins: The descendants of the second son of Sir Philip Anstruther in the 17<sup>th</sup> century whose eldest son was seated at Anstruther (see above).

1. Sir Robert Anstruther 1 Bt – [Anstruther Easter Burghs 1681-2 Anstruther Wester Burghs 1703-07] Fifeshire 1710
2. Sir Robert Anstruther 5 Bt – Fifeshire 1864-80 St. Andrews District Burghs 1885-86
3. Henry Anstruther – St. Andrews District Burghs 1886-1903
4. Robert Lloyd-Anstruther – S. E. Suffolk 1886-92

5. William Anstruther-Gray – St. Andrews Burghs 1906-18
6. William Anstruther-Gray 1 Baron Kilmany – N. Div. Lanarkshire 1931-45 Berwick & East Lothian 1951-66

Seats: Balcaskie House, Fife (built c. 1629, add. 1668-74, purch. 1698, remod. mid-18<sup>th</sup> c. and 1830-32 and 1856-58, still own); Kilmany House, Fife (built 1914-19 and 1927, now subdivided); Watten, Caithness; Hintlesham Hall, Suffolk (Lloyd-Anstruther) (acq. by mar. to Lloyds 1837, sold 1909)

Estates: Bateman 24718 (S) 9062

Titles: Baron Kilmany 1966-85; Baronet 1694- ; 1956-85

2 Lds Lt 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>

Notes: Two in ODNB.

### Lloyd

Origins: First MP was the son of a soldier. He became a lawyer and judge who in 1745 was left the estate of the widow of the 3 Earl of Winchelsea (to whom he was not related) and became rich. Kt 1745. The Lloyd estates passed 1837 by marriage to the Anstruthers of Blacaskie.

1. Sir Richard Lloyd – Mitchell 1745-47 Maldon 1747-54 Totnes 1754-59
2. Richard Lloyd – Totnes 1759-68

Seat: Hintlesham Hall, Suffolk (built later 16<sup>th</sup> c., remod. 1724, purch. 1747, passed by mar. to Anstruthers above)

Estates: Bateman 3612 (E) 4539

Notes: First MP in ODNB.

### **ANTROBUS** [Crawford]

### Antrobus

Origins: Old (at Antrobus Hall 15<sup>th</sup> c.) Cheshire family raised to great wealth by a banker (partner in Coutts) in the later 18<sup>th</sup> and first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. A junior branch produced an **MP in 1604**.

1. Gibbs Antrobus – Aldborough 1820-26 Plympton Erle 1826-32
2. Sir Edmund Antrobus – E. Surrey 1841 Wilton 1855-77

Seats: Eaton Hall (Congleton), Cheshire (built 18<sup>th</sup> c., purch. early 19<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt 1827-31, sold early 20<sup>th</sup> c., demolished 1981); Amesbury Abbey, Wiltshire (medieval, new house 1660, purch. 1824 for £145,000, estate sold 1915, house sold 1979)

Estates: Bateman at Amesbury 10673 (E & S) 13224 and at Eaton 3051 (E) 5806; Rubinstein – Philip Antrobus left £100,000 in probate 1816 and the 1 Bt left £250,000 in 1824. The Amesbury Abbey estate sold in 1915 included 6,400 acres. Uncle of Gibbs Antrobus MP worth £700,000

Title: Baronet 1815-

Notes: The Eaton branch of the family emigrated to South Africa. Sir Reginald Antrobus in ODNB.

### Crawford

Origins: Family came to England from Scotland early 18<sup>th</sup> c. The first MP a government official. The father of Gibbs Antrobus MP married the heiress of Gibbs Crawford MP.

1. Gibbs Crawford – Queenborough 1790-93

Seat: Saint Hill Manor, Sussex (purch. and built 1733, demolished and rebuilt 1792, sold later 19<sup>th</sup> c.)

### **APSLEY**

Origins: Held land in Sussex in the reign of Edward III. Owned ironworks. **First MP 1459. Four additional MPs in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, including two shire kts for Sussex 1472 and 1563.**

1. Sir Allen Apsley – Thetford 1661-79

Seats: Thakenham Place, Sussex (acq. in Middle Ages, passed out of family c. 1660, demolished by 19<sup>th</sup> c., farm house); Ore Place, Sussex (medieval, acq. by mar. 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> c., built early 17<sup>th</sup> c. passed out of family by mar. 1682 or earlier)

Notes: Two in ODNB.

**ARBUTHNOT** (Arbuthnott) [Maitland]      *SCOTLAND*

Viscount Arbuthnott (1641- S)

Origins: At Arbuthnot by 1206. **First [MP 1560. An additional MP 1621].**

1. Alexander Arbuthnott Maitland – [Kincardineshire 1689-1702]
2. Alexander Arbuthnott – [Inverbervie 1703-07] Scotland 1707-08
3. Charles Arbuthnott Maitland – Aberdeen Burghs 1748-51
4. Sir Hugh Arbuthnott – Kincardineshire 1826-65

Seats: Arbuthnott House, Kincardineshire (built 1242, add. 1420, add. later 15<sup>th</sup> c., remod. 1580, 1650, and c. 1682-85, remod. 1754-57, remod. 1795-1800, still own); Castle of Fiddes, Kincardineshire (acq. 1553, built 1592, sold late 17<sup>th</sup> c., became a farm house, restored 1930s)

Estates: Bateman 13560 (S) 13036

Peers: [3 peers 1660-94 1707] Scottish Rep peer 1818-20 1821-47

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

### Maitland

Origins: Lawyer granted arms and a Bt 1672. Claimed to be a cadet of the Maitlands of Thirlestane 14<sup>th</sup> c. The sister and heiress of Sir Charles Maitland 3 Bt married Alexander Arbuthnot MP. Their son took the name Maitland.

1. Sir Charles Maitland 3 Bt – [Aberdeenshire 1685-86]

Seat: Pittrichie, Aberdeenshire (acq. 17<sup>th</sup> c., passed by mar. out of family 1757)

Title: Baronet 1672-1704

### **ARCHDALL** [Archdale]      *IRELAND*

Origins: Merchant in London to Ireland late 16<sup>th</sup> c., granted land 1612. Sheriff of Tyrone 1616.

1. Nicholas Archdall – {County Fermanagh 1731-60}
2. Mervyn Archdall – {County Fermanagh 1761-1800} 1801-02
3. Richard Archdall – {Ardfert 1790-97 Killibegs 1797-1800} Kilkenny 1801-02 Dundalk 1802-06
4. Mervyn Archdall – Fermanagh 1802-34
5. Mervyn Archdall – Fermanagh 1834-74
6. William Archdall – Fermanagh 1874-85
7. Sir Edward Archdale 1 Bt – N. Fermanagh 1898-1903 1916-22 Tyrone & Fermanagh 1922-29

Seats: Castle Archdale, Fermanagh (acq. 1612, built 1615, demolished 1641, rebuilt, fire 1689, abandoned, rebuilt 1773, family departed 1942, RAF WW II, derelict since 1959, ruin, demolished c. 1970); Riversdale, Fermanagh (acq. c. 1800-17 and built house, remod. c. 1840-60, sold house and estate 1947, demolished 1960, retained stables); Trillie (Trillick, Trelick), Tyrone (acq. by mar. from Mervyns (see) 1776)

Estates: Bateman 33015 (I) 16991 and 5627 (I) 3182. Worth £3000 to £4000 pa in 1753, £13,000 pa in c. 1800.

Title: Baronet 1928-

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

Notes: One member of family in ODNB.

**ARCHER** [Cheeke, Cheke]Baron Archer of Umberslade (1747-78 GB)

Origins: Rose by farming into the gentry in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries (Carpenter, *Locality and Polity*, 135). Kt. 1624. **First MP 1640**. On the death of the 2 Baron Archer in 1778 without a male heir, his estates were divided among four daughters.

1. Thomas Archer – Warwick 1659 Warwickshire 1660
2. Andrew Archer – Warwickshire 1690-98 1705-10 1713-22
3. Henry Archer – Warwick 1735-68
4. Thomas Archer 1 Baron Archer – Warwick 1735-41 Bramber 1741-47
5. Andrew Archer 2 Baron Archer – Coventry 1761-68

Seats: Umberslade Hall, Warwickshire (held at least since 13<sup>th</sup> c., medieval house demolished and rebuilt 1695-1700, passed to the Earl of Plymouth – see Clive – by mar. 1778, sold 1826); Hale Park, Hampshire (purch. c. 1713-20, rebuilt c. 1715, sold after 1778, remod. c. 1782); Pyrigo Park, Essex (medieval, owned 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> c.?, demolished before 1814, new house, demolished c. 1940)

Estates: Worth £1,000 pa c. 1660; £2,015 pa in 1693. (In later 16<sup>th</sup> c. family owned agricultural land, an iron mill, shares in the East India Co., and gained a dowry from a London merchant's daughter. The estate produced bricks and timber as well. Tyack, *Warwickshire Country Houses*, 189)

Peers: 2 peers 1747-78

Notes: The Chekes (Cheekes) were old gentry (at Mottistone, IoW, by 1325, held until 1618) on the Isle of Wight rose with Sir John who was an academic and tutor to Edward VI. He became a Secretary of State. His grandson, Sir Thomas Cheke purchased Pyrigo. **First Cheke MP 1547. Two further MPs 1571-84 and 1604-28. Two further Cheke MPs 1363-73 and 1460-61 may be related.** Thomas Archer MP mar. 1726 the daughter of Sir Thomas Tipping 1 Bt by Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Cheeke of Pirgo (Pyrigo). 1<sup>st</sup> MP in ODNB. Thomas Archer MP, the distinguished architect also in ODNB.

**ARKWRIGHT**

Origins: Industrialists (cotton) in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The great inventor and founder of the family, Sir Richard Arkwright, was the son of a tailor. Kt 1786. High Sheriff 1787.

1. Richard Arkwright – Rye 1813-18 1826-30
2. George Arkwright – Leominster 1842-56
3. Richard Arkwright – Leominster 1866-75

4. Augustus Arkwright – N. Derbyshire 1868-80
5. Francis Arkwright – E. Derbyshire 1874-80
6. Sir John Arkwright – Hereford 1900-12

Seats: Hampton Court, Herefordshire (built 1435, purch. 1810, remod. 1834-45, sold 1912); Kinsham Court, Herefordshire (built 18<sup>th</sup> c., purch. early 20<sup>th</sup> c., still own); Sutton Scarsdale, Derbyshire (rebuilt 1724-27, purch. 1824, family did not return after WWI, sold 1920, gutted 1921, ruins donated to the nation 1969); Coton House, Warwickshire (built 1784, purch. c. 1870, sold 1948, now offices); Willersley Castle, Derbyshire (built 1789-90, there until 1923, sold 1936)

Estates: Bateman: 15652 (E) 21579 (Sir Richard Arkwright died 1792 worth £500,000; 1<sup>st</sup> MP worth £3,250,000 in 1832). Arkwrights of Kinsham owned 2,000 acres in 2001. 1 Ld Lt 20<sup>th</sup>

Notes: Sir Richard Arkwright and his son in ODNB, as are Sir John, MP, and Sir Joseph, the bacteriologist.

#### **ARMSTRONG** [Heaton, MacDonnell]      *IRELAND*

##### Armstrong

Origins: From Holland. Granted land in Ireland c. 1620s. **First {MP 1647}**. Kt 1660s.

1. John Armstrong – {Fore 1768-76 Kilmallock 1783-91}
2. William Armstrong – {Wicklow 1798-1800}
3. William Heaton-Armstrong – Sudbury Div. Suffolk 1906-10

Seats: Mount Heaton (Ballyskennagh), King's County (built early 18<sup>th</sup> c., acq. by mar. from Heatons 1731, sold 1817); Farney Castle, Tipperary (old tower house, acq. c. 1670, sold 1834)

Estates: Owned 133,460 acres in 1817.

Notes: William Armstrong MP moved abroad in 1816 and began to sell his estates in Ireland and England. All sold by 1850.

##### MacDonnell

Origins: Claimed common ancestry with the Earls of Antrim (*Burke's Landed Gentry 1879*, 1021)(see Kerr). Seated in Clare in 17<sup>th</sup> century. Became Protestants 1690 and gained office c. 1700. Sheriff 1728. New Hall devolved in 1850 on William Armstrong, second son of William Armstrong of Mount Heaton, maternal nephew of John MacDonnell, who took the additional name MacDonnell.

1. Charles MacDonnell – {County Clare 1765-68 Ennis 1768-73}
2. Charles MacDonnell – {Taghmon 1796-97 Rathcormack 1797-1800} Yarmouth (IoW) 1803

Seats: Liscrona House, Clare (acq. 17<sup>th</sup> c., ceased to be principal seat 1764); New Hall (Killone Abbey), Clare (built c. 1750, purch. 1764, add. c. 1764, passed by mar. of 1809 to Armstrongs in 1850, remod. mid-19<sup>th</sup> c., sold early 20<sup>th</sup> c.); Kilkee, Clare  
 Estates: Bateman 6601 (I) 2947

## **ARNOLD**      *WALES & ENGLAND*

Origins: Claimed descent from the Kings of Gwent. Merchants in Bristol, rose as Tudor officials - lawyer and clerk to Cromwell, then Lord Justice of Ireland 1564. Kt Edward VI.  
**First MP 1545 for Gloucestershire. Three other MPs 1547-1628 (Monmouthshire 1626 and 1628).**

1. John Arnold – Monmouth 1680-81 Southwark 1689-95 Monmouth 1695-98

Seats: Llanthony Abbey, Monmouth (acq. at Dissolution, sold 1702); Llanfihangel (Llanvihangel) Court, Monmouthshire (medieval, rebuilt 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1623, sold 1702); Highnam Court (Churcham), Gloucestershire (medieval house, acq. at Dissolution, passed by mar. to Cooke (II) family 1605)

Notes: Family ran into serious financial difficulties in the 17<sup>th</sup> c. Nicholas Arnold MP 1626-28 was imprisoned for over 20 years for debt. Extinct on last MP's death and estates sold 1726. The Lord Justice of Ireland and John Arnold MP are in ODNB.

## **ARSCOTT**

Origins: Rising slowly in the medieval period over several centuries at Holsworthy from freeholders to gentry by accumulation of property mainly through marriage. Moved to Devon 16<sup>th</sup> c. **First MP 1547** the younger son of a lawyer and local office holder. Purchased monastic land in the 1550s.

1. Arthur Arscott – Tiverton 1722-47
2. John Arscott – Ashburton 1741-54

Seats: Tetcott House, Devon (medieval, acq. c. 1550, rebuilt house 1603, rebuilt c. 1700, passed to Molesworth (see) family by mar. 1788, demolished 1831); Dunsland (Holsworthy), Devon (acq. by mar. 1522, passed by mar. to Bickford family mid-17<sup>th</sup> c.)  
 Notes: Family extinct 1788.

**ARTHINGTON**

Origins: Held manor of Arthington since 14<sup>th</sup> century.

1. Henry Arthington – Pontefract 1646 W. R. Yorkshire 1656 Ripon 1660
2. Henry Arthington – Aldborough 1679
3. Cyril Arthington – Aldborough 1701-02

Seat: Arthington Hall, Yorkshire (acq. 14<sup>th</sup> c., new house built 1<sup>st</sup> half 17<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt by later owner 18<sup>th</sup> c.)

Estates: Worth £2,200 pa in late 17<sup>th</sup> c.

**ASBURNHAM** [Crowley, Vaughan]      *ENGLAND & WALES*

Earl of Ashburnham (1730-1924 GB)

Origins: “A family of stupendous antiquity”. (Shirley, *Noble and Gentle Men*, 253)  
 Claimed Saxon descent. Owned Asburnham at least by 1166. Kt Henry III. Enhanced fortune as ironmasters in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. **First MP 1397 for Sussex. At least three additional MPs in the 16th century.**

1. John Ashburnham – Hastings 1628 1640-44 Sussex 1661-67
2. William Ashburnham – Ludgershall 1640-41 1661-79
3. John Ashburnham 1 Baron Ashburnham – Hastings 1679-81 1685-87 1689
4. William Ashburnham 2 Baron Ashburnham – Hastings 1702-10
5. John Ashburnham 1 Earl of Ashburnham – Hastings 1710
6. George Ashburnham Viscount St. Asaph – New Romney 1807-12
7. Percy Ashburnham – Berealston 1825-30

Seats: Ashburnham Place, Sussex (acq. at least by 1166, old house, rebuilt 1757-61, add. 1813-17, remodel. 1853-55, sold 1953-57, most demolished 1959, institutional use); Barking Hall, Suffolk (acq. by mar. 1756 from Crowley family who purch. early 17<sup>th</sup> c., built 17<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt early 18<sup>th</sup> c., add. later 18<sup>th</sup> c., sold c. 1913 with Suffolk estate of 3,400 acres for £60,000 – Roberts, *Lost Country Houses of Suffolk*, 21 - demolished 1926); Pembrey House (Court), Carmarthenshire (estate acq. by mar. to Vaughans – who held it by descent from medieval owners - later 17<sup>th</sup> c., new house built 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> c., family departed 1920s, burned c. 1960)

Estates: Bateman 24489 (E & W) 24136

Titles: Baron Ashburnham 1689-1924 E; Viscount St. Asaph 1730-1924 GB

Peers: 8 peers 1689-1737 1745-1924

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

1 KG 19<sup>th</sup>

Notes: The daughter of Sir Charles Vaughan (**MP Breconshire 1614, 1625, another MP 1606**) of Porthamel and Pembrey married the 1 Baron Ashburnham and brought him Welsh estates. The Ashburnhams acquired great wealth from their Wealdian iron works from an early period. Two family members in ODNB.

#### Crowley (Crowley)

Origins: Owned large iron works 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> c. The 2 Earl of Ashburnham married the daughter and heiress of John Crowley of Barking.

1. Sir Ambrose Crowley – Andover 1713
2. John Crowley – Okehampton 1722-27 Queenborough 1727-28

Seat: Barking Hall, Suffolk (purch. early 17<sup>th</sup> c., built 17<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt early 18<sup>th</sup> c., passed to Ashburnhams by mar. 1756)

Estates: Worth well over £100,000 c. 1715. Estate worth £70,000 in 1728.

#### Ashburnham

Origins: In the 15<sup>th</sup> century a younger son of the progenitor of the Earls of Ashburnham settled at Broomham. **The first MP of this line was elected in 1593.**

1. Sir Denny Ashburnham 1 Bt – Hastings 1660 1661-79 1685-87
2. Sir William Ashburnham 2 Bt – Hastings 1710-13 Seaford 1715-17
3. William Ashburnham 5 Bt – Hastings 1761-74

Seat: Broomham Park, Sussex (acq. by mar. 15<sup>th</sup> c., built 16<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt 18<sup>th</sup> c., enlarged 1927, now a school)

Title: Baronet 1661-

#### **ASHBY**

Origins: Acquired Quenby in mid-13<sup>th</sup> century. A branch of the family seated at Losely, Leicestershire **elected two MPs between 1529 (Leicestershire) and 1597.**

1. George Ashby – Leicestershire 1695-98 1707-08
2. Shukburgh Ashby – Leicester 1784

Seat: Quenby Hall, Leicestershire (estate owned by the Ashbys since the 13<sup>th</sup> century, new house built 1615-30, remod. 19<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1904)

Estates: 1,023 acres in 2012.

**ASHE** [A'Court, Holmes, Repington] *ENGLAND & IRELAND*

Baron Heytesbury (1828- UK)

Origins: West Country industrialists steadily rising since the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century. Became the greatest clothiers in England before the Civil War when they were worth £3,000 pa. **Elected two MPs for the first time in 1640, including one for Heytesbury, which they represented into the 19th century. Of the three MPs elected before 1660, two sat as Kts of the shire for Somerset (1654) and Wiltshire (1654).** An Ashe heiress married an A'Court in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century who took the additional name Ashe and succeeded to Heytesbury.

1. William Ashe – Heytesbury 1668-81 1685-87 1689-1701 Wiltshire 1701-02
2. Edward Ashe – Heytesbury 1679-81 1685-87
3. Edward Ashe – Heytesbury 1695-1747
4. William Ashe – Heytesbury 1708-13 1715-22
5. Pierce A'Court – Heytesbury 1713-15 1722-25
6. Pierce A'Court Ashe – Heytesbury 1734-68
7. William Ashe – Heytesbury 1747-50
8. William A'Court Ashe – Heytesbury 1751-81
9. Sir William Ashe A'Court 1 Bt – Heytesbury 1781-90 1806-07
10. William A'Court 1 Baron Heytesbury – Dorchester 1812-14
11. Charles A'Court Repington – Heytesbury 1820
12. Edward A'Court Repington – Heytesbury 1820-32 Tamworth 1837-47
13. William A'Court Holmes 2 Baron Heytesbury – Isle of Wight 1837-47
14. Charles A'Court Repington – Wilton 1852-55

Seats: Heytesbury House, Wiltshire (medieval, purch. 1641, rebuilt 1782, remod. 1820, sold 1926); Westover Hall, Hampshire (acq. early 19<sup>th</sup> c.?, sold 1897); Amington Hall, Warwickshire (medieval, acq. by Repingtons 1422, rebuilt early 19<sup>th</sup> c., passed by mar. to A'Courts 1837, sold 1925, demolished)

Estates: Bateman 13303 (E & I) 15465

Title: Baronet 1795-

Peers: 4 peers 1828-1945

1 in Cabinet 1844-46

Notes: Amington Hall was inherited from the Repington family in 1837 and some members of the family took the additional name Repington. Members of the family adopted the name A'Court in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The current heir to the peerage is a wealthy Australian. John and Edward Ashe MPs 17<sup>th</sup> c. and 1 Baron in ODNB.

Baron Holmes (1760-64 1797-1804 I)

Origins: Soldier to Ireland under Elizabeth I. Kt 1666. Settled on Isle of Wight later 17<sup>th</sup> century. The daughter and heiress of the 1 Baron Holmes of the second creation married Sir Henry Worsley 8 Bt of Appuldurcombe, Hampshire (see that family), who took the additional name Holmes. His granddaughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married the 2 Baron Heytesbury, who took the additional name Holmes.

1. Sir Robert Holmes – Winchester 1669-79 Newport (IofW) 1678-79 1685-87 Yarmouth (IofW) 1689-90 Newport 1690-92
2. Sir John Holmes – Newtown (IofW) 1677-81
3. Henry Holmes – Yarmouth 1695-1717
4. Thomas Holmes 1 Baron Holmes – Newtown 1727-29 1734-41 Yarmouth 1747-64
5. Henry Holmes – Newtown 1741-47 Yarmouth 1747-62
6. Charles Holmes – Newport 1758-61

Seat: Thorley Manor, Hampshire (IoW) (previous houses, purch. 1679, rebuilt 1712, passed to Lord Heytesbury 1860, still owned 1912)

Peers: {2 peers 1760-64 1797-1800}

Ashe

Origins: The Ur-Ashe was James Ashe living in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. His second son established the Heytesbury line above. Other junior lines combined here (they were close cousins) from two other sons.

1. Sir Joseph Ashe 1 Bt – Downton 1670-81
2. Samuel Ashe – Heytesbury 1659 Chippenham 1679-81
3. John Ashe – Westbury 1681
4. Sir James Ashe 2 Bt – Downton 1701-05
5. Joseph Ashe – Chippenham 1710-11

Seats: Heywood House, Wiltshire (built early 17<sup>th</sup> c., acq. later 17<sup>th</sup> c., sold c. 1700-15); Langley Burrell, Wiltshire (acq. c. 1655, new house or rebuilt c. 1780, still own)

Estates: The Baronets of Langley Burrell were worth £4,000 pa in 1733.

Title: Baronet 1660-1734

Notes: The estates of the Langley Burrell line devolved in 1733 on a son-in-law, Joseph Windham Ashe MP (see Wyndham).

Ashe

Origins: Another younger son of James Ashe (see above) and uncle of Sir Joseph Ashe 1 Bt went to Ireland in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century and married the heiress of Nicholas Bailey of Abbey St. John's, Meath (the Bailey's settled in Ireland under Elizabeth I, Kt 1603). **Three Ashes were elected {Irish MPs between 1613-42}.**

1. Thomas Ashe – {Cavan 1661-66}
2. Thomas Ashe – {Cavan 1692-93 1695-99 1703-13}
3. Thomas Ashe – {Swords 1695-99 Clogher 1713-14 1715-22}
4. Richard Ashe – {Trim 1713-14 1727-28 Athboy 1721-27}
5. Joseph Ashe – {Trim 1735-60}

Seat: Ashfield, Meath (acq. and built 17<sup>th</sup> c., resident 18<sup>th</sup> c.)

Estates: Worth £1,500 pa in 1722

**ASHHURST** (Ashurst)

Origins: Minor gentry early 17<sup>th</sup> century. Father of 1 Bt was a wealthy woolen draper and London Alderman, younger son of a gentry family. Sir William Ashhurst MP was also a woolen draper, great merchant, Director of the Bank of England, and Lord Mayor of London 1693. **First MP 1640 (Lancashire 1654).**

1. Sir Henry Ashhurst 1 Bt – Truro 1681 1689-95 Wilton 1698-1702
2. Sir William Ashhurst – London 1689-90 1695-1702 1705-10
3. Henry Ashhurst – Preston 1698-1702
4. Sir Henry Ashhurst 2 Bt – New Windsor 1715-22
5. William Ashhurst – Oxfordshire 1815-30

Seats: Waterstock House, Oxfordshire (purch. 1691 and built, held into 20<sup>th</sup> century, demolished 1953); Ashhurst Hall, Lancashire (acq. and built mid-17<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1751)

Title: Baronet 1688-1732

Notes: Family continued in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century but not in Parliament. 1 Bt and father and another member of the family, a judge, in ODNB.

**ASHLEY-COOPER**      *ENGLAND & IRELAND*Earl of Shaftesbury (1672- E)

Origins: The Ashleys acquired Wimborne St. Giles c. 1460s by marriage to the heiress of Sir John Hamelyn (whose family owned it from 1301 by inheritance from the Plecys, who acquired it soon after the Conquest. The estate has not be bought or sold for

nearly one thousand years – *Country Life*, 93, p. 464). **First MP (1547) kt of shire for Dorset 1554. Four other MPs 1572-1625.** The Coopers were gentry from the 1530s based on the fortune of an official under Henry VIII. **First MP 1584. Two further MPs in the 17th century.** Succeeded to the Ashley estates by marriage in the 17<sup>th</sup> century after the father of the first Earl married the daughter and heiress of the 1<sup>st</sup> Ashley Bt.

1. Anthony Ashley-Cooper 1 Earl of Shaftesbury – Tewkesbury 1640 Wiltshire 1653 1654 1656 1659 Downton 1660 Wiltshire 1660
2. George Cooper – Poole 1654 1660 1673
3. Anthony Ashley 2 Earl of Shaftesbury – Weymouth & Melcombe Regis 1670-79
4. Anthony Ashley 3 Earl of Shaftesbury – Poole 1695-98
5. Maurice Ashley – Weymouth & Melcombe Regis 1695-98 1701 Wiltshire 1701-02 Weymouth 1705-13
6. C. Ashley-Cooper 6 Earl of Shaftesbury – Dorchester 1790-1811
7. Anthony Ashley-Cooper 7 Earl of Shaftesbury – Woodstock 1826-30 Dorchester 1830-31 Dorset 1831-46 Bath 1847-51
8. Anthony Ashley-Cooper – Dorchester 1826-30
9. Anthony Ashley-Cooper – Gatton 1831-32
10. Anthony Ashley-Cooper – Dorchester 1831-47
11. Anthony Ashley-Cooper 8 Earl of Shaftesbury – Hull 1857-59 Cricklade 1859-65
12. Evelyn Ashley-Cooper – Poole 1874-80 Isle of Wight 1880-85
13. Wilfred Ashley 1 Earl Mount Temple – Fylde Div. Lancashire 1918-22 New Forest and Christchurch Div. Hampshire 1922-32

Seats: St. Giles's House, Dorset (acq. by mar. c. 1460 from family who held it by 1301, built mid-16<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt c. 1651, remod. 1740-44, remod. 1854, contents sold 1980, restored 2010, still own); Belfast Castle, Antrim (built 1867, acq. by mar. 1883, donated to Belfast Corporation 1934)

Estates: Bateman 34221 (E & I) 21884; 12436 (I) 5801. Worth £3,000 pa in the 1680s. Estate stood at 15,500 acres in 1947 and only 5,500 in 2007. (Russell and Grindrod, *Manor Houses of Dorset*, 202) Coopers held 7,000 acres in 1610.

Titles: Baron Ashley 1661- E; Earl Mount Temple 1932-39 UK; Baronet 1622-

Peers: 9 peers 1661-1711 1732-71 1785-1886 1890-1945 1932-39

4 Lds Lt 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>

1 in Privy Council 1660-74 1679

1 KG 19<sup>th</sup>

1 KP 20<sup>th</sup>

Notes: Belfast Castle and the Irish estates came by marriage with an heiress of the Marquess of Donegal. The third son of the 7 Earl succeeded to the estates of the Prime Minister, Viscount Palmerston and his son became Earl Mount Temple (see Grenville). 1, 3, 7 Earls of Shaftesbury in ODNB, as are a number of Ashleys and the 1 Baron Mount Temple.

**ASTLEY** [Blake, Calthorpe, Delaval]Astley

Origins: Landowners by the early 12<sup>th</sup> century. At Melton Constable since 1236 by marriage to the heiress Edith Constable. Thomas de Astley was killed at Evesham in 1265. Created Baron Astley by writ 1295 (not summoned after 1370). **First MP 1304. Two subsequent MPs in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.** Senior line (since 13<sup>th</sup> century) at Patshull.

1. Sir John Astley 2 Bt – Shrewsbury 1727-34 Shropshire 1734-71
2. Sir John Astley 1 Bt – Wiltshire 1820-32 N. Wiltshire 1832-34
3. Sir John Astley 3 Bt – N. Lincolnshire 1874-80

Seats: Patshull House (Hall), Staffordshire (acq. 13<sup>th</sup> c., built 1730s, sold 1756); Everley (Everleigh) House (Manor), Wiltshire (built 17<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1736 and 1765, add. c. 1765, leased out from 1856, fire 1882, remod later 19<sup>th</sup> c., sold c. 1917); Elsham Hall, Lincolnshire (built early 17<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt 1760, inher. by mar. by Astleys in 19<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1936)

Estates: Bateman 15567 (E) 22057. The Patshull estate was sold for £100,000 in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Titles: Baronet 1662-1772; 1821-

Notes: 3 Bt of sec. cr. dissipated much of the family's wealth in the pursuit of sport, in ODNB.

Baron Hastings (1290- E)

Origins: The 1 Baron Hastings (family name Hastings) was one of the three contenders for the throne of Scotland in 1290. Earls of Pembroke 1339. The fifth Astley Bt of the junior line seated at Melton Constable (see above) married the daughter and heiress of Sir N. L'Estrange, who was co-heir to the Barony of Hastings (see Rawdon Hastings). The 6 Bt succeeded as 16 Baron Hastings in 1841.

1. Sir Jacob Astley 1 Bt – Norfolk 1685-87 1690-1701 1702-05 1710-22
2. Sir Edward Astley 4 Bt – Norfolk 1768-90
3. Sir Jacob Astley 5 Bt – Norfolk 1797-1806 1807-17
4. Jacob Astley 16 Baron Hastings – W. Norfolk 1832-37

Seats: Melton Constable, Norfolk (acq. by mar. 1236, built 16<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt 1664-70, add. 20<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1948); Seaton Delaval, Northumberland (rebuilt 1718-28, acq. by mar. from Delavals 1814, fire 1822, still own); Hillmorton, Warwickshire (acq. 13<sup>th</sup> c., sold later 18<sup>th</sup> c.); East Barsham Manor, Norfolk (built early 16<sup>th</sup> c., acq. by mar. 1762, sold 1915)

Estates: Bateman 19558 (E) 44452

Titles: Baron Astley 1644-88 E; Baronet 1641-59; 1660-

Notes: 1 Baron and a Tudor courtier in ODNB.

### Calthorpe

Origins: The family has held manorial property in Norfolk since 1376. They acquired East Barsham by marriage to a Fermor heiress, a family prominent since the reign of Richard II. **First MP kt of the shire for Norfolk 1445 and another in 1491. Two further MPs in the 16th century.**

1. Sir Christopher Calthorpe – Norfolk 1679

Seat: East Barsham Manor, Norfolk (built early 16<sup>th</sup> c., passed by mar. to Calthorpes 1628, passed by mar. to the L'Estranges 1720)

Notes: Tudor judge and a lawyer in ODNB. The Calthorpe estates passed to the L'Estranges in 1720 and thence to the Astleys in 1762.

### Baron Delaval (1783 I and 1786 GB, both extinct 1808)

Origins: The Delaval family arrived in England at the Conquest or shortly thereafter. Manorial lords of a small estate and a coal mine by 1219. Later gained wealth through salt pans and were both landowners and industrialists for many centuries. Kt 1519. High Sheriff 1527. Acquired Seaton in the reign of Henry I. **First MP 1373, for Northumberland. Two additional MPs 1626-1658.** The Blakes were minor gentry and office holders. First MP and **Kt 1689.** Edward Delaval married Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Blake of Ford Castle, Northumberland (acq. by marriage to a Carr heiress in 1667). The Blakes descended from the Irish family seated at Menlo Castle, Galway. Their descendants took the name Blake-Delaval. Rhoda Blake-Delaval married the fourth Astley Baronet of Melton Constable and brought with her Seaton Delaval.

1. Sir Ralph Delaval 1 Bt – Northumberland 1659 1660 1677-81
2. Sir Francis Blake – Berwick-on-Tweed 1689-95 1698-1700 Northumberland 1701-05
3. Sir Ralph Delaval – Great Bedwyn 1695-98
4. Sir John Delaval 3 Bt – Morpeth 1701-05 Northumberland 1705-08
5. George Delaval – West Looe 1715-23
6. Francis Blake-Delaval – Northumberland 1716-22
7. Sir Francis Blake-Delaval – Hindon 1751-54 Andover 1754-68
8. John Hussey-Delaval 1 Baron Delaval – Berwick-on-Tweed 1754-61 1765-74 1780-86
9. George Delaval – Northumberland 1757-74

Seats: Seaton Delaval, Northumberland (acq. 12<sup>th</sup> c., medieval house, rebuilt 1718-28, passed to Astleys by mar. 1814); Ford Castle, Northumberland (built 13<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt c. 1338, ruined and rebuilt by 1509, ruined c. 1648, acq. by mar. 1667, remod. 1694, rebuilt 1761-1800, passed by mar. to the Beresfords 1822); South Dissington, Northumberland (acq. medieval period, sold 1673); Doddington Hall, Lincolnshire (built 1593-1607, acq. by mar. from the Husseys 1749, remod. 1761-62, bequeathed in 1829 to Jarvis family – Col. George Ralph Payne Jarvis was the friend and possibly lover of Sarah Hussey-Delaval (Gunman) who left her estates to him, still own)

Estates: 8,000 acres in early 17<sup>th</sup> c. Northumberland estates under Baron Hastings; Doddington (Jarvis) estates 4720 (E) 5824. Rubinstein – Sarah Hussey-Delaval (Gunman) ledt £120,000 in probate in 1825. Worth £1990 pa in the 1620s.

Titles: Baronet 1660-1729; 1761-1808

Peers: 1 peer 1786-1808

Notes: A Blake-Delaval married the heiress to Doddington Hall, Lincolnshire. Ford Castle (acquired from the Blakes via marriage in 1718 – see that family) later passed by marriage to the Beresfords (see that family). Doddington eventually passed to the Jarvis family. A Delaval heiress in 1471 married a stonemason (Horsley) whose descendants carried on the Delaval name. Delavals extinct in the male line 1814. The Delaval family has an entry in the ODNB as well as eight individual members.

## **ASTOR**

### Viscount Astor (1917- UK)

Origins: Fur traders in 19<sup>th</sup> century. The first was a butcher's son from Germany. Established in Canada and the United States (arrived 1783) and millionaires by 1830. Then made a great fortune in Manhattan real estate. Moved to England in 1890 and became newspaper proprietors.

1. Waldorf Astor 2 Viscount Astor – Plymouth 1910-18 Sutton Div. Plymouth 1918-19
2. Nancy Astor Viscountess Astor – Sutton Div. Plymouth 1919-45
3. John Jacob Astor 1 Baron Astor – Dover Div. Kent 1922-45
4. William Astor – East Fulham 1935-45 Wycombe Div. Buckinghamshire 1951-52
5. Michael Astor – E. Surrey 1945-51
6. John Jacob Astor – Plymouth Sutton 1951-59
7. John Astor – Newbury 1964-74

Seats: Cliveden, Buckinghamshire (built late 17<sup>th</sup> c., fire 1795, rebuilt after 1824, fire c. 1850, rebuilt 1850-51, add. 1862, purch. 1893, remod. 1893-97, NT 1942, family in residence until 1966); Hever Castle, Kent (built c. 1270 and 1384, purch. 1903, add. 1906-07, sold 1983, conference center)

Estates: The father of the 1 Viscount Astor left a fortune estimated at \$100,000,000 in 1890. Viscount Astor was worth £100,000,000 in 1990 and Lord Astor of Hever £20,000,000. Owned 21,500 acres in 2001.

Title: Baron Astor 1916- UK; Baron Astor of Hever 1956- UK

Peers: 2 peers 1916-1945

Notes: 1 Viscount and four other Astors in ODNB.

### **ATHERTON** [Gwilym]

Origins: The family held Atherton, Lancashire from the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Prominent gentry into the 18<sup>th</sup> century. **First MP kt of the shire for Lancashire 1373. Three subsequent MPs for the county 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.** On the extinction of the male line in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century the estates passed via an heiress to the Gwilyms of Langstone.

1. Richard Atherton – Liverpool 1677-79 1685-87
2. Robert Vernon Atherton Gwilym – Newton 1774-80

Seats: Atherton Hall, Lancashire (medieval, rebuilt c. 1600, acq. by mar. 1675, rebuilt 1723-43, passed to Powys family by mar. 1820, demolished 1825); Bewsey Hall, Lancashire (medieval, acq. by mar. 1675, passed to Powys family by mar. 1820, demolished c. 1950); Langstone Court, Herefordshire (built c. 1700, sold 1794)

Estates: Rebuilding of Atherton Hall 1723-43 cost £63,000. (*Country Houses in Great Britain*, 37)

Notes: The eldest daughter of Robert Atherton Gwilym married 1797 Thomas Powys 2 Lord Lilford and the Atherton and Gwilym estates passed to the 3 Lord Lilford in 1820 (see Powys). See F. and K. Wood, eds., *A Lancashire Gentleman*, 1-114 and 395.

### **ATKINSON** [Farrand, Savile]

Origins: The first MP was a very successful corn factor. He had two illegitimate sons who took the names Savile and Farrand.

1. Christopher Atkinson – Hedon 1780-83 1796-1806 Okehampton 1818-19
2. Albany Savile – Okehampton 1807-20
3. Robert Farrand – Hedon 1818-26 1830-32 Stafford 1837-41

Seat: Hill Hall, Norfolk (built later 16<sup>th</sup> c., leased 19<sup>th</sup> c.?)

Estates: First MP left £60,000 and real estate

**ATKYNS** (Atkins)

Origins: Practiced law and served as judges in unbroken succession since the 14<sup>th</sup> century. An Atkyns who was a merchant at Chepstow purchased land for his sons at the Dissolution and raised the family to gentry status. (Joan Johnson, *Gloucestershire Gentry*, 41). **Possible relative MP 1571.**

1. Edward Atkyns – New Woodstock 1660
2. Robert Atkyns – Carmarthenshire 1656 Evesham 1659 East Looe 1661-72 Middlesex 1681
3. Sir Robert Atkyns – Cirencester 1679-81 Gloucestershire 1685-87

Seats: Sapperton Manor, Gloucestershire (medieval, rebuilt early 17<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1667, sold 1730, demolished soon after); Pinbury Park, Gloucestershire (built 15<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt late 16<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1660s, remod. late 17<sup>th</sup> c., sold 18<sup>th</sup> c.); Hensington, Oxfordshire (acq. later 16<sup>th</sup> c.); Albury Hall, Hertfordshire (purch. 1661); Swell Bowl, Gloucestershire (purch. 1659, rebuilt 1671, demolished c. 1778)

Cabinet: Lord Chancellor 1690

Notes: Family extinct in the male line and estates sold by heiress 1730. A number of entries in ODNB.

**ATTWOOD**

Origins: Pioneering ironmasters in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Father of the first MP made a fortune in iron production and banking. First MP a banker. High Sheriff 1811.

1. Matthias Attwood – Fowey 1819 Callington 1820-30 Boroughbridge 1830-32 Whitehaven 1832-47
2. Thomas Attwood – Birmingham 1832-40
3. Matthias Attwood – Greenwich 1837-41
4. John Attwood – Harwich 1841-49

Seat: Sion Hill, Worcestershire

Estates: Rubinstein – Matthais Attwood left £120,000 in probate in 1836 and the widow of James Attwood left £250,000 in 1838.

Notes: Charles and Thomas Attwood MP, the celebrated reformer, in ODNB.

**AUBREY** [James, Rede]

Origins: Tudor lawyer, (**first MP 1554**) Master of Requests 1595 purchased land in Breconshire and died worth £2,500 pa from land alone. **Another MP early 17<sup>th</sup> century.** His son was a Kt, High Sheriff 1685.

1. Sir John Aubrey 2 Bt – Brackley 1698-1700
2. Sir John Aubrey 3 Bt – Cardiff 1701-06
3. Sir John Aubrey 6 Bt – Wallingford 1768-74 Aylesbury 1774-80 Wallingford 1780-84 Buckinghamshire 1784-90 Clitheroe 1790-96 Aldeburgh 1796-1812 Steyning 1812-20 Horsham 1820-26
4. Thomas Aubrey – Wallingford 1784-90

Seats: Boarstall, Buckinghamshire (built c. 1312, acq. 18<sup>th</sup> c., family departed 1777, part demolished, sold early 20<sup>th</sup> c., NT 1943); Llantrithyd (Llantridddyd) Place, Glamorganshire (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., acq. by mar. 1586, changed main seat to Boarstall in the later 18<sup>th</sup> c., fell into ruin); Dorton, Buckinghamshire (built 1626, purch. 1777, now a school)

Estates: Worth £3,000 pa c. 1700

Title: Baronet 1660-1856

Notes: Boarstall built by the FitzNigels and descended through a number of heiresses. Among the families through whom it passed were the Jameses, who rose through royal service in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. **They elected 2 MPs in the 14th and 15th centuries.** From them it passed to the Redes, who rose through law, **elected two kts of the shire in the 14th and 15th centuries.** It descended from the Redes in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Edward Lewis of Van, Glamorganshire inherited it (see under Clive). His daughter had no children. Boarstall passed to the heirs of her husband, the Aubreys (2 Bt). The 6 Bt was the last to live there. The Aubreys became extinct in the male line and their estates were dispersed among relatives after 1856. First MP, William Aubrey MP, John Aubrey the antiquary, and the 6 Bt in ODNB.

## AUSTEN

### Austen

Origins: Minor gentry since Tudor times. London merchant in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

1. Robert Austen – Winchelsea 1666-79 1689-96
2. Sir John Austen 2 Bt – Rye 1667-79 1689-99
3. Robert Austen – Hastings 1695-98 Winchelsea 1701-02
4. Sir Robert Austen 3 Bt – Rye 1699-1701
5. Sir Robert Austen 4 Bt – New Romney 1728-34 1736-41

Seats: Hall Place, Kent (medieval house, rebuilt 1469, rebuilt 1540s, purch. c. 1640, add. 1649-53, passed by mar. to Dashwoods later 18<sup>th</sup> c.); Heronden (Hernden), Sussex (purch. mid-17<sup>th</sup> c., passed out of family 1742)

Estates: Worth £559 pa (but heavily in debt) in 1706.

Title: Baronet 1660-1772

Austen

Origins: Cadet branch were clothiers c. 1600.

1. Thomas Austen – W. Kent 1845-47

Seat: Kippington House (Park), Kent (rebuilt early 18<sup>th</sup> c., purch. later 1796, sold 1865)

Estates: Bateman 2980 (E) 6802

Notes: Edward Austen of this branch of the family, brother of the novelist Jane Austen, succeeded to the Knight estates at Chawton and Godmersham – see Peachey. Extinct 1893.

**AYLWARD**      *IRELAND*

Origins: Settled in Waterford in the Middle Ages. Mayor of Waterford 1650. **Two MPs for County Waterford 1559 and 1585.**

1. Nicholas Aylward – {Thomastown 1727-56}

Seats: Faithlegg House, Waterford (confiscated 17<sup>th</sup> c.); Aylwardstown House, Kilkenny (acq. 1400s, rebuilt 1609, confiscated mid-17<sup>th</sup> c.); Shankill Castle, Kilkenny (old house, acq. by mar. 1685, rebuilt 1713, remod. c. 1828, sold 1991)

Notes: Roman Catholic family. Conformed 1711. Succeeded to Kearney estates 1876 and took the additional name Kearney. Took name Toler in 1884.

**AYSCOUGH** [Boucherett]

Ayscough

Origins: Settled in Lincolnshire in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 15<sup>th</sup> c. **First MP (Great Grimsby 1529)** a soldier. **Kt of shire for Lincolnshire 1640-48. Two other MPs 17th century.** “A great county family”. (Keeler, *The Long Parliament*, 93)

1. Sir Edward Ayscough – Great Grimsby 1685-87 1689-99

Seats: South Kelsey Hall, Lincolnshire (acq. by mar. and built 16<sup>th</sup> c., demolished); Nuthall, Nottinghamshire (sold later 17<sup>th</sup> c. or early 18<sup>th</sup> c.); Stallingborough Hall, Lincolnshire (medieval, acq. by mar. 15<sup>th</sup> c., passed by mar. to Boucheretts c. 1700, demolished first half 19<sup>th</sup> c.)

Estates: Worth £1,400 pa in 1680s.

Boucherett

Origins: Huguenot merchants settled in England 1644 who purchased Lincolnshire estates in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and acquired Ayscough estates by marriage.

1. Ayscough Boucherett – Great Grimsby 1796-1803

Seats: Stallingborough Hall, Lincolnshire (acq. by mar. c. 1700, sales from 1789, demolished first half 19<sup>th</sup> c.); Willingham Hall (House), Lincolnshire (acq. 18<sup>th</sup> c., built 1790, demolished c. 1962)

Estates: Bateman 5834 (E) 7823; wealth in 1905 £38,500.

Notes: Family extinct 1905 upon the death of Jessie Boucherett (in ODNB).

**BABINGTON**

Origins: Landowners at Bavington, Northumberland by 1274. William Babington had a spectacular legal career, Chief Justice of Common Pleas 1423-36. (Payling, *Political Society in Lancastrian England*, 36-39) **Five MPs between 1399 and 1536, several kts of the shire.**

1. Matthew Babington – Leicestershire 1660
2. Thomas Babington – Leicester 1685-87 1689-90
3. Philip Babington – Berwick-on-Tweed 1689-90
4. Thomas Babington – Leicester 1800-18

Seat: Rothley Temple (Temple Hall), Leicestershire (medieval, purch. c. 1550 and add. 1565, sold 1845, remod. later 19<sup>th</sup> c., hotel)

Estates: Worth £2,000 pa in 1776.

Notes: Four members of the family in ODNB.

**BACON** [Frank]Bacon

Origins: The first Bacon of note was son of a sheepreeve, although ancestors were recorded as early as 1286. He was a lawyer, **MP 1542**, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal 1558. Estates were purchased at the Dissolution. His brother was a London merchant. Eldest son created the first baronet 1611. Younger son Lord Chancellor 1618, created a viscount 1621. **Eight further MPs in the 16th and 17th centuries, including kts of the shire for Norfolk and Suffolk.**

1. Sir Edmund Bacon 4 Bt – Orford 1700-08
2. Sir Edmund Bacon 6 Bt – Thetford 1710-13 Norfolk 1713-15 1728-41
3. Sir Edmund Bacon 5 Bt – Thetford 1722-38

Seats: Thonock Hall, Lincolnshire (built mid-18<sup>th</sup> c., acq. by mar. 1826, family depart 1945, demolished 1964); Raveningham Hall, Norfolk (acq. by Castells c. 1235 from whom it passed by mar. to the Bacons 1735, built c. 1800, add. c. 1900, still own); Garboldisham Old Hall, Norfolk (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., purch. later 17<sup>th</sup> c., sold c. 1755); Gillingham Hall, Norfolk (purch. early 17<sup>th</sup> c., built early 17<sup>th</sup> c., remodel. 18<sup>th</sup> c., passed by mar. to Schutz family 1750, thence to the Kenyons and other descendents, still own); Redgrave Hall, Suffolk (medieval, acq. 1545, add. 1560s, sold 1702, demolished 1947/1970); Gainsborough Old Hall, Lincolnshire (built c. 1460-80, acq. by mar. 1826, leased to museum 1952)

Estates: Bateman 3377 (E) 5358. Estates worth at least £3,000 in 1614. Worth £28,000,000 in 1990s with 14,000 acres.

Titles: Baron Verulam 1618-26 E; Viscount St. Albans 1621-26 E; Baronet 1611- ; 1627-1 KG 20th

Notes: Many members of the family the in ODNB.

### Bacon

Origins: A cadet line in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

1. Waller Bacon – Norwich 1705-10 1715-34
2. Edward Bacon – Kings Lynn 1742-47 Callington 1748-54 Newport 1754-56 Norwich 1756-84

Seat: Earlham Hall, Norfolk (built early 17<sup>th</sup> c., passed by mar. to Bacons, sold 1925)

Notes: Earlham passed by marriage to the Frank family.

### Frank

Origins: Leading tradesmen in Pontefract.

1. Robert Frank – Pontefract 1710-16

Seat: Campsall Hall, Yorkshire (acq. early 17<sup>th</sup> c., converted into flats after 1945, demolished 1983)

Estates: Bateman 4009 (E) 5761

Bacon

Origins: Descended from a younger son of the Lord Keeper.

1. Francis Bacon – Ipswich 1646 1654 1656 1659 1660
2. Nathaniel Bacon – Ipswich 1654 1659 1660
3. Sir Nicholas Bacon – Ipswich 1685-87

Seat: Shrubland Park, Suffolk (acq. by mar. c. 1580s, rebuilt 1770-72, sold c. 1796)

Bacon

Origins: Cousins of the Bacons of Shrubland.

1. Thomas Bacon – Suffolk 1654 Aldeburgh 1660

Seat: Friston Hall, Suffolk (purch. and possibly built c. 1570, sold c. 1680s)

Notes: Nathaniel Bacon, the Virginia rebel, in ODNB.

**BAGOT** [Chester]Baron Bagot (1780- GB)

Origins: Resident in Staffordshire from the time of the Conquest. (Thrush and Ferris, *House of Commons*, iii, 113-14) Bagot land listed in the Domesday Book 1086. Medieval barons, warriors and landowners. Kt c. 1250. **First MP 1348**. Lucrative marriages in the 14<sup>th</sup> c. **Five additional MPs, kts of the shire through to 1644**. Senior line took the name Stafford and became Dukes of Buckingham 1444 (attainted 1521).

1. Sir Edward Bagot 2 Bt – Staffordshire 1660
2. Sir Walter Bagot 3 Bt – Staffordshire 1679-81 1685-87 1689-90 1693-95
3. Sir Edward Bagot 4 Bt – Staffordshire 1698-1708
4. Charles Bagot – Staffordshire 1712-13
5. Sir Walter Bagot 5 Bt – Newcastle-u-Lyme 1724-27 Staffordshire 1727-54 University of Oxford 1762-68
6. William Bagot 1 Baron Bagot – Staffordshire 1754-80
7. Charles Bagot-Chester – Castle Rising 1794-1807
8. Sir Charles Bagot – Castle Rising 1807-08
9. William Bagot 3 Baron Bagot – Denbighshire 1835-52
10. Josceline Bagot – S. Westmorland 1892-1906 1910-13

Seats: Blithfield, Staffordshire (medieval, acq. by mar. before 1357 to Blithfield family heiress, built 1390s, add. 15<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt late 16<sup>th</sup> c., add. 1740, add. 1820-24, still own); Levens Hall, Westmorland (medieval, rebuilt c. 1580-86, add. 1690s, acq. by Bagots by mar. 1783, add. 1820, still own); Pype Hayes Hall, Warwickshire (built c. 1600, acq. by mar. 1643, add. mid-19<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1919, municipal uses)

Estates: Bateman 30543 (E & W) 22212. Worth £1,400 pa in 1639 and £4,000 pa in 1690s. Owned 6,000 acres in 2001.

Titles: Baronet 1627- ; 1913-20

Peers: 5 peers 1780-1945

Notes: The head of the family was in France on the Agincourt campaign. A Bagot inherited great estates from the Earls of Berkshire and Suffolk 1783 (see Howard I). The Bagot family has an entry in ODNB with numerous members discussed.

### Chester

Origins: A merchant in London granted arms 1472. Kt 1557. Son of a draper, a merchant was elected Lord Mayor of London 1560. **First MP 1563**. Inherited Chicheley from the Caves (rich merchants). Frances Bagot, daughter of the 4 Bagot Bt married in 1719 Sir John Chester 6 Bt. Her nephew, Charles Bagot, son of the 5 Bt, succeeded to the Chester estates in 1755 and took the name Chester.

1. Sir Anthony Chester 3 Bt – Bedford 1685-87
2. Sir John Chester 6 Bt – Bedfordshire 1741-47

Seats: Chicheley Hall, Buckinghamshire (purch. by Caves 1545, passed by mar. to Chesters under Eliz. I, built 1713-25, rented out 1880s, sold 1952); Lidlington Park, Bedfordshire (purch. 1630s, sold 1769)

Estates: Bateman 3129 (E) 4000

Title: Baronet 1620-1769

Notes: Family set up the first sugar refinery in England in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. John Chester, grandson of Charles Chester Bagot succeeded in 1863 to the St. Leger estate of Park Hill Yorkshire, which he sold. (see St. Leger). Sir Charles Chester Bagot cut off the entail to his estates to exclude his sister and his son and heir and left his estates to his maternal cousin Charles Bagot then working as a wine merchant in Oporto on condition he took the name Chester. Hence the estate and baronetcy were separated. (*Country Life*, 157, p. 501). First Kt in ODNB.

### **BAGWELL**      *IRELAND*

Origins: Quaker bankers from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century making £20,000 pa in the mid-century. Purchased landed estate beginning in 1729. Sheriff 1763.

1. William Bagwell – {Clonmell 1756}
2. John Bagwell – {Tulske 1761-68}
3. John Bagwell – {County Tipperary 1792-1800} 1801-06
4. William Bagwell – {Rathcormack 1798-1800} Clonmell 1801-19 County Tipperary 1819-26
5. Richard Bagwell – {Cashel 1799-1800} 1801
6. John Bagwell – Cashel 1801-02
7. John Bagwell – Clonmell 1857-74

Seats: Marlfield, Tipperary (purch. 1781 and rebuilt 1784, burned 1890s, rebuilt, burned 1923, rebuilt 1925, sold 1970s, flats); Eastgrove, Cork (acq. by inher. 19<sup>th</sup> c., sold c. 1958); Kilmore, Tipperary (purch. and built mid-18<sup>th</sup> c., sold c. 1851)

Estates: Bateman 4806 (I) 9433. Worth £2,000 pa in 1755.

Notes: John Bagwell was a Senator of the Free State in the 1920s. One in ODNB.

## **BAILEY**      *ENGLAND & WALES*

### Baron Glanusk (1899- UK)

Origins: Rich ironmasters 18<sup>th</sup> century, purchased the 22,000 acre Glanusk estate for c. £500,000 in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. (Thompson, “Desirable Properties”, 164.)

1. Sir Joseph Bailey 1 Bt – Worcester 1835-47 Breconshire 1847-58
2. Joseph Bailey – Herefordshire 1841-50
3. Crawshaw Bailey – Monmouth District 1852-68
4. Joseph Bailey 1 Baron Glanusk – Herefordshire 1865-85 Hereford 1886-92

Seats: Glanusk Park, Breconshire (purch. 1826, built 1825, demolished 1954, still own estate); Maindriff Court, Monmouthshire (built 1877, donated as a hospital 1924); Easton Court, Herefordshire (built early 19<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt early 19<sup>th</sup> c., purch. c. 1840, sold 1909, now derelict); Hay Castle, Herefordshire (medieval, new house built 1660, purch. 1844, fire 1939, sold)

Estates: Bateman 28308 (E & W) 25559 and 13649 (E & W) 12888. In 2015 16,500 acres.

Title: Baronet 1852-

Peers: 3 peers 1899-1945

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

Notes: Richard Crawshaw of Cyfartha, one of the first industrial millionaires and a great Welsh ironmaster, left two-eighths share of his ironworks to his nephew Sir Joseph Bailey 1 Bt in 1810. Rubinstein – William Crawshaw left £700,000 in probate in 1834.

**BAILLIE**      *SCOTLAND & ENGLAND*Baillie

Origins: Kt living in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Small lairds at Dochfour in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Became successful land speculators. Owned a plantation in Grenada (purchased 1765). First MP a lawyer. Director of the East India Company and family members were bankers in Bristol in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

1. James Baillie – Horsham 1792-93
2. Evan Baillie – Bristol 1802-12
3. Peter Baillie – Inverness Burghs 1807-11
4. James Baillie – Tralee 1813-18 Bristol 1830-34
5. John Baillie – Hedon 1820-30 Inverness Burghs 1830-33
6. Hugh Baillie – Rye 1830-31 Honiton 1835-47
7. Henry Baillie – Inverness-shire 1840-68
8. James Baillie – Inverness-shire 1895-1900

Seats: Dochfour House, Inverness-shire (acq. 1442, medieval, burned 1745, rebuilt 1780, add. 19<sup>th</sup> c., still own); Redcastle, Ross-shire (built 1179, rebuilt 16<sup>th</sup> c., add. 1641, purch. 1838, unroofed and ruin after WWII); Leys Castle, Inverness-shire (acq. 1712, sold 1926)  
 Estates: Bateman 92648 (S) 11881 and 11959 (S) 7038

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

Notes: Rubinstein – James Baillie, probably a relative, possibly illegitimate, left £250,000 in probate in 1828. John Baillie MP and one other in ODNB.

Baillie

Origins: Cadet of the Dochfour line. Member of the Court of Session 1550, a judge, Lord Polkemmet 1793. Sheriff of County Down 1767.

1. James Bailie – {Hillsborough 1777-87}
2. Sir William Baillie 2 Bt – Linlithgowshire 1845-47
3. Charles Baillie – Linlithgowshire 1859
4. Sir Adrian Baillie 6 Bt – Linlithgowshire 1931-35 Tonbridge Div. Kent 1937-45

Seats: Polkemmet House, Linlithgowshire (built 17<sup>th</sup> c., add. 19<sup>th</sup> c., add. 1912, demolished, country park 1971); In(n)ishargie (Inishargy) House, Down (resident 18<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1785)

Estates: Bateman 4320 (S) 2825

Title: Baronet 1823-

Notes: Lord Polkemmet in ODNB.

**BAINES**

Origins: The first MP was the son of a grocer who became a printer and newspaper proprietor in Leeds 19<sup>th</sup> century.

1. Edward Baines – Leeds 1834-41
2. Matthew Baines – Hull 1847-52 Leeds 1852-59
3. Sir Edward Baines – Leeds 1859-74

Seat: The Hall, Bawtry, Yorkshire (built c. 1785, resident sec. half 19<sup>th</sup> c. into early 20<sup>th</sup> c., sold)

1 in Cabinet 1855-58

Notes: The three MPs and one other Baines in ODNB.

**BAIRD I**      *SCOTLAND*

Viscount Stonehaven (1938- UK)

Origins: Farmers and millers in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, became coal mine managers, leaseholders, and then owners from the 1820s onwards. Became rich as ironmasters (first blast furnace built 1830) and purchased estates.

1. William Baird – Falkirk District Burghs 1841-46
2. James Baird – Falkirk District Burghs 1851-57
3. John Baird – N. W. Div. Lanarkshire 1885-86
4. John Baird – Central Div. Glasgow 1886-1906
5. John Baird 1 Baron Stonehaven – Rugby Div. Warwickshire 1910-22 Ayr Burghs 1922-25

Seats: Ury (Urie) House, Kincardineshire (built late 17<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1853, rebuilt 1855, add. 1884, derelict after 1945, demolished 1956); Lockwood (House), Lanarkshire (purch. 1825); Adamton House, Ayrshire (built 1888, sold by 1939, hotel); Strichen House, Aberdeenshire (built 1818-21, purch. mid-19<sup>th</sup> c., partly demolished 1954, ruin); Durriss House, Kincardineshire (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., burned, rebuilt c. 1650, add. 1824, add. 1835-38, purch. 1890, sold post WWII, flats)

Estates: Bateman 11018 (S) 12630; at Elie House, Fife 3575 (S) 8815; at Knoydart (purch 1857), Inverness-shire 68000 (S) 5800; at Cambusdoon, Ayrshire (fire 1970) 19599 (S) 9043; at Closeburn, Dumfriesshire 13573 (S) 11298; at Stichill, Aberdeenshire 23141 (S) 23199. James Baird MP died in 1876 worth £1,190,000.

Titles: Baron Stonehaven 1925- UK; Baronet 1897-

Peers: 2 peers 1925-45

1 Ld Lt 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup>

1 in Cabinet 1922-24

Notes: The Baird firm had 10,000 employees in the 1860s. James Baird gave a staggering £500,000 to the Kirk in 1873 to build new churches. James Baird MP in ODNB.

## **BAIRD II**      *SCOTLAND*

Origins: Gentry 16<sup>th</sup> century. Father of the 1 Bt was a prominent judge (himself the son of a lawyer) and politician. Said to have been created Baron Doveran by Charles I but died before the patent was issued. Purchased Newbyth in the reign of Charles I. 1 Bt a Lord of Session.

1. Sir John Baird 1 Bt – [Aberdeenshire 1665 1667]
2. Sir James Baird – [Banffshire 1665 1669-74]
3. James Baird – [Banffshire 1678]
4. Sir John Baird 2 Bt – Edinburghshire 1715-22
5. Robert Baird – Haddington Burghs 1796-1802

Seats: Newbyth House, Haddingtonshire (purch. mid-17<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt 1817, now flats); Auchmedden, Banffshire (purch. 1539, forfeited 1746); Saughton Hall, Edinburghshire (acq. and built 17<sup>th</sup> c., sold by 1929, demolished)

Estates: Bateman 2771 (S) 8354

Titles: Baronet 1680-1745; 1680-1745; 1695- ; 1809-

Notes: The Lord of Session, Lord Newbyth, in ODNB.

## **BAKER** [Littlehales (Littlehaye)]

Origins: The father of the first MP was a great London builder, who laid out Baker Street. Sheriff 1787. On the death of the first MP he left Ranston to his cousin, Sir Edward Baker Littlehales 1 Bt. This line assumed the name Baker in 1814.

1. Peter Baker – Arundell 1781-84 Wootton Bassett 1802-06 Corfe Castle 1807-15
2. Sir Randolph Littlehales Baker 4 Bt – N. Dorset 1910-18
3. Sir Nicholas Baker – N. Dorset 1979-97

Seat: Ranston, Dorset (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., new house 1753, purch. 1781, partially demolished c. 1960, new house built, still own)

Estates: Rubinstein – Peter Baker left £150,000 in probate in 1815 and 1 Bt left £160,000 in 1825.

Title: Bt 1802-1959

**BALCH**

Origins: Merchants in Bridgwater in the 17th-18th centuries.

1. Robert Balch – Bridgwater 1692-95
2. George Balch – Bridgwater 1701-10
3. Robert Balch – Bridgwater 1753-61

Seat: [Nether] Stowey Court, Somerset (medieval, add. late 16<sup>th</sup> c., acq. 1627 by maternal ancestors, passed by mar. to Balches 1745, passed out of male line by mar. 1814, sold 1838)

**BALDWIN**

Earl Baldwin (1937- UK)

Origins: Iron and steel manufacturers from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Gentry by mid-19<sup>th</sup> century but remained active in the firm.

1. Enoch Baldwin – Bewdley 1880-85
2. Alfred Baldwin – W. Worcestershire 1892-1908
3. Stanley Baldwin 1 Earl Baldwin – Bewdley Div. Worcestershire 1908-37
4. Oliver Baldwin 2 Earl Baldwin – Dudley 1929-31 Paisley 1945-47

Seat: Astley Hall, Worcestershire (built c. 1830s, purch. 20<sup>th</sup> c. by 1 Earl Baldwin, bequeathed to City of Birmingham as a school 1947)

Estates: Baldwin firm worth £1,000,000 in 1900

Peers: 1 peer 1937-45

1 in Cabinet 1921-23 1924-29 1931-37

1 KG 20<sup>th</sup>

Notes: Alfred and Stanley in ODNB

**BALDWYN** [Childe, Pytts]

Baldwyn/Childe

Origins: The Baldwyns settled in Shropshire by the 14<sup>th</sup> century. A lawyer elected **MP for Ludlow 1640 and another in 1659**, Kt. A Childe heiress married a Baldwyn who took the name Childe.

1. Charles Baldwyn – Ludlow 1681 1689-90 1695-98
2. Acton Baldwyn – Ludlow 1705-15 1722-27

3. William Childe – Shropshire 1727-34
4. Charles Baldwyn – Shropshire 1766-80
5. William Childe – Wenlock 1820-26

Seats: Kinlet Hall, Shropshire (acq. by mar. 1640, built 1727-29, now leased as a school, sold c. 1975); Brockleton, Shropshire; Aqualate Hall, Shropshire (now in Staffordshire) (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., rebuilt 1808, resident part of 19<sup>th</sup> c., fire 1910); Stokesay Castle, Shropshire (built c. 1291-1305, leased 1648 by Baldwyns, farm house after c. 1728, ruin 19<sup>th</sup> c.); Elsiech (Elsych) Manor, Shropshire (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1779); Kyre Park, Worcestershire (medieval, remod. 1588, rebuilt 1753-76, inher. by mar. 1807, sold 1930s, now institutional use)

Estates: Bateman 14234 (E) 13183 and 3364 (E) 4696

Notes: The Kinlet estate originally belonged to the Cornewalls and Brampston from whom it passed to Sir George Blount and through him to the Lacons, who mar. Childe in 1640. The Lacons (Roman Catholics) were an old family with 11,000 acres, much of it in Shropshire. **Six MPs 1413-1614**. William Lacon Childe MP heiress married Charles Baldwyn MP, and their son took the name Childe.

### Pytts

Origins: Yeomen in the 15<sup>th</sup> century who moved into the gentry due to profitable legal office (Kt, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 1563) under Elizabeth I. Purchased Kyre 1576.

1. Edward Pytts – Worcestershire 1654 1656 Bewdley 1659 Leominster 1660
2. James Pytts – Weobley 1660 Leominster 1679 Worcestershire 1685-86
3. Samuel Pytts – Hereford 1699-1700 Worcestershire 1710-15
4. Edmund Pytts – Worcestershire 1741-53
5. Edmund Pytts – Worcestershire 1753-61

Seat: Kyre Park, Worcestershire (medieval, purch. 1576 and rebuilt, add. early 17<sup>th</sup> c., add. 18<sup>th</sup> c., passed to Childes 1807)

Notes: On the extinction of the Pytts family in 1807 Kyre Park passed to their relatives (a grandson of an aunt, 1832), the Childes of Kinlet Hall.

### **BALFOUR I** [Ramsay]      SCOTLAND

#### Earl Balfour (1922- UK)

Origins: George Balfour (d. 1665) made a fortune as a clothier in London and Edinburgh and purchased Balbirnie in 1642. A younger son went to India and returned a nabob with £300,000 (Harris, *Whittinghame*, 15). He purchased the Whittinghame estate.

1. James Balfour – Anstruther Easter Burghs 1826-31 Haddingtonshire 1831-34
2. James Balfour – Haddington District 1841-47
3. Arthur Balfour 1 Earl Balfour – Hertfordshire 1874-85 E. Manchester 1885-1906 City of London 1906-22
4. Gerald Balfour 2 Earl Balfour – Leeds Central Div. 1885-1906
5. Charles Balfour – Hornsey Div. Middlesex 1900-07

Seat: Whittinghame, East Lothian (built 1817, sold 1980, flats)

Estates: Bateman 87196 (S) 19833. First MP died worth over £1,000,000.

Peers: 3 peers 1922-45

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

2 in Cabinet 1886-92 1895-1905 1902-05 1915-22 1925-29

1 KG 20<sup>th</sup>

Notes: 1 Earl, three siblings, and a niece in ODNB.

### Balfour/Ramsay

Origins: Senior line of the Balfours succeeded by marriage to the Ramsey estates at Whitehill in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

1. Robert Balfour Ramsay – Edinburghshire 1751-54

Seats: Balbirnie, Fife (medieval, purch. 1642, rebuilt 1777-82, add. 1815-19, sold 1968, now hotel); Whitehill, Edinburghshire (acq. by mar. 18<sup>th</sup> c.)

Estates: Bateman 10600 (S) 14718. Income was £1,722 pa in 1777. Coal and improved farming raised this to £7,697 pa in 1813 (*Country Life*, 151 p. 1670). Rubinstein - James Balfour Ramsay left £250,000 in probate 1823. Owned 5,000 acres in 1996.

### **BALFOUR II** [Bethune, Bruce, Townley]      SCOTLAND & IRELAND

#### Baron Balfour of Burleigh (1607- S)

Origins: Landowners 15<sup>th</sup> century. President of the Court of Session 1590s. Sir Michael Balfour **sat in the [Convention 1599]. Another [Member of Parliament 1643-44].** The daughter of the 4 Baron married Alexander Bruce of Kennet (owned since the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century). Their great-great-grandson succeeded as 6 Baron.

1. Henry Balfour – [Fifeshire 1703-07]
2. Nisbet Balfour – Wigtown Burghs 1790-96 Arundel 1797-1802
3. Robert Bruce – Clackmannanshire 1820-41

Seats: Kennet (House), Clackmannanshire (acq. 16<sup>th</sup> c., house built, rebuilt 1793-94, sold 1946, demolished 1967); Brucefield House, Clackmannashire (built 15<sup>th</sup> c.?, add. c. 1690, rebuilt 1714, sold c. 1759, later repurch., restored c. 1936-58, still own); Burleigh Castle, Kinross-shire (acq. 1446, built early 16<sup>th</sup> c., add. 1582, ruin); Dunbog House, Fife (built c. 1540, partly demolished 20<sup>th</sup> c.)

Estates: Bateman 2715 (S) 3364

Peers: [3 peers 1661-1707] 2 Scots Rep peers 1876-1921 1922-45

1 in Cabinet 1895-1903

1 KT 20<sup>th</sup>

Notes: The Barony was attained 1715 and restored 1869. The daughter of the 1 Baron married Robert Arnot, son of Sir Robert Arnot. He changed his name to Balfour and the barony descended through this line. 2, 3, 5, and 6 Barons and the latter's daughter in ODNB.

### Bethune

Origins: Descended from Sir William Balfour, brother of Sir Michael de Balfour, ancestor of the Balfours of Balfour. **First [MP 1572]. Three further [MPs 1612-41 one for Fifeshire].**

1. George Bethune – [Kilrenny Burgh 1689-93]
2. David Bethune – [Fifeshire -1703-07]
3. James Bethune – [Kilrenny Burgh 1703-07]

Seat: Balfour Castle, Fife (acq. 1196, ruin)

### Balfour

Origins: A cadet (16<sup>th</sup> c.) of Balfour of Burleigh.

1. Sir David Balfour – [Fifeshire 1685-86]

Seat: Forret, Fife (purch. c. 1650, passed out of family 1712)

### Townley-Balfour

Origins: A nephew of the 1 Baron Balfour of Burleigh served under Essex, acquired large estates in County Fermanagh under Elizabeth I and James VI, and was created an Irish peer (Baron Balfour of Glenawley 1619-c.1636 I). A Balfour heiress married Blayne Townley in the 1692, and the Townleys succeeded to Castle Balfour in 1738. His brother married in 1734 his cousin and heiress to Townley Hall and succeeded to both estates. The Townleys emerged in the 17<sup>th</sup> c. Sheriff 1694.

1. Blayney Townley – {Dunleer 1692-93 1695-99 1703-14 Carlingford 1715-22}
2. William Balfour – {Carlingford 1705-13 Augher 1713-39}
3. Henry Townley – {Carlingford 1727-41}
4. William Townley-Balfour – {Carlingford 1757-59}
5. Blayney Townley-Balfour – {Carlingford 1760-76}
6. Blayney Townley-Balfour – {Belturbet 1800}

Seats: Townley Hall, Louth (acq. and built early 18<sup>th</sup> c., add. 1771-73, new house built 1794, sold 1956, institutional use); Castle Balfour, Fermanagh (built 1618, Towneley's inherit 1739, sold 1823, ruin by late 19<sup>th</sup> c.); Piedmont, Louth (built early 18<sup>th</sup> c., abandoned in favor of Townley Hall, now a ruin)

Estates: Bateman 6952 (I) 6555. Balfours owned 8,000 acres in 1739 down to 4,000 acres sold for £86,000 in 1823.

## **BALL**      *IRELAND*

Origins: Legal family. The first two MPs were sons of a military chaplain and curate of Drogheda. The first two MPs were lawyers, the third MP was a Judge of Common Pleas, and fourth MP Lord Chancellor of Ireland 1875.

1. John Ball – {Drogheda 1796-1800}
2. Charles Ball – {Clogher 1800}
3. Nicholas Ball – Clonmell 1836-39
4. John Ball – County Carlow 1852-57

Notes: Nicholas Ball MP and his son John Ball MP were Roman Catholics and both in the ODNB. There seems to be some confusion between the ODNB and the entries for the two MPs in the Irish Parliament as listed in Johnston-Liik, *History of the Irish Parliament*. It is possible the second two MPs were not related to the first two.

## **BAMPFYLDE** (Bampfield) [Warre]

Baron Poltimore (1831- UK)

Origins: At Poltimore by the reign of Edward I. **First MP 1429 for Devon. Three further MPs 1597-1650 (two kts of the shire for Devon).**

1. Thomas Bampfield – Exeter 1654-1656 1659 1660
2. Sir Coplestone Bampfylde 2 Bt – Tiverton 1659 Devon 1671-79 1685-87
3. Sir Coplestone Bampfylde 3 Bt – Exeter 1710-13 Devon 1713-27
4. John Bampfylde – Exeter 1715-22 Devon 1736-41
5. Sir Richard Bampfylde 4 Bt – Exeter 1743-47 Devon 1747-76
6. Sir Charles Bampfylde 5 Bt – Exeter 1774-90 1796-1812

Seats: Poltimore Park (House), Devon (acq. 1298, built c. 1550, add. c. 1810, estate sold 1920, institutional use for house, sold 1945. derelict, under restoration); Court Hall, Devon (inher. by mar. later 15<sup>th</sup> c. from St. Maurs and Zouches owners since 12<sup>th</sup> c., built early 17<sup>th</sup> c., add. 1835 and 1902, demolished later 20<sup>th</sup> c., some property still owned by descendents)

Estates: Bateman 19883 (E) 21800. Owned 9,000 acres in 1626.

Title: Baronet 1641-

Peers: 4 peers 1831-1945

Notes: 4 Baron sold most of his estates and moved to Rhodesia in the 1950s. A large part of the Devon estate sold. Five members of the family in ODNB.

### Warre (Weare)

Origins: At Hestercombe since the late 14<sup>th</sup> century. **First MP 1449, kt of the shire for Wiltshire. Three other MPs 1553-1624.** The daughter and heiress of the 1 Baronet brought Hestercombe to her husband Sir Copleston Bampfylde 2 Bt in 1718.

1. Sir John Warre – Somerset 1665-69
2. Sir Francis Warre 1 Bt – Bridgwater 1685-87 1689-95 1699-1700 Taunton 1701-15

Seat: Hestercombe House, Somerset (acq. and built c. 1400, remod. 1680s, passed to Bampfyldes 1718, rebuilt 1730, sold 1873)

Title: Baronet 1673-1718

### Warre

Origins: Cadet of the Hestercombe family descended from Thomas Warre (1576-1617).

1. John Warre – Lostwithiel 1812-18 Taunton 1820-26 Hastings 1831-34 Ripon 1857-60

Seats: Cheddon Fitzpayne, Somerset; West Newton Manor, Somerset

## **BANKES**

Origins: Modest yeoman family in Cumberland. Father of first MP a merchant. Lawyers and royal officials in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Fortune made by a Chief Justice of the Common Pleas under Charles I, who purchased estates in Dorset. Kt 1630. **First MP 1624.**

1. Sir Ralph Bankes – Corfe Castle 1659 1660-77
2. John Bankes – Corfe Castle 1698-1714
3. John Bankes – Corfe Castle 1722-41
4. Henry Bankes – Corfe Castle 1741-62

5. Henry Bankes – Corfe Castle 1780-1826 Dorset 1826-31
6. William Bankes – Truro 1810-12 University of Cambridge 1822-26 Marlborough 1829-32 Dorset 1832-34
7. George Bankes – Corfe Castle 1816-23 1826-32 Dorset 1841-56

Seat: Kingston Lacy, Dorset (medieval, ruin by 15<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1632-36 for £11,400 - A. Mitchell, *Kingston Lacy*, London, 1994, 8 - built 1663-66, remod. 1780s, remod. 1835-41, given to NT 1981 with 16,000 acres)

Estates: Bateman 19228 (E) 14985. 16,000 acres in 1981. Ralph Bankes left an estate of £23 million in 1981. (Legg, *Dorset Families*, 76-77)

Notes: Three members of the family in ODNB.

### **BANKS** (Bankes)

Origins: Originally goldsmiths and bankers in Wigan. The first MP's grandfather was a London goldsmith. Rapidly became gentry. Judge mid-17<sup>th</sup> c. Intermarried with the magnate family the Leghs of Lyme.

1. William Banks – Newton 1660 Liverpool 1675-76
2. William Banks – Wigan 1679 1689-90
3. Legh Banks – Newton 1695-98

Seat: Winstanley Hall, Lancashire (purch. and built 1596, remod. 1785 and 1818-19, family departed 1980s)

Notes: Male line extinct 1784, carried on by a cousin who took the name Banks.

### **BANNATYNE**      *SCOTLAND*

Origins: At Kames by 13<sup>th</sup> c. [**First MP sat for Buteshire 1617, another MP 1628-48**].

1. Ninian Bannatyne – [Buteshire 1667 1669-74 1678 1681]

Seat: Kames Castle, Buteshire (built c. 16<sup>th</sup>, later add., sold 1810)

Notes: A 19<sup>th</sup>-century Lord of Session in ODNB.

### **BARCLAY** [Allardice]      *SCOTLAND & ENGLAND*

#### Barclay Allardice

Origins: The Allardice family was landed from at least the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Father of the **first MP [1560, 1607 for the county, second MP for the county 1612]** was a merchant. In

the 18<sup>th</sup> century made a fortune in the West Indian slave trade and purchased estates on return from the WI in 1780. Continued as an investor and speculator.

1. Sir George Allardyce – [Kintore Burghs 1702-07] Scotland 1707-08
2. Robert Barclay Allardice – Kincardineshire 1788-97

Seats: Ury (Urie) House, Kincardineshire (Barclay seat, acq. 1647, built late 17<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1853, derelict after 1945, demolished 1956); Allardice (Allardyce) Castle, Forfarshire (there by 15<sup>th</sup> c., medieval, built late 16<sup>th</sup> c., add. 1695, passed to Barcalys 1776, became a farm house, sold 1854)

Notes: The Barclay's took the name Allardice on marriage to an heiress in 1776. The family became extinct 1854. Heiress left for America. An 18<sup>th</sup> century Barclay laird of Ury and several cadets in the ODNB.

### Allardyce

Origins: Cadet line.

1. Alexander Allardyce – Aberdeen Burghs 1792-1801

Seat: Dunottar House, Kincardineshire (built c. 1800, demolished 1957)

### Barclay

Origins: Younger son of the laird of Ury born 1682 succeeded to the family religious tradition of Quakerism and eventually the estates. Became merchants, bankers, and brewers in London. Acquired Thrale's brewery 1781. Also owned land with coal in Pennsylvania where an early 18<sup>th</sup>-century ancestor had been a customs official in Philadelphia. Succeeded to the Barclay Allardice estates in 1854.

1. Charles Barclay – Southwark 1815-18 Dundalk 1826-30 West Surrey 1835-37
2. David Barclay – Penryn 1826-30 Sunderland 1835-37 1841-47
3. Alexander Barclay – Taunton 1865-80

Seats: Eastwick Park, Surrey (purch. 1833, sold); Bury Hill, Surrey; Higham Hall, Suffolk (built early 19<sup>th</sup> c., still own)

Estates: Bateman 3816 (E) 4766. Rubinstein – Robert Barclay left £160,000 in probate in 1830.

Notes: Two 18<sup>th</sup> century Barclays in ODNB.

**BARING** [Dunning, Wall]Earl of Northbrook (1876-1929 UK)

Origins: Academics, officials and merchants in Germany. One emigrated to England and was apprenticed in Exeter 1717. (Ziegler, *The Sixth Great Power*, 14-16) He purchased land and left £40,000. A son went to London 1750s and became Chairman of the East India Company and a merchant banker (Barings Bank founded 1762), followed by successive generations late into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Held great wealth in several branches both in land (very large estates assembled from the 1790s onwards) and business.

1. John Baring – Exeter 1776-1802
2. Sir Francis Baring 1 Bt – Grampound 1784-90 Chipping Wycombe 1794-96 Calne 1796-1802 Chipping Wycombe 1802-06
3. Sir Thomas Baring 2 Bt – Chipping Wycombe 1806-32 Hampshire 1832
4. Henry Baring – Bossiney 1806-07 Colchester 1820-26
5. Charles Baring-Wall – Guildford 1819-26 Wareham 1826-30 Guildford 1830-31 Weymouth & Melcombe Regis 1831-32 Guildford 1832-47 Salisbury 1847-53
6. Francis Baring 1 Baron Northbrook – Portsmouth 1826-65
7. Thomas Baring – Great Yarmouth 1835-37 Huntingdon 1844-73
8. Thomas Baring 1 Earl of Northbrook – Penryn & Falmouth 1857-66
9. Thomas Baring – S. Essex 1874-85 London 1887-91
10. Francis Baring 2 Earl of Northbrook – Winchester 1880-85 N. Bedfordshire 1886-92

Seats: Stratton Park, Hampshire (built 1731, purch. 1801, rebuilt 1803, demolished c. 1961, rebuilt 1963-65, still own); Norman Court, Hampshire (built 1752, purch. 1815, add. 1820, school since 1952)

Estates: Bateman 18937 (E) 19596. The founder of the bank left £625,000 at his death in 1810 (Ziegler, *The Sixth Great Power*, 51; see also Rubinstein)

Titles: Baron Northbrook 1866- UK; Baronet 1793-

Peers: 4 peers 1866-1945

1 Ld Lt 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup>

2 in Cabinet 1839-41 1849-52 1880-85

Notes: Charles Wall's (MP) mother was a Baring. She left him Norman Court, and he took the name Baring. Rubinstein – Charles Wall, banker, left £125,000 in probate in 1815. Over a dozen Barings in the ODNB.

Earl of Cromer (1901- UK)

Origins: Cadet of 1 Baronet. Succeeded to Cromer Hall by marriage to a Windham heiress. His eldest son was created a baronet, the second son Baron Revelstoke, and the third son Earl of Cromer. An exceptionally active branch in banking, imperial governance, and diplomacy.

1. Henry Baring – Callington 1831-32 Marlborough 1832-68
2. Sir Godfrey Baring 1 Bt – Isle of Wight 1906-10 Barstaple Div. Devonshire 1911-18

Seats: Cromer Hall, Norfolk (purch. and built 1827, fire, rebuilt 1829, sold 1852); Membland Hall, Devon (built 18<sup>th</sup> c., purch. and add. 1877-79, sold in parcels from 1890 onwards, demolished c. 1952); Revelstoke Manor, Devon (purch. mid-19<sup>th</sup> c., sold 20<sup>th</sup> c.); Lambay Castle, Dublin (built 15-16<sup>th</sup> c., purch. and new house built 1904-08, still own)

Estates: Bateman under 3000 acres

Titles: Baron Revelstoke 1885- UK; Baron Cromer 1892- UK; Viscount Cromer 1899- UK; Baronet 1911-

Peers: 6 peers 1885-1945 1892-1945

Notes: Lord Revelstoke was bankrupted during the panic of 1890.

Baron Ashburton (1782-1823 E and 1835- UK)

Origins: The Dunnings were country lawyers in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The 1 Baron made a fortune at the Bar, and as a legal official. He married the sister of Sir Francis Baring 1 Bt. The latter's second son was created Baron Ashburton.

1. John Dunning 1 Baron Ashburton – Calne 1768-82
2. Alexander Baring 1 Baron Ashburton – Taunton 1806-26 Callington 1826-31 Thetford 1831-32 N. Essex 1832-35
3. William Baring 2 Baron Ashburton – Thetford 1826-30 Callington 1830-31 Winchester 1832-37 N. Staffordshire 1837-41 Thetford 1841-48
4. Francis Baring 3 Baron Ashburton – Thetford 1830-31 1832-41 1848-57
5. Alexander Baring 4 Baron Ashburton – Thetford 1857-67
6. Guy Baring – Winchester 1906-16

Seats: The Grange, Hampshire (built c. 1670, rebuilt 1804-25, purch. 1817, add. 1852, remod. 1880, abandoned 1940, part demolished 1975, opera house); Buckenham Tofts Hall, Norfolk (built later 17<sup>th</sup> c., purch. c. 1830, sold later 19<sup>th</sup> c., demolished 1946); Ashburton, Devon (purch. early 19<sup>th</sup> c.); Sandridge Park, Devon (purch. by Dunning 2<sup>nd</sup> half 18<sup>th</sup> c., passed by mar. to Barings, new house built c. 1810, sold 1935); Rosehall House, Sutherlandshire (acq. and built 1806, fire 1817, rebuilt rebuilt 1818-25, sold later 19<sup>th</sup> c.)

Estates: Bateman 36772 (E) 46685; The first Baring Baron spent between £800,000 and £1,000,000 on the purchase of land 1816-48 (Ziegler, *The Sixth Great Power*, 88)

Peers: 8 peers 1782-83 1803-23 1835-1945

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

2 in Cabinet 1782-83 1835-1945

**BARKER I**

Origins: Clothiers and merchants in Ipswich since the reign of Edward III. Achieved gentry status under Elizabeth I. **First MP 1559 for Ipswich. Two further MPs for the town between 1584-93.**

1. Sir John Barker 4 Bt – Ipswich 1680-81 1685-87 1689-96
2. Sir William Barker 5 Bt – Ipswich 1708-13 Thetford 1713-15 Suffolk 1722-31

Seat: Grimston Hall, Suffolk (acq. and built 1597, rebuilt 18<sup>th</sup> c., passed to Nassaus 1766, now a farm house)

Title: Baronet 1622-1766

Notes: The 7<sup>th</sup> and last Baronet left his estates to George Nassau of Easton Park, Suffolk in 1766 (see Pitt).

**BARKER II**

Origins: Established in Berkshire under the Tudors, rose by law in Wallingford, and became gentry 17<sup>th</sup> century. Kt 1608. **First MP 1621. A second for Wallingford 1640-41.**

1. Scorie Barker – Wallingford 1679-81 Middlesex 1705-10
2. William Barker – Berkshire 1679-81

Seats: Sonning, Berkshire (medieval, acq. mid 16<sup>th</sup> c., demolished c. 1574, new house late 17<sup>th</sup> c., demolished 1760); Grove House, Chiswick, Middlesex (built early 17<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1682, demolished 1928)

**BARKER III** [Raymond]

Origins: The **first MP for Bristol 1624** was a merchant and the son of a prominent Bristol merchant. Fairford purchased 1650. Estates passed to Raymond of Hatchlands in 1789; took name Raymond-Barker.

1. Samuel Barker – Cricklade 1702-08
2. John Raymond – Weymouth & Melcombe Regis 1741-47

Seat: Fairford Park, Gloucestershire (built early 16<sup>th</sup> c., purch. 1650, new house 1661-62, remodel. 18<sup>th</sup> c., sold 1945, demolished c. 1955)

Estates: Bateman 3395 (E) 4500

**BARNARDISTON**

Origins: Gentry at least since the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century. **First MP for Suffolk 1298 and a further MP 1358 for Lincolnshire. Two further MPs 1512-1654.**

1. Sir Samuel Barnardiston 1 Bt – Suffolk 1674-81 1690-1702
2. Sir Thomas Barnardiston 2 Bt – Great Grimsby 1685-87 1689-90 Sudbury 1690-98
3. Sir Samuel Barnardiston 2 Bt – Ipswich 1698-1700

Seats: Ketton Hall, Suffolk (leased?); Brightwell Hall, Suffolk (built 16<sup>th</sup> c., demolished late 18<sup>th</sup> c.); The Ryes, Essex (built 1810, add. 1884, sold 1970s)

Estates: Bateman 2932 (E) 2672. Worth £2,000 pa in 1660.

Titles: Baronet 1663-1712; 1663-1750

Notes: An old gentry family raised to a title by a son who entered the East India Company and made a fortune. Three members of the family in ODNB.

**BARNE**

Origins: The father of the first MP was a London merchant and Director of the East India Company, descended from a Lord Mayor of London 1552. Purchased estates in Suffolk 1744.

1. Miles Barne – Dunwich 1747-54 1764-77
2. Barne Barne – Dunwich 1777-91
3. Miles Barne – Dunwich 1791-96
4. Snowdon Barne – Dunwich 1796-1812
5. Michael Barne – Dunwich 1812-30
6. Frederick Barne – Dunwich 1830-32
7. Frederick Barne – E. Suffolk 1876-85

Seats: Sotterley Hall, Suffolk (built early 17<sup>th</sup> c, purch. 1744, rebuilt soon after, add. c. 1820, still own); May Place, Kent (medieval, acq. early 18<sup>th</sup> c., add. later 18<sup>th</sup> c., partially destroyed WWII, fire 1959); Grey Friars, Suffolk (built in Victorian period)

Estates: Bateman 7642 (E) 9471. Rubinstein – Miles Barne left £400,000 in probate 1825.

**BARNES**

Baron Gorell (1909- UK)

Origins: Purchased coal mines 1846 and later railways. The father of the 1 Baron was a shipowner in Liverpool. Other family members in business.