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PEDIGREE AND MEMOIRS
OF THE
FAMILY OF LORAINÉ,
OF KIRKHARLE. *

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PEDIGREE
AND MEMOIRS
OF
THE FAMILY OF
LORAINÉ,
OF KIRKHARLE.

EDITION OF 1902.

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FREDERICA, LADY LORRAINE, NÉE BROKE.

From a Portrait by the Hon. JOHN COLLIER.

INTRODUCTION.

THE imperfections and inaccuracies of the Genealogical Accounts of the Loraines published in the eighteenth century justify, I hope, this attempt to re-write for private use the modest memoirs of the family, and to weave into them such additional material as it has been possible to gather. The early portion of the history cannot be altogether rescued from its nebulous condition; but much care has been bestowed on its examination in the hope of discriminating between the true and the false, the probable and the improbable.

The earliest pedigree registered in the Heralds' College commences only with William Loraine, great-grandfather of the first Baronet, and was certified by the latter at the Visitation of 1666, after the birth of his fourth child. He evinces, however, great doubts in compiling it, as is manifest on the margin of the record; and the inaccuracy of his effort is such that his own grandmother's place is left vacant, and her name set back and substituted for that of the wife of his said ancestor William. During the next two generations the pedigree appears to have been altogether neglected by the family, and hence the great uncertainty which exists as to the number of children born to Sir Thomas. At length, in 1808, Mr. Edmund Lodge, Lancaster Herald, wrote to Sir William, fourth Baronet, begging him to collect and send information, including all entries in the Parish Register from 1657, "in order to render the pedigree as compleat

“as possible,” and enclosing a form to be filled up and signed by him and his son. Unfortunately this letter appears to have received no attention, for the form survives empty and unsigned. Sir Charles, the next baronet, attended, however, to the matter some years later, and entered on the books of the Heralds' College a continuation of the pedigree extending over about a century and a half, and signed this on the 29th June, 1814; but, in the particulars which he supplied, he failed to include the names missing from the tale of Sir Thomas's issue, so urgently required. The pedigree was certified a third time by myself on the 3rd December, 1886, after being brought down to that date.

The Rev. John Hodgson, the talented historian of Northumberland—whose life was unhappily cut short in the midst of his great task—was vicar of Kirk-Whelpington, the parish adjoining Kirk-Harle; and his desire to do justice to his neighbours in his History is evidenced by two of his letters in my possession; the first addressed in 1821 to my father, and returning a copy of the Genealogical Account of 1722; the second addressed five years later to my uncle, Sir Charles, and of which the following is a copy:—

“Whelpington, 26 Jan., 1826.

“Mr. Hodgson is much obliged to Sir Charles Loraine for the loan of the
“inclosed papers which he returns with thanks. There is a quarto edition of
“the genealogical account of the Loraine family which is much more complete
“than the two copies among the inclosed papers and is taken from Wotton's
“Baronetage 1741—with some additions not in that work. Mr. H. derived
“much of his information respecting the Loraine family from records in the
“British Museum and the Register Office in Durham;¹ and he hopes that his
“account when published will be found accurate, for much labour has been
“bestowed upon it.”

¹ Great part of Durham records are now in London Record Office.

The fuller account referred to in this letter is probably that which is contained in the unsigned and undated MS. entitled "Particulars illustrative," &c., quoted below as one of the authorities consulted. This MS. bears an endorsement as follows :—

"Loraine, Baronet.

"Tho' it is intended to make this work as correct as possible, it is begun with this manuscript from the best printed authority, which is, however, far from accurate, but will serve both as an outline to be filled up and as an example to shew that a new work on the subject is very much wanted.

"The earnest request is that it may be corrected by the family, and such additions made and Anecdotes or History given as may be thought proper. At the same time, on my side, after the manuscript is returned, no pains will be spared in adding the information which I have obtained in order to make the account interesting and complete, and it will give me peculiar pleasure to add also what is received from the family itself."

It is evident that the request contained in this endorsement was not complied with, for the manuscript itself remains among the family papers.

Considering the vast field of Mr. Hodgson's researches, detailed in the preface to his work, and the quality of the evidences he has adduced, it is no wonder that his account of the family is more trustworthy than any which preceded it ; and much of his evidence I shall have to borrow while taking a like liberty with Surtees' great work.

The plan upon which I have thought it best to arrange this book is to divide it into chapters, of which the biographical ones will each deal with the head of the family and his collaterals in a horizontal fashion like a line of the Key pedigree. This plan will be, with certain exceptions, an enumeration of the family by generations, children not being fully described in the same chapter

as their parents, although it is desirable to first name them there as infants in the order of their birth. Wherever, prior to the year 1753, a date occurs earlier in the year than the 25th of March, the year according to New Style is shown by the added figure ; but correctness cannot be guaranteed in cases, like that of the second Baronet's death, where there is a conflict of testimony. Such might conceivably arise from personal hesitation between Scottish and English methods of reckoning, for the Scotch had inaugurated at the commencement of the seventeenth century the modern system of commencing the year on the 1st of January.

Among the portraits will be found none of earlier date than the fourth Baronet ; for, of those made away with as described in Chapter XVII., none have been recovered.

The principal authorities consulted are the following, namely :—

1. "A short Account of the Genealogy and other Memoirs concerning the family of Loraine, sometimes anciently written Lorein, of Kirkharle-Tower in the County of Northumberland, A.D. 1722." (Collins, 4 pp. folio.)

2. MS. copy taken from Thomas Wotton's English Baronetage, A.D. 1727.

3. "An Account of the Genealogy and other Memoirs concerning the family of Loraine of Kirkharle-Tower in the County of Northumberland with remarks upon some other (*obiter*), A.D. 1738." (Collins, 20 pp. 8vo.) 100 copies of this was reprinted by M. A. Richardson of Newcastle, in 1848, forming No. LX. of his "Reprints of Rare Tracts and Imprints of Ancient Manuscripts, &c."

4. MS. entitled "Particulars illustrative of the Family Character of Loraine of Kirkharle, Baronet."

5. The Kirkharle Parish Registers A.D. 1692 to 1834.
6. The Heralds' books at the College of Arms.
7. MS. family book of Sir William Loraine, 4th Baronet, A.D. 1776 to 1808, with continuation.
8. MS. family book of Sir John Lambton Loraine, 10th Baronet, A.D. 1835 to 1851, with continuation.
9. Hodgson's "History of Northumberland."
10. Brand's "History of Newcastle."
11. Surtees' "History of Durham."
12. Wallis' "Northumberiand."
13. "The Border Papers," by Joseph Bain.
14. "Les Ducs de Lorraine," by Noisy.
15. "Banks, Bankers, and Banking in Northumberland."

The late Mr. Frank Scott Haydon of the Public Record Office, and Mr. Joseph Bain, Editor of Scottish and Border records, gave me some kind assistance in searching for old evidences, for which I am grateful to them; as I am, also, to the seventh Baronet Middleton for lending me a Deed from his archives at Belsay Castle. For the hospitable kindness of my friend, Mr. George Anderson, now possessor of the Kirkharle Estate, his ready aid in my researches there, and all his good will, I have nothing but the warmest acknowledgments.

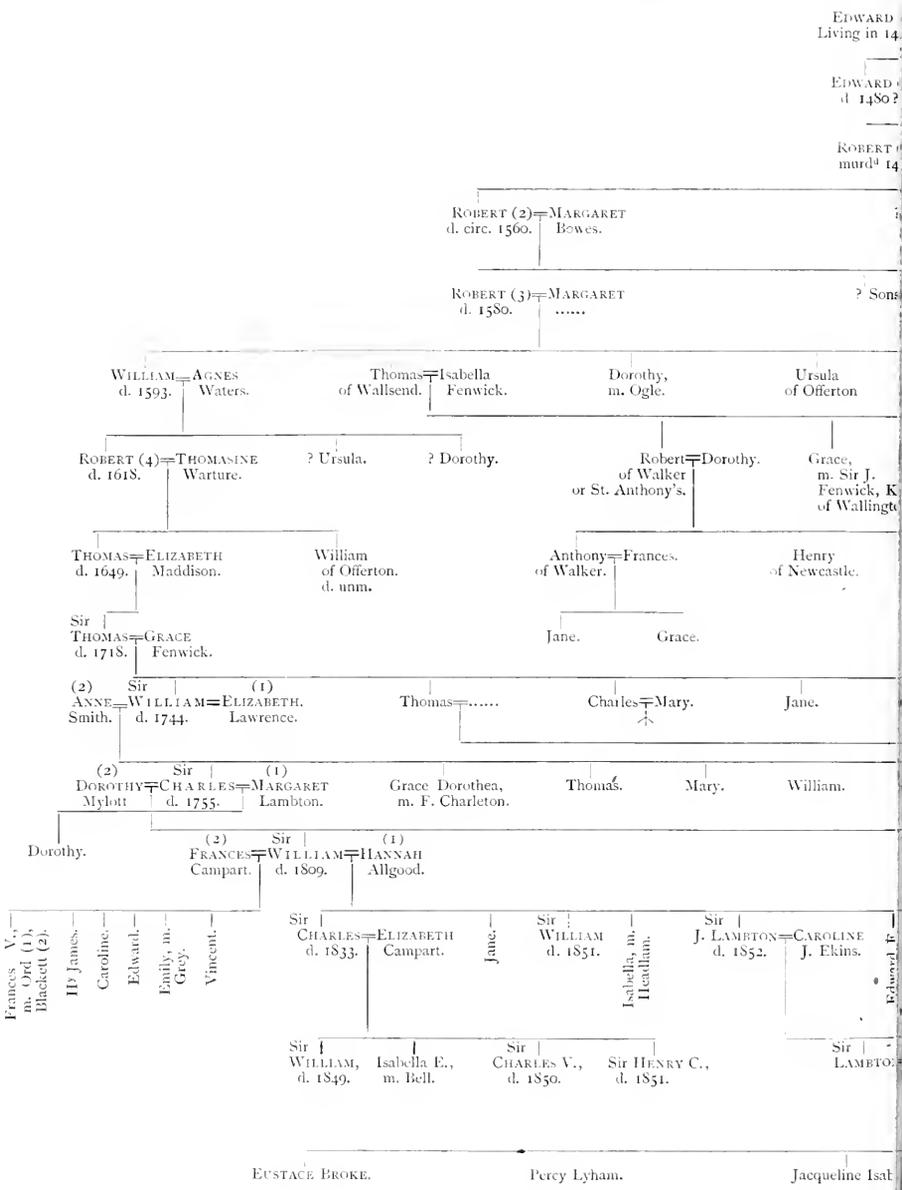
I entertain the hope that members of the family will, in future, record each in his or her own sphere the materials for a sequel to these Memoirs, aiming always to surpass them in fulness and accuracy.

L. L.

CHAPTERS.

(ANCIENT DATES ARE GIVEN)

- III.
- IV.
- V.
- VI.
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- IX.
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- XIII.
- XIV.
- XV.
- XIX.
- XX.
- XVI.
- XVII.
- XVIII.
- XXI.
- XXII.



DIGREE.

(ACCORDING TO NEW STYLE)

HANNA
Del Strother.

ELIZABETH
Harding.

new.

? A daughter.
m. Geo. Fenwick
of Burrowden and Brinkburne.

daughters.

? Roger = Isabella.
of the Parish
of Kirkharle.

NOTE.
Down to this line the Pedigree is not
quite certain as to the order of descent.

Robert = Little Harle. Margaret. Ursula. Robert. Grace. Dorothy.

Edward. Ambrose = Jane.
of Hartburn. Edward.

Fortune Ursula. Nicholas. Catherine.

son. Edward. 9 other sons and 4 other dau^s (according to Collins).

Anne. Richard of Middle Temple. Jane, m. J. Brown. Thomas. Fenwick.

Charles = Eliz. Anne
Loraine-Smith of Enderby, Skrine.
Rev^d Lambton = Isabella
of Milton Keynes. Allgood.
James Thomas = Margaret
of Hepscot. Haigh.

Heiress.

Ch. Crayke.
Rev^d Loraine = J. Charlotte.
of Passenham.
Dorobeth
m. J. N.
Baldwin.
Ellen, m. J.
Baldwin.
Richard L.
Georgiana
m. Lucas.
Eleanor S.
Jemima.
Margaret.

BERICA, H. Broke. Jannetta H., m. Barrow. Isabella J., m. B. Lennard. Clara F., m. Fairbairn. William C. Frederick = Evelyn B.
E. H. Lennard. Arthur. Isabella, m. Brevin. Georgina, m. Fuller. Charles.

Isaura Freda. Maud. Geoffrey. Vivien. Ella. Florenee.

PEDIGREE AND MEMOIRS
OF
THE FAMILY OF LORAINÉ
OF KIRKHARLE.

I.

ORIGIN OF THE SURNAME.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

- Page 70. After the name of "Edward Lorainé," on third line, add the words "second son of Thomas Lorainé of Wallsend."
- Page 82. At the end of ninth line from the bottom, for "et" read "et."
- Page 85. Footnote. Instead of "Evid. b.," read "Evid. a."
- Pages 128, 129. Thomas Lorainé is *firstborn* son, William *second* son, John *third* son, and Richard *fourth* son, instead of as stated.
- Page 180. At the end of the memoir of Mrs. Headlam, add the words "Mrs. Headlam died at Newcastle, 14 May, 1858, and was buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery."
- Page 233. After the word "died," in the fourth line from the bottom, add the words "on the 31st May, 1901."

... which he had been elected by the popular voice.

¹ In use at the court of Philip IV. of France 1285—1314. The French language was imperfect until the reign of Francis I. 1515—1547. (Chambers' Dict. 1752.)

² In like manner did CAROLUS MAGNUS develop into CHARLEMAGNE.

³ Crowned 820. (Haydn's Dict. of Dates.)

PEDIGREE AND MEMOIRS
OF
THE FAMILY OF LORRAINE
OF KIRKHARLE.

I.

ORIGIN OF THE SURNAME.

HISTORIANS are agreed, and it is sufficiently evident, that the name LORRAINE, which has been corrupted in our family spelling into LORAINE, is a shortened form of the name given in the ninth century to Lothair's kingdom. This name, expressed in Latin, according to the court usage of the day, as *LOTHARII REGNUM*, would doubtless become *LOTHARREGNE* in the Romanic language¹ spoken prior to the development of French; after which it would become by contraction among the Gallic peoples of a later day *LOHARREGNE*,² and then *LORREYNE* or *LORRAINE*. The other and later Latin form is *LOTHARINGIA*, a name by which it is useful to denote the country while in its early undivided state.

On the death in 840 of the Emperor *LOUIS le DEBONNAIRE*, son of *CHARLEMAGNE*, his empire was divided among his three sons as settled by a diet held at Worms in the preceding year; *LOTHAIR*, the eldest, then King of Italy,³ succeeding to the title of Emperor of the West to which he had been elected by the popular voice.

¹ In use at the court of Philip IV. of France 1285—1314. The French language was imperfect until the reign of Francis I. 1515—1547. (Chambers' Dict. 1752.)

² In like manner did *CAROLUS MAGNUS* develop into *CHARLEMAGNE*.

³ Crowned 820. (Haydn's Dict. of Dates).

By a fresh treaty of partition executed at Verdun in 843, after a fruitless war waged by *LOTHAIR* against his allied brothers for the crown of France, it was agreed that his brother *CHARLES* the *BALD* should retain the kingdom of France—that is to say, the Gallic territory lying to the west of the Meuse, Saone, and Rhone—together with north-eastern provinces of Spain comprised between the Pyrenees and the Ebro. To his youngest brother, *LOUIS* the *GERMAN*, was assigned Germany, that is to say, the portion of *CHARLEMAGNE*'s empire contained, roughly speaking, between the Elbe on the east and the Rhine on the west, having the coast line of Bremen for its northern, and the borders of Switzerland and the Tyrol for its southern boundaries. *LOTHAIR*, the Emperor, retained for his own Government all Italy from the Alps to the borders of Calabria and from the German frontier of Carinthia westward to the Rhone and Saone; Provence (with its ports of Toulon and Marseilles) being the southernmost, and Switzerland the northernmost of the western provinces of his kingdom.

In the following year, however, the Emperor added to his Italian kingdom the important territory afterwards to be known as *LOTHARINGIA*, an immense tract of Europe stretching from Switzerland in a north-westerly direction between the Rhine and the Kingdom of France; including the rich provinces lying between part of that river and the Meuse, and also all the countries then forming the Netherlands. With this enormous accession to his dominions Lothair's rule extended from the Mediterranean to the North Sea, and over all space between the kingdoms of his two brothers.

On the Emperor's death in 855 it was provided that the added territory just described should be parted from the inheritance of his son the Emperor *LOUIS* II., and be given to his second son the next *LOTHAIR* as a separate kingdom, of which Metz was the capital.¹ It may be assumed that it was upon this event that the new State,

¹ The third son, Charles, was made King of Provence.

consisting of many provinces with separate names and governments, obtained the name of Lotharii Regnum.

King **LOTHAIR** reigned fourteen years, and after his death, which occurred in 869, Lotharingia appears to have been, for some little time, divided into two kingdoms administered respectively by Charles the Bald and Louis the German. After the death of the latter in 876, his son **LOUIS** the **SAXON** obtained the French King's half of Lotharingia, and the whole, reunited, became a fief of the imperial crown under **CHARLES** the **FAT**, his elder brother, who became Emperor in 880. In 883 Charles conferred the government of the reunited State on **REGNIER** Count of Hainault ;¹ and Regnier was succeeded by **ARNULF** Duke of Carinthia, natural son of **CARLOMAN** II. Arnulf took the royal title, but did not reign more than two years, for on the Emperor, his uncle, being deposed in 888, and Germany proclaimed a distinct empire, he was elected first Emperor thereof, upon which he gave the crown of Lotharingia to his natural son **ZWENTIBOLD**.

The tyranny and cruelty displayed by this new ruler filled Lotharingia with desolation, provoking his vassals to rebellion, and he was killed in battle. **LOUIS**, his brother, nominally succeeded, but the country threw itself into the arms of **CHARLES** the **SIMPLE**, of France, who, in 917, having assumed the sovereignty, nominated **GISLEBERT** as Governor or Duke of Lotharingia. Charles, however, had soon to encounter the revolt of his nominee, who had gained the powerful support of the Emperor, **HENRY** the **FOWLER**, yet did not carry with him all the great lords of his Kingdom, some of whom still looked to France. In the wars which ensued, Gislebert's powerful ally forced Metz, and compelled the French King to cede Lotharingia to his arms.

Dying in 936 **HENRY** was succeeded as Emperor by his son **OTHO** the **GREAT**, who restored the Empire of the West, making Rome once more its capital, but Gislebert turned against him as he

¹ Said to be the original of Goethe's "Reynard the Fox."

had against his previous suzerain, and, in so doing, brought about his own discomfiture. Hereupon the Crown of Lotharingia was offered by Otho to LOUIS IV. of France (called "d'Outre Mer" because he had been to England in his youth), but, afterwards changing his mind, the Emperor repossessed himself of it, and allowed Gislebert's son HENRY I., a minor, to govern the country for four years; then he gave it (944) to CONRAD the WISE, Duke of Franconia, but encountered the rebellion of this Duke, and despoiled him as he had despoiled Gislebert. Lotharingia, meanwhile, was in an unsettled and miserable state; the prelates of Cologne, Trèves, Liège, Metz, Toul, and Verdun were striving for dominion in their respective sees; and churches, abbeys, and monasteries were likewise asserting their rule. Eventually Otho gave the whole country to his brother BRUNO, Archbishop of Cologne, who assumed the title of Archduke.

BRUNO found a difficulty in administering so vast a State; and, about the year 960, the permanent division of Lotharingia was effected. It was settled that there should be an Upper and a Lower Province, each to be ruled by a Duke. The Upper, or south-easterly portion, henceforward to be known as "Upper Lorraine" (or sometimes "Mosellane," because it enclosed the whole course of the Moselle), comprised the Lorraine of modern times, also the Rhenish provinces, besides Alsace, Bar, Luxemburg, and Trèves. The north-westerly portion called "Lower Lorraine" or "Lothier"—and sometimes "Brabant"—stretched from Coblenz and the Moselle to the mouth of the Rhine and adjacent sea coast, including what we now know as Rhenish Prussia and Belgium. The dukedom of this province was reserved by BRUNO for himself; and he was succeeded in 977, on the nomination of Otho II., by CHARLES of France, uncle to Louis le Fainéant, and the last of the Carolingians; a prince whose subsequent unsuccessful struggle against Hugh Capet for the crown of France ended in his imprisonment at Orleans in the year 990,

and the consequent passing of the duchy of Lothier to OTHO his son. Otho of Lothier reigned about fifteen years, and after him came GODFREY, Count of Ardennes, among whose successors was the famed Godfrey de Bouillon.

The first Duke of Lorraine,—the Upper or Southern Duchy with which alone we are concerned here,—was FREDERIC Count of Bar, who had married in 954 Beatrix the sister of Hugh Capet. He died 984, and was succeeded in the duchy by his son THEODORIC (fr. Thierry), who is said to have married Gertrude, daughter of the King of England.¹ This Duke died about 1026 and was succeeded by his son FREDERIC II., who died childless in 1033. The Emperor, Conrad II. the Salic, then gave Lorraine to GOTHELO, called the Great, Duke of Lothier, adding it to this dukedom.

On Gothelo's death in 1043 the united rule ceased; Lothier going to his son GOTHELO II. and Lorraine to his son GODFREY the Hardy. Godfrey, however, was discontented with this allotment, and arranged an exchange of duchies with his brother, for which he was deposed by the Emperor from the throne of Lorraine, ALBERT, Count of ALSACE, being put in his place; while Gothelo had similarly to make way in Lothier for FREDERIC of Luxemburg. War ensued, and Godfrey, assisted by Baldwin, Count of Flanders, ended it by invading Lorraine, to which he revived his claim, burning Verdun, and causing Duke Albert to be assassinated.²

This crime, which happened in 1048, appears to have influenced the Emperor Henry III. in deciding, as he did, to endow the Dukes of Lorraine with the right of hereditary succession. He appointed, at once, as the first Duke of the hereditary line, GERARD of ALSACE, nephew of the murdered Duke. Gerard married Gerberge, younger daughter of Charles of France, second

¹ L'origine de la maison de Lorraine.

² Godfrey subsequently reigned in Lothier as Godfrey IV, succeeding Frederic of Luxemburg in 1065.

Duke of Lothier, and by this alliance, which imported to his issue the blood of Charlemagne, became the founder of one of the most illustrious houses of Europe and of a line of Dukes exercising sovereignty for nearly seven centuries. It was in Gerard's reign that the De Lorraines of our memoir came to settle in England.

The limits of the duchy had now shrunk from the proportions of 960. It had lost Luxemburg, Trèves, Alsace, and the Rhenish provinces (also Bar for a time, but this was reunited later); and thus it remained during the sovereignty of the hereditary Dukes, being divided into the three main divisions of French Lorraine, the Vosges, and German Lorraine, much as we now know it. With respect to the German portion, it is interesting to note in 1902 that Dr. Bégün, in his "*Histoire de Lorraine*" (1834), speaking of it so far back as the eleventh century, says, "Elle differait de la Lorraine Française par son langage, ses mœurs, et ses habitudes, dissemblance qui existe encore." The Dukes bore the title of "*Lotharingæ (or Lotharingorum) Dux et Marchio.*" Many of them were buried in the Abbey of Beauprê, and several at Nancy.

GERARD, first Duke of Lorraine under the hereditary system, was succeeded by his son THEODORIC II., the Valiant, who reigned from 1070 to 1115. SIGISMUND (fr. Simon), son of the last, came next, and reigned for twenty-four years, being succeeded in 1139 by his son MATTHEW, a companion in arms of Frederic Barbarossa. He left four sons and a daughter who was married to Hugh III. Duke of Burgundy. His son SIGISMUND II., the Simple, succeeded in 1176, but, being childless, abdicated, after reigning twenty-nine years, in favour of his brother FREDERIC II.¹ (fr. Ferri), who, in his turn, abdicated in favour of his son FREDERICK III. by request of Theobald, Count of Bar, the young prince's father-in-law. On the death of this Duke in 1213 the throne devolved on his son THEOBALD, who, during his

¹ Noisy counts him as Ferri I.

reign, made war against the Emperor (Frederick II.) ; a war in which the Emperor, joined by the Count of Bar, burnt Nancy and compelled the Duke of Lorraine to surrender. Theobald died 1220, and was succeeded by his brother MATTHEW II., who married Catherine of Luxemburg, and died in 1250 ; upon which his widow became Regent during the minority of her son FREDERICK IV., the Bald, a prince who began in 1254 a reign of forty-nine years, the whole of which he may be said to have spent in war (of which the details are unnecessary here), having often for his ally the Count of Bar.

THEOBALD II., the Liberal, son of the last Duke, succeeded him in 1303. He was also much at war, and died 1312, leaving four sons and four daughters. His son FREDERIC V., the Wrestler (fr. *le Lutteur*), then mounted the throne, and, like his predecessors, was constantly at war with neighbouring states. He married Isabella of Austria, and died 1329, leaving issue four sons and five daughters, his widow being Regent during the minority of his eldest son RODOLF (fr. *Raoul*) the Valiant, who began to govern in 1334. Rodolf married firstly Alianore of Bar, and secondly Mary of Blois. He was a valiant prince, and compelled the Count of Bar, after a war in which he had the assistance of Philip of Valois, to do homage to him ; after which he joined Philip against Edward of England, and lost his life gallantly at the battle of Cressy¹ (1346). His widowed Duchess was Regent during the minority of their son John, who was educated in France with the Dauphin, and during the regency she made war on the Bishop of Metz. JOHN (fr. *Jean le Dieudonné*) commenced to reign as Duke of Lorraine in 1356. He married Sophia of Wurtemberg, and warred against the English, being wounded at the Chateau Breteuil, taken prisoner by the Black Prince, and then ransomed for £30,000.²

¹ Froissart.

² L'origine de la maison de Lorraine.

He was succeeded, about 1390, by his son CHARLES,¹ a war-like prince who fought at Agincourt (1415) and was made Constable of France,² and who married Margaret, daughter of the Emperor Rupert, whose cause he sustained against Wenceslas. At Charles' death in 1431, he left issue surviving two daughters only, of whom Isabella, the eldest and his heir, was married to REGNIER, or RENÉ, of Anjou, younger son of Louis II., King of Naples, and an accomplished prince. René became, by this marriage, *de jure uxoris*, Duke of Lorraine, and, moreover, received the duchy of Bar at the hands of its last Count, the Cardinal de Bar, but had to fight for it against the pretensions of Yolande de Bar and her husband. After this he quartered on his shield France and Bar, with Lorraine in pretence. On the death of his brother Louis III. in 1434 René became Duke of Anjou and Maine, Count of Provence, and King of Jerusalem, Naples, and Sicily, and brought these quarterings into the ducal shield of Lorraine; but he failed to sustain his cause in Italy against Alfonso of Aragon, while, as to the dukedoms of Anjou and Maine, these were among the French possessions of the English until yielded on account of the marriage of René's daughter Margaret with Henry VI. of England.

On the death of his Duchess in 1453 René retired to Provence, and his son JEAN II. (born 1424), titular Duke of Calabria, became Duke of Lorraine. He proved to be a great captain, and was a friend of Louis XI., but could not win back Naples and Sicily from Ferdinand of Aragon. Jean married Mary of Bourbon, and died 1470, being succeeded by his son NICOLAS, who reigned only three years, and lived much in France. This Prince, the last of his house to enjoy the dukedoms of Lorraine and Anjou, left no legitimate issue, and the former went to his cousin, the Count of Vaudémont, son of a daughter of René of Anjou, as stipulated in a treaty of

¹ Counted by Noisy as Charles II.

² Becton's Dict. p. 317.

peace between that Prince and Antoine of Vaudémont, original rivals for the succession. The Count of Vaudémont, who mounted the throne of Lorraine as RENÉ II., married Philippe de Gueldres, had many children, and reigned 36 years, during the course of which time his country was leagued with France, the German Confederation, and other powers to oppose the pretensions of Charles the Rash, Duke of Burgundy, in the Netherlands; and René, finally defeating the pretender under the walls of Nancy,¹ gained the reputation of a hero.

His fifth son, Claude, settled in France, was created Duke of Guise, and founded the powerful family known by that name. By marriage in 1513 with Antoinette de Bourbon, Claude became the father of Mary of Lorraine, the consort of James V. of Scotland and mother of Mary Queen of Scots. Of his six handsome sons, the eldest recaptured Calais from the English² and was the second Duke of Guise; and another was the famous and brilliant Cardinal de Lorraine, Archbishop of Rheims; both of them men whose influence on the Regency of their sister in Scotland, and intrigues in favour of their niece the young Queen and her French Consort, are matters of British history.

René II. died in 1508, and was succeeded by his eldest son ANTOINE the Good, who married Renée of Bourbon, and died in 1544, leaving as his successor his son FRANÇOIS, the Wise, whose reign did not last a year, and whose widow, Christina of Denmark, acted as co-Regent for his infant son CHARLES II. The reign of Charles II., the Great, a prince of great administrative ability, was a long and beneficent one. Under him the arts and sciences were encouraged in Lorraine, the University of Pont-à-Mousson was

¹ 5 Oct. 1476. (Haydn.)

² His feat is recorded in the old parish church of Calais as follows: "Sous le règne de Henri II. le VII. Janvier MDLVIII. les troupes françaises commandées par Fr. de Lorraine Duc de Guise reprennent Calais sur les Anglais, et conservent cette Ville au Catholicisme." (Ed.)

founded, and the wants of his people were studied. He died in 1608, and his son HENRY II. mounted the throne. Like his father, Henry gave every encouragement to Art, Letters, and Science. His fortifications at Nancy were considered by Vauban to be the finest in Europe. The painter Claude Gelée (called Claude le Lorrain) lived in this reign. Henry, who died 1624, left as his heir his daughter Nicole, married to Charles, son of the Count of Vaudémont, but the Salic law was enforced against her and the throne given to her husband, who reigned as CHARLES III.

This Prince's reign was distinguished for the intrepidity with which he fought against France even to a venerable age. Affronted by Richelieu he early became the enemy of Louis XIII., whom he grievously offended by secretly giving his own sister Margaret in marriage to Gaston d'Orleans, the King's brother, who had fled France after insulting the Cardinal. The nuptials were celebrated in the Palace of Nancy; and soon afterwards Duke Charles, to avoid the French King, conducted his army into the Empire to aid in the Emperor's campaign against Gustavus Adolphus. Louis, however, having joined the Swedish forces, invaded Lorraine in 1633 and took the Duke prisoner. The war, nevertheless, went on between them until 1641, when peace was made.¹

Louis XIV., having succeeded his father on the throne of France, was the next enemy of Duke Charles, who in 1652 made inroads on the French territory, and was ultimately taken prisoner in Flanders and despoiled of his dominions. At the Peace of the Pyrenees (1659) part of his possessions were restored to him, and in 1663 an agreement was made between the Duke and the French King confirming Charles in possession of all his territories; a previous agreement in 1662 having been declared by the Duke to be void.² Louis XIV.'s next act was to invade Lorraine and Bar by

¹ According to Noisy the Duke ceded his estates to his brother, whom he reckons as Francis III.

² Temple's Works, i. 412.

surprise in 1670 during a profound Peace,¹ alleging an infraction of treaty by the Duke. The Duke escaped by night almost alone. The French troops then overran the duchy and laid siege to Bitche and Lamothe, the only two fortresses left in the country, where a hundred had been already demolished. Famine, plague, and fearful disasters were the results of this raid, following as it did the previous ravages of the Swedes. The old Duke, however, fought with renewed vigour, allied himself with the powers then in arms against France's pretensions in the Netherlands, and although defeated by Turenne in 1674, helped to inflict defeat on Marshal Crequi the following year. Expecting after this a march by the Allies in relief of Lorraine and Alsace, the Duke had the mortification of seeing the Emperor recall his troops across the Rhine; and he died broken-hearted without again entering his dominions.² Noisy says of Duke Charles III. that he was the only captain equal to Turenne, and altogether was the bravest and most skilful general, the most easy-going and inconstant man, and the worst politician, in Europe.

Duke CHARLES IV., his nephew and successor, son of his brother Francis, was with the imperial army in 1675 when Charles III. died. The new Duke, also, was one of the first captains of Europe, modest, brave, and beloved by his soldiers. He thought to reconquer Lorraine, and carried on his standards "Aut nunc aut nunquam," but failed to overcome the very powerful forces now wielded by Louis XIV.; while the conditions imposed on him at the Peace of Nimeguen (1678), which concluded the war, were too hard for his acceptance; for it was insisted on by France, though opposed by the other Powers, that parts of Lorraine should be ceded, and other portions left at the King's discretion for the march of his armies across the duchy.³

¹ Temple's Works, i. 407, 412.

² *Ib.*, i. 407.

³ *Ib.*, i. 412, 477.

The "Grand Monarque" then annexed Lorraine and Luxemburg, thereby himself infringing the treaty, and Charles of Lorraine took service in Austria. Here he obtained the friendship of the Emperor Leopold I.; shared in the war in Hungary against the Turks, delivering Buda from their domination of a century and a half; became one of the first generals of the Empire; and received the hand of the Emperor's sister Maria Eleanora. He died in 1690. Noisy writes of his conduct in Hungary, "The brave Duke of Lorraine excited the admiration of the world. He had the prudence of Fabius and the activity of Alexander. Louis XIV. called him the greatest, the wisest, and the most generous of his enemies."

Charles IV. was succeeded by his son LEOPOLD the Good, a pious excellent man who also trod in his father's footsteps as a warrior. But the Peace of Ryswick (1697) restoring to him the heritage of his ancestors, he was enabled to return to Lorraine.

The treaty just mentioned was speedily followed by the secret "First Partition Treaty" for the division of Spain, and in 1700 by the "Second Partition Treaty" under which, among other changes, the Archduke Charles of Austria¹ was to have the Spanish throne, Lorraine to be assigned to the Dauphin of France, and Milan to the Duke of Lorraine. The King of France, however, on the death of Philip IV. withdrew from this Treaty, proclaiming his own grandson Philip, Duke of Anjou, to be King of Spain, according to the will of the deceased King. This led soon to the "Grand Alliance" against France and Spain, and to the long war of the Spanish Succession, terminating in the Peace of Utrecht (1713), after Marlborough had won his most splendid victories, and Rooke and Leake had shattered the sea power of France, adding Gibraltar and other conquests to England.

Meanwhile, Leopold, retaining the duchy of Lorraine, devoted himself entirely to the good of his State. He married

¹ In 1711 Emperor of Germany, as Charles VI.

Mademoiselle de Chartres, niece of Louis XIV., and in 1731 visited England, where he attracted a good deal of notice.¹ Voltaire said of him: "He had found Lorraine desolate and deserted. He repopled and enriched it. He kept the peace while the rest of Europe was ravaged by war. He stood always well with France, and was loved by the Empire. I have seen, long after his death, his subjects shed tears in pronouncing his name. He has left in dying his example to be followed by the greatest Kings."²

Leopold died in 1729. FRANCIS II.,³ his son, a worthy successor, was the last of his dynasty to rule in Lorraine. He revised the laws, re-established order in the finances, and fostered literature and the arts. Like his father, he visited England. In the War of the Polish Succession, waged by Louis XV. in the interest of his father-in-law Stanislas I., Duke Francis endeavoured to maintain a wise neutrality, but this did not suit the views of the French King, whose troops invaded and took the duchy in 1734.

The war was concluded the following year by a treaty of Peace made at Vienna between France and the Empire, to which Duke Francis was a most unwilling party. By this instrument it was provided *inter alia* that Lorraine and Bar should be ceded and STANISLAS become the sovereign thereof on renouncing his pretensions to the crown of Poland;⁴ the duchy to revert to France at his death. For the Duke of Lorraine and his House, thus violently despoiled of the heritage of their fathers, it was provided that they should become heirs of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; but the Duke made a condition that his mother should have the sovereignty of Commercy for life. On the 24th of

¹ Hist. of the House of Lorraine, &c., and some account of H.S.H. the Duke of Lorraine now residing in England. (Lond. printed 1731.)

² Noisy.

³ Counted by Noisy as Francis IV.

⁴ He had been elected King.

September he consented to the cession of Bar, but only on the 13th February, 1736, to that of Lorraine and Bar together.¹ In the year last mentioned FRANCIS, still calling himself Duke of Lorraine, married MARIA THERESA, the noble daughter of the Emperor Charles VI. and heir to his house. A year later, according to the terms of the treaty, he became Grand Duke of Tuscany on the death of John Gaston, the last of the Medici. As a general of the imperial army Francis helped to consolidate the Austrian power in Italy.

On the death of the Emperor in 1740 Maria Theresa succeeded to the hereditary estates of the House of Hapsburg. She was soon involved in war with Frederick the Great of Prussia, and behaved with extraordinary spirit during that powerful combined attack on the integrity of her dominions called "the War of the "Austrian Succession"; a war which terminated in the general Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) and the cession to Prussia of the province of Silesia. Meanwhile Maria Theresa had been crowned Queen of Hungary amid the acclamations of her subjects, and the Grand Duke Francis had driven the enemy out of Prague, restoring Bohemia to his Queen.

On the 2nd September, 1745, Francis was elected Emperor of Germany under the style of FRANCIS I. From his union with Maria Theresa² are descended the Hapsburg-Lorraines, Emperors of Austria.

The ex-King Duke Stanislas died in February, 1766, from the effects of his clothing having caught fire in his bed-chamber in the Palace of Lunéville when he had attained the ripe age of 88 years. Lorraine thereupon became incorporated with the kingdom of France according to the treaty. But the French, under their Kings, Consuls, and Emperors, preserved intact their new province

¹ Noisy.

² Mem., Mary Antoinette was a daughter of this union.

for little more than a century. In 1871 the Germanic part of it was wrested from them by Prussia and her allies, and annexed to the new German Empire then formed by the confederation of the States which had fought under the leadership of William I. the Prussian King, their future Emperor.

II.

EARLY RECORDS.

1066-1425. *temp. William I.—Henry VI.*

THE country of which the history has just been lightly traced has something of interest for a family which owes to it its name and its ancestors.

The first comer to England appears to have been one Walcher de Lorraine, a noble of the duchy—"Walcherus de gente Hlothariorum natu nobilis"—a man of distinguished learning and manners, and of the secular priesthood. Known to William of Normandy, it is recorded of him that, on the submission of the northern province of England to the Conqueror, William invited him over from Lorraine to assist him. The see of Durham was the important post in which he was to be placed. This see became vacant in 1071, on the death, in confinement, of Egelwin, the last of the Saxon bishops, and was at once conferred by the King upon Walcher, who thereupon assumed the Palatine or Sovereign powers attaching to the northern bishopric, being sixth Bishop thereof and twenty-ninth of Lindisfarne.

He soon obtained further promotion, being appointed by William in 1075 to the earldom and government of Northumberland, which at that time became vacant through the execution (at Winchester) of the Saxon Earl Waltheof¹ on a charge of

¹ The first nobleman ever beheaded in England. (Heylyn's *Help to Eng. Hist.*, 1674.)

conspiracy to dethrone the King. Ordericus, the historian, thinks Walcher was indebted for this promotion to a large pecuniary offering at the Royal Exchequer and not entirely to merit or the favour of his Sovereign.¹ He had a nephew, Gislebert de Lorraine, who probably came over with him or soon afterwards, and this Gilbert was appointed by him to be his deputy in the secular administration of the Palatinate in conjunction with the Archdeacon Leofwin, to whom the Bishop delegated extensive spiritual powers.

Both appointments were unfortunate. The deputies used their respective powers in a lamentable way, the priest plundering the treasures of the Church, and the layman tyrannising over the people. A report on their conduct being made to the Bishop in the year 1080 by his friend Liulph, a Saxon nobleman who had suffered much from the tyranny of the Normans, this reached the ears of the two deputies, and Liulph was at once assassinated by their orders together with nearly all the members of his family. This so incensed the people that the powerful prelate whom they chose to hold responsible for all that they had suffered, as well as for the murder of Liulph, and the immunity granted to the perpetrators of it, became the object of their extreme ill will.

In the hope, however, of appeasing the public mind and satisfying the claims of Liulph's relatives, the Bishop appointed an assembly to be held at Gateshead, and repaired to that place with his barons and clergy, accompanied by a body-guard quite insufficient in numbers. Arriving on the scene it was soon made evident to him that the time for conciliation was past. His attempts at explanation were summarily rejected by the mob; Gislebert was attacked and slain; and Leofwin's death was demanded. Walcher conceding nothing, his attendants were then attacked and overpowered; a cry was raised of "Good

¹ Hodgson, i. 189.

“rede, short rede, slea ye the Bishop”; Walcher sought refuge in the church; the building was fired; and the Bishop issuing therefrom with flames behind him and the enraged mob in front, threw his robes over his head and fell by the sword of a vassal.¹ His mangled body was found by the monks of Jarrow and privately interred in Durham Cathedral.

Robert de Lorraine was another of the immigrants from the duchy. He was a cotemporary of Walcher and not improbably related to him. He was Bishop of Hereford from 1079 to 1095, and known as a distinguished scholar, being recorded in Baker's “Chronicle²” among the men of note in Rufus' reign for his work of abridgment and simplification of the preliminary tables in the “Chronicle of Marianus Scotus”;³ a work treating of affairs from the beginning of the Christian Era. Robert's tomb is near the choir in Hereford Cathedral, and bears this inscription:

“Dñus Robertus De Lorraine
Epūs Herefordensis, 1095.”

These few particulars concerning the two prelates from Lorraine are given, not because it is thought likely that in an age of priestly ascetism they would have been progenitors of the family forming the subject of these memoirs—albeit the celibacy of the clergy cannot be said to have been fully established as a (political) rule of the Church until some thirty years after the Norman Conquest—but because they appear to have been among the pioneers of whatever small migration took place from Lorraine to Great Britain.

With them to lead, it is not to be wondered at that others, hoping for office, should follow to the newly conquered country; and the claim is well nigh irresistible that the English family of

Surtees, i. xvii. Hodgson, i. 192.

² P. 41, ed. 1660.

³ Letter of Sir T. Duffus Hardy to F. W. Haydon, 1870.

Lorraine, distributed chiefly in Northumberland and Roxburghshire, is descended from Lorrainers who came over to the North of England in the wake of Walcher and his companions.

The genealogical accounts hitherto published have definitely named, as the founder of the family resident at Kirkharle, the aforesaid Bishop of Hereford, Robert de Lorraine, who, it is said, "came over an officer in the army of William the Conqueror, who, "as well for his service in that expedition as afterwards in the "sixth year of the reign of William Rufus against Malcolm King "of Scots (a valiant prince whom the English rebels in the North "joined in his incursions into Northumberland, whereby many "estates in that county and Durham were forfeited to the Crown), "was rewarded with several hides of land in Ufferton and East, "Middle, and West Harrington, all in the county palatine of "Durham, with free fishings in Aqua de Were to him and his "heirs for ever to be holden in Knight's Service."¹

This may be true or partly so, but there is no material at present available by which to prove it, while the negative elements in the case appear to be (1) that on the Roll of Battle Abbey figures no knight with the name and achievement of De Lorraine, although a "Delaroune" is mentioned on the Roll of the Conqueror's companions in Grafton's Chronicle; (2) that there is nothing in the history of Ufferton and Harrington as given in Mr. Surtees' important county history to warrant the supposition that these particular lands belonged to the De Lorraines at any period prior to the fifteenth century, in which century it is quite clear that part of Ufferton was brought into the family by the marriage with the Del Strother heiress as detailed hereafter.

The name seems always to have remained near the Border, on either side of it, and to have been often connected with the stirring scenes on that romantic ground. In Ettrick Forest, indeed, are lands bearing the name, this most surely indicating that

¹ Collins' Account.

a De Lorraine had once settled there ; although the Scotts held them afterwards and bestowed the name in the shape of an Earl's title on a younger son of James Duke of Monmouth and Buccleuch in 1706.¹ They are the lands of which Sir Walter's "stark mossa-trooping Scot" spoke when he generously exclaimed :

"I'd give the lands of Deloraine
Dark Musgrave were alive again ;"

but Sir William of Deloraine was a Scott himself, and merely held his estate from his chief by knight's service. Sir Walter Scott does not appear to speak by the book when he says of these lands² that they have been, along with those of Buccleuch, "immemorially" "possessed by the Buccleuch family under the strong title of "occupancy, although no charter was obtained from the Crown until "1545." Looking to this date, the Charter would necessarily have been obtained from the Scottish Regent, Mary of Lorraine, yet Sir Walter is not reminded even by the title of origin of this Princess, that her countrymen must have been on the spot earlier than his clan, and that his word "immemorial" stands in need of qualification.

It is not known at what period the territorial form of the surname merged into the simple cognomen, and we encounter both in various forms of spelling such as those appearing above, also as Lohereng, Lorraine, Lorreyne, Larayne, De La Reyne, Lorrane, Loreyn, Loran, Lorens, Lawrans, and Lawrence ; the time when the present mode of spelling was adopted being difficult to fix. The two modes last mentioned were peculiar to the time between 1560 and 1618. Respecting the "R," French pronunciation doubtless demands that it should be duplicated, while English pronunciation would seem to favour the use of one "R" only. In the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries we find it single ; at

¹ Earl of Deloraine. This title became extinct in 1807.

² "Last Minstrel" : Notes to Canto I. No. xv.

the end of the 16th, and in the 17th, often double. In the Patent of Baronetcy the spelling is "Lorraine," but we find the recipient of the dignity signing himself "Loraine" on three different occasions (1666, 1688, and 1717),¹ so possibly he is the person responsible for our present usage.

In the public records of England in the reign of Edward I. the name often occurs in Commissions of Gaol delivery.² On the Scottish side, among the earliest persons who can be traced is one ROGER LOHERENG, A.D. 1250; and it is probably his lineal descendants who are now to be found in Roxburghshire,³ the general leaning of this family having been to the English side.⁴

Mr. Hodgson, in his "History of Northumberland," introduces several Memoranda relating to the name, with an expression of hope that they may lead to discoveries in the early history of the family and connect it with its parent stem. He directs our attention to HUGH LORENS who married Ida, daughter and heir of Simon Frazer of Keith Simon in East Lothian, and had issue a daughter and heir, Ida, married to an ancestor of the Keiths, Earls Marshal of Scotland (she died 1220); also to MATTHEW LOREYN, who was proprietor of Eystanes in Essex in 1268.

According to the Scottish Rolls and other authorities quoted by Hodgson, SIR EUSTACE LOREYNE had with others a commission from Edward III. dated 13th December, 1333, to inquire into the yearly value of the castle, county, and town of Berwick-upon-Tweed;⁵ and, two years later, he was a party with three other Commissioners to an Agreement between the English and Scottish Kings in which, *inter alia*, it was ordered that the said STACIE DE LORREYNE should have his lands and tenements which he ought to

¹ Cf. p. 97, 104.

² Corr. F. S. Haydon, 1886. (Most important evidence, but details are wanting.)

³ Ib. 1887.

⁴ Corr. J. Bain, 1888.

⁵ Rot. Scot. p. 260. (H.)

have in Scotland restored to him, and if they had wronged him he should have lawful satisfaction.¹ Also, about this time "Certain Scottish noblemen entered into fealty to the King of England, " as Sir Alexander and Sir Geoffry Moubray, Sir Geoffry de Ros, " and Sir Eustace de Loreyne," and the said Eustace was, by King Edward at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 29th January, 1336, granted a pardon for homicides, felonies, and other transgressions done in Scotland before that time.²

A son of Sir Eustace, fighting on the English side, was taken prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross (in which JAMES LOREYN a Banneret was slain),³ and in the covenants for delivering up Roxburgh Castle to the victorious English made between HENRY DE PERCY and RALPH DE NEVILLE on the part of the English, and SIR EUSTACE LOREYNE as Warden of the Castle, and LORD WILLIAM DOUGLAS on the part of Scotland, it was agreed that King Edward III. should pay £40 for the ransom of the son of the said Eustace ; the King's order for the payment of such sum being dated 28th January, 1347.⁴

In the Scottish Rolls, again, is found the name of JAMES OF LOREYNS, to whom Edward III. granted, on the 3rd June, 1357, an annuity of £20 a year on account of his having lost the greater part of his lands in Scotland by his firm adherence to England ; and this was followed by a grant to him dated 28th May, 1358, of the barony of Calverton,⁵ in Roxburghshire, worth £50 a year, and a further grant on the 18th November, 1361, of the custody of the lands of Nicholas de Seymour, deceased, in the barony of Old Roxburgh, during the heir's minority.

Again, one ALEXANDER DE LOREYN de Scotia had, on the 7th February, 1359, a grant from Edward III. of the lands of the

¹ Spearman's M.S. (H.)

⁴ Rot. Scot. i. 685. (H.)

² Rot. Scot. i. 400. (H.)

⁵ Corr. J. Bain, 1888.

³ Spearman's M.S. (H.)

heir of Richard Kirkbride in Scotland;¹ and SIR I. LORRAINE, Knight, went in the year 1392 to the Holy Sepulchre accompanied by Sir Thomas Attebrigge of Salle, whose MS. account of this pilgrimage is said to be extant in the library of Caius College, Cambridge.²

There are yet other individuals mentioned in connection with the early history of the family, such as PETER DE LORENG proprietor in the reign of Edward I. of lands holden by knight's service of William de Beauchamp, Baron of Bedford in the counties of Buckingham and Berkshire;³ JOHN DE LORRAINE, who, in the 21st Edward III. (1347) held the manor of Swilland in the county of Suffolk, held in the previous reign by John de Weyland (whose manor of that name lay in Bramford, Suffolk); also SIR NIGEL or NELE LORYNG of Chalgrave in the county of Bedford (possibly grandson of Peter), a valiant man whose conduct in the Battle of Sluys (24th June, 1340) first attracted the notice of the King and procured him the honour of knighthood, and who was afterwards Chamberlain to the Black Prince and one of the founders of the Order of the Garter. The name of this distinguished Knight, often mentioned by Froissart, is said by Beltz⁴ to have been spelt, in the Latin and French documents issued from the Court of the Black Prince, either "Lohareyn" or "Loheryn." He died in 1385, and his banner hangs in St. George's Hall at Windsor.

Wotton, in his "English Baronetcy" (1727), speaks of Knights Templars of the family buried in the Temple Church. There are only nine tombs discoverable there now, of which the names of five only are known, and Lorraine is not among these. Collins says, however, that there have been two considerable

¹ Rot. Scot. i. 834. (H.)

² Mackenzie, ii. 211. (H.) Searched for recently but not found. (Ed.)

³ Testa de Neville. (H.)

⁴ "Memorials of the Order of the Garter." Appx. 387.

military men of the family buried in the chancel of Kirkharle Church, "as appears by two long stones lying there, one engraven " with a long sword on the sinister, and a staff and plain escutcheon " fixed to it in the middle; and on the other a staff with a " large long sword, also on the sinister, engraven with handsome " flourishes on the top of each staff," the which embellishments were considered, he informs us, by Dr. Hunter, Herald at Arms, to indicate Knights Templars of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem! Whatever they were, however, and whomsoever they represented—whether De Herles, Del Strothers, or Loraines—these memorials are of no use to guide us without names attached. Unfortunately they no longer remain in the little church, where the old stones and memorials of nearly three centuries of Loraines (*i.e.* 1425 to 1707) must have been removed progressively, from time to time, to make room for new interments and new inscriptions. Fine specimens of the stone coffin lids of warriors like those which excited the imagination of Dr. Hunter may be seen any day in the neighbouring chapel of Cambo, where they have been set upright and preserved. The devices on them, closely resembling those of Kirkharle, were in common use in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.¹

With respect to the lands held by the Loraines, Collins' statement deserves to be quoted at full length. Writing in 1738, he says: "Upon perusal of many ancient Deeds in the possession " of the family, I find it owners of Estates and Effects, now and " in former generations, viz., in the County of Durham, their " original estates in England, as Ufferton, South-Field, East, " Middle, and West Harrington, with free fishings in Aqua de " Were, Wode Hall, lands and houses in Chester-le-Street, Whit- " well, Pancher, Byermoor and Colliery, and another [colliery] at " Ryton. And within the verge and boundary of Northumberland, " lands and houses in Cramlington, Slate-houses, Chapington, Hunt-

¹ Cf. Hodgson, ii. 282.

“ Law, a third part of Trewick, Low Hall, half of the village of
“ Great Bavington, and the lands and tenements thereto belonging,
“ the said Manor and Lordship of Kirkharle with all the lands and
“ tenements thereunto belonging (which is holden of the Crown as
“ a member of the Barony of Bolbeck by a yearly rent of four
“ shillings and eight pence), and the rectory of Kirkharle Church
“ with the perpetual advowson thereof (which is also holden of the
“ Crown in free socage of the Manor of East Greenwich, per annual
“ rent of three pounds, three shillings, and fourpence), which by
“ reason of the many alienations, frauds, lapse of time for the
“ recovery of them, loss of evidences in the times of the national
“ troubles and disturbances, with some bad conduct in the last
“ generation, several considerable branches of the Estate were
“ lopped off to the great diminution of the funds and effects of the
“ family.”

All attempts to trace the family descent right down from the Conqueror, with no more than the above data to guide us, must of course be unsuccessful ; and it is to be deplored that our principal genealogist has helped so little in this respect. It is easy for Collins to say that Robert, the officer in Duke William's army, “ settled in the county of Durham, and left descendants who inter-married with some of the ancient and principal families of the gentry in that county, by which means and the blessing of God upon their honest endeavours they acquired and purchased several estates there, where they continued to live above three hundred years ;” but his defect is that he says no word whereby can be traced even one line of the pedigree between the said Robert and Edward, the subject of our next chapter, throughout that long span of time. No doubt there were De Lorraines landed proprietors in the northern counties between William I. and Henry VI., but it is not till the early years of Henry's reign that we find the materials for a reliable pedigree.

When the classification and cataloguing of the national Rolls and Records shall have advanced further than at present, and reference to the same be made easy, it is possible that a diligent searcher may yet find links to add to the chain of the English Lorraine ancestry.

III.

EDWARD LORRAINE (1).

b. circ. 1400 ? living in 1456.

THE first quarter of the fifteenth century had probably elapsed—let us take the date at 1425—when the foundations of a reliable Lorraine pedigree were laid in Northumberland, by the marriage of EDWARD LORRAINE, who lacks precise description, with Johanna del Strother.

Johanna was one of three sisters, the daughters of the late William del Strother Lord of Lyham, all of whom, upon the death of their only brother, William del Strother without issue, jointly succeeded to the large estates of their father. The ancient Strother family is thus introduced by Collins in his "Genealogical Account" of 1738: "About this time (Henry V.) there was one "William del Strother, presum'd of the Natives and ancient "Inhabitants of the county of Northumberland, who was a man "of great Power and Possessions and had his chief Seat and "Mansion-house at Kirkharle Tower in the said County, distant "fourteen Miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; situate upon the "Bank and overlooking a spacious Lake; surrounded with Timber "and Under-wood; interspersed with Apertures, Lawns, and "Savanas; cloathed with the finest Herbage. Which William "del Strother died without issue male" (this is incorrect, see

above) "leaving only three Daughters viz. Johanna, Alicia, and Maria, to whom all his Estate descended; who, out of their Piety and devotion, at their Joint Expence, repair'd the Church of Kirkharle, then under a Decay; standing from the House about a Furlong."

The three sisters, before entering into these possessions, had all been married: Joan, the eldest, to Edward Loraine as afore-said (who, it is stated, had then a considerable estate in the county of Durham); Alice, the second, to Robert Michelson (called by Collins Nicholson); and Mary, the third, to John Fenwick of Newburn.

All at first enjoyed the estates in common and undivided;¹ but Collins finds that Michelson and his wife presently released all their right and title thereto to Loraine and Fenwick in consideration of having for their share thereof the manor of Bavington cum Membris (whereof Thockrington was specially named),² whereupon Loraine and Fenwick made a partition of the rest of the estate betwixt them, "whereby the Tower, being the chief Seat of the said Strother, the Manor and Lordship of Kirkharle, with the advowson of the Church, was allotted to Johanna, the eldest co-heir, with about nineteen Hundred Acres of arable land (except about two Hundred thereof rocky, moorish or marshy) with the members thereof, viz. the said Tower, Township, and Village of Kirkharle, Great-Law, &c., all situate on the south side of the River Wansbeck.³ And John Fenwick had the other half of the Estate for his Part, cum Membris, viz. the Tower, Manor, and Lordship of Wallington, Sweethope, Hawick, Crookden, &c., lying mostly on the North side of the said River."

It should here be remarked that the lands at Bavington

¹ Evid. *a.*

² It afterwards fell to the Shaftoes, presumably by marriage with the heiress of the Michelsons.

³ For further possessions *v.* Surtees i. 192.

aforesaid were added to the Kirkharle property some generations later, when there had been also grounds for expecting that the Wallington estates, with Sweethope, Hawick, &c., would be likewise reunited with it, in virtue of the marriage which Sir Thomas Loraine the first Baronet made with Grace Fenwick, eventual sole heiress of the Fenwicks of Wallington. But she did not succeed to these estates, as will be shown hereafter.¹

EDWARD LORAINÉ is said to have removed from Durham after his marriage, in order to take up his abode at Kirkharle; and we are informed by Collins, our historian, that his posterity "by their prudent management of their affairs," acquired other estates in the counties of Northumberland and Durham; "some of inheritance in land and coal mines, and others consisting of Chattels, Ecclesiastical Leases, &c., being in their respective generations men of singular virtue and sobriety." But of Edward's immediate issue there is no specific mention.

EDWARD LORAINÉ lived in the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI. We can only conjecture that among the issue of his marriage may have been Edward, his successor.

The Family of Del Strother.

I. ALAN DEL STROTHER: married Constance, daughter and co-heir of William de Lyham; Margaret, her sister, the other co-heir, being married to Robert de Forset. From them Alan and his wife obtained by agreement and payment of a fine in 1349, their half of the manor of Lyham and three messuages in Alnwick;² and thus Alan became the Lord of Lyham, as he is styled in a deed

¹ P. 100-101.

² Evid. *b.*

of a few years later date.¹ In 1352 he gave to his son Henry del Strother, and Bartholomew Hare, Chaplain, all his lands in Kirkharle, Sweethope, Hawick, Crookden, Deanham, Great Bavington, Wallington East and Wallington West,² &c. He had issue four children as follows:—

Alan (head of the family No. II.).

Henry (head of the family No. III.).

William: married Maud, daughter of Richard de Emeldon, who was Mayor of Newcastle in 1306. (Dodsw., vol. 45, fol. 108). She was one of the two co-heirs of Agnes, widow of Peter Draper, M.P. for Newcastle in 1297.

Joan: married to John de Copeland.

II. ALAN DEL STROTHER:³ son of Alan del Strother, Lord of Lyham.⁴ Married Margaret , who survived him and was married secondly to Thomas de Blankinsop. (Deeds at Capheaton.) He was a contemporary of Chaucer at Cambridge, and mentioned in the Poet's Reve Tale. Was seised of the Manors of Sweethope and Crookden in 1359.⁵ Died 1381 seised of the Manors of Kirkharle, Whalton, Wallington, &c. (cal. Inq. p.m. III. 32). Had issue as follows:—

Thomas (head of the family No. IV.).

John (head of the family No. VII.).

William (head of the family No. VIII.).

Mary: married in 1372 to Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Musgrave, Knight, and had a daughter married to William Fenwick. (Swinb. Chart.)

III. HENRY DEL STROTHER: second son of Alan del Strother senior, gave in 1375 his manor of Moneylaws to his brother Alan.⁶

¹ Evid. *d.*

² Evid. *c.*

³ Evid. *e. f. g. h. i.*

⁴ Evid. *d.*

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Evid. *h.*

In 1408 he gave to his grandnephew William, son of Thomas, son of Alan junior, and his heirs male all the manors &c. which his father Alan senior, Bartholomew Hare, Chaplain, and John Mesley had by gift from Alan junior;¹ with remainder to Thomas brother of the aforesaid William; with remainder to his nephew John, son of Alan junior; with remainder to William son of Alan junior and his heirs; with remainder to the heirs of the body of the first mentioned William for ever.² Died without issue.

IV. THOMAS DEL STROTHER: son and heir of Alan del Strother junior, in 1393. (Lansd. MS. fol. 139 b.) Mentioned in the Deed of 1408³ as the son of Alan junior and father of William del Strother. Married . . . and had issue:—

William (head of the family No. V.).

Thomas (head of the family No. VI.).

V. WILLIAM DEL STROTHER: son of Thomas; and first in the entail in the Deed of 1408.⁴ Married Isabella . . . who survived him and was married secondly to William Medecroft.⁵ He died without issue.

VI. THOMAS DEL STROTHER: brother of the above, next to whose heirs he had remainder in the entail of 1408.⁶ He died without issue.

VII. JOHN DEL STROTHER: uncle to the above, and mentioned next after him in the Deed of entail of 1408.⁷ Married Agnes Bedford, who was living as his widow in 1456,⁸ and who appears to

¹ Cf. evid. *c.*

² Evid. *i.*

³ Ibid.

⁴ Evid. *i.*

⁵ Evid. *a.*

⁶ Evid. *i.*

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Evid. *a.*

have borne him no issue. He died 1424 seised of Kirkharle, Bavington, Hawick, Harnham, Sweethope, Crookden, a fifth part of Deanham, Bolam, Wallington, and Whitchester.¹

VIII. WILLIAM DEL STROTHER : brother of John and mentioned next after him in the Deed of 1408,² which included his heirs in the entail. Married Joan, only daughter and heir of Robert de Wallington (Wallis, ii. 527), Resided in Wallington Tower while the Duke of Bedford held Prudhoe. (Hodgson, ii. 255.) He had issue as follows :—

William (head of the family No. IX.).

Joan : co-heir of her brother William. Married Edward Loraine,³ but no account exists of their issue.

Alice : co-heir of her brother William. Married Robert Michelson, and had issue 3 daughters, Elizabeth, Isabella, and Margaret.⁴

Mary : co-heir of her brother William. Married John Fenwick and had issue John (who was of age in 1456),⁵ William, and Robert. Her husband survived her and married secondly Elizabeth, sister of Sir Gerard Widdrington.

IX. WILLIAM DEL STROTHER : son and heir of William del Strother of Wallington, Armiger, gave in 1453 to Alexander Coke, Vicar of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, William Harding, &c. (apparently in trust), his manor of Offerton in the bishopric of Durham.⁶ In 1451 the Prioress and nuns of Halystane [Query Halton] leased to William Strother, Armiger, all their lands in Wallington.⁷ He died between 1453 and 1456, upon which his estates devolved upon his three sisters above mentioned and their husbands.

¹ Evid. *j.*

² Evid. *i.*

³ Evid. *a.*

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Evid. *l.*

⁷ Evid. *k.*

EVIDENCES TO THE FOREGOING.

a.—Omnibz hoc script^o visur^o vel audit^o Nichs Stokhalgh de Sholington et Wills filius senior et heres apparens ejusdem Nichi salutem. Cum Edwardus Loran et Johanna uxor ejus una sororum et heredum Wiltmi filij et heredis Wiltmi Strother armⁱ Robertus Michelson qui Aliciam altram sororum et hered ejusdem W. filij W. et de ea genuit Elizabetham, Isabellam, et Margaretam. Ac Joñes filius Johnis Fenwyke armⁱ et Marie uxoris ejus tertie sororum et heredum ejusdem W. filij W. ac heres ejusdem Marie qui simul et perindivisio teneant omnia illas terras ten^o &c. que nup fuerunt predicti W. filij W. in Wallington, Swethop, Kirkherell, Magna Babington, Denom, Crokton, et Hawyk una cum reversione omnium illarum terrarum &c. que Wiltus Medecroft et Isabella uxor ejus que fuit uxor Wilti filij Thome Strother tenent in dotem ex dotatione predict^o Wilti filij Thome quondam viri sui de hereditate predicti W. filij W. in predictis villis ac cum reversione omnium illarum terrarum et tenementorum &c. que Agnes Bedford que fuit uxor Johis Strother añi defunct^o &c. Dat. 10 Aug^o, 34 H. 6, 1456. (Wallington Deeds, No. 35 Hodgson ii. 241.)

NOTE.—It will be observed in this deed that while the joint ownership of Edward and Joan Loraine, and Robert and Alice Michelson (who had three daughters), is recorded in their own names, it is the son of John and Mary Fenwick, not this pair themselves, who is joined with them. The youngest co-heiress of the Strothers was therefore undoubtedly dead in 1456, and her son had inherited her share of the possessions. We may infer from the fact of his participation in this Deed as a man of full age, and from the fact of the Michelsons having three daughters, that the heiresses had married long before their brother's death, which occurred evidently between 1453 and 1456. As to the Loraines, however, as no mention is made in the Deed of any children born to them, it is not easy to fix a probable date of their marriage. The date suggested, A.D. 1425, is the nearest we can get to it.

b.—Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia dñi reg^e apud Westm^e 23 Ed^o 3 (1349)—in^o Manū del Strother et Constantiam ux^{em} ejus que^o et Robtum de Forset et Margiam ux^{em} ejus defor^o de medietate manū de Lyham

cū ptin^o et triū mesuagioꝝ cū ptin^o in Alnwyk—Scilicet quod p̄diti Robtus et Marg̃ia concesserunt p̄d̄tis Alanno et Constancie p̄dtam medietatem—Et p̄ hac concessione iidē Alanus et Constancia dederunt p̄dc̄is Robto et Marg̃ie centū marcas argenti. (Ex. Orig. apud Capheaton. Hodgson, ii. 266.)

c.—Alanus de Strother dedit Henrico de Strother et Bartholomeo Harre capellanus om̄ia terr^o etc. in Villa de Kirkberll, Swethopp, Hawick, Crokton, Denum, Magna Babington, Wallington Est, Wallington West, &c. Test^o Thoma de Middleton, Robto de Claving mil^{it}, Robto de Horsle, &c. Da^t apud Kirkherll 17^o Julij 26 Ed. 3, 1352. (Wallington Deeds, No. 27. Hodgson, ii. 241.)

d.—Alanus filius Alani del Strother dñi de Liham fiet seīam de maner^o de Swethopp et Crockdon ad festum S̄ci Mich̄is 33 Ed. 3,—1359 (Wallington Deeds, No. 3, Lansd. 326, fol. 123. Hodgson, ii. 241.)

e.—Edvard p̄ la g̃c̄e de Dieu Roi &c. a noz chere et loiale Piers de Manley, Thomas de Grey, chivalers, et Aleyn de Strother, gardeins de noz villez et chastelz de Berewyk sur Twede, de Norham, et de Rokesburgh, &c. —l'an du n̄re reigne quarant^e secund^o—1368. (Raine's MSS. ex MS., No. 16, in Bibl. D. & C. Dunelm. Hodgson, ii. 266.)

f.—Omnibz—Thomas de Musgrave miles salutem—licet Alanus de Strothre teneat^r mihi in ducent^e libris—solvend^e—apud Hautewysell &c. Da^t. apud Halghton 10 Jan. 46 Ed. iii.—1372. (Swinb. Chart. Hodgson, ii. 267.)

g.—No^vint uniūsi me Thomam de Musgrave dñū de Hartley recepisse de Alano del Strother ducentas marcas in p̄tem solu^ois quater^o marcaꝝ in quibz idem Alanus michi teneat^r p̄. maritagio Thome filij dñi Thome de Musgrave militis quond^e filij mei—Da^t apud Hartley die Jovis px post fm̄ s̄ci Martyni in hieme 46 Ed. iii.—1372. (Swinb. Chart. Hodgson, ii. 266.)

h.—Sciant psentes et futuri qd̄ ego Henri^o del Strother dedi Alano ffr. meo. dno Thome de Ingleby vicar^o ecc̄ie de Newton in Glenda^{ll}, et Willmo

de Bywell capellano maneriū meū de Monilawes &c. Hiis testibz Willmo de Heron Thoma de Ilderton chiulres Hug' Sampson Thoma de Wetewde Willmo de Haysand et aliis. Dat' apud Neuton in Glendall 3 Sep. 49 Ed. iii.—1375. (Strother Deeds at Capheaton. Hodgson, ii. 266.)

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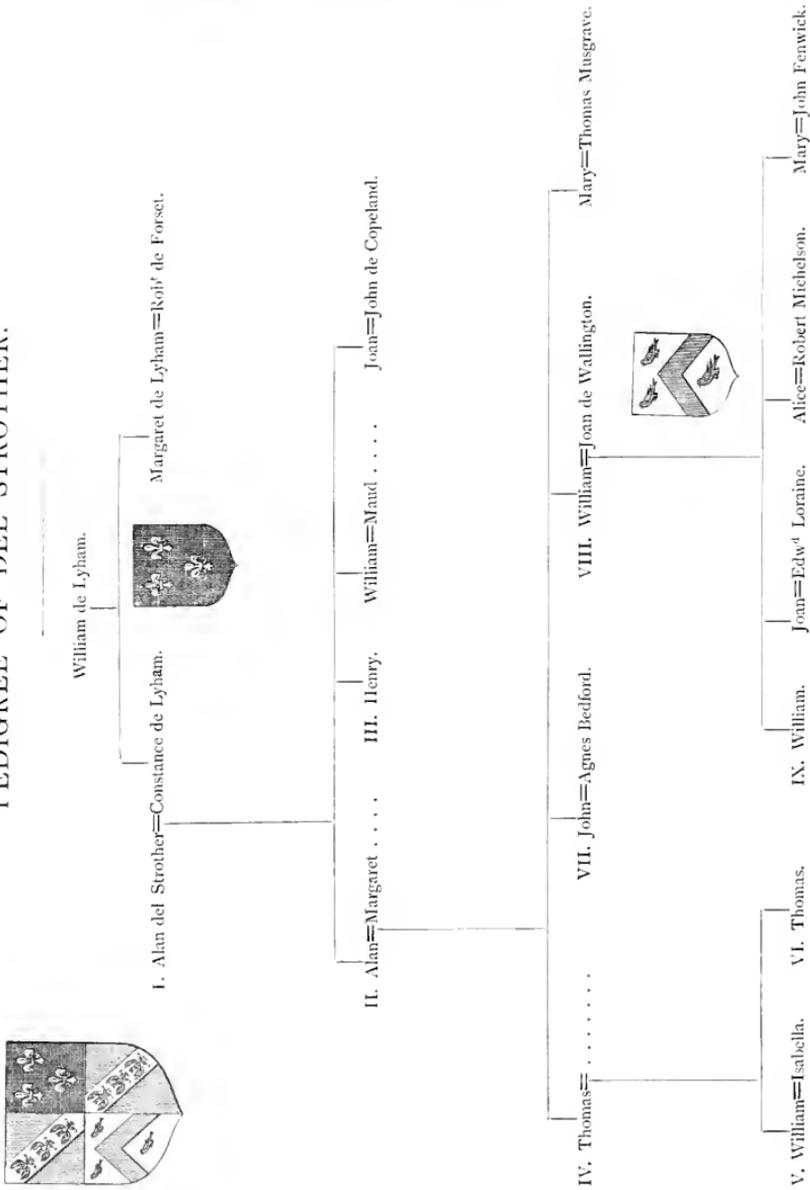
i.—Hec indentura testatur quod Henricus del Strother filius Alani del Strother senior dedit Willmo del Strother filio Thome del Strother filij Alani del Strother junioris omnia maner^o &c. cum p^ou^o que Alanus pater ejusdem Henrici, Bartholomeus Har capllus et Johes Mesley habuerunt ex dono predicti Alani del Strother junior^o Habend' dicto Willmo filio Thome del Strother et hered' masculis,—Rem^o Thome fratri predicti Willi,—rem^o Johni Strother filio predic^o Alani Strother junior,—rem^o Willmo fil^o predicti Alani junioris et hered^o,—rem^o hered' de corpore prefati Willi filij Thome filij Alani in perpetuum, etc. Dat' die Jovis prox. ante festum S^ci. Georgij, anno 9 H. 4,—1408. (Wallington Deeds, No. 39. Hodgson, ii. 241.)

j.—John de Strother Esq. died seised of Kirkharle, Wallington and various other places. (Inq. p. m. 3 Hen. VI. 1424. Hodgson, ii. 199.)

k.—Priorissa et moniales de Halystane demisc^o W^o Strother arm^o totas terras suas in Wallington—reddend^o 5s. annuatim. Dat' 18^o Maij 29 H. 6—1451. (Lansd. MS. 326. Fenwick Deeds, No. 26. Hodgson, ii. 267.)

l.—Wills Strother filius et heres Willi Strother de Wallington arm^o dedi Alex. Cok vica^o ecc^oie Novicastro super Tynam, W^o. Harding, &c. manerium meum de Uffretton in Ep^oatu Dunelm^o Teste Johne de Middleton, Will^o Swyneburne milit. Dat' 24 Sep. a^o. 31 Hen. 6—1453. (Fenwick Deeds, No. 15. Hodgson, ii. 267.)

PEDIGREE OF DEL STROTHER.



IV.

EDWARD LORRAINE (2).

b. circ. 1426 ? d. . . .

THE SECOND EDWARD LORRAINE, who is recorded by the authorities as the next possessor of Kirkharle, and is presumed to have been the son of his immediate predecessor, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Harding of Hollingside, in the county of Durham, Esquire, and by her had several children.¹ In the pedigree of Harding of Hollingside contained in Surtees' "History of Durham"² there is no mention, by name, of the said Elizabeth or of John her father; but the pedigree shows that William Harding, Mayor and M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the reign of Henry VI., had, besides his son Roger Harding—who, by marriage with Elizabeth del Outhe, acquired the manor of "Holynside,"—other issue, of whom the names are not recorded. We must suppose that among these was John Harding, father of the lady married to EDWARD LORRAINE, the subject of this chapter.

Edward, who appears to have lived in the reign of Henry VI. and perhaps of Edward IV. too, is stated by the chroniclers of the family to have died at the end of the reign of Richard III., i.e., in 1485, and if this were correct he should change places in the pedigree with Robert his successor whose life is known to have ended at the beginning of this short reign, i.e., in 1483. The date

¹ Collins.² Vol. ii. 250, 252.

given, however, cannot be depended on, and the name Edward is very likely to have gone from father to son, so Robert will be given, in this memoir, the place which, even in spite of these discrepancies, has been hitherto assigned to him in the order of succession. Supposing Edward to have been a son of the Strother marriage, although not mentioned in the Deed of 1456,¹ and to have married about 1450, it would be in the order of things that he should have issue,

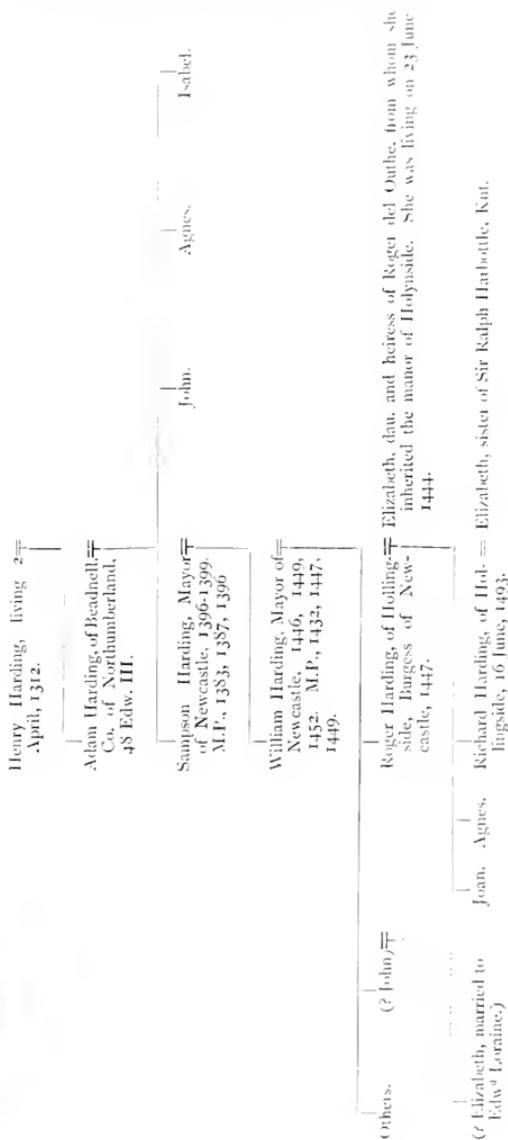
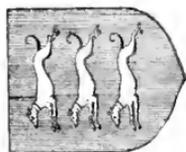
Robert, b. circ. 1451 ?

Other issue (*according to Collins*).

This Robert forms the subject of the next chapter.

¹ Evid. to Chap. iii.

PEDIGREE OF HARDING.



v.

ROBERT LORAINE (1).

b. circ. 1451 ? d. 1483.

UPON the death of Edward Loraine, ROBERT (so Collins informs us) came in "by descent," and we have conjectured that he was born about 1451. Whether he married or not there is nothing to show; but the date of his death is sure, recorded as it is on an enduring monument.

According to the "Genealogical Account" this gentleman was a zealous prosecutor of robbers, thieves, and mess-troopers, and for Border-Service kept a certain number of horses and arms always ready, suitable to his estate; "as others of the chiefest families in the neighbourhood did;—as Fenwick of Wallington, Swinburn of Capheaton, Middleton of Belsay, Shaftoe of Babington, &c.—to pursue the same upon all occasions of theirs and the Scots' excursions and depredations into Northumberland."

Among these Chiefs of the Border Service, however, ROBERT LORAINE, in the course of his warfare, seemed alone to inspire the Scots with such malice that they resolved to have his life; and he fell a victim to their vengeance. Being a pious man he resorted frequently to the church which lay within a furlong of the Tower; which, being known to the Scots, a party of them one day lay in ambush near the path and on his return from church seized him,

dragged him into an adjacent close, and there barbarously murdered him, cutting his body into small pieces to fulfil their frequent menace to "cut him as small as flesh for the pot," a ghastly testimony to the prowess of the man whose death the marauders had been unable to compass in open fight.

A stone memorial was erected by Robert Loraine's successor on the spot where this crime was committed, and it was still standing in 1722 when the "Short Account of the Genealogy of Loraine, &c." was published. Shortly afterwards, however, being found defaced and broken, the stone gave place to a new one erected by a later descendant, and bearing, according to Collins (1740) the same account, the new inscription being as follows:—

"This new stone was set up in the place of an old one by
SIR WILLIAM LORAINÉ BAR^t
in 1728 in memory of
ROBERT LORAINÉ
his ancestor who was barbarously murdered in this place by the Scots in 1483
for his good service to his country against their thefts and robberys
as he was returning home from the Church alone where
he had been at his private devotions."

The memorial stands in the glebe land west of the old path which led from Kirkharle Tower to the church, and the inscription was cut deeper in 1875.

There being, as aforesaid, no record of Robert Loraine's marriage, we can only surmise that the Robert who succeeded him was his son. At a period in its history when so strong an individuality marked the head of the family, it is to be deplored that confusion on this point is introduced by Collins¹ and by Wotton,² who both attribute to the murdered man a marriage which was really made by his successor forty years after the murder.³

¹ Q.v.² Q.v.³ v. Chap. vi.

Altogether, it is more likely than not that we may credit as the issue of ROBERT LORRAINE and his wife the following persons :—

Robert b. circ. 1480,
Mathew,
A daughter ;

and this is consistent with his having married at the age of about twenty-six. We may consider him as having lived in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., his life being ended in the same year as that of the last-named monarch.



THE STONE MEMORIAL AT KIRKHARLE.

VI.

ROBERT LORAINÉ (2).

b. circ. 1480; *succ.* 1483; *d. circ.* 1560.

THE SECOND ROBERT LORAINÉ who now succeeded to the possession of Kirkharle would be an infant at that time if the surmise as to his birth is correct. He appears not to have married until about the 14th of Henry VIII. (1522) when we may suppose him to have been over forty years old, and he then took to wife Margaret daughter of Robert Bowes, Esq., of the bishopric of Durham.¹ Among evidences we find his name appearing in an inquisition held on 11th January, 1511-2,² under writ of 12th December preceding, ordering the Sheriff of Northumberland to extend (*i.e.* to value) the lands, &c., of Robert Hilton of Bywell, Gentleman, and imprison him for his debt of 100 marks to Sir John Cutte, Knight, due 6th August last. It was held "at the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne before Nicholas Rydle Esquire Sheriff of Northumberland, by Wm. Swynborne, Wm. Carnabe, Thos. Rotherford, Ralph Wodryngton, Robert Mitford, Robt. Orde, Robert Loren, and John Fenwyke, Esquires, and Wm. Baxter," and resulted in a finding that the said Robert Hilton had no lands in the county, but he had 380 sheep, 30 cows, and 28 bullocks of his own, and they were worth £34 13s. 4d.

¹ Collins.

² Evid. a.

Another evidence is that "Robert Lorren of Kirkharle" was witness to a Deed, dated 26th July, 22nd Henry VII. (1506), by which Robert Bellingham of Bradford, gent., conveyed all his lands and tenements in the villa and field of South Middleton to John Fenwick of Fawyns.¹

It is probably, also, this Robert who is mentioned in the evidence below, quoted under the heading of Matthew Loraine, supposed to be his brother, as having been an overseer with Randolf Fenwick of the two Border Watches named. At that time he would have reached the age, according to our computation at the head of this chapter, of seventy-two years.

The issue of the marriage is uncertain, but appears to have included :—

Robert.

Roger.

Other sons and daughters (*according to Collin's Account*).

Robert Loraine (2) died probably about 1560. He lived in the reigns of Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary.

Probable Brother and Sister to Robert Loraine (2).

MATTHEW LORAINE:—mentioned as follows in the Border Laws in the year 1552.

"The passages from Thokrington to Swetopp to be watched with twelve men nightly of the inhabitants of Fenwicke, Est Matfen, Ryell, Eueggo, Kyrelorye, Church Hetton, and Wall-rigge: Setters and Searchers,—Oswold Wetherington, Symond Shaftoe, Persevall Shaftoo, and Persevall Pasto.

¹ Swinb. Misc. Char. p. 46. (H. ii. 246.)

“From Swetopp to Hawicke to be watched with four men
“nightly of the inhabitants of Swetopp, Hawicke, Church-Harle,
“and Mykle Bavington: Matthew Loreyn and George Shaftoe to
“be Setters and Searchers of the watch. Overseers of these two
“watches,—Robert Loreyn and Randolf Fenwyke.” (Orders of
the Watches 6 Edw. VI.)¹

. MRS. FENWICK:—the wife of George Fenwick,
of Burrowden and Brinkburne, apparently one of the gentlemen of
the Middle Marches in 1550, and, in 1552, a Commissioner for
enclosing lands in that district.² He was son of Gerard Fenwick,
and grandson of Sir John Fenwick, Knt., of Newburne, whose first
wife was Mary del Strother,³ and his second Elizabeth Widd-
rington.⁴

EVIDENCES TO THE FOREGOING.

a.—Extent of the lands, &c., of Robert Hilton of Bywell, gentleman, taken
by virtue of a writ directed to the sheriff of Northumberland, 12 December
22 Henry VII.

Northumbr^o:

Inquisicō indentat^o Cap^l apud Castrum ville Noui Castri sup Tynam in
Com^o Northumbr^o undecimo die Januarij anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi
vicesimo scdo Coram Nicho Rydle armig^o vic^o Com^o p^o dci virtute Cuiusdm bris
ipius dñi Regis eidm vic^o direct^o ē huic Inquisicōi consuet^o p^o sac^om Wilh
Swynbor^o armig^o Willi Carnabe armig^o Thome Rotherford armig^o Radi Carr
de Newlondes Rogi Wedryngton armig^o Robti Mitford armig^o Robti Orde

¹ Nicolson's "Border Laws," p. 185. (H. iv. 410.)

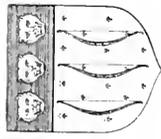
² Hodgson, iii 115, iv. 246.

³ v. Chap. iii.

⁴ Visitt. of 1615

armigēi Robti loreñ armigēi Johis Fenwyke armigēi & Willi Baxster^o pborē & leg^o hōum de Ballia dēi vic^o Qui dic^o sup sacm̄ suū qd Robtus Hilton in t̄ri p̄dco nōiat^o non het aliqua t̄ri^o seu ten^o in Com̄ p̄dco que extendi vel app̄ciari aut in manus dñi Regis seisure (*sic*) possunt nec huit vicesimo die Julij in t̄ri p̄dco specificat^o nec unqām postea Sed dic^o qd p̄dctus Robtus Hilton p̄dco undecimo die Januarij fuit possessionat^o de trescent^o & octoginta ouibz triginta vaccis & viginti octo bouiuctis (*sic*) ut de bonis & Catañ suis pprijs que valent iuxā verum valorem eorūdm̄ triginta & quatuor libras tresdecim solidos & quatuor denar^o Et qd idem Robtus non het aliqua alia bona seu Catañ in Com̄ p̄dco que extendi seu app̄ciari aut in manus dēi dñi Regis seisiri possunt In cuius rei testiomū (*sic*) tam p̄dic^o vic^o qām Jur^o p̄dic^o sigilla sua apposuerunt die & anno sup̄dctis &c. (Chancery File. New Series, 766.)

PEDIGREE OF BOWES.



Sir Adam, K^t = Alice, dau. and heir of Sir John Trayne Lord of Streatham.

(1) = Robert = Eliz. Lathorne. Descendants see 1356.

Robert, o. s. p.
 Thomas, o. s. p.
 Sir W^m = Maudie, dau. and heir of Rob^t's da. Dalden. Margaret, Alice.

K^t made banneret at Poitiers, 1346. Imp. p. m. 1421.

Thomas, o. s. p. before 1421.
 Thomas = Agnes Charvaux. Roger, had dau. Maudie. William, o. s. p. m.

Elizabeth Bona.

all obs. before 1421.

George, o. s. p.

Sir W^m = long dau. of Ralph, only surviving male, War. L^d G. G. York, dau. of Middle Marches d. under 20 years. Robert Streatham.

Sir W^m = Maudie, dau. of D^r, Sheriff of Northth, 6 Edw. IV., Lord Fitzthorpe of Warden of Middle Marches. Ravensworth.

(1) Will^m = Eliz. Clifton o. s. p. 1474.

Robert, Thomas, o. s. p. Will^m dated 3 July, 1482.

(1) = Henry = Tittha Soddler. Robert, Ralph, o. s. p.

Margery, m. Sir W. Hilton. Elizabeth, m. Sir Ralph Buhner.

Catherine, m. Sir Isahel, m. Scrimow. Amice, W. de Hille. Alice, living 1482.

(1)

Sir Ralph = Elizabeth, dau. of Dalden, High Sheriff of Durham, 1482 - 1512. Was at Flodden Field, ob. Apr. 1516.

Sir Geo. = Muriel, dau. of Willo, Lord Barre of Wiltton, Sister of Sir Ralph Barre.

One son d. young, 2 daus. co-heirs, 1 man, Robert Bowes, of Aske.

(2) John, Margery, o. s. p.

John, Margery, o. s. p. Will dated 6 Aug, 1524.

(1)(3)(4) Robert, Francis, Christopher, all d. young.

(1) Bridget, m. Hussey.

Dorothy, = Sir Geo. = dau. of Sir W^m Mallory his family, of Stoddley Kn^t Marshal Royal. ob. Aug., 1580.

Mary Elcanor, b. 1749, the last and sole heir of this branch, mar^d, 1767, John Lyon, 9th Earl of Strathmore. She is buried in Westminster Abbey.

(3) Sir Rob^t = Alice, dau. of Sir James Metcalfe, Cap^t of Nov. ham, 1550. Rog^r Aske, of Aske, co. Richmnd.

Four sons, all d. young.

(2) Richard = Elizabeth, dau. of Aske, co. Richmnd.

(2) Rob^t = Anne Bowes, dau. of Aske, Ambassador in Scotland. John Talbot, heir of Sir Geo.

Bowes of Dalmen and co-heir of Sir Geo. Bowes, of Aske.

* N. B.—No Margaret appears, and a Robert who might have been her father is stated o.s.p.

VII.

ROBERT LORAINE (3).

b. circ. 1523; succ. circ. 1560; d. 1581.

THE third ROBERT LORAINE, whom we have deemed to be the son of his predecessor, came next in succession. He was born probably about the 16th year of Henry VIII., and we find him in the 10th of Elizabeth (1568-9) "seised of the manor of Kirkharle " with the glebe there, and lands in Trewick " (esch. 10 Eliz.).¹ In the same reign he had a grant from the Queen, dated 7th May, 1578,² for a fine of £8 2s. 8d. received by the Exchequer, of the rectory and advowson of the Church of Kirkharle, lately the property of the Abbey of Blanchland, now dissolved, and of lands called the Conygarth in Amble lately the property of the Abbey of Tynemouth, now dissolved, and tenements in Alneham, lately the property of the Abbey of Alnwick, now dissolved, for twenty-one years, paying yearly for the Rectory £3 3s. 4d., for the lands in Amble ten shillings, and for tenements in Alneham eight shillings.

Robert married about 1560 Margaret and had issue :—

William, b. 1561.

Thomas.

Robert.

Dorothy.

Ursula.

¹ Wallis, ii. 531.

² Evid. a.

He died 24th September, 1581, and his Will, to which probate was obtained on 13th March following (1581-2),¹ mentions the name of his wife Margaret, but this is all we know of her. The inquisition after his death, dated 9th January, 1582-3,² is in conflict with the Will in giving date of death a month before the Will was signed. It states that his son and heir William is twenty-two years old, and shows the deceased to have held the Tower or capital messuage in Kirkharle, and twelve messuages, four cottages, and 1000 acres of land there; also a third part of the ville of Trewitt and two messuages, three tofts, and 200 acres of land there. It states erroneously, however, that the estate of Kirkharle had been held of Charles Earl of Westmoreland, as of the barony of Bolbeck, in soccage by fealty and a yearly rent of 4s. 8d.; and was now held of the Queen by the same service by reason of the attainder of the said Earl for high treason, &c. The statement had to be afterwards corrected by another inquisition, and the tenure shown to be *in capite* by Knight's Service,³ not soccage. He lived in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

Probable Brothers and Sisters of Robert Loraine (3).

ROGER LORAINE :—who married Isabella . . . and by her had issue :—

Margaret.

Ursula.

Robert.

Grace.

Dorothy.

He died intestate in 1587, and in the administration of his estate dated the 10th October of that year, the names of his wife and

¹ Evid. *b.*

² Evid. *c.*

³ Chap. viii., and Evid. thereto.

children are given as above, and he is described as of the parish of Kirkharle.¹

OTHERS :—mentioned by Collins, but of whom no particulars are to be found.

EVIDENCES TO THE FOREGOING.

a.—Northumb.—Dimiss̄ f̄ca Robto Lawrence de r̄cor de Kirkharlowe terr̄. in Amble et Alneh'm. Eliz.—Oibz.—Sciatis qđ nos pro fine octo libraz duoꝝ solid et octo denar̄. legtis monete Anglie ad recept̄. Sc̄c̄ij nr̄i ad usm nr̄m p̄dit̄em nobis Robtm Lawrence soluť ad firmam dimissimus eid̄ Robto Lawrence tot̄ ill̄ r̄coriam nr̄am de Kirkharlowe cū ss̄ juribz et ptin̄ uniŷis in com̄ nr̄o Northumb̄ modo vel nup̄ in tenur̄. sive occupačon̄ Wifm Greene vel assign̄ ss̄ nup̄ Monaster̄ de Blanchland modo dissolut̄ quondm̄ spectan̄ et ptinen̄. Ac p̄cess̄ possession̄ de quond̄ existen̄. Ac tot̄ ill̄ pec̄ terr̄ vocat̄ le Conygarth—in Amble—modo in tenur̄ Isabeť French et Johis Witherington nup̄ Monaster̄ de Tynemouth modo dissolut̄ quondam̄ spectan̄. Ac tot̄ ill̄ ten̄ nr̄m in Alneh'm̄ modo vel nuper in tenur̄ sive occupačon̄, Stephi Hudson. Ac totū ill̄ ten̄m nr̄m in Alneh'm̄ p̄d̄ modo in tenur̄ Wifmi Hawe nup̄ Monast̄ de Alnewick modo dissolut̄ quondam̄ spectan̄. Ac advocačon̄ vicar̄ ecclie pochiat̄ de Kirkharlowe p̄d̄ Hend̄ t̄ tenend̄ p̄d̄ p̄fato Robto Laurence exec̄ et assign̄ ss̄ a fest̄ annunc̄ bte Marie Virginis ultimo p̄terito usq̄ ad finem term̄ et p̄ ter̄m̄ xxi an̄i extunc proxm̄ sequen̄ et plenar̄ complend̄ reddendo an̄i pro p̄d̄ R̄coria de Kirkharlowe sexaginta tres solid et quatuor denar̄ Ac p̄ p̄dic̄ pec̄ terr̄ in Amble p̄d̄ x solid ac p̄ p̄d̄ teñto in tenur̄ d̄ci Stephi Hudson iiij solid Ac p̄ p̄d̄ teñto in tenur̄ dic̄ Wifmi Hawe iiij solid legtis monete Anglie ad fest̄ Sc̄i Michis Archi et annunc̄ bte Marie Virginis etc., etc. Teste etc. apud Westm̄ 7 mo. die Maij anno regni nr̄i vicesimo.

WILL OF ROBERT LORAINE (3).

(*Certified copy of a Copy ; the original missing.*)

b.—IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN And upon the 30th daye of the monthe

¹ Evid. c.

of October in the yere of o^r lord god 1580 I ROBERT LOWRANCE of kirkeharle being sicke in my bodie but whole in minde & memorie & in good & p^{er}fecte remembrance laud & praise be unto Almighty god my maker & redemer & my Bodie to be buried w^{ithin} the p^{ar}she church of kirkeharle I t^hm I give by legacie unto my sonne Will^m Lowrance my horse I t^hm I will that all suche debts & dewties as I owe of right or of consdence to any p^{er}son or p^{er}sons be well & truely contented & paid by myne executrix hereafter named And after all suche debttts & legaces paid & my funeral expences p^{er}formed I will that all my goods & chattells moveable & unmoveable shall remaine unto my wife M^{ary}garett Lowrance whom I do make ordayne & constitute my full & lawfull executrix to this my last Will & Testament to dispound & order them as she thinketh best for her own comoditie & p^{ro}fitte I t^hm I will that my said wife shall have & enjoye all my p^{ar}te of Trewicke in her hand untill such time as she shall paie to eyther of my daughters Dorothe & Ursula Lowrance Fortie pounds of good & lawful monie of england for there portions or dowries and after the payment of the aforesaid sum of £80 in maner & forme aforesaid I will that all my p^{ar}te of Trewicke shall returne unto my sonne Will^m. Lowrance & unto his heires for ever Also I ordeyne M^r. Will^m. Fenwicke of Wallington Esquier, M^{aster} Fenwicke of Hidwine Gentleman John Fenwicke of Kyentone Gentleman & my sonne Will^m. Lowrance Sup^{er}visers of this my last Will & Testa^{ment}. to helpe & mantayne my wife in hir right & to se my goods ordered to the pleasure of god, and unto the most com^{mo}ditie of my said wife. Witnesses of this my last Will & Testament JOHN FENWICKE of Kynetone M^{aster}ADUKE FENWICKE, THOMAS BAWL . . . ye Curat w^{ith} other two.

Probate granted on the 13th day of March 1581 to M^{ary}garette Lowrance
Widow the Relict the Sole Executrix.

INQUISITION ON THE DEATH OF ROBERT LORAINE (3).

(Under Writ dated 7th July, 24 Elizabeth; 1581.)

c.—Northūbrie.—Inquisitio indentata Capta apud Stannerton nono die Januarij Anno Regni Elizabeth dei grā anglie Franc^{ie} et Hibnie regina fidei defensor &c. xxv^{to} Corā Roberto Midleton ar. Esc^{us} dne Regine in com^{itatu} p^{ar}dcō virtute bris dce dñe Regine de diem clausit extremū eidm Esc^{us} direc^{us} et huic Inquisicōe annex^{us} ad Inquirend^{um} post mortem Robti Lorren nup de Kirkharle in com^{itatu} p^{ar} d^{ominii} defunc^{us} p^{er} Sacrn^{um} Cutbt^{um} Metforthe de metfurthe ar. m^{ag}istri fenwicke

de Hedwyn gen^l Johis fenwicke de Kynton gen^l cuttbi Ratcliffe de blenshlade gen^l Robti Witherington de Heley gen^l Jerrardi Erington de Whittington gen^l xpoferi newton de newridley gen^l Johis Carnabie de Boswick gen^l Edwardi Ridley de Wyden gen^l umfredi hoper de Edebrigge gen^l georgij carnabie de purparle gen^l Johis Ridley de cosley gen^l et Antonij fenwicke de trewitt gen^l Jurat^l Qui dicunt sup sacr^m sua qd pd Robertus Loren in dco bre noiat die quo obijt fuit seisitus in dnico suo et de feodo de et in turr^o sive Capitale mesuag^l in Kirkharle in com^l pred, ac de et in xij^m mesuag^l iiii or Cotagiis, trecent^l acr^o terr^o ducent^l acr^o p^lati trescent^o acr^o pastur^o ducent^l acr^o more et bruer^o cu^l p^lin in Kirkharle pred. Ac de et in tertia ps villat de trewitt im com^l pd et de duobz mesuagijs, tribz toftis, lx . . . acr^o ter^o, xl acr^o p^lati centu^l acr^o pastur^o cu^l p^lin in trewitt pred. Et dicunt qd dcus turr^o sive capitale mesuag^l et cetera premissa cu^l om^libz et sing^ltis p^lin suis in Kirkharle tenebantur de caroli comite Westm^l ut de man^l io de bolbecke in socagio p^l fidelitatem et secl^l cur^o de bolbecke p^l redditu^l p^l a^m iiii solidos et octo den^lios et modo tenetur de dna Regina p^l eadm servic^l de eadm baron^l in possessioe dce dne Regine ratioe attinctur^l dce caroli Westm^l de alta pdicioe attinct^l nunc existe^l et valet p^l a^m ulta ocs Repris^l vj li xiiij s. iiii d. Et dicunt qd tertia pars villat^l de trewitt tenetur de baronia de bolambe in libero socagio p^l reddi^l eidm baron^l terti^l ptem medij m^lci pro oi servicio et va^l p^l a^m ultra repris^l xlvj s. viij d. Et ult^lius dicunt qd dcus Robertus loren nulla alia neque plura ter^o aut tenfa no^l habuit nec tenuit in com^l pdco put Juro costare potest. Et qd pdcus Robtus loren obijt xxiii^o die septembris A^o Regni dce dnt Regine xxiii^o et qd Willm^o loren est filius et heredes p^l pinquior dci Roberti loren et est etatis xxij^o annor^o tempore captiois huius Inquisitiois. In Cuius rei testimoniū huic Inquisitioi tam pred Esc^l qam dci Jurat^l sigilla sua apposuerunt, die anno et loco Supradic^l.

Cutbert Metfurth.	m ^l ten fenwick.	John Fenwicke
John Carnabie	Edward Ridley	Umfrey hop
Cuthert Ratcliff	Jerrere Erington	Christofer newton
George carnaby	John Ridley	Antho ^l n fenwicke
	Roberte Widdrington.	

(Chancery Inqⁿ p.m. Series ii., Vol. 201, No. 101.)

ROGER LORAINE.

c.—10 Oct. 1587. Adm^l bonorum Rogeri Lorrein, p'och. Kirkharle. Isabella modo uxor Margt Ursula, Rob., Grace, and Dorothy lib'i. (Raine's MSS. Admⁿ i., iii., H.)

VIII.

WILLIAM LORRAINE (1).

b. 1561; *succ.* 1581; *d.* 1593.

WILLIAM LORRAINE, born in 1561, succeeded his father Robert on the death of the latter, and not being then of full age fell into wardship of the Court of Wards and Liveries¹ for a year or so. About this time the border raids were giving a good deal of trouble, and extra measures were adopted. In September, 1583, the following resolution was taken "for the stay of the spoiles and "murder committed in the West and Middle Marches of England," upon the conference had with the Lord Scroope and Sir John Foster by Secretarie Walsingham:—"That for the strengthening "of the Midle and West Marches these forces following are "necessary to be laid in the places undermentioned.

"*Forces to be placed in the West Marches* :—Beaucastle,— "horsemen, 50; footmen, 50. Arthure of the Mote's house,— "horsemen, 50; footmen, 50.

"*Forces to be placed in the Middle Marches* :—Chipechase, "—horsemen, 50; footmen, 50. Kirkwhelpington,—horsemen, "50; footmen, 40. Harbotell,—horsemen, 50; footmen, 40."²

Kirkwhelpington would be the centre for Kirkharle and several

¹ Estab. 32 Hen. viii.

² Cal. of Border Papers, J. Bain, i. 110.

other neighbouring parishes. Thus WILLIAM LORAINE is mentioned as a prosecutor in a hearing of "Middlemarch Bills, &c." holden at "Lyddesdale at the Belles Kyrk the 13th of April, 1590, by "William Fenwick, gentleman, deputie for the warden of the "Myddle Marches of Englande, and Thomas Trotter, deputie for "the Lorde Bothewell, Keper of Lyddesdale, principally met for "redressinge of attempts on bothe sydes," at which the following note was made after several bills had been presented:—"WILLIAM "LOREN's bill upon Hob the Taillour, Mathew Armstronge, Adam "Ellott, son to Davie, and Alexanders Arche Armstronge, fowle "conditionally, not yet fyled."¹

Again his name is met with in "Bills of Lyddesdale since the "King's departure," with reference to the same freebooters and others. "WILLIAM LOREN complains upon Robert Armstrong, "Robine the taillor, Rinion Armstrong of Tweeden, Mathew "Armstrong, Adam Elliot, son to Davie of Dunlies, Alexander's "Arche Armstrong, &c. for coming to Trewhit the 26th January "last, breaking Robert Storie's house, taking away a black mare, "price £4, money and insight, five marks, carrying said Robert "prisoner to Scotland and keeping him."² Unfortunately there is no record of the judgment.

William Loraine married, about 1589, Agnes³ daughter of Sir William Waters, of Yorkshire, Knight, and said by Collins to have been a ward, aged eighteen in 1584, and by her had issue:—

Robert, b. 1590.

Ursula ?

Dorothy ?

The day before his death he enfeoffed, by Deed dated 27th March, 35 Eliz. (1593), Cuthbert Ogle and Gregory Fenwick in

¹ Cal. of Border Papers, i. 347.

² Ibid. i. 349.

³ Evid. *a* and *d*.

one third part of the ville of Offerton in the county of Durham for the use of himself and Agnes his wife during their natural life and then for his right heirs.¹

He died at the age of thirty-two on the 28th March, 1593, leaving wife and children behind him. The inquisition after his death,² which was holden at Morpeth on the 15th October following, under a writ dated the 18th June, confirms the date of his death and age of his son and heir, but wrongfully states (as in the inquisition held after his father's death) that Kirkharle and other lands in Northumberland had formerly been held of the Earl of Westmoreland, and now of the Queen in free soccage by fealty, and not *in capite*. A second inquisition was therefore ordered and held six years afterwards, viz. 6th September, 41 Eliz.,³ correcting the former one, omitting all mention of the Earl of Westmoreland, and shewing that WILLIAM LORREYNE who died seised in his own lordship as of fee of and in the manor of Kirkharle and divers lands there, also of and in messuages and divers lands in Great Law and Trewit, had held all these estates of the Queen *in capite* as of her barony of Bolbeck by knight's service. The first inquisition moreover alleged that the messuages and lands at Offerton were held of the Bishop of Durham (Prince Palatine) as of his manor of Burndick in free soccage by fealty and not *in capite*; whereas the Release to Ogle and Fenwick, who had held them in trust, shows under the Bishop's own hand that they were held of him *in capite*. A palpable mistake is made, however, in the second document as to the date of death. Hodgson makes a mess of all the dates.⁴

Agnes, the widow of William Loraine, afterwards married John Lisle, Esquire, of Acton, of the old family of De L'isle of Woodburne in Redesdale, descended from William de Insula.

¹ Evid. a.

³ Evid. b.

² Ibid.

⁴ ii. 242, 246.

William Loraine (1) lived in the reign of Elizabeth, and his collaterals were as follows:—

Brothers and Sisters of William Loraine (1).

THOMAS LORAINE :—Second son of Robert (3) and born in 1562 or a few years later. In his Will, which is dated 5th October, 1594, and proved the following November,¹ he styles himself “Thomas Lorens of Wallsend,” directs that he shall be buried in the parish church of that place; appoints his wife Isabell sole executor; and mentions his eldest son, Robert, also his brothers Robert Lawson (*sic*), William Fenwick, and Randal Fenwick; also Roger Lawson, Ralph Lawson, and his sister, to whom he bequeaths “one Oxe which is at Kirkharle.” Thomas’s wife was therefore doubtless a Fenwick, probably of Little Harle,² but the Lawsons cannot be accounted for. Their issue was as follows:—

Robert.

Grace.

Edward.

of whom a further account is given in the next chapter.

ROBERT LORAINE :—Third son of Robert (3), and mentioned in the Will of his sister Ursula under the style of “Robert Lawrance “ of Little Harle.” He married and had issue:—

Ambrose.

Edward.

whose place is in the next chapter.

¹ A much decayed copy was lately found at Durham.

² Evid. *f.*

DOROTHY, MRS. OGLE:—Elder daughter of Robert Loraine (3). Married to Henry Ogle, Esquire. Mentioned in the Wills of her father¹ and her sister Ursula.

URSULA LORAINÉ:—Younger daughter of Robert Loraine (3). Died unmarried. Her Will, dated 10th August, 1602,² in which she styles herself “Urseley Lawrans,” mentions her sister Dorothy and her husband Mr. Henry Ogle, to whom and their heirs with remainder to a cousin she gave her houses and lands at Offerton. She mentions also John Fenwick (probably related to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Loraine); Robert Lorange, her uncle’s son (probably son of Roger); Edward Lawrance, her aunt’s son (this aunt unknown); Cuabord (?) Lawrans of Little Harle (possibly the above Robert’s wife); and Edward Lowrance, son of Robert Lawrance of Little Harle. What landed property at Offerton Mistress Ursula Loraine had power to dispose of by Will, or how it came to her, is quite unknown. Her brother William Loraine of Kirkharle settled all the known Loraine lands there on himself and his widow Agnes;³ and her nephew, Robert Loraine of Kirkharle, who had succeeded him, had them equally at his disposal.⁴ Ursula is mentioned in her father’s Will, and is doubtless the sister who is mentioned without name in the Will of her brother, Thomas Loraine of Wallsend, recited above.

Supposed First Cousins of William Loraine.

MARGARET LORAINÉ:—Mentioned in the Administration to the goods of her father Roger Loraine, of the parish of Kirkharle.⁵

¹ Chap. vii. Evid. *b*.

² Evid. *e*.

³ Evid. *c*.

⁴ Chap. ix. Evid. *b*.

⁵ Chap. vii. Evid. *c*.

URSULA LORAINÉ, mentioned in the same Administration.

ROBERT LORAINÉ, mentioned in the same Administration.

GRACE LORAINÉ, mentioned in the same Administration.

DOROTHY LORAINÉ, mentioned in the same Administration.

EVIDENCES TO THE FOREGOING.

INQUISITION ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM LORAINÉ (1).

Under Writ issued 18 June, 35 Elizabeth.

a.—Northūbr^o.—Inquisicio Indentaⁱ Capta apud Morpeth in Comitatu Northumbr^o decimoquinto die Octobris Anno Regni Elizabeth dei grā Anglie Francie et Hibnie Regine fidei defensoris etc. tricesimo quinto Coram Roberto Mytforde Armiger Escaetor dne Regine in Comitatu p̄dictⁱ virtute bris dee dne Regine huic Inquisitioni Annexⁱ ad Inquirent post mortē Willmi Lorreyne nup de Kirkharle in Com^o Northumbr^o p̄dictⁱ Armiger defunc^t p Sac̄m Edward Graye de morpeth castell ar^o Trestrā Fenwicke de Brenborne gen^o Johnis Bell de Bellises gen^o henric^o Graye de morpeth gen^o Cuthbert^o Beāt^o de morpeth gen^o Thoma Myddleton de belsel gen^o Thoma Ogle de Babside gen^o Jacob^o thornton de wittone sheell^o gen^o Oliver Ogle de Burradon gen^o Thomce tompson^o de Hexscoote gen^o Nichola Thornton de nether wittone gen^o Robert^o Mytforde de Mytforde gen^o Qui quidem Jurator^o sup sac̄m suū dicunt qd̄ p̄dictus Willmus Lorreyne diu ante Obitū ipsius Willmi fuit seisitus in doñico suo ut de feodo de et in maner^o sive Capitali messuag^o de et in Kirkharle in Com^o Northum^o et de diū^osis messuag^o, terris, Tenementis et hereditamentis eid̄ maner^o sive Capitali messuag^o spectant^o sive ptine^o in Kirkharle p̄dictⁱ Ac Etiam de et in uno messuag^o sive Ten^o cū ptine^o Jacen^t et Existent^o in greatte Lawe in dic^to Comitatu Northumbr^o, et de dem^osis Terris, Pratis, Pascuis pastur^o et hereditamentis Eid̄ messuag^o sive Ten^o spectant^o sive ptine^o in great Lawe p̄dictⁱ; Ac Etiā de et in uno messuag^o

sive tenō cū ptinencijs Jacenē et Existenē in Trewhitt in dco Comē Northumbr^o et de diūsis terris, pratis, pascuis, Pastur^o et hereditamenē Eid messuag^o sive Tenō Spectanē sive ptinenē in Trewhitt p̄dicē, Ac Etiam de et in uno messuag^o sive Tenō cū ptinen Jacenē et Existenē in Offertone in Comē Epūs Dunelē et de diūsis alijs terris, tenēis et hereditamentis in Offertone p̄dicē Et sic inde seisit^o Existens d̄cus Wiffms Lorryne in vita sua p quoddam scripē suū gerenē dat^o vicesimo septimo die marcij Anno Regni dictⁱ dne Regine nūc Elizabethē etc. Tricesimo quinē feoffavit Cuthbert Ogle et Gregoriū Fenwicke genē et heredes suos de p̄dictis messuagijs, terris, tenē, et hereditamē, nec non de oñibus alijs messuagijs, terr^o, tenē, et hereditamē p̄dicē Wiffmi Lorryne quibuscumqz in Kirkharle Trewhitt, greate Lawe et Offertone p̄dicē Habendū sibi heredibus et assignatis suis ad opus et vsū p̄dicē Wiffmi Lorryne et Agnete tunc ux^o eius p terino vitarū naturā ipoz Wiffmi et Agnete et eoꝝ diutius viveñ remaner^o inde ad opus et vsū Exec^o et Assignatoꝝ ipius Agnete ad termiñ virginē et unius Annoꝝ p̄x post decessū p̄dicē Agnetē plenar^o complend^o, virtute cuius ac vigor^o cuiusd̄ statuē Apud Westm^o in Comē Myddlesex quarto die Februar^o Anno Regni dni Henric^o nup Regis Anglie Octavi vicesimo septimo de vsibus in possessione transferend tunc Ediē et p̄vis p̄dicē Willm̄s Lorryne et Agnetē uxor eius fuer^o scit^o de Messuag^o terris et tenē p̄dicē cū ptinencijs ut de libo tenō suo, viz. pro terino vitaz naturā ipōz Wiffmi et Agnete et eoꝝ diutius viveñ remaner^o inde post mortem p̄dicē Agnete ad opus et vsū Execut^o et Assignē p̄dicē Agnetē p terino virginē et unius Annoꝝ in forma p̄dicē. Et Insuper Jurator^o p̄dicē dicunt sup sacrm suū p̄dicē quod p̄dicē maner^o sive Capitale messuag^o ac ceter^o p̄miss^o cū ptinencijs in Kirkharle p̄dicē tenebantur de Carolo Comite Westmor^o ut de maner^o de Bolbecke in liber^o socagio p fidelitatem et secl^o Cur^o de Bolbecke, et non Capite p reddiē p annū quatuor solidorū et octo denarior^o. Et modo tenentur et tempore mortis p̄dicē Wiffmi Lorryne tenebantur de Dñā Regina nūc Elizabethē p ead̄ servicia de Ead̄ Baronē in possessione dc̄te doñe Regine Racōne Attinctur^o dc̄t Caroli Westm^o de alta pditione Attincē nūc Existenē et valenē p annū in oñibus Exiē ultr^o repri^o Sex libr^o Tresdecem solid^o et quatuor denar^o. Et quod p̄dicē messuag^o sive tenē ac cetera p̄missa cū ptinencijs in greate Lawe p̄dicē nūc tenent^o et tempore mortis p̄dicē Wiffmi Lorreyne tenebantur de p̄fat^o Dñā Regina nūc Elizabethē ut de p̄dicē maner^o de Bolbecke in liber^o socagē p fidelitā et non in capite ut memb̄m maner^o sive capitā messuag^o de Kirkharle p̄dicē. Et quod p̄dicē messuag^o siue tenē ac ceter^o p̄missa cū ptinenē in trewhitt p̄dicē tenent^o et tempore mortis p̄dicē Wiffmi Lorreyne tenebantur de Baronia de Bolambe in libero Socagio p reddiē Ead̄ Baronē terciā ptē medij m̄ci p oñi Servizio. Et valent p annū ultra repri^o quadraginta sex solid^o et Octē denar^o Et quod

Langshawes gen^l Thomæ Thompson de Hexscott gen^l Robti Fenwycke de lyttle harle gen^l Thomæ Selbye de Byttlesden gen^l et Henrici Hearon de Heddon gen^l Qui dicunt sup Sacrn̄ suū quod p̄d̄cus Willūs Lorreyne tempore obitus sui fuit Seitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de et in maneris de Kirkharle Cū p̄tinen^l in Com^l p̄d̄co Ac etiam de et in diversis messuagijs terris Tenementis et hereditamentis eidem Manerio sive Capitali Messuagio spectan^l sive p̄tinen^l in Kirkharle p̄d̄ca Ac etiam de et in uno Messuagio sive Tenemento cū p̄tinen^l in Great Lawe in dic^l Com^l Northūbrīæ et de diversis Terris pratis pascuis pasturis et hereditamentis eid Messuagio sive Tenemento spectantib^s sive pertinentib^s in Great lawe p̄d̄cā Ac etiam de et in uno Messuagio sive Tenemento Cū p̄tinen^l Jacent^o et existent^o in Trewytt in dicto Com^l Northūbrīæ et de diversis terris pratis pascuis et pasturis eidem Messuagic sive Tenemento spectan^l sive p̄tinen^l in Trewytt p̄d̄ca Et quod p̄d̄cus Wiffus Lorreyne sic inde Seitus existeⁿ apud Kirkharle p̄d̄ca obiit inde de tali statu sc̄itus quinto decimo die Octobris.¹ Anno Regni d̄ce dñe Regine nunc Elizabethæ, etc. Tricesimo quinto post Cuius mortem maneriū et Tenementū de Kirkharle p̄d̄ca et c̄ia alia dicta Terre et Tenementa descendebant ut de uire descendere debuerunt Cuidem Roberto Lorreyne filio et heredi ip̄ius Wiffmi patris Et Quod p̄d̄cū Maneriū et Cetera p̄missa Tenentur et tempore mortis p̄d̄ci Wiffmi patris Tenebantur de dicta dñā Regina nunc in capite ut de Baronia sua de Bulbecke in Com^l p̄d̄co p̄ Serviū militare et valent p̄ Annū in oibus exitibus ultra Repr̄i^s decem libras Et Quod p̄d̄cus Robertus Lorreyne filius est, et tempore mortis p̄d̄ci Wiffmi Lorreyne fuit filius et p̄x heres pred̄ci Wiffmi patris sui Et Quod fuit etatis tempore mortis p̄d̄ci Wiffmi patris sui duoz annoz Et dicunt Juratores p̄d̄ci quod p̄d̄cus Wiffus Lorreyne nulla alia Terras sue t̄nta tenuit die quo obiit in Com^l p̄d̄co in dominico nec in Servizio. In Cuius Rei Testimoniū huic Inquisiçoni tam p̄d̄ci Comissionarij q̄m Juratores Sigilla sua Apposuerunt datum loco die et Anno suprad̄cis.

Henry Heron	Nycholas Thorntoun	Roger Heron
Wiffm fenwicke	Tho. Swynburne	Thomas Myddylton
Richus Orde	Lancelot Carenaby	John Horsley
Robert Fenwick	Thomas Selbe	George Fenwyck
John Ogle.	Edward Charlton	

(Chancery Inqⁿ p.m. Series ii. Vol. 258, No. 10.)

¹ This is the date of the former Inquisition, not of William Lorreyne's death, which is stated in such Inquisition to have occurred on the 28th March. 35 Eliz.

RELEASE TO T. OGLE AND G. FENWICK, AS TO A THIRD PART OF OFFERTON
ACQUIRED ON TRUST FOR WILLIAM AND AGNES LORREYNE, ETC.

(Square brackets denote where part of the left-hand margin of the Deed is torn away. Ogle's Christian name, as at first written in the Deed, has been erased and "Thomas" substituted.)

c.—Tobias dei grā Eps Dunelm. Omnibus ad quos pntes tre nrē pvenerint salīm: Sciatis quod cum Thomas Ogle et Gregorius Fenwyck nuper pquisivissent sibi heredibus et assignat⁹ s̄s de Willmō Lorreyne [? tert⁹] pt⁹ Maner⁹ siue ville de Overton ats Offerton cum ptin ac unū messuagiū et diūss terr⁹ prat⁹ et pastur⁹ cū ptin in [Over]ton p̄d hend sibi hered et assignat⁹ s̄s ad opus et vsum p̄d Wittī Lorreyne et Agnet⁹ uxor⁹ eius p t⁹mino vitarum naturat [? eorum] Wittī et Agnes⁹ et eorum diutius vivent Remanere inde ad opus et vsum executor⁹ et assignat⁹ ipius Agnet⁹ ad t⁹minū vigint⁹ et unius annorum p̄x post decessum ipius Agnet⁹ plenarie [com]plend Remanere inde rect⁹ hered ipius Wittī impetuū Que omīa et singula de nob tenent⁹ in Capite Et in que p̄dict⁹ Thomas Ogle et Gregorius Fenwyck ingress⁹ fuissent licentia nrā siue aliquorum p̄decessorum nrōrum inde prius non hita neque obtent⁹ Nos de grā nrā sp̄ialī ac p quodam fine nob in hanapio nrō solut⁹ pdonanimus Remisimus et Relaxauimus Ac p p̄ntes p nobis et successor nrīs quant⁹ in nob est pdonamus Remittimus et Relaxamus eisdem Thoma Ogle et Gregorio Fenwycke transgr⁹ s̄s in hac pte fact⁹ Nolentes quod p̄ dcūs Thomas Ogle et Gregorius Fenwycke hered vel assignat⁹ s̄s occōne p̄missorum p nos vel successor nrōs Justiciar⁹ Escaetor⁹ feodar⁹ vic⁹ aut aī baīf seu ministros nrōs vel successor nrōrum occōnentur molestentur inquietentur seu grauentur nec eorum aliquis occōnetur molestetur inquietetur in aliquo seu grauetur Eo quod expressa mencō de vero valore annuo aut de aliquo aliquo (*sic*) valore seu certitudine p̄missorum cū ptin et de aī donis siue concessōnibus p nos vel p̄decessor nrōs ante hec tempora fact⁹ in p̄nti minime fact⁹ existit aliquo actu ordinacōe pvisione re vel causa quacumque in contrariū non obstant⁹ In cuius rei testimoniū has tras nrās fieri fecimus patentes. T. Cuthbto Pepper milīf Cancellar⁹ nrō Dunelm apud Dunelm vicesimo octavo die Augusti Anno Regni dñi nrī Jacobi dei grā Anglie Scocie Francie et Hibnie Reg⁹ fidei defensor⁹ &c. Regnorum suorum Anglie Francie et Hibernie tertio: Et Scocie tricesimo nono: Et consecracōis nrē Anno undecimo.

BARNES.

(Durham Chancery Roll, No. 93, Mem. 1.)

AGNES LORAINÉ, *née* WATERS.

d.—Anne, widow and tutrix (*sc.* Executrix) of Wm. Lorren, who died before 31st July, 1606, Robert, his son and heir, then 16 years old (Raine's Lib. Adm. i. 143).

WILL OF URSULA LORAINÉ.

(Copied from the Original.)

Decimo die Mensis Augustie Anno Domie 1602.

e.—IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN Be it knowne : That I URSELEY LAWRAES though weake in boddy yet perfecte in mynd soe be thanked do leave in mañer & forme make this my last will and testement : first of all I committe my soull to oure lord god everlastinge and my boddy to the earth secondly I do make my sister Dorothy Mr. Henry Ogelles wife my full executor of my goods & lands and do fully after my decease give unto my sister Dorothy and her husband Henry Ogell & to the heayres general of theyre boddys lawfully begoutten, and to the longer liver of ether of them my landes and howses with all the appurtances lyinge and beinge att Offerton in the bishopricke of Durram and after the decease of my sayd brother Hendry and sister Dorothy if so be that it please god that they have no children then my Will is that my lands and houses in the bishoprick go to Jhon Amorie my cusson.

	£.	s.	d.
I do give unto Jhon Fenwyke anythony Fenwick's sonne of Kenton	1	0	0
To Robert Lorance my unkelles sonne	0	10	0
To Edward Lawrance my aunts sone	0	5	0
To Cuabord Lawrans of little harle	0	10	0
To Edward Lowrance sonne of Robert Lawranc of little harle	0	5	0
To Gilbard Browne my servante	2	0	0
To clemet Bewicke	1	6	8

My will is that these legesese be payed forth of my good within one yeare and towe monthes after my decease in witnes whereof to this my last

Will and testement I have set to my hand and seale this tenth of August in the yeare of our lord 1602.

Sealed in the presence of us :

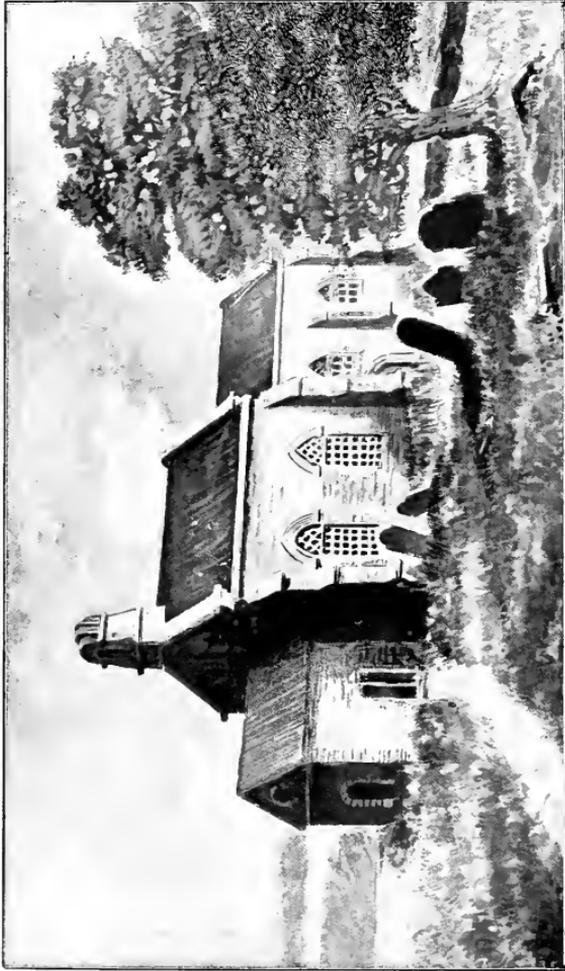
Thomas Whittaker, Curate of Whalton.	URSULEY × LAWRENCE. mark.
John Bell.	
Robert × Wright. mark.	

THE FENWICK RELATIONS.

f.—Lionel Fenyk of Blackden and Randal Fenyke of Kyrkharle are mentioned in the Will of their friend Roger Errington of Walwick dated 29th November, 1558 (Raine's Test. 941); and in 1559 Randall Fenwick of Kirkharle purchased Crookden of Thomas Swinburne of Edlingham Esq. who also sold him a term of a rent of 13s. 4d. out of his lands in Great Bavington (Inq. p.m. Thos. Swinb. 14 Eliz.) A Randal Fenwick, apparently son of the above Randal, is described in the Swinburne MSS. as of Deanham in 1608, and of Hawick in 1621 and 1624. He occurs in the pedigree of Fenwick of Little Harle, wherein he is stated to have been included, 16 and 17 Jac. I. (1619), in a list of recusants and charged with the payment of sixty shillings a year for two parts of Deanham and Crookden. (Swinb. MS. bonds, &c. 34). All these dates would accord with the fact of the last-named Randal being brother-in-law to Thomas Loraine of Wallsend.

(For above references cf. Hodgson, iii. 321, and ii. 209).

To face page 65.



KIRKMARLE CHURCH.

IX.

ROBERT LORAINE (4).

b. 1590; *succ.* 1593; *d.* 1617-8.

THE fourth ROBERT LORAINE, having been born in November, 1590, was a little child two years and six months old when he succeeded his father, and like him he became a ward of the Court of Wards and Liveries, his mother being his tutrix, or guardian, under her husband's will.¹

He married about 1614, that is at the age of twenty-three, Thomasine, eldest daughter and co-heir of John or Robert Warture, Esquire, of Whitwell, in the county of Durham; ² but his life was cut short soon afterwards. She bore him two sons:—

Thomas, b. 1615,

William, b. 1616,

and then, on the 15th February, 1617-8, he died,³ apparently at Chappington, at the early age of twenty-seven years.

He made two Wills,⁴ both dated on the 6th of February, nine days before his death, in which he is styled as “of Cheappington, in

¹ Chap. viii. Evid. *d.*

² Evid. *d.*

³ Evid. *c.*

⁴ Evid. *a* and *b.*

“ the Parish of Bedlington,” and signs himself, in the scrawl of a sick man, “ Robert Lawrence.” The second of the two Wills is more elaborate than the first, and contains within itself the declaration of his mind which he orally expressed to the witnesses of the first Will. He directs his body to be buried in the parish church of Kirkharle, “ where my ancestors have formerly been buried,” and gives to his eldest son and his heirs his property at Trewick, also all his lands at Kirkharle ; but, as these are settled by way of jointure on his wife Thomasine, she is desired to yield them up for her son’s benefit. The second son has the lands, houses, and coal-pit at Offerton subject to the expiry of leases which would run out long before he came of age ; and the testator’s kinsman, Oswald Fenwick, is given a lease of twenty-one years of land at Trewick, subject to the expiry of a present lease, and on payment of £24 a year rent to Thomas, the eldest son. Finally the testator appoints Sir John Fenwick, Knt., and his own stepfather, John Lisle of Acton, Esquire, to be tutors (or guardians) to his children ; and Edward, son of the said John Lisle, to be sole executor.

The Chappington he mentions was the seat of the Ogles, in which family Mr. John Lisle seems to have found his first wife. Collins, writing in 1722, says that the family of Loraine owned land here in former days ; but in this case it is the Lisle connection which apparently accounts for ROBERT LORRAINE being there, and choosing to use the name of the place in making his last testament. Robert died seised of the manor of Kirkharle, with twelve messuages, four cottages, and 1000 acres of land, of which 200 were moor and heath ; one messuage in Great Law with divers pasture and other lands there, held of the King *in capite* as of his barony of Bolbeck (and again improperly said to have been a parcel lately held by Charles, Earl of Westmoreland) by knight’s service and rent ; two messuages in the Ville of Trewhit, with three tofts and 164 acres of land, held of the King as of his said barony (but it was of the barony of Bolam) by knight’s service and rent ; also,

one message and divers lands in Offerton betwixt Tyne and Tees, held of Richard, Bishop of Durham, by service unknown.¹ Thus says the inquisition after death ; and it is quite unaccountable how the singular error about the Earl of Westmoreland comes to be made a third time, and that after the corrective inquisition which is given among the Evidences in the last chapter. The Westmoreland holding appears to have been in the Styford moiety of Bolbeck, this having been granted to them by Henry IV. in 1405, and forfeited by rebellion in 1569 ; whereas at Kirkharle the Del Strothers were in possession from 1352 until it came to the Loraines.

Robert Loraine's widow, Thomasine, was re-married within a year or so of her husband's death to John Hilton,² younger brother of Henry, Baron Hilton, of Hilton Castle, in the bishopric of Durham. On the death of the latter in 1641, John succeeded to his title ; but owing to an extraordinary Will executed by the elder brother alienating rents and moneys—of which the details are given in Surtees' "History of Durham"³—he was left with but a shadow of the great estate enjoyed by his predecessors. Notwithstanding this calamity, John Hilton, on the civil war breaking out, acted the part belonging to him as the representative of an ancient, influential, and respected family devoted to the Royal cause, and took service as colonel in the Marquess of Newcastle's army, at the peril and eventual loss of nearly all his possessions. Dying in 1655 he left behind him eleven children by the said Thomasine, of whom the eldest son, half brother to Thomas and William Loraine, by his prudent conduct retrieved the Hilton estates, but not without a crushing load of incumbrances. These estates were sold a century later to Bowes,⁴ and so descended to the Earls of Strathmore.

¹ Evid. *c.*² Evid. *e.*³ Vol. ii. 21.⁴ Ped. chap. vi

Robert Loraine (4) lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, and his collaterals were as follows.

Supposed Sisters of Robert Loraine (4).

URSULA LORAINE :—Eldest daughter of William Loraine, Esquire, of Kirkharle, according to Collins' Memoir.

DOROTHY LORAINE :—Younger daughter of William Loraine, Esquire, of Kirkharle, according to Collins' Memoir.

First Cousins of Robert Loraine (4).

1.

ROBERT LORAINE :—of Walker or St. Anthony's. Eldest son of Thomas Loraine, Esquire, of Wallsend, and presumed to have been born in or near the year 1585. He is mentioned in the Will of his cousin, the fourth Robert Loraine of Kirkharle, who bequeathed him a grey horse,¹ as "my kinsman Robert Lorraine of "St. Anthonyes." He married Dorothy and had issue :—

Anthony,
Henry,
Fortune,
Ursula,

whose descriptions appear in the next chapter.

Robert appears to have lived to a good old age. The inventory of his goods after death took place in 1672,² and his wife

¹ Evid. *a* and *b*.

² Evid. *f*.

appears to have survived him a very short time. Her Will, in which she is styled Dorothy relict of Robert Lorraine of Walker, is dated 2nd October, 1671, and directs that she shall be buried at Long Benton (and so she was, in the chancel of the Church),¹ and appoints her daughters Fortune and Ursula joint and sole executors. Her goods were appraised by Robert Lorraine (probably of Little Harle), Henry Lorraine (her son), and others. (Ex orig. apud Durham.)²

GRACE, LADY FENWICK :—Only daughter of Thomas Lorraine of Wallsend. This lady, reputed a beauty, is recorded in Hodgson's Pedigree of Fenwick of Wallington as the daughter of Thomas Lorraine "of Kirkharle," but this description, if it signifies the head of the family, is incorrect; besides which, when Grace was born, there had never yet been a Thomas among the proprietors of Kirkharle. She was married about 1620³ to Sir John Fenwick of Wallington, Knight, a man of vast possessions in Northumberland, which county he represented in Parliament for some time in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., being created a baronet by the latter in 1628. After being discharged from the Long Parliament in 1643 for his continued loyalty to the King, Sir John submitted to the Parliament and was reinstated, and he served the office of High Sheriff to his county in 1645. The issue of the marriage was :—

Grace, married to Thomas Venables, Esquire.

Sir William Fenwick, second Baronet, a Roundhead, father
of the first Lady Lorraine.

Alan Fenwick.

¹ Evid. g.

² Hodgson, ii. 249.

³ The marriage was inserted in the Heralds' Visitation of 1615, but at a later date, not at the time of the Visitation

Sir John Fenwick died about 1658, aged near eighty. We have no account of his wife's death.

EDWARD LORAINÉ :—Mentioned in the Will of his cousin, the fourth Robert Loraine of Kirkharle, who leaves him a grey mare.¹

Administration to the goods of Lionel Fenwick of Blagdon was granted 20th June, 1630, to "Edward Lorrain, Gent." (Raine's Test. 189.)²

II.

AMBROSE LORAINÉ :—of Hartburn (next parish to Kirkharle) : elder son of the Robert Loraine who is described by the Will of his aunt Ursula Loraine³ as "Robert Lawrance of Little Harle." He married Jane . . . and had issue :—

Nicholas,
Catherine,

whose descriptions appear in the next chapter, and died about 1626, leaving behind him widow and children.⁴ ROBERT LORAINÉ (4) of Kirkharle, in his Will styles him "my beloved Kinsman "Ambrose Lorraine," and gives him an annuity of £6 13s. 4d. secured on lands at Trewick.⁵

EDWARD LORAINÉ :—younger son of Robert, described as of Little Harle. Mentioned in the Will of ROBERT LORAINÉ (4) of Kirkharle as "my beloved Kinsman Edward, brother of Ambrose," and to have an annuity of £3 6s. 8d. secured as above ;⁶ mentioned also in his Aunt Ursula's Will.

¹ Evid. *a.* and *b.*

² Hodgson, i. 321.

³ Chap. viii. Evid. *e.*, p. 63.

⁴ Evid. *b.*

⁵ Evid. *a.* and *b.*

⁶ *Ib.*

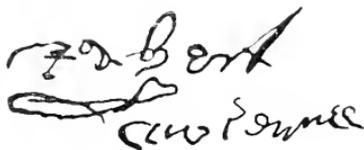
EVIDENCES TO THE FOREGOING.

FIRST WILL OF ROBERT LORRAINE (4).

(Certified Copy.)

a.—IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. I ROBERT LORRAINE of Cheapington in the Pshē of Bedlington wthin the Countie Pallantyne of Duresme Esquire being sicke of bodie but of whole and pfect memorie praised be God doe make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following viz^t. Imprimus I give and bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God my Maker and of his sonne Jesus Christ my Redeemer By whose merrits I hope to be saved and my Will is that my bodie shall be interred in the Pische Church of Keirkharle It^e my Will is and I give and bequeath unto my eldest sonne Thomas Lorraine all my landes wth the appurtenances in Trewicke wthin the Countie of Northumd to him and his heirs for ever And I hope that Thomasine now my wife will estaite him the said Thomas her sonne and mine of and in all my landes in Keirkharle (w^{ch} I formerly passed over and conveyed unto her by waie of joynture) before she take to husband any man after my decease w^{ch} will be a great meanes for his better educacun It^e my Will is and I give and bequeath unto my second sonne Will^m Lorraine and his assigns all my landes wth the appurtenances scituate and being in Offerton wthin the Countie Pallantyne of Duresme together wth one coale Pitt of mine there and the pfitts thereof To have and to hold the said landes and Coale Pitt unto him the said Will^m and his assigns from and after the expiracon of one leac of the said landes w^{ch} is about three years yet endureing and after the expiracon of an other lease of the said Coale Pitt about eight years yet endureing for and dureing his life naturall It^e I give and bequeath to my beloved kinsman Ambrosse Lorraine the yearly pencon or anuitie of six poundes thirteene shillings fowerpence dureing his life naturall to be paid him forth of my aforesaid landes at Trewicke It^e I give and bequeath to my loveing kinsman Edward Lorraine brother of the said Ambrose the yearlie pencon or anuitie of Three pound six shillings and eightpence during his life naturall to be paid him yearly out of my said landes at Trewicke at the Feast of Pentecost dureing the said term Then the other anuitie by me bequeathed to the said Ambrose to be paid him at the verlie Feast daies of Pentecost and Martynmas by equal porcons It^e My Will is that my kinsman Oswald Fenwicke of Newcastle Gent or his assigns shall (after the expiracon of one lease of my aforesaid

landes at Trewicke now in the possession of Sampson Collingwoodd) have and inioye the said landes wth all and singular their appurtenances for and dureing the terme of one and twentie yeares from thenceforth next and immediatly followeing, he the said Oswald or his assignes yeilding and payeing yearly at the said two yearly Feasts of Pentecost and Martynmas unto my said eldest son Thomas or his lawfull tuto^r or tuto^{rs} the anuall rent of twentie fower poundes by equall porcons It^e I give to my kinsman Robert Lorraine of Sc^t. Anthonyes my young graie stoned horse It^e I give to his Brother Edward Lorraine my hunting Graie maire It^e I give to my said two sonnes Thomas and Will^m the full third p^t of all my goodes and chattells moveable and immoveable whatsoever over and besides their filliall p^{ts} and porcons of the rest of my goods and chattells It^e I comitte the tuicon of my said children Thomas and Will^m and of all their estates dureing their minorities unto S^r John Fenwicke Knight and my Father in Lawe John Lisle of Acton Esquire who I hope out of their integritie to me will not suffer my children to be wronged It^e I constitute ordaine and make my Brother Edward Lisle sonne of the said John Sole Executo^r of this my last Will and Testament In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale the sixt daie of Februarie in the yeare of or Lord God One thousand six hundred and seaventeene Amo regni die nri Jacobi die gra Anglie Franc et Hebene Decimo quinto et Julie Q^{mo} 1617,



L.S.

Signed and sealed in the presence of us M^e that before then sealing and signeinge of these pnt^s the said Robt^e Lorraine did declare that it was his mind and last Will That if both his said sonnes should die with^t issue of their bodies to be lawfully begotten, Then all his landes and houses of inheritance to come unto the next of his kindred being of his name.

NOTE.—The Will was proved, 1617, at Durham. A small part of it is apparently missing, on which would have appeared the signatures of the witnesses.

SECOND WILL OF ROBERT LORRAINE (4).

(Certified copy.)

b.—IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN the sixt daie of the moneth of Februarie in the yeare of o^r lord god One thousand six hundred and seaventeene And in the yeares of the Reigne of o^r Sovereigne lord James by the grace of god king of England Franse and Ireland Defender of the faith etc. the fifteenth And of Scotland the one and fiftyeth. I ROBERT LOWRANCE of Cheapington in the p^she of Bedlington w^ythin the County Pallantyne of Duresme Esquire beinge sicke of body but of good and p^fect memorie (praised be god) doe make and ordaine this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following That is to saie Imprimis I comend my soule into the handes of god my maker hoping assuredlie through the onely merites of Jesus Christ my Savio^r to be made pertaker of life everlasting and I comend my bodie to the earth whereof it is, which my Will is shall be interred w^ythin the parish church of keirkharle where my anncesto^{rs} have formerly bene buried Item I give and bequeath unto my eldest sonne Thomas Lawrance all my landes houses and their appurtenances whatsoever scituate lyeing and being w^ythin the Towne^{pp} and terratories of Trewicke w^ythin the County of Northumb^yland to have and holde the same to him and his heirs for ever imedately after my decease. And my Will is That he and his heires for ever shall also have inioye all my landes houses and their appurtenances in keirkharle w^ythin the said County of Northumb^yland wch I formerly conveyed to Thomasine now my wyfe for her joynture dureing her life naturall howbeit I hope that my said wife for the better educa^ycon of my said sonne Thomas, and his p^ferment in marryage Will p^tly upon my decease or before she shall take to husband anie other man Release and quite claime her title and interest in my said landes at Keirkharle to the use of her said sonne and mine the said Thomas Item I give and bequeath unto my youngest sonne Will^m Lawraine and his assignes All my landes houses w^yth their appurtenance whatsoever scituate lyeing and being in Offerton w^ythin the County Pallantyne of Duresme after the expira^ycon of one lease of the same yet in being and about three yeares to endure And I give and bequeath to my said sonne Will^m my coale myne or pitt at Offerton aforesaid after the expira^ycon of one lease thereof yet to endure for about the space of eight yeares To have and to hold the said land and coale pitt at Offerton aforesaid w^yth their appurtenances unto my said sonne Will^m and his assignes for and during his life natural Item I give and bequeath my beloved Kinsman Ambrose Lorraine the anuall pen^ycon or anytie of six poundes thirteen shillings

and fourepence of lawful English money for and dureing his life naturall to be yearely paide him dureing the said term forth of the rents and p̄fitts of my said landes at Trewicke at the yearly feast daies of Pentecost and Martynmas by equal por^ocons Item I give and bequeath to my kinsman Edward Lorraine brother of the said Ambrose the yearly pen^ocon or anuytie of three poundes six shillings and eightpence of lawful English money for and dureing his life naturall to be likewise yearly paied him at the feast daie of Pentecost forth of the rents and p̄fitts of the said landes in Trewicke Item My will is: That after the expir^oacon of one lease of my said landes at Trewicke now in the possession of Sampson Collingwood being yet endureing for about the space of eleaven years my kinsman Oswald Fenwicke of Newcastle upon Tyne shall have hold and enioye the same with their appurtenances for and dureing the terme of one and twenty years from thenceforth next and imedyatelic following he the said Oswalde or his assignes yeilding and payeing therefore yearlie dureing the said terme the sume of twenty fower poundes at the yearlie feast of Pentecost and Martynmas by equal por^ocons to and for the use and behoof of my said eldest son Thomas Item My mind and will is that if my said sonnes Thomas and Will^m shall die w^othout issues of there bodies to be lawfully begotten then all my landes and houses of inheritance to come to the next man of my kindred being of my own surname Item Whereas I have certain evidences and writeings in my costodie delivered unto me by Cuthbert Ogle of keirklee Gent Dorotheie Ogle Widd^r In trust touching a place called Huntlawe My will therefore is: That my Executo^{rs} hereafter named shall w^othin the space of six months after my decease redeliver the same the said evidences and writings to the said Dorathie Ogle Item I give to my kinsman Robert Lorraine of Sc^t Antonies my young graie stoned horse Item I give to his Brother Edward Lorraine my graie hunting mair Item I give and bequeath to my said two sonnes Thomas and Will^m Lowraine the full third part of all my goods chattels and creditts moveable and immoveable whatsoever to be equally divided betwixt them over and besides their filiall parts or por^ocons of the remainder of my goodes and chattells And I leave that remainder to be devided betwixt or among my said wife and children according to law Item I doe make ordeyne and constitute my well beloved Sir John Fenwicke Knight and my stepfather John Lisle of Acton Esquire Tuto^{rs} of the bodies goods por^ocons and other rights whatsoever of my said two children Thomas Lawrance and William Lawrance during their minorities w^{ch} said Tuto^{rs} out of their integritie and love to me, I know will not p̄mitt my children to be wronged Item I doe make ordaine and constitute my Brother Edward Lisle sonne of the said John Lisle sole executor c^t this my last Will and Testament

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my seale and subscribed my name the daie and yeare first above written.




Signed and sealed in the presence of :

Robert Lisle.
 Robert Lisle de Weldon.
 George Lisle. × his mark
 James Henrysone.

INQUISITION ON THE DEATH OF ROBERT LORAINÉ (4).

c.—Inq^o. c. ap. Morpeth 3 Junii 16 Jac^o R^o (1618), v. b'r, &c. p̄. mor̄. Roberti Lorreyne de Kirkharle armⁱ (fit. Willi et Agnes Lorraine) ob. Feb. 15 Jac. 1617, Thomⁱ fit. et heres æt. 2 añ 8 mens. nuncⁱ £6 13s. 4d. M̄. sive capitā mes^o de Kirkharle et 12 mes^o. 4 cōt. 300 acr^o terre, 200 acr^o. p'te, 300 acr^o. pasc^o 200 acr^o more et bruer^o etc. in K̄.—1 mes^o etc. in Great Lawe cū diūs terr^o pasc^o pastur^o etc ibñ tenentur de R. in cap^o ut de baronia de Bulbeck nup p̄cess. pos^o Caroli ñ comitis Westm̄ de alta pdic^o attinc^o p̄ servic^o militare et 4s. 8d. redd^o p̄. añ—46s. 8d. Villa de Trewhit 2 mes^o 3 toftes. 60 acr^o terr^o 4 acr^o. p'ti, 100 acr. past. etc in T. teñt^o de R. de baronia p̄d p̄ svic^o milit^o et p̄ ½ redd^o 13s. 4d.— 1 mes^o etc in Offerton intra Tine et Tees et div^o terr^o in O. teñt^o de Riço Ēpo Dunt sed q. serv^o. ign^o. Cole's Esch Harl. MS. 758, p. 84. Hodgson ii. 242).

THOMASINE LORAINÉ *née* WARTURE.

d.—Mistress Thomasine Lorainé's mother, Margaret, was, when John (or Robert) Warture married her, the widow of Ralph Lever, "a troublesome "nonconformist," who was at one time Archdeacon of Northumberland, and Prebendary of Durham, and afterwards Master of Sherburn Hospital, near the City of Durham, from 1577 till his death in 1585 (Surtees, i. 141). This

Hospital was founded about 1180 as a hospital for lepers, but in later times devoted to the aged poor.

Under Hatfield's Survey the Master of Sherburn held the Manor of Whitwell, paying 6s. 8d. at the four usual terms and 2s. cornage at festival of St. Cuthbert in September; also the Pasture of Whitwell for which he paid 22s. 8d. By Act 27 Eliz. all future leases of lands belonging to Sherburn Hospital were declared void excepting such lands as were then actually in lease. (Surtees. i. 82.)

After being widowed the second time by the death of John (or Robert) Warture, this lady died seised of the lease of Whitwell, and left a Will dated 18th May, 1616, proved the same year, in which she is styled "Margaret Warter of Whitwell, widow," and wherein she directs her body "to be buried in the Cathedrall neere my late first husband." She mentions her sons Ralph and Christopher Lever, her daughters Thomasine Lawrence (Loraine), Jane Follonsby, Eliz. Barton, Marg^t. Egglestone, Jayne Watson, and her son William Dixon; also Mr. Samson Lever and Mr. Anthony Maxton of Sherburn House. She leaves "to Mr. Robert Lawrence (*i.e.* Loraine, her son-in-law) a silver cupp guilt; to my daughter Jane Follonsby a silver tunn and £20; to Thomas sonne of Robert Lawrence (*i.e.* Loraine, her grandson) a signet which was my husband's; to Mr. Samson Lever 20 nobles; to Mr. Anthony Mexton £10 for a token; &c. "My sons Robert Lawrence (Loraine), Henry Follonsby, Edward Barton, and Christopher Lever, clerk, to be Executors." (Surtees' "Durham," i. 82; also Hutchinson's "Durham.")

THOMASINE'S SECOND MARRIAGE.

e.—John Hilton, Baron of Hilton, eighth son of Thomas, married Thomasine, sole heir of John Warture of Whitwell, Esquire, and by her had issue, three sons and seven daughters. (Hutchinson's "Durham.")

ROBERT LORAINÉ OF WALKER.

f.—Robert Loraine and his wife on 20th January 1657-8 granted Pansheeles and other lands in Shotley to Mark Milbank for a term of 21 years. (A Hist^y of North^d vi. 291.)

Robert Loraine of Walker, gent., on 9th March 1665-6 released lands at Panshields to Christopher Mickleton of the City of Durham. (Ibid.)

Inventory of the goods of Robert Loraine, late of Walker, value £200, anno 1672. (Ex. orig. ap. Dunelm, Hodgson, ii. 249.)

WIFE OF ROBERT LORAINÉ OF WALKER.

g.—Dóróthea Lorrain de Walker papicnla sepulta fuit in cellá ecclesiæ alias *the quire*. Octobris 21, die 1671. (Long Benton Register, Hodgson. ii. 249.)

AMBROSE LORAINÉ OF HARTBURN.

h.—1 Sept. 1626. Administration to the goods of Ambrose Lorren of the parish of Hartburn: Jane his widow, Nicholas and Catherine under age. (Raine's L. Adm. ii. 113, Hodgson ii. 249.)

PORTRAITS AT KIRKHARLE.

i.—Memorandum in the Revd. John Hodgson's collection, though not in his handwriting.

"There are at Kirkharle house three curious portraits painted on " pannel:—A gentleman ætatis 30; his wife æt. 24; and their son æt. 6 " The date on each of them is 1629: can they be Loraines?"

The answer to Mr. Hodgson is that the date would apply to Robert Loraine, Esquire, of Walker or St. Anthony's, mentioned above, his wife and eldest son.—(ED.)

x.

THOMAS LORAINÉ (1).

b. 1615; *succ.* 1617-8; *d.* 1649

THOMAS LORAINÉ, like his father, whose premature decease is chronicled in the last chapter, became head of the family while a child two years old; and thus, for the third time in succession, the owner of Kirkharle fell into the unhappy condition of a ward of the Court of Wards and Liveries. Also, like his two immediate predecessors, THOMAS lived a short life, attaining only to his thirty-fifth year; his grandfather having died at the age of thirty-two, and his father at twenty-seven.

He was born in October, 1615, and brought up under the joint "tutorship" of his kinsman, Sir John Fenwick, Baronet, of Wallington (whose appointment as tutor he seems to have ratified by choice on the 11th June, 1631¹) and Mr. John Lisle; and Collins speaks of him as a great lover of learning. He graduated at Cambridge under Dr. Mede, of Christ's College, to which he was admitted 27th June, 1633, and was reputed to be as great a proficient in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues as any layman in that university. He also took up the study of law and was admitted to Gray's Inn 3rd June, 1635.

Mr. THOMAS LORAINÉ married on the 14th January, 1637, Elizabeth, relict of William Bewick, Esquire,² and sister to Sir Lionel Maddison, Knight, and Ralph Maddison, Esquire,³ of

¹ Raine's Lib. Adm. ii. 3. (H. ii. 247.)

² Surtees, ii. 193; Monumts. of S. Nicholas, p. 49.

³ Surtees, ii. 135.

Saltwellside, in the County of Durham, all merchant adventurers of Newcastle. This lady, who was ten years older than her bridegroom, brought with her a Bewick family of two sons and three daughters, of whom one, Eleanor, was married afterwards in 1650 to Dr. Claudius Fenwick, of Brinkburn.¹ To her new husband Elizabeth Loraine bore only one son—

Thomas, b. 1637,

whose history is recorded in the next chapter.

In the year 1639 he held "Kirkharle, Great Law, and one "third of Trewet," according to Wallis,² who, however, does not enumerate his possessions in Durham, nor his tenure of the rectory and perpetual advowson of Kirkharle from the King in free soccage of his manor of East Greenwich, at a rent of £3 3s. 4d. per annum.³ He parted with the one-third of Trewet in March, 1639-40.⁴

He was a Justice of the Peace for the county of Northumberland and a staunch loyalist; and having earned the reputation of being both zealous and serviceable in the King's cause, a party of Cromwell's soldiers burnt down his seat-house at Offerton and seven or eight more on the same property, all vested in his younger brother for life. The following amusing story⁵ is told of himself and his quondam tutor or guardian, the Baronet Fenwick, before Sir John's desertion of the Royal cause.

About the year 1642, when King Charles I. and the Parliament were adopting measures in opposition to each other, Sir John Fenwick of Wallington, aided by his friend and neighbour Thomas Loraine, Esquire, of Kirkharle, and other gentlemen adherents to the Royal cause, raised in Newcastle a regiment in defence of the

¹ Hodgson, ii. 115.

² ii. 531; also H. ii. 247, 365.

³ M. S. Account of 1800.

⁴ Evid. a.

⁵ See *N. C. Daily Chronicle* of 3 Aug., 1887.

King. The tide of popular feeling there, however, set strongly in favour of the Parliament, and Sir John, who was colonel, experienced great difficulty in maintaining proper subordination among his men. In all probability the remuneration allowed them was trifling, and among other causes of dissatisfaction this seems to have been the ostensible one. A state of mutiny was the consequence, and one of the restless spirits who had acted as ringleader was brought before a court-martial and sentenced to death. Some days, however, elapsed before the sentence could be carried into execution, and the culprit, a young man, and allied to a respectable family, was strongly recommended to mercy.

In the meantime Sir John Fenwick, both for his own credit and that of his regiment, felt desirous to investigate the matter further, and, if possible, discover how far the soldiers had reason to complain about their pay. He suspected that a considerable portion of their money was spent in taverns and ale-houses; and communicating his ideas to Mr. Loraine, his brother officer, second in command, it was resolved between them that they should forthwith adopt measures to ascertain the fact. Having effectually disguised their persons they sallied forth under shadow of night to observe whether or not it was in these places of resort that the men were accustomed to spend their weekly allowance.

Visiting house after house they at last entered a small tavern near the Nun's Gate and there encountered Corporal Steel, an old soldier, seated at a table with a tankard of ale before him. They sat down near him, and called for a pot themselves; but before it was brought the old corporal generously placed his own before them, begging that they would pledge him therein. They complied, and when their own pot came they returned the compliment, requesting that the corporal would favour them with a toast. Upon which he gave "May our soldiers ever preserve in their noddles "due obedience to their colonel, and may he resolve in his noddle "to increase their pay." This was drunk with acclamation, and

when it came to the corporal to provide for a second round he excused himself on the score of not having the means. Asked if he had nothing he could pledge with the hostess, he replied that his sword, a Ferrara, with which he boasted of having performed great feats, was the only thing he had, but that the necessity of appearing on parade on the morrow prevented his parting with it. By persuasion, however, he was induced to substitute for his blade a smooth lath fitted into the scabbard, so the Ferrara was delivered up, the ale produced, and after another tankard the party separated.

The regiment being paraded next day on the Town Moor to witness the execution of the mutineer, Sir John Fenwick instructed the adjutant that as he understood Corporal Steel to have been in many battles, and to have shown dexterity in hewing off the enemy's heads, his skill should be proven once more in beheading the criminal. The corporal was accordingly ordered to the front and told off for this duty; but he begged hard to be excused, saying he had no heart for it in the case of one of his comrades.

"It must be done," cried the colonel firmly. "Perform your duty, Sir, without another murmur."

"Will your Honour," said the corporal, "first allow me to say my prayers?"

"To them instantly then!" said Sir John; and, turning to Mr. Loraine, a smile passed between them. So the corporal fell on his knees, and with much apparent fervour, and in a loud voice prayed that if the act he was commanded to perform should be inconsistent with justice, this might be made apparent to all by the transformation of his sword into wood. He then rose and drew the weapon foisted on him in the tavern.

"A miracle! a miracle! Pardon him! A pardon!" shouted the multitude.

"Be it so," laughingly cried Fenwick, "and may all our

"noddles remain where they are, and serve us as well in time of "need as Corporal Steel's." This saying procured for the regiment the name of "The Noddles," or "Noodles," which has stuck to the Northumberland Yeomanry down to the present day.

The gentleman whose memoir we are now recording took down the decayed slated roof of the choir of Kirkharle Church and timbered it anew with Irish oak and covered it with lead, all at his own charge; and prevailed upon the parishioners to do the like with the roof of the body of the church.

He died of a fever in Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 24th October, 1649, in the thirty-fifth year of his age, to the great grief of his family and regret of his acquaintance, leaving wife and child surviving, and was interred in the nave of St. Nicholas Church, near to the junction of the nave with the aisle of the north transept, where the stone covering his vault (which is very near a monument of the White-Ridley family) was engraved with the following inscriptions, namely:—

About the border of the stone:—

Hic jacet THOMAS LORAINÉ olim de Kirkharle ARMIGER
qui obiit vicesimo quarto die Octobris ætatis suæ
35 annoq; Domini 1649.

Upon a copper (or brass) plate sunk into the stone:—

Ite, precor, Musæ, vos et dolor iste requirit
Iste labor; circum tempora Taxus et:
Plangite Sollicitis mœrentia pectora Palmis,
Rumpat et ornatus quisq; dolore suos.
Publica quippe vocat clamantia publica virtus:
Hujus erat talis sit dolor ergo minor.
Fata Magistratum rapiunt cum ferrea Regnum
Debilitant, mundum cum rapuere bonos.
Et bonus et laurus, modo cum decesserit orbis
Non satis ad fletus si lachrimarit, erit.¹

¹ Brand, i. 293.

Translation.

Go, I pray, ye Muses, for thus demands this grief
 And this distress; let yew be twined around your brows;
 Smite your sorrowing breasts with agitated hands;
 And let each in grief break her adornments.
 Yet doth public virtue call for public acclamations,
 And his was such; then be our grief the less.
 When cruel Fates do seize the Magistrate, the realm
 They weaken; the world, when they have snatched away good men.
 Both good he was and "Laurus";¹ and now when he has departed
 The earth, if it could weep, will not suffice in tears.

This plate having been in later years torn up and stolen, a new stone was placed over the vault by THOMAS LORRAINE'S grandson, the second Baronet, bearing a brass with the following English inscription substituted for the old one:—

"Here lyeth the body of THOMAS LORRAINE OF KIRKHARLE in the County of Northumberland Esq^r. and Justice of Peace there, who marry'd Elizabeth relect of Robert Bewick² of Close House in ye said County Esq^r. Sister to Sir Ralph Maddison, Knight, and Alderman of ye Corporation of Newcastle By whome he had issue onely one Son he lived at Christ's College Cambridge above seven years where he attained to great learning even to the Hebrew tongue and lived and conversed chiefly with learned and vertuous men in and about the said town and Durham where Bishop Cozens had so particular an Esteem for him that he was godfather to his said Son: He was a comly person and of a good stature, a vertuous sober honest man he lived in the Said town and dyed of a Fever there in the thirty-fifth year of his age, the twenty fourth of October, 1649."³

After the long interval of 132 years from the burial of

A pun on the name, as in the family motto.

² Should be William Bewick (elder brother of Robert).

³ The brass was in good condition in 1888 when this copy was made.

Mr. THOMAS LORAINÉ's body, the stone itself was engraved with the record of another member of the family then interred in this vault.¹

Elizabeth Loraine, now widowed, lived to see their only son grow into manhood and attain to distinction, the Administration to her goods being dated 3rd April 1665.² Collins affirms that she was buried in St. Nicholas next to her husband, but of this there is no evidence. He also confuses her husband's tomb with the burial-place and monument of her own family, the Maddisons; and further errs in stating that she was the last surviving person of this family, and that the right of the Maddison monument and burying-place devolved thereby upon the Loraine family. As a matter of fact, the numerous Maddisons of that day were rich in sons and daughters, and the Loraines never possessed any vault in St. Nicholas but that described above.

Thomas Loraine (1) lived in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., and his collaterals were as follows.

Brother of Thomas Loraine (1).

WILLIAM LORAINÉ :—Second son of Robert (4). Born 1616. He had, by his father's Will, all his "lands in Offerton for his life "natural;" and it may be presumed that he had to bear the brunt of the Cromwellian raid said to have been made on this property. The Heralds' Visitation of 1666 records that he had died unmarried before that date, and no evidence exists to the contrary. A parchment on which was emblazoned for this gentleman, with difference as for a second son, new Arms pretended to have been granted to

¹ See p. 164.

² Raine's M. S. Adm. ii. 55. (H. ii. 247.)

his elder brother, is extant and among the family memoranda. It is subscribed as follows :—

“The Armes of WILLIAM LORRAYNE second son of

“Robert Lorrayne of Kirkharle in the County of

“Northumberland.

“17 Feb.
1639”

“JOHN BOROUGH, Garter principall King
“of Armes of Englishmen.”

The blazon of the coat is Argent, a pale fusilly azure, in the dexter chief point an escocheon of the second ; a crescent for difference. The crest is On a mound, a laurel tree trunked proper, dependent from a branch thereof by a belt gules edged and buckled or and surmounting the trunk a shield azure.

Second Cousins of Thomas Loraine.

I.

ANTHONY LORAINE of Walker or St. Anthony's :—Eldest son of Robert Loraine of Walker and Dorothy his wife. He married Frances . . . and had issue two daughters ; and was a witness to the marriage of THOMAS LORAINE, of Kirkharle, afterwards Baronet, at Hexham Abbey, in 1657.¹ His Will dated 13th November, 1669, directs his body to be buried in Long Benton Church ; mentions a pair of indentures between himself and his father Robert Lorrain, deceased, to secure £10 a year each to his sisters Fortune and Ursula and his brother Henry ; gives to his daughters Jane £6 and Grace £4, a year, to begin at the death of his mother Dorothy, and to his dear wife Frances his money, lands, bills, &c., and to be his executor. He died on the 21st of the

¹ Chap. vi. Evid. *b.*

same November and was buried on the 23rd in the Church of Long Benton where the faith he died in is described in the Parish Register.¹ There was an inventory of his goods, value £206 2s. 8d. dated 15th March, 1670. (ex orig. apud Dunelm).² He used a seal engraved with the Arms assigned to William Lorraine as quoted above.

HENRY LORAINE of Newcastle:—Second son of the said Robert and Dorothy, is mentioned as we have just seen in the Will of his elder brother. There was an inventory of his goods dated 17th April, 1701.³

FORTUNE LORAINE :—Elder daughter of Robert Loraine of Walker. Mentioned in Anthony's Will. She was joint executrix to the Will of her mother Dorothy.

URSULA LORAINE :—Younger daughter of Robert Loraine of Walker. Mentioned in Anthony's Will, and was joint executrix with her sister Fortune to the Will of her mother.

II.

NICHOLAS LORAINE :—Son of Ambrose Loraine of Hartburn and Jane his wife. He is mentioned in the Administration to the goods of his father 1st Sept^r., 1626, as being then under age, and was a witness to the marriage of THOMAS LORAINE of Kirkharle, afterwards Baronet, at Hexham Abbey in 1657⁴ He is probably also the person, according to Hodgson,⁵ to whom and to Dame Catharine his wife, Sir William Fenwick in 1661 by indenture granted an annuity out of Hexham and other manors. This points to his wife having been a Fenwick.

¹ Evid. *b*.

² Hodgson, ii. 249.

³ Evid. *c*.

⁴ Chap. xi. Evid. *a*. p. 103.

⁵ Vol. iv. p. 400.

CATHERINE LORAINE :—Daughter of Ambrose, and similarly mentioned in the Administration to his goods as being then under age. The Parish Register of Bywell St. Andrew records that a Mrs. Catherine Loraine of Morpeth was buried there on the 20th October, 1719. (“A History of Northumberland,” vi. 249.)

EVIDENCES TO THE FOREGOING.

SALE AND CONVEYANCE OF LAND AT TREWICK.

a.—TO ALL Christian people to whom this present writing shall come I THOMAS LORRAN of Kirk Harle in the countie of Northumberland Esquire send greeting Know ye that I the said THOMAS LORRAN for and in consideraçon of a certain competent some of lawfull English money to me in hand paid by Thomas Middleton of Belshaw in the said countie of Northumberland Esquire before the sealing and delivery hereof and for other good causes & consideracons me hereunto moving have granted enfeoffed and confirmed and by these presents doe grant enfeoffe and confirme unto the said Thomas Middleton and to his heires All my third parte of Trewick al^s Trehwett in the said countie of Northumberland And all and singular my messuages lands tenements and hereditaments whatsoever within the grounds fields and precincts of Trewick al^s Trehwett aforesaid TO HAVE and to hold the said third part & all & singular the said messuages lands tenements & premisses unto the said Thomas Middleton his heires & assignes to the use and behoofe of the said Thomas Middleton & of his heires and assignes for ever AND I the said Thomas Lorrان & my heires the said messuages lands tenem^{ts} & premisses unto the said Thomas Middleton & his heires to the use aforesaid shall and will warrant & for ever defend by these presents AND I the said Thomas Lorrان doe hereby make ordaine institute and appointe my welbeloved freind Cuthbert Ogle gentleman my true and lawfull attorney for me and in my name to enter into and take seisen and possession of the said third parte & other the premisses or any parte thereof in name of the whole and after sure possession and seisen thereof soe taken then for me and in my name & steede to deliver seisen and possession thereof or of any parte thereof in name of

the rest unto the said Thomas Midleton & to his heires according to the forme & affect of this deede AND I doe hereby promise to ratifie and allow whatsoever my said attorney shall doe in the premisses IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto sett my hand & seale the sixteenth day of March in the Fifteenth yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne lord Charles by the grace of god King of England Scotland France & Ireland defender of the faith &c. Anno Domini 1639.

Thomas



Loraine

Endorsement.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

William Midleton
Rob^t Middleton
John Readhead
Burtram B. Rowland
Will^m. Reede

Wit^s that quiet and pea^cable seisen and possession of the mes- suages lands & tenements within mentioned was given and delivered by the within named Cuthbert Ogle by vertue of the authoritie within mentioned to the within named Thomas Midleton and his heires this twenty third day of March Anno Do^mni 1639 according to the tennor hereof in the presence of us

Thomas Dyke
Bertram B. Rowland
Thomas B. Readhead
Rob^t Middelton

(Orig. Deed at Belsay Castle).

ANTHONY LORAINÉ OF WALKER.

b.—Anthonius Lorraine de Walker in catholica et apostolica fide haud papicolarum 21 die Novembris 1669 ex hac mortali ad immortalitatem feliciter emigravit, atque 23 die ejusdem mensis extremus honor persolvebatur. (Long Benton Reg. . . H. ii. 249).

HENRY LORAINÉ, ANTHONY'S BROTHER.

c.—Inventory of the goods of Henry Loraine, late of Newcastle, 17th Apr. 1701. Total £17 19s. 10d. (Ex orig. apud Drm. H. ii. 249).

PEDIGREE OF

Lionel, $\overline{\text{m}}$
2nd son of Rowland
Maddison, of Unthank,
Merch^t Adventurer, of
Newcastle.

Henry M., $\overline{\text{m}}$
Merch^t Adv^t, of N. C.,
Sheriff 1605, Mayor
1623, ob. 14 July,
1634.

<p>Sir Lionel M., $\overline{\text{m}}$ Anne, Knt, Merch^t Adv^t, Sheriff N. C. 1624, Mayor 1632, ob. 18 Nov., 1646.</p>	<p>Ralph M., $\overline{\text{m}}$ Elizabeth, sister and co-heir of Sir Alex^t Hall. bapt. 28 Feb., 1595-6, M^s Adv^t of N. C. Sir Alex^t Hall devised to him the estate of Saltwellside, co. Durham.</p>	<p>Robert M., bapt. 1600. George M., bapt. 1612-3. Timothy, bapt. 1614. John, bapt. 1602-3, d. on exped^a to Cadiz.</p>	<p>Peter M., $\overline{\text{m}}$ Elizth Marley, bapt. 1611, Sheriff N. C. 1637, ob. 1643.</p>	<p>Henry M., $\overline{\text{m}}$ Gertrude, dau. of Sir George Tonge, of Denton, of m. 1635, d. 1670. bapt. 1608, Sheriff N. C. 1642. Mayor 1665, ob. 1683.</p>
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<p>Elizabeth, sole dau. and heir, m. 1639- 40 to Sir Geo. Vane, Knt., 2nd son of Sir Henry Vane, Treasurer to Charles I.</p>	<p>Lionel M., $\overline{\text{m}}$ Anne, dau. and sole heir of Abraham Booth, ob. 1690.</p>	<p>Henry M.</p>	<p>William M. = Mercy Watson, m. 1680.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, m. Mary, m. Jane, m. Anne, m. Deborah, m. Appolina, m. Sarah, m.</p>	<p>Henry M., bapt. 1633. John M., bapt. 1634. Lionell M., bapt. 1637. Elizabeth, bapt. 1635-6.</p>	<p>Peter M., $\overline{\text{m}}$ Anna, dau. of Bowes, m. 1662. bapt. 1639, ob. 1669.</p>
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<p>Lionel M., $\overline{\text{m}}$ Margaret.</p>	<p>Booth M., = Mary Shafto, ob. 1689. m. 1678-9.</p>	<p>Ralph M. = Dorothy James, of Washing- ton, co. Pal.</p>	<p>William M. Henry M. Mary.</p>	<p>Peter M., bap. 1666, ob. 1667.</p>	<p>Mary, dau. of ob. 1663. Jane, bap. 1664, ob. 1664-5 Elizabeth, bap. 1665. Anne, bap. 1668, ob. 1670.</p>
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Anne, married.

Margaret.

MADDISON.

=Jane, dau. of . . . Seymour,
ob. 11 July, 1611.

=Elizabeth, dau. of Rob^d
Barker, of N. C.,
Alderman, mar. 1594,
ob. 24 Sept., 1653,
æt. 79.



William M.,
bapt. 1607,
ob. 1646.

=Rebecca
Gray,
m. 1635-6.

Thomas M.,
bapt. 1615,
Merch^t Adv^t,
ob. 1673.

=Jane, dau.
of Ralph
Cock,
m. 1641-2.

Jane, bapt.
1597-8,
m. 1615,
William,
2nd son of
Sir Nich^l
Tempest,
B^e of Stella.

Susan,
bapt. 1601,
ob. 1602-3.

Elizth,
bapt. 1605,
widow of
Will^m
Bewick,
of Close
House,
North^h.

=Thomas
Loraine (1),
of Kirkbarle.

Barbara,
bapt. 1600,
d. 1623.
Eleanor,
bapt. 1600,
m. 1631-2 to Sir
Francis Bowes,
of Thornton,
Knt.
Jane,
bapt. 1610,
living 1634.

Henry M.,
bapt. 1637.
George M.,
bapt. 1641,
ob. 1643.
Henry M.,
bapt. 1648,
ob. infans.
George M.,
bapt. 1653,
ob. infans.

Ralph M.,
bapt. 1646,
m. Frances
Stoddart,
o. s. p. 1717.

John M.,
bapt. 1656,
ob. 1722.

=Anne . . .
2nd wife
was Mary
Warwick,
s. p.

Elizth,
bapt. 1637,
living 1646.

Henry M.,
bapt. 1646.
Robert M.,
bapt. 1647,
ob. 1651.
Thomas M.,
bapt. 1651,
ob. 1656-7.
Charles M.,
bapt. 1661.
Elizabeth,
bapt. 1648,
ob. 1648-9.
Jane,
bapt. 1649.
Mary,
living 1660.

LORAINÉ.

Henry M.,
bapt. 1683.

Gertrude,
bapt. 1684.
Anne,
bapt. 1687.

XI.

SIR THOMAS LORAINE, 1ST BARONET.

b. 1637 ; *succ.* 1649 ; *d.* 1717-8.

THE second THOMAS LORAINE, born towards the end of 1637, was an only son of his scholarly father, for whom, as his epitaph bears witness, Dr. John Cosin (of the family of Cosin of Seven Burnhams, Norfolk), then Master of Peterhouse and in after years Bishop of Durham,¹ had so great an esteem that he stood godfather to this child and gave him a present of a silver censer. The boy failed to break the spell of youthful succession which appeared to have settled on Kirkharle. Like his great-grandfather, grandfather, and father, he was under age on becoming the representative person of the family in 1649, being then in his twelfth year. Happier than them, however, he escaped the evils attending wardship of the Court of Wards and Liveries, that institution having ceased to exist shortly before his succession ;² and he attained to a ripe old age.

“ The Heirs of this family,” says Collins, “ having the misfortune during those dreadful and pernicious times of Court of Wards and Liveries of falling three times successively into Wardship, viz., William in the twenty-sixth of Queen Elizabeth at eighteen years old, Robert in the thirty-fifth of the said Queen at two years old and eight months ; Thomas, in the reign of King

¹ For full account of whom, see Surtees i. Gen. Hist. p. cvi.

² Viz., 24th Feb. 1645

“James at two years old ; were defrauded by covetous and perfidious “guardians and others, from time to time, of several considerable “members of their estates in both counties,”—but he does not point out in what respect the estates were curtailed when they now came into possession of the second THOMAS. This gentleman, like his father, was educated at Christ’s College, Cambridge, being there admitted 11th June, 1655, and at Gray’s Inn 10th February, 1656-7.

Before he had even outgrown his minority, Thomas Loraine married ;¹ his bride being his young cousin, Grace Fenwick, “comely, prudent, and careful,” and hardly more than fifteen years old, elder daughter of his neighbour, Sir William Fenwick Baronet of Wallington, whose wife was Jane née Stapleton ; Sir William himself being the son of Sir John Fenwick and Grace Loraine.² The wedding took place in Hexham Abbey on the 4th June, 1657, as was certified by William Fenwicke, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, according to the Act of Parliament ; and the issue of the marriage, according to Collins, was fourteen sons and five daughters.

Of these, five (or possibly six) sons and one daughter have alone been traced ; so we must assume, either that all the rest died young and unrecorded, or that Collins’ Genealogical Account, which is incorrect in many particulars, has overstated the number. No assistance in this respect is to be obtained from the pedigree in the College of Arms, for this was registered under THOMAS LORAINE’S signature at the Heralds’ Visitation of 1666³ when only the first four of his children had been born, and none were added to the record afterwards.

The Restoration occurring soon after Thomas’ marriage, he took an early opportunity to signalise his loyalty to the throne, and ensure his reward, by equipping and maintaining for three years in

¹ Evid. *b.*

² Cf. p. 69.

³ At Kirkharle, 6th Sept.

the King's service in Ireland, thirty foot soldiers for the defence of that kingdom and chiefly for the security of the plantation of Ulster. This having been described by James I.'s Ordinances to be a qualification for ennoblement in the ranks of the Sixth Degree Hereditary when united to good birth and repute, descent from ancestors bearing coat armour, and the possession of lands producing a clear thousand pounds a year, Thomas was advanced accordingly by Charles II. to the dignity of a baronet of England under the name of Lorraine of Kirkhall (*sic*) on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1664.

The Genealogical Account relates of him that "by his imprudent credulity he was circumvented and defrauded of one member of his estate, to the amount of the best part of twenty thousand pounds, by a certain gentleman whose honourable and laudable character (*εἰρωνία*) was 'Double-tongued Jemmy' in an ancient and worthy corporation in the North which he lived near, where William Rufus finished a Castle (pardon the *Ænigma*). And this he practised under the greatest confidence, trust, and seeming friendship imaginable, and the relation of an uncle. *Note*.—Naboth's vineyard, the estate lying near his own house."

There is no clue to this uncle's identity, but the first Baronet's relations in this degree of affinity were limited to two families, being confined to his mother's brothers, the Maddisons, who certainly did live near Newcastle, and his wife's uncles John and Alan Fenwick. Anyhow, Collins' strange description of the uncle should be added: "The truth is," says he, "he was a man of good parts, which he studiously employed to accomplish his worldly interest, *quoquomodò* an Allegator of men's estates, as experienced by those who had the misfortune to deal with him *de terris et tenementis*." Nor is it easy to trace the property which changed hands; but it is significant that, in a table compiled from old Rate Books and other MSS. by Hodgson, a good deal of the old property in Northumberland does not appear under the name

of THOMAS LORRAINE, for he is rated only on "Kirkharle towne and demesne, Rectory, and Vicaridg," the former valued in 1663 at £260.¹ During his time the ancient tenure of his lands by knight service was done away, and a universal tenure of free and common soccage substituted.²

Sir THOMAS was a Justice of the Peace for the county, and in this capacity appears to have had an awkward collision with a notorious covenanter and preacher named William Veitch, who, during the Indulgence³ and under the King's licence, had been stirring up the people in Redesdale and the neighbourhood. Coming to Harnham, a place within Sir Thomas' jurisdiction, where was the seat of Major Babington, an ex-republican officer, this man began preaching there, his auditory increasing daily. He was not molested, however, "whilst the bulwarks of indulgence continued," but, after that, according to Veitch's own memoirs, "Sir THOMAS LORRAIN of Kirkharle, a Justice of the Peace, being instigated, as is confidently reported by several of his pot-companions the Clergymen, did once and again issue out warrants to apprehend him, which, proving ineffectual, he (Sir Thomas), to gain his point, retrieve his credit, and gratify the renewed desires of his forementioned friends, drinking one Saturday afternoon with them in his own house, did solemnly promise, in the next Sabbath which was then very nigh, he would go himself in person and apprehend him, and consequently once for all put a stop to the meeting. But not many hours after, if any, he (Sir Thomas), by an unusual mean got his leg broke so that for many weeks he could not travel, for his lady, Sir John Fenwick's sister, calling him out from the instigators to the staircase, being in a passion, kicked him downstairs for selling four oxen, and spending the price of them in drinking The clergy then

¹ Hodgson v. 296, 336. In 1809 it was valued at £1,894.

² Statute 12, Car. II. c. 24.

³ Circ. 1675-1680.

“ resolved to make use of their instruments of death, seeing his
“ (Sir Thomas’) were blunted ; and that they might be completely
“ furbished and sharpened effectually to do their work, one
“ Parson Ward of Kirkharle goes up to the chief grinder and
“ polisher, the Bishop, and no doubt returned, as he thought, well
“ armed for the destruction not only of this but of other non-
“ conforming ministers and people about ; and being well pleased
“ that the Bishop had given him and his brethren orders to
“ excommunicate all of them, etc. But, being a considerable way
“ off his church on Sabbath (being detained by the parson of
“ Ponteland who drank all night together), rides so hard to be
“ home in time that he tired his horse by the way ; and not being
“ able to get him on alone he hires the herdman of Harnham, the
“ town where this minister lived, to lead him, taking his club to
“ drive him on. But while he is unmercifully (as it is like) beating
“ the poor beast, it doth (without respect had to his coat, the
“ canons, or the order he carried) smite him violently with his
“ foot upon the cheek-bone until the blood gushed out and he fell ;
“ and so, like the ass in sacred story, presaged his unsuccessfulness.
“ The boy that led the horse runs into a lady’s house hard by,
“ and the old gentlewoman sent out the two servants that waited
“ on her, the rest being at church, with a barrow, and they, with
“ the boy, carried him (the parson) in ; she dressed his wound ;
“ and he lay there several weeks under cure ; by which providence
“ their malicious design at that time was disappointed, and I am
“ credibly informed he carries the mark of that stroke to this
“ day.”¹

The Rev^d Mr. Hodgson, who publishes this extract from Veitch’s “Memoirs,” adds, “There is a sarcastic bitterness in this
“ man’s account of his own sufferings and adventures, which sets
“ his adversaries in a worse light than they probably deserved ;
“ and the advice of Solomon ‘let another man praise thee,’ etc.,

¹ Veitch’s “Memoirs,” H. ii. 347.

“ was certainly not heeded when he noted down the vain tales he tells of his own labours, and of the many special judgments with which Providence punished his opposers.”

Sir THOMAS LORAINÉ'S attachment to the reformed Church is further made evident in the following reply which, during James II.'s reign, he sent to the question propounded by the King through the Lords Lieutenant of Counties regarding the proposed repeal of the Penal Laws and Test Act under which Roman Catholics and Dissenters were excluded from political power.

“ April ye 10, Anno 1688.

“ May it please y^r Grace,

“ I received a Letter w^{ch} came from y^r Grace to y^e Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of y^e Peace for y^e County of Northumb'd, being commended and in dutye bounde to give y^r Grace an answeare touching takeing off y^e penal Lawes and Test. Least I should be rude I shal breviate my opinion to y^r Grace in it. I doe conceive that taking of y^e Test and Penal Lawes will be a deape prejudice to y^e Church of England wheareof I am a member, therefore cannot wth a safe conscience give my consent for takeing them away. I had given y^r Grace an earlier accoumpt, but I have been longe afflicted wth y^e goote, I humbly crave y^r Graces pardon for my delay, wth admission to acknowledge my selfe,

“ Y^r Graces most faithfull

“ humble servant,

“ Ffor

“ THO : LORAINÉ.¹

“ His Grace Henry Duke of

“ Newcastle

“ Thes humbly present

“ To be left with the Postmaster of

“ Tuxford in

“ Nottinghamshire.”

¹ Duckett's "Penal Laws," 202, also Rawl. MS. 139 A. ff. 312-313

The Duke of Newcastle was Lord Lieutenant of both Nottinghamshire and Northumberland.

An interesting family record of these times is preserved by the Swinburnes at Capheaton. It is a picture of the first house built there in place of the old castle, and represents Sir John Swinburne and his family issuing from the gates to greet their neighbours the Loraines of Kirkharle, come on a visit in their family coach (one of the very few, adds Hodgson,¹ at that time kept in the county).

When the married life of Sir Thomas and his wife was well advanced and the dual reign of William and Mary had merged, by the Queen's death, into that of William III. alone, they were called on to endure the trials incident to a close connection with the tragic event of the attainder and execution of Lady Loraine's only brother Sir John Fenwick, third Baronet; a man who had served in the successive Parliaments of Charles II. and James II., and was enthusiastically attached to the House of Stuart.

Occupying a foremost place among our state trials, and illustrating on the page of history the vindictive character of William and his Whig supporters in this instance, Sir John's case need only be lightly touched upon here.

In 1696, being found to be plotting for the restoration of James II., he was arrested at New Romney, committed to the Tower, and on the 28th May indicted at the Old Bailey, on the oaths of two witnesses, for "compassing and imagining the death "and destruction of the King and adhering to his enemies." One of these witnesses, Captain Porter, had been an accomplice with Sir John, Lords Aylesbury and Montgomery, and others, in the restoration plans. The other, Goodman, was eventually induced by the prisoner's devoted wife, with the assistance either of Lady Loraine or her sister Mary (more probably the latter), to withdraw into France, thus leaving Porter alone to bear testimony against his quondam friends.

¹ ii. 223.

Sir John Fenwick, relying upon the law lately enacted which provided that a single witness was insufficient for his attainder, then laid before the King a full disclosure of the plot, showing that Admiral Russell, the Earl of Marlborough, the Duke of Shrewsbury, Lords Godolphin and Bath, Sir Ralph Delaval, and others, all holding places of trust in the kingdom, had, as well as himself, been carrying on correspondence and intrigues with the Court of St Germain's.

The King, who is said to have entertained a personal enmity against Fenwick on account of certain reflections made by him on His Majesty's conduct while serving in Holland,¹ was not to be propitiated. On the 6th November he laid these informations before the House of Commons, which then brought in a bill of attainder, summoned Sir John to the bar, and in spite of its own recent act to the contrary, took the unsupported evidence of the single witness; while it assumed to itself the judicial function which the Tories contended belonged to the Courts alone. In short, under an *ex post facto* law, harsh by reason of the full confession, and unconstitutional as shown on its repeal in later times, Sir John was condemned by the Parliament, the House of Commons vote being 189 for and 156 against, but the majority in the Lords only 7, and 40 peers entering their protest against the Bill.

On the 27th January, 1696-7, he was beheaded on Tower Hill amid much popular sympathy, meeting his fate with great composure. A Jacobite writer thus laments him:—

“ Here lye the relicks of a martyr'd knight
Whose loyalty unspotted as the light
Seal'd with his blood his injured So—gn's right.

The State his head did from his body sever
Because when living 'twas his chief endeavour
To set the nation and its head together.

¹ Macph. Hist. of Brit. ii. 121 (H).

He boldly fell, girt round with weeping soldiers,
 Imploring Heaven for the good of the beholders
 So to cut H——d's head from English shoulders."¹

Sir John Fenwick had lived a somewhat irregular life, but he was a man of considerable talent and with fine points in his character. That he was wealthy is indicated by his having built the great hall in Christ's Hospital after the fire of London.²

He was buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and the following inscription, to be found on the eastern pilaster³ of the Carlisle-Fenwick monument in the Howard aisle of York Minster, tells a pathetic story :—

“This monumental pillar is erected and dedicated by the right
 “honourable the Lady Mary Fenwicke, eldest daur. of Charles
 “Howard earl of Carlisle, as a testimony of respect to the memory
 “of SIR JOHN FENWICKE, Bar^t, of Fenwick Castle, in the County of
 “Northumberland, her deceased husband, by whom she had four
 “children, one daughter and three sons: JANE, her eldest, died
 “very young, and was buried in a vault in the parish church of
 “St. Nicholas, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne: CHARLES, having attained
 “the age of fifteen years, died of the small pox: WILLIAM was six
 “years old, and HOWARD a year and a half, when they departed
 “this life. These three sons do all lie with their father in the parish
 “church of St. Martin in the Fields, London, near the altar, where
 “he was interred January 28th, 1696, aged 52.”⁴

This wholesale extinction of male heirs now left Lady Loraine and her unmarried sister sole representatives of the elder branch of the family of Fenwick of Wallington, descended like the Loraines from a daughter of William del Strother; but none of the estates

¹ Poems on State affairs. Lond., 1705 (H. ii. 268).

² Wallis, ii. 529.

³ On the western is Lord Carlisle's epitaph, and on a tablet between the two that of Lady Mary Fenwick herself, who died in 1708.

⁴ Copy by Ed.

came to either of the heiresses ; for Sir John, bereaved of his children, had, in 1689, sold Wallington and all his principal estates to Sir William Blackett, Baronet, M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in consideration of £4,000 and an annuity of £2,000 to be paid to himself and his wife for their lives.¹ From Sir William Blackett, Wallington descended to his eldest daughter, wife of Sir Walter Calverley, Baronet, and from her to her only daughter, who married into the family of the Baronets Trevelyan, the present possessors.

Lady Loraine departed this life on the 2nd December, 1706, aged sixty-two, and was buried on the 6th idem² in the chancel of Kirkharle Church, within the communion rail and against the south wall. Sir Thomas survived her, and died at the age of eighty on the 10th January, 1717-8, at High House in the parish of Morpeth, and was buried on the 14th idem³ in Kirkharle Church in the same tomb as his wife. The covering stone is thus inscribed :—

“ Here lyes the bodys of SIR THOMAS LORAINÉ BAR^t. and DAME GRACE his wife,
The eldest dau^r of SIR WILLIAM FENWICK of Wallington BAR^t.
She dyed the 2nd December 1706.
He dyed the 10th January 1717.”

The stone bears a further inscription which was added when another interment took place seventy years afterwards.⁴

Sir Thomas' Will⁵ dated 29th August, 1717, gives a small legacy to a manservant, one of equal amount to his daughter Mary Loraine, and the residue of his personalty to her daughter Katherine, she to be sole executrix. We have unfortunately no positive evidence about this Mary, and none at all about Katherine, as will be seen in the next chapter.

¹ Hodgson, ii 253.

² Parish Reg.

³ Parish Reg.

⁴ p. 181.

⁵ Evid. a.

His issue was as follows :—

William, b. 1658.
 Thomas, b. 1662.
 Charles, b. 1664-5.
 Jane, b. 1666.
 Stapleton, b.
 Edward, b.

besides whom, there might have been born the nine more sons and the four more daughters mentioned above.

Such particulars of the issue as are known are given in the next chapter.

Sir THOMAS, who came into his inheritance three months before the execution of Charles I., lived through the Commonwealth, and during the reigns of Charles II., James II., William III., and Anne, and in his old age saw George I. ascend the throne. The High House where he died is situated on the south bank of the Wansbeck near the site of Newminster Abbey, and according to Hodgson¹ was at one time tenanted by the Loraines of Kirkharle, who also, he says, at another time resided at Mitford, where some of them were born and others buried. Of near collaterals he possessed but two, and those not very close.

Brothers and Sisters of First Baronet.

None.

¹ i. 450.

Third Cousins of First Baronet.

JANE LORAINÉ :—daughter of Anthony Lorainé, Esquire, of Walker,¹ and mentioned in his Will.

GRACE LORAINÉ :—sister to Jane.

EVIDENCES TO THE FOREGOING.

MARRIAGE OF THOMAS, AFTERWARDS FIRST BARONET.

a.—Northumberland.—I William Fenwicke Esq, one of the justices of peace for the s^d County doe certifie that Thomas Lorryne of Kirkharle in y^e s^d County Esq. and M^{rs} Grace Fenwick of Hexham Abbey were in y^e presence of M^r Anthony Lorayne M^r Nicholas Lorayne and M^r Ralph Fenwicke with divers other the witnesses duly marryed before me according to y^e Act of Parliament in y^t case made.

WITNESS my hand and seale at Hexham Abbey aforesaid the 4th day of June 1657.

WILLIAM FENWICKE.

WILL OF FIRST BARONET.

(Certified Copy.)

b.—IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. I S^r Thomas Lorainé of Kirkharle in the County of Northumberland Barr^t being of sound and disposing mind and memory doe make this my last Will and Testament in manner following First I recomēd my Soul into the hands of Almighty God its Creator hoping for Salvation through the meritts of Christ my Saviour And as for my temporall estate I dispose of the same as followes Itm I doe give to my Grand

¹ See pp. 85, 89.

daughter Katherine Loraine all my personall estate whatsoever and doe make her sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament she paying forth and out of the same the legacies hereafter mentōned (to wit) to my servant John Fenwicke the sume of five pounds of good and lawfull money of Great Brittainē to my daughter Mary Loraine mother of the said Katharine Loraine the like sume of five pounds of good and lawfull money of Great Brittainē and those two sumes of five pounds to be paid within three months after my decease In witnes whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale the twenty-ninth day of August Anno Dñi 1717.

The Loraine



Signed sealed published and declared in the presence of

John Stoddart.
Joseph Saint Junr.
William Straughen.

N.B.—The Seal is impressed with the ancient family Arms of a cross counterchanged, having the Ulster hand in an inescutcheon placed on the fess point.

CONTEMPORARY BOOKS.

Lorraine's "Vindication of Christianity against Paganism," 8vo. 1682. (Hodgson ii. 249).

Lorrain's "Dying Man's Assistant," 8vo. 1691. (*Ib.*)

XII.

SIR WILLIAM LORAINÉ, 2ND BARONET.

b. 1658 ; *succ.* 1717-8 ; *d.* 1743.

THE second Baronet succeeded to his inheritance when in his sixty-first year, having been born in or before the month of September, 1658.¹ He was admitted at Lincoln's Inn 18th June, 1678, and was called to the Bar, where he practised for several years till the affairs of his family and the state of his health obliged him to retire to his father's country seat. He married twice; first, about the year 1687, when he took to wife Elizabeth one of the daughters of Sir John Lawrence, Knight,² who had been Lord Mayor of London in the year of the great Plague (1665). This lady died three years after her marriage leaving her husband no issue. He married secondly, in 1692, Anne only daughter of Richard Smith, of Preston in the county of Bucks, Esquire, and sister to Mr. Richard Smith of Enderby, in the county of Leicester, a loyal gentleman who followed King Charles II. beyond sea all the time of his misfortunes and exile and returned with him at the Restoration, receiving then the office of Clerk of the Cheque, in which he continued until his death. By his second marriage Sir WILLIAM had issue as is shown hereafter.

He was made a Justice of the Peace for Northumberland in the reign of William and Mary, and created Deputy-Lieutenant there by Richard Earl of Scarborough in the eighth year of William III., an appointment which was renewed on Queen Anne coming to the throne.

¹ Visit^o 1666.

² By Abigail, sister of Sir Abraham Cullen, Bt.



KIRKHARLE.

He was elected to Parliament for the county of Northumberland, with Sir Francis Blake for his colleague, in 1702, his return being petitioned against by Bertram Stote, Esq.,¹ the third candidate at the same election, on the ground of the illegality of the High Sheriff's proceedings, &c. The Petition was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, whose finding was that Mr. Loraine was unduly elected,² but he kept his seat until Parliament was dissolved.³

In 1703 we find him acting with Sir William Blackett and Robert Mitford as trustee for the county in respect of the purchase of Morpeth Gaol ;⁴ and the particulars of several of his transactions are recorded among the Evidences attached to this chapter.⁵

Sir WILLIAM, both before his father's death and after his succession in 1717-8, employed much of his time and energy in the improvement of the Kirkharle estate, then much reduced in value and in extent, as shown in the preceding chapter. He succeeded not only in redeeming a great part of the ancient estate, but, with the assistance of his wives' portions, purchased other lands to add to it. Among such purchases were the estates of Little Swinburne, and the Deanhams, lately in the possession of Edward, brother to Sir William Swinburne, Baronet,⁶ but forfeited by him in the Rebellion of 1715, he and his brother James having joined their cousin the Earl of Derwentwater in aid of the cause of James Stuart, and suffered defeat and capture at Preston.⁷ The acquisition of these lands by the neighbouring owner of Kirkharle from the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates at the auction price of

¹ Under date 7th Jan., 1701-2.

² "Journal of the House of Commons," xiii. 656 (H.).

³ "Men of Mark," p. 77.

⁴ Hodgson, ii. 437.

⁵ Evid. c.

⁶ Hodgson, ii. 295.

⁷ "Secret Hist. of the Rebels," p. 12-29 (H. ii. 233).

£6,800, caused a severe contention at law between the Swinburnes and Loraines, the former seeking to recover the property under a writ of ejectment, and a plea of Edward Swinburne's disability to have held it. The case was decided at the Northumberland Assizes by a verdict in favour of Sir William Loraine.

This Baronet has the reputation of having been "skilled in "architecture and physic, and exemplary in planting and inclosure." He planted between 1694 and 1738 of forest trees 24,000, of quicksets above 488,000, and of fruit trees 580. He divided his lands, erected new farmhouses and buildings, drained the morasses and cleared the land of "ponderous massy and hard stones" to prepare it for tillage. He paved with freestone the choir of Kirkharle Church (before an earthen floor), arched the east window, repaired the roof, pillars, and walls, made a communion rail, built a new pulpit set upon a hewn pillar of stone, and provided a reading-desk, four new pews for himself and family, and two in the body of the church; at the same time, by means of his example, persuading the parishioners to pave the body of the church with freestone and make decent pews throughout the same. He likewise rebuilt the west gable, porch, and bell-cope, all ruinous, at his own charge. It may possibly be that the nave was shortened to its present mean proportions in this rebuilding at the west end, but information on the point is lacking.

Furthermore this improving lord of the manor built for himself a new mansion house of his own plan and contrivance, with the necessary offices and out-houses, a building which we may presume to have superseded the ancient fortified tower; and created in the gardens fountains and fishponds, the first regular ones known in that country, and doubtless the first landscape work ever entrusted to his gardener, afterwards known throughout England as "Capability "Brown."¹ He also set up a new memorial stone near the church to replace the old and decayed one which marked the spot of

¹ See p. 129 *et seq.*

Robert Loraine's murder in 1483; and placed a new brass and inscription on the stone in the floor of St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle, marking the burial place of his grandfather Thomas Loraine.¹ Collins, who wrote his revised memoir during Sir William's life, adds with regard to this Baronet's career that "by struggling and " assiduous Application of above fifty years, he hath reduced his " family to pretty easy circumstances, from difficult and numerous " Troubles and Incumbrances."²

Sir WILLIAM died of gout in the stomach on the 22nd of January, 1742-3, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was buried on the 25th January in the chancel of Kirkharle Church within the communion rail and by the side of the north wall. His wife Anne survived him, as she also did their eldest son, and dying on the 24th of September, 1756, at the age of eighty-eight, was buried by her husband's side. The stones covering their tombs bear respectively the simple initials "W. L." and "A. L.," but the latter carried also a later inscription, added when another interment took place thirty-three years afterwards.³ On the north wall of the church within the communion rail and overlooking the tomb initialled "W. L." was fixed a tablet engraven as follows:—

" Under the stone below lyes the body of
Sir WILLIAM LORAINÉ Baronet
who marryed two wives,
the first Elizabeth dau^r of Sir John Lawrence kn^t and Alderman of the city of
London, who dy'd leaving him no issue,
then marry'd Anne, onely dau^r of Richard Smith of Preston in the County
of Bucks esqr. by whom he had issue five sons and four daughters.
He and his wife lived together happily for 51 years, then Sir William
dy'd the 22nd day of January 1743⁴ in the 84 year of his age.
Hic fuit homo qui diviniã providentiã recuperabat familiam prope ruinosam.

¹ Cf. p. 83.

² See Chap. xi.

³ P. 179.

⁴ Query 1742-3, as it would be if Scottish reckoning were employed.

Under the next stone to his lyes the body of
 DAME ANNE his wife
 a comely person of a good aspect and stature
 a neat and prudent housekeeper, as to herself moderate in all things :
 She was a serious and religious woman and consequently a good wife and
 a good mother :
 she dy'd the 24th day of September 1756, in the 88 year of her age."

A manuscript copy taken from the *Newcastle Courant*, purporting to be the issue of January 29th, 1743,¹ and preserved among the family papers, runs as follows :—

"On Saturday last died SIR WILLIAM LORAINÉ of Kirkharle in the County of Northumberland, Bart., of the gout in his stoinach. He was made Justice of the Peace for the said county in the Reign of William and Mary and has been continued so through all the Reigns to the present ; and he executed that office with so much impartiality that his Death is very much lamented by all the Neighbourhood. He died aged eighty-four years, four months, and fifteen days,² and left a Widow, one son (the present High Sheriff, who succeeds him in his Estate and Title), and two Daughters."

The only Will of Sir WILLIAM to be found in the Durham Registry is dated 11th January, 1734, and deals with personalty alone. It is abundantly clear that there was a later Will, from the fact that a Codicil exists which not only gives the dates of the Will to which itself refers as the 19th September, 1737, but recites from this Will bequests of real estate and rent charges on the same such as have no existence in the obsolete Will of 1734.³ The Will of 1737 will also be found quoted in an Offerton Deed of 1748.⁴

¹ Evidently should be 1742, as the year is stated to be the 16th of Geo. II.

² This computation, if made from the date of birth recorded in the Visitation of 1666, would settle the date of death as January, 1742-43; and this is the date given in one of the Offerton Title Deeds, also in the grant of Administration with Will annexed.

³ Evid. a.

⁴ P. 147.

The Will of Anne Lady Loraine¹ was dated 17th September, 1750. She gave to her son, Sir Charles, her chariot and horses ; and legacies to her granddaughter Mrs. Anne Kerr, her great granddaughter Anna Maria Charleton, of Hexham, and her grandson Richard Brown ; also bequests to Thomas Ouston, Vicar of Kirkharle, her servants, and the poor of the parish ; her daughter Mary being residuary legatee and sole executrix, but if she married she was to pay £400 to her sister Jane Brown. The funeral expenses were not to exceed £50.

Surtees quotes the following in respect of one of Sir William's transactions at Offerton : " In 1684 the whole of Offerton was held " in equal thirds by Lilburne, Myddleton, and Loraine. On the " 29th August, 1684, William, son and heir of Sir Thomas Loraine, " of Kirkharle, granted his third of a small parcel—Offerton Cavel " —to John Lambe of W. Herrington who also got the other " two-thirds."

The issue born to the second Baronet was as follows :—

By second wife only.

Grace Dorothea, b. 1694,
Thomas, b. 1695,
Mary, b. 1696,
William, b. 1697,
John, b. 1698,
Anne, b. 1699,
Richard, b. 1700,
Charles, b. 1701,
Jane, b. 1702,

of whom the particulars are given in the next chapter.

Born shortly before the Restoration, Sir William lived in the reigns of Charles II., James II., William III., Anne, George I., and George II.

¹ Evid. b.

Brothers and Sisters of Second Baronet.

THOMAS LORAINE :—second son of first Baronet, born 1662.¹ All efforts to obtain reliable information respecting this gentleman have, so far, failed ; but it is presumed that he married and was the father of

Thomas Loraine, b.

Fenwick Loraine, b.

as the second Baronet clearly had two nephews so named, respecting whom see next chapter. It is thought possible he may have been also the progenitor of a family of Loraine now in the United States of America, respecting whom the writer first heard in 1877 from a Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, of Washington, and afterwards from one of her relatives, Mrs. Walton, of Beverley, New Jersey. In the course of an intermittent correspondence with these two ladies between the years 1877 and 1896 a few facts were elicited which point to the probability of a family connection having been established in the United States at the time at which this memoir has arrived. After stating that the name Thomas had been preserved in the transatlantic family, Miss Dorsey wrote (in 1882) that among her papers was a letter from a deceased Major Loraine of the United States Artillery, in which he spoke of his family having had possession of a Commission (query Letters of Marque) from George II. to a Captain Thomas Loraine who fitted out a gun-sloop called the "Viper," the document being dated 24th March, 1759. To this information the ladies added the following, viz., that Mrs. Walton possessed a copy of the Will of the said Captain Thomas Loraine, dated 15th October, 1770, and registered at Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, in the which he styled himself a mariner, left his two younger children Thomas and Elizabeth under the guardianship of his beloved and virtuous wife Mary (whose maiden name was McKenney) and his eldest son

¹ Visitⁿ 1666.

John; divided his property equally among these three children, but Thomas was to have his sword and pistols—these said to have been weapons of English manufacture and large size. It appears that in the records of the "I.U." parish in Maryland a Thomas Loraine was a pewholder in the parish church in 1772, but there is no trace of his burial there. A tombstone however commemorates his widow, who married as her second husband an officer of the Revolutionary War, called M^cLean; and another stone bears an inscription to the memory of a Mrs. Martha Loraine, who departed this life 25th November, 1795, aged thirty-eight years, seven months, and eleven days (according to Mrs. Walton's copy). This lady may possibly have been wife to one of the sons of Thomas, the subject of this memoir, if he had others besides Thomas and Fenwick. Mrs. Walton relates that after the re-marriage of the colonial Thomas' widow to M^cLean she became a Wesleyan, lived to an old age, and destroyed all the papers of her first husband "lest his children should be proud of their lofty "lineage." Mrs. Walton herself, *née* Dunn, claims descent from this Thomas' only daughter Elizabeth, whom she states to have been born in 1757, married to James Brown Dunn in 1773, and to have died in 1823; and she sent with one of her letters a copy of the "Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine" for February, 1896, in which she drew attention to a woodcut engraving of a house, entitled "In Old Chestertown," which she had marked as "The "home of Captain Thomas Loraine; built of English bricks." Miss Dorsey sent also a sketch like the Loraine laurel tree—done, she said, from memory of a sealing wax impression of a seal supposed to have been Captain Thomas Loraine's, adding that "Lauro "scutoque Resurgo" was the motto which had accompanied it. Upon the foregoing statements, what more likely than that the captain of the "Viper" who thus married and held property in a British colony, was a descendant of Mr. Thomas Loraine, or mayhap of one of his younger brothers?

CHARLES LORAINÉ.—third son of first Baronet, born February, 1664-5.¹ He, or possibly an unknown younger brother, married Mary . . . whose Will, in the name of Mary Lorrain of Mörpeth, widow, is quoted by Hodgson.² The Will is dated 9th August, 1744. She leaves to her niece Mary Lorrain, daughter of the late Sir William Lorrain, her silver tea-pot; to Dorothy daughter of Sir Charles Lorrain Bart. her silver sugar dish; to her brother Edward Lorrain two guineas; Sir Charles to be her executor. This lady is, perhaps, the MARY mentioned in the Will of the first Baronet, as his daughter and the mother of Katherine Loraine who was made his executrix and given all his personalty.³

JANE LORAINÉ :—eldest daughter of first Baronet, born 1666, in which year her father entered her name and those of her three elder brothers in the pedigree at Heralds' College.

STAPLETON LORAINÉ :—son of first Baronet. Buried at Kirkharle 30th October, 1703.⁴

EDWARD LORAINÉ :—son of 1st Baronet, mentioned in the Will of Mary Lorrain quoted above.

Of the remaining twelve brothers and sisters, if they existed, it has been impossible up to this time to gain any information.

An extract from a Memorandum in the handwriting of Charles Edward the Young Pretender, made while he was in England in disguise in 1750, was lately sent to the writer. It was as follows :—

“ . . . either ill counselled or She has made a Confidence Mr. Lorain's being here y^e 12th Sept.”

As far as the Kirkharle branch of the Lorainés could be concerned herein, the date 1750 would limit the selection to some of the

¹ Visitⁿ 1666.

² ii. 247.

³ Evid. *b* Chap. xi.

⁴ Par. Register. Chap. xxiv.

above collaterals when of advanced age, or to their issue, of which the only representatives chronicled in the following chapter are Thomas and Fenwick Loraine.

EVIDENCES TO THE FOREGOING.

OBSOLETE WILL OF SECOND BARONET,

Superseded by his later Will of 19 Sept., 1737, which is not to be found in the Durham Registry.

(Certified Copy.)

a.—IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I SIR WILLIAM LORAIN of Kirkharle in the County of Northumberland BARRONET being of sound and perfect mind and memory do make this my last Will and Testament touching and concerning my personal Estate only I having made or intending to make my last Will and Testament touching and concerning my real Estate (that is to say) I do hereby revoke all former Wills by me heretofore made touching and concerning my personal Estate not intending hereby to revoke or make void any gift or devise in and by my Will touching and concerning my real Estate or of any real Estate whereunto I am entitled in Law or equity But doe hereby ratifye and confirm the same And I do hereby give and bequeath unto my now dear and loving wife all such plate jewells picktures and linnen and household goods and furniture whatsoever as she was possessed of before her intermarriage with me or which was given to her by any person or persons since her said intermarriage and as to all the rest and residue of my plate jewells picktures linnen household goods and furniture I give and bequeath the use of the same to her during her widowhood and after that to the person who shall take and inherit my real Estate after my decease Item I give unto my daughter Mary the sum of Two hundred pounds and to my daughter Jane the sum of One hundred pounds And it is my mind that both the said sums shall be paid unto my said daughters within one year after my decease with interest from the time of my death Item It is my mind and Will that my Executrix hereafter named shall out of my personal Estat pay and discharge all sum and sums of money due and owing by me and for the payment whereof my Estat at Offerton in the County of Durham is mortgaged and also

all interest for the same Item I give and bequeath unto the Poor of the Parish of Kirkharle the sum of Forty shillings and to the Poor of the Parish of Hartburn in the County aforesaid the sum of Forty shillings To the Parish of Whelpington in the said County the sum of Forty shillings And I doe order and my will and pleasure is that my Executrix hereafter named shall expend and lay out in the discharge of my funeral the sum of Thirty pounds and no more Item All the rest and residue of my personal estat of what kind nature or quality soever the same be I doe hereby give and bequeath to my said dear wife And doe hereby constitute and appoint her sole Executrix of this my Will In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the Eleventh day of January One thousand seven hundred thirty and four.

Signed sealed published and declared by the said Sir William Lorain to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who at his desire and in his presence did subscribed our names as Witnesses hereto.

Tho. Ouston.

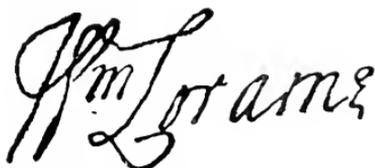
Jn^o. Brown.

Rob^t. Hlderton.

CODICIL TO THE LATER WILL SPECIFIED ABOVE.

A CODICIL to be annexed to and to be taken as part and parcell of the Last Will and Testament of me Sir William Lorain of Kirkharle Barronett and by me duly executed and bearing date on or about the Nineteenth day of September One thousand seven hundred thirty and seven And first I do hereby give and bequeath unto my now dear and loving wife all such plate jewells picktures linnen household goods and furniture of what kind soever as she was at any time before her intermarriage with me possessed of or legally interested in And as to all the residue of all such plate jewells picktures linnen household goods and furniture as I am now possessed of or may hereafter be possessed of I doe hereby give the use and enjoyment thereof to my said dear wife during her Widowhood But in case she shall happen to marry then I give the use and property of the said last mentioned

plate Jewells pictures linnen household goods and furniture to the person or persons who shall inherit my real Estates after my decease Item I give and bequeath to my daughters Mary and Jane each One hundred pounds payable to them with interest out of my real Estates within one year after my decease And whereas by my said Last Will and Testament I have given and bequeathed the several Mannors messuages lands and tenements in my said above-mentioned Will perticularly mentioned to the several persons therein named and their heirs Upon trust in the first place that my said daughter Mary should and might during her natural life have take and receive one Annuity annual or yearly rent charge of Forty pounds p. annum and that my said daughter Jane should and might during her natural life have take receive one Annuity or yearly rent charge of Thirty pounds p. annum to be issuing and going forth and out of all the Mannors messuages Lands and tenements therein mentioned and payable at certain days and times therein also expressed without deduction and with power of distress in case of non-payment of the same or any part thereof and sale of the goods distrained Now my Will is and I do hereby give and bequeath unto my said daughter Mary in lieu and satisfaction of her said Annuity of Forty pounds p. annum the yearly payment of Sixty pounds p. annum for her life and to my daughter Jane in lieu and satisfaction of her said Annuity of Thirty pounds p. annum the annual or yearly payment of Forty pounds p. annum for her life the said Annuitys or yearly payments to be made such days and times and in such manner and form as by the said above mentioned Will is mentioned for the payment of the said Annuitys of Forty pounds and Thirty pounds p. annum And I do hereby give to each of my said daughters the same power of distraining for the same or any part thereof when in arrear as in my said Will is given to them for the said Annuitys of Forty pounds and Thirty pounds And I do hereby ratifye and confirm my said above mentioned Will in all its parts save only in such parts thereof whereby my intention is altered by this Codicil And I do hereby constitute and appoint my said dear wife my Sole Executrix of my said Will and of this my Codicil In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the Fourteenth day of June One thousand seven hundred thirty and nine.



Signed sealed published and declared in the presence of us by the above

named S^r William Lorain who in his presence and at his request subscribed our names as witnesses thereto

Jo. Aynsley.

Tho. Ouston.

Jn^o Brown.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CODICIL.

MEMORANDUM WHEREAS I the within named S^r William Loraine did by this my Codicil to my within mentioned Will augm^t my daughter Jane's Annuity of Thirty pounds within mentioned in the sum of Forty pounds also within mentioned Now my Will and pleasure is that in lieu of her said Annuity of Forty pounds she shall have take and receive for her life and I doe hereby give and bequeath to her the same (to wit) One Annuity of Fifty pounds for her life and not less And I do give her all the remedys given in my Will for the recovery thereof either by distress or otherwise and payable at such days and in such manner as in my said Will is mentioned Witness my hand and seal the nineteenth day of February One thousand seven hundred and forty.



Signed sealed published and declared as part of my Will in the presence of

Tho. Ouston.

Jn^o. Brown.

W^m Arthur.

Administration (with the Will annexed) of the goods of Sir William Loraine late of Kirkharle Baronet deceased was granted on or about the 3rd March, 1742¹ to Sir Charles Loraine of Kirkharle parish Baronet.

¹ This date corresponds, as to the year of death, with the Offerton Title deed quoted in the Evidences of Chapter xiii., dated 22nd Novr., 1748.

WILL OF SECOND BARONET'S WIDOW.

(Certified Copy.)

b.—IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I DAME ANNE LORAINE Widow and Relict of the late Sir William Loraine of Kirkharle in the County of Northumberland Bart. deceased do make this my last Will and Testament First I give and bequeath unto my son Sir Charles Loraine Bart. my Chariot and horses one gold medal and one piece of gold which my late husband used to wear about his neck also I give and bequeath unto my Granddaughter Mrs. Anne Kerr Sixty pounds also I give and bequeath under my Great Granddaughter Anna Maria Charlton of Hexham Sixty pounds also I give and bequeath unto my Grandson Richard Brown One hundred pounds also I give and bequeath unto Thomas Ouston of Kirkharle in the County aforesaid Clerk Twelve Guineas also I give and bequeath unto my maid Mrs. Grace Wolf Two Guineas also I give and bequeath unto my menial servants half a guinea each also I give and bequeath unto the persons who shall be my housekeeper and Chambermaid at the time of my death such part of my wearing apparel and Linen as my Executrix hereafter named shall think fit Also I give and bequeath unto the Poor of the Parish of Kirkharle Five pounds also my Will is that my funeral expenses shall not exceed Fifty Pounds All the rest and residue of my personal Estate of what nature or kind soever I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Mary Loraine of Kirkharle aforesaid but if my said daughter Mary Loraine shall happen to marry then and in that case my Will is that my said daughter Mary Loraine shall pay unto my Daughter Jane Brown the sum of Four hundred pounds within the space of six months after her said marriage with lawful interest from the day of her marriage And I do hereby constitute and appoint my said daughter Mary Loraine Sole Executrix of my last Will and Testament In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifty-three.




Signed sealed and published in the presence of us who (in the presence of the Testatrix) subscribed our names as witnesses.

Tho^s Wolfe.

Tho^s Hindmersh.

Proved on or about the 27th September. 1755 by Mary Loraine of Kirkharle Spinster, sole Executrix.

TRUST DEED—SECOND BARONET AND OTHERS.

c.—LEASE and RELEASE dated 4th and 5th August 1718, whereby Sir William Loraine Bt. and Sharrock Heron Esq. of the 1st part; George Huxley Esq. and Henrietta Maria his wife of the 2nd part; Sir Henry Heron Bt. son and heir of Sir Charles Heron Bt. deceased (who was brother of Sir John Heron Bt.) with Dame Catherine Heron, mother and guardian of the said Sir Henry, of the 3rd part, conveyed Chipchase to Robert Allgood and Nevill Ridley Esqrs. of the 4th part. (Chipchase Title Deeds: see "A History of Northumberland," iv. 339.)

d.—DEEDS RELATING TO THE KIRKHARLE PROPERTY.

9th April 1718.—Deed of covenants to suffer a recovery of his estates and to lead the uses thereof: Made between Sir Wm. Loraine Bt. of the one part and Richard Smith of Enderby Esquire of the other part, which deed Witnesseth that as well for docking and carrying the several Manors messuages lands tenements and hereditaments hereafter mentioned and for enabling the said Sir William Loraine to gain an estate in fee simple to him and his heirs &c. and also in consideration of the sum of ten shillings to him the said Sir William L. paid the said Sir William Loraine did covenant and agree with the said Richard Smith that it shall be lawful for him to prosecute against the said Sir Wm. Loraine and that the said Richard Smith shall demand against the said Sir William Loraine all the Manor of Kirkharle with the messuages farms and villages thereunto belonging. (Title deeds at Little Harle Tower.)

NOTE.—The seal used by Mr. Smith of Enderby with his signature to the above bears as Arms what appears to be "Argent, an animal's face, surrounded by six martlets tincture uncertain," with "An eagle roussant" for Crest. Precisely the same seal is used by his sister Anne Lady Loraine on her Will quoted in Evidence *b.*

30th April and 1st May 1721.—Mortgage deeds; being a Bargain of sale for a year from Sir William Loraine Bt. to John Bacon of Staward Esq. and a Release from the same to the same setting forth that in consideration of certain Articles of Agreement bearing date the 17th April last and for the consideration of £5,000 paid to him by the said John Bacon the said Sir William Loraine did confirm to the said John Bacon all the Manor messuages and premises of Kirkharle: but subject to an indenture of Release dated the

2nd of May 1702 made between Sir William (then Mr. William) Loraine of the 1st part Walter Baynes and William Houghton both of the Middle Temple of the 2nd part and John Stratford of the Middle Temple of the 3rd part appointing an annual rentcharge or annuity of £60 to Dame Anne Loraine wife of Sir William out of part of the Manor of Kirkharle (*ib.*).

1st May 1721.—Deed of revocation whereby Sir William revokes the aforesaid Deed of the 2nd of May 1702 (*ib.*).

1st May 1721.—Assignment of a term of 500 years from John Aynsley of Hexham gentleman to William Ellison of Newcastle-on-Tyne Alderman as trustee for the aforesaid John Bacon of Staward first lodged in Neville Ridley of Lincoln's Inn in trust for one Bull and his wife Made between the said John Aynsley of the 1st part Sir William Loraine Bt. of the 2nd part the said John Bacon of the 3rd part and the said William Ellison of the 4th part. It quotes a deed of the 10th of December 1699 made between Sir Thomas Loraine Bt. and his eldest son William (now Sir William Loraine Bt.) of the one part and the aforesaid Neville Ridley of the other part whereby the said Sir Thomas and his eldest son for the consideration therein mentioned did convey to the said Neville Ridley among other lands all the messuage and township of Kirkharle for the term of 500 years (*ib.*).

20th November 1722.—Defeazance or Deed of Covenant made between Sir William Loraine Baronet and John Bacon Esquire on a loan by the latter of £1,000 and before the Deanham property was conveyed to the former (*ib.*).

12th July 1723.—Defeazance made between the same and the same to make all securities void on payment of £6,000 and interest on 1st May 1724 (*ib.*).

1st May 1724.—Assignment of a term of 500 years by the aforesaid William Ellison as trustee for John Bacon Esquire to Leonard Street as trustee for Charles Sanderson this term being first lodged in the aforesaid Neville Ridley in trust for the aforesaid Bull and his wife (*ib.*).

31st July 1729.—Deed of Revocation of certain uses of his Kirkharle property except as therein excepted by Sir William Loraine Baronet (*ib.*).

NOTE.—Most of the above deeds are sealed by Sir William Loraine with the traditional Arms as used by him before succeeding to the Baronety.

e.—DEEDS RELATING TO THE DEANHAM PROPERTY.

7th February, 1722.—Deed of conveyance made between George Gregory Esquire, Sir Thomas Hales Baronet, Henry Cunningham Esquire, Denis Bond Esquire, John Birch Serjeant-at-law, Sir John Eyles Baronet, and Charles Long Esquire, (Commissioners and Trustees nominated and appointed for putting in execution the powers and authorities relating to the forfeited estates in England and Ireland under the Forfeited Estates Acts) of the first part: John Wicker Esquire, and Joseph Studley Gentleman of the second part: and Sir William Loraine Baronet of Kirkharle of the third part; whereby the estates of Old Denum alias Deanham East part, Old Denum alias Deanham West part, New Denum alias Deanham, all in the parish of Hartburn, and Little Swinburn in the parish of Collerton alias Chollerton, all in Northumberland, were conveyed to the said Sir William Loraine Baronet, he having paid for them at auction the sum of Six thousand eight hundred Pounds. (Title Deeds in possession, first of Lord Decies, then of Mr. R. Clayton Swan).

10th and 11th July 1723.—Lease and Release from Sir William Loraine Baronet to John Barron of Old and New Deanham (*ib.*).

NOTE.—The Deanham deeds are sealed by Sir William Loraine with the traditional Arms, hanging on a laurel-tree supporter, and bearing the Ulster-hand on the fess point.

XIII.

SIR CHARLES LORAINÉ, 3RD BARONET.

b. 1701 ; *succ.* 1743 ; *d.* 1755.

SIR CHARLES, who next succeeded to the baronetcy at the age of forty-two, was the youngest son of Sir William ; but his elder brothers had all died, one in infancy, two in boyhood, and one in middle age. Born in 1701, he had been educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, being admitted 4th July, 1723, Scholar 1727, and LL.B. 1728. In February, 1733, he married, either at the parish church of Chester-le-Street or at Harraton Chapel¹ (it is uncertain which), Margaret, daughter of Ralph Lambton, Esquire, and Dorothy his wife (*née* Hedworth of Harraton) of Lambton Hall in the county of Durham ; and of this union there was born, after a lapse of five years, one girl.

When he succeeded to the family estates in January, 1743, he was High Sheriff of Northumberland ; and it must be presumed he was Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of the county, although this does not appear in the memoirs. Not long afterwards he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died at Kirkley on the 30th of June, 1746 (the year of Culloden), aged thirty-eight,² and was buried on the 4th of July, leaving behind her her little daughter.

¹ Evid. *b.*

² She was baptised at Bishop's Wearmouth, 27th Feb., 1708.

who died in the following February, and is mentioned hereafter. Both lie in Kirkharle Church in a tomb within the communion rail adjoining that of Sir Thomas, first Baronet.

Sir Charles next took to wife and married at Ebchester 22nd August, 1748, Dorothy daughter of Ralph Mylott, Esquire,¹ of Whitehill near Chester-le-Street, Durham,—by a second wife *née* Isabel Hixon,—and by her had issue as shown hereafter. The bride, one year the junior of Sir Charles in age, was sole representative and heir of the elder branch of her ancient family, and probably became so on the death without issue of her half-brother John, although it is possible that her half-sister Elizabeth, Abbess of a Convent in France, may have for a time intervened between them in the succession. Her heirship, however, does not appear to have brought into the family of Loraine much more than the armorial bearings of Mylott with numerous quarterings; for John Mylott aforesaid, the last male heir, who died a year before this marriage, had in his Will devised all his real and personal estate to his friend Henry Waistell,² rector of Simonburn, and so alienated from his sister the succession to the manor of Whitehill, which had been in their family more than three hundred years.

Surtees enlightens us as to the character of this gentleman in a note as follows: “The last John Millot of Whithill was a man
“ of very singular habits and conversation, as may partly appear
“ from a curious old screen at Whithill on which several of his
“ exploits are depicted. In one compartment he is hunting; in
“ another, drinking and smoking; in a third he appears as a
“ successful gambler, and seems to be enforcing payment of his
“ winnings by an appeal to a brace of pistols; and, to omit some
“ other adventures, in the second compartment his gamecock is
“ clapping and crowing, having won the 100 guineas at Newcastle
“ March 31st, 1746, whilst three rivals, Dunn, Brandling, and

¹ Surtees, ii. 152-3.

² Who sold the estate to John Cookson, of Newcastle. (Surtees.)

“ Bates lie dead at his feet, and a craven cock inscribed Farrer
“ Wren, Esq., is running away.”

Of Sir CHARLES LORAINÉ'S history during the eleven years when he was master at Kirkharle we have few particulars. A deed, dated in 1748,¹ purports to show that he sold the property at Offerton to a Mr. Squire after certain proceedings in Chancery ; but it is difficult to believe that this sale was carried out, for while there are no Deeds forthcoming to show that the property was resold by Mr. Squire to the original owners, yet Sir Charles Lorainé's successor sold precisely the same estate to General Lambton in 1785. Moreover, in Sir Charles' Will² his devise of landed estate mentions Durham property in addition to his holdings in Northumberland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Collins finished his genealogical account of the family in the time of this Baronet's predecessor, and all that Hodgson has to say of Sir Charles is that he resided in 1746 at Kirkley,—which is the seat of the Ogles,—and in 1749 at Hawkwell, presumably the villa of that name described in Wallis' “Northumberland”³ as situated near the river Pont opposite Stamfordham. Doubtless he was at Kirkley in 1746 when his first wife Margaret died there, and at Hawkwell in 1749 when his eldest son was born there ; but this does not show that, after succeeding his father, he resided elsewhere than usually on his own estate, nor is there any inherent likelihood of the same, in spite of the Parish Register containing three successive entries in which his name appears as of Kirkley, of Durham, and of Kirkharle respectively.

His Will,⁴ dated 4th June, 1754, is that of a very clear-minded man. The trusts for the benefit of his wife and children are carefully thought out ; and, of his four executors and trustees, three bear well-known names. He appoints his wife Dorothy to be guardian of the estates and persons of their four little sons ;

¹ Evid. *f.*

² Evid. *c.*

³ Vol. ii. 160.

⁴ Evid. *c.*

and directs that his body shall be interred in Kirkharle Church "amongst my ancestors," the funeral expenses not to exceed fifty pounds.

Sir Charles died at Kirkharle 29th April, 1755, and was buried on the 4th May,¹ in the church, next to his first wife and her child. His tomb is the centre one of the five within the communion rail, and the covering slab bears the following inscription :—

"Under this tomb lies the body of
SIR CHARLES LORAINÉ BARONET
Who died the 29 April 1755
In the 54th year of his age.
His first lady was MARGARET daughter of RALPH LAMBTON
of Lambton in the County of Durham Esq.
By whom he had issue one daughter DOROTHY
Who died in the eighth year of her age.
By his second lady, DOROTHY daughter of RALPH MYLOTT
of Whittle in the said County,
He had 4 sons who survived him, viz. the present SIR WILLIAM, CHARLES,
LAMBTON, and JAMES THOMAS."

Dorothy, Lady Loraine long survived her husband, and was guardian to Sir William and her other sons during the remainder of their respective minorities, residing after Sir William's marriage at Hallington, five miles south-west of Kirkharle. She died at the age of eighty-five on the 17th March, 1787, and was buried on 21st idem¹ in the same tomb as Sir Charles' first wife and daughter, after whose names hers is recorded in the inscription on the stone, which runs as follows :—

"Here lyeth the body of
DAME MARGARET LORAINÉ
Wife to Sir CHARLES LORAINÉ Bar^t.
And sister of HENRY LAMBTON of Lambton in the County of Durham Esq.
She died the 30th day of June, 1746
Aged 38 years.

¹ Parish Reg.

Under the same stone lyeth the body of
 DOROTHY LORAINÉ
 Only daughter of Sir CHARLES LORAINÉ Bar^t
 By the said Dame Margaret his wife.
 She died the 23rd day of February 1746
 In the 8th year of her age.
 Here also is interred the body of
 DAME DOROTHY LORAINÉ
 Second wife of Sir CHARLES LORAINÉ Bar^t.
 Who died March 17, 1787
 Aged 85."

Dame Dorothy's name is recorded also in the county of Durham, on the tombstone of her mother as follows¹ :—

" Here lieth the body of
 ISABEL WOOD
 Who died Dec. 2, 1767,
 Aged nearly 100,

And distinguish'd thro' so long a course of years by exemplary virtue and propriety of conduct in every relation of life.
 By her first husband RALPH MYLOTT Esq. of Whitehill near Durham she had issue DOROTHY wife of Sir CHARLES LORAINÉ Bar^t. and RALPH who died an infant.
 By her second husband JOHN WOOD she had no issue."

The issue born to the third Baronet was as follows :—

By first wife.
 Dorothy, b. 1738.
By second wife.
 William, b. 1749.
 Charles, b. 1751.
 Lambton, b. 1752.
 James Thomas, b. 1753.

of whom the particulars will appear in the next chapter.

Sir Charles lived in the reigns of Anne, George I., and George II.

¹ Surtees, ii. 152.

Brothers and Sisters of Third Baronet.

GRACE DOROTHEA, MRS. CHARLETON:—eldest daughter of second Baronet, born 27th May, 1694, and baptised at Kirkharle on following 12th June.¹ She was married at Kirkharle Church on 11th December, 1716,¹ to Forster Charleton, of Lee Hall, near Bellingham, Esquire, and had issue three sons, William, Richard, and Edward, and one daughter.

THOMAS LORAINE:—second son of second Baronet, born 1695. Died three weeks after birth, and was buried at St. Clement Danes, London.

MARY LORAINE:—daughter of second Baronet, born at Kirkharle, and baptised there 20th August, 1696.¹ Died unmarried at Hexham 7th June, 1766, and left her property to Edward Charleton, of Hexham, her nephew.

WILLIAM LORAINE:—third son of second Baronet, born at Kirkharle, and baptised there 22nd March, 1697-8.¹ Died in the parish of Morpeth, aged seven years, and was buried at Mitford, 5th December, 1705.¹

JOHN LORAINE:—fourth son of second Baronet, born 1698. Died in the parish of Morpeth, aged five years, and was buried at Mitford, 27th January, 1703-4.¹

ANNE LORAINE:—daughter of second Baronet, born at Kirkharle, and baptised there 9th November, 1699.¹ Died at twelve years old, and was buried at Kirkharle, 27th December, 1711.¹

¹ Parish Reg.

RICHARD LORAINÉ :—fifth son of second Baronet, born at Kirkharle, and baptised there 10th December, 1700, and, after 1705, eldest surviving son and heir apparent. Educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, being admitted thereto 3rd July, 1721, and at the Middle Temple, 30th May, 1724. Died (unmarried) suddenly at Newington, in Middlesex, aged thirty-eight, and was buried in the chancel of Kirkharle Church, where his tombstone is engraved as follows :—

“ Here lyes the body of
RICHARD LORAINÉ Esq.
Who was a proper handsome man of good sense and behaviour :
He dy'd a batchelor of an appoplexy walking in a green field near London
October 26th 1738
In the 38 year of his age.”

The conveyance of the body from London to Kirkharle must have been a lengthy undertaking.

JANE, Mrs. BROWN :—youngest daughter of second Baronet, born 1702, married at Hartburn on the 23rd April, 1743, to Mr. John Brown, brother of “ Capability Brown.” This apparently strange marriage, contracted somewhat late in life by the second Baronet's youngest daughter with his former gardener's brother, seems to have had some sanction in the great brilliancy of the gardener's career ; to which, therefore, it may not be out of place to refer in this chapter.

Mr. Lancelot Brown, who, owing to the constant use in the exercise of his profession of the phrase “ this place has great “ capabilities ” acquired the name of “ Capability Brown,” is said to have descended from the Browns of Ravenscleugh, in Redesdale,¹ but anyhow the family must have been long established in the parish of Kirkharle, for the Register² records the burial, in 1699

¹ “ Men of Mark,” &c., i. 404.

² q. v. Chap. xxiv.

and 1700 respectively, of Lancelott Brown and Dorothy Brown his relict, old inhabitants of the place and presumably grandparents of the great Lancelot. At any rate the landscape gardener was born on the Kirkharle estate, was baptised in the church there 30th August, 1716, and in due time sent to Cambo School; after which he was taken into the service of Sir William the second Baronet, and worked in the garden for some seven years, *i.e.* until about 1739. It was then that he went to Stowe as gardener to Lord Cobham, and got married, so that he was well able to continue the study necessary for his future career of artist-gardener, architect, and improver of pleasure grounds.

On Lord Cobham's death, in 1749, Brown settled at Hammer-smith, and became the oracle of taste in matters relating to his profession. Blenheim, Richmond, Claremont, Kew, all came under his hands. He built Croome and Spring Hill for the Earl of Coventry, Fisherwick for the Earl of Donegal, Benham for Lord Craven, Christchurch for the Earl of Bute, Ugbroke for Lord Clifford, besides other houses. He effected alterations and enlargements at Burleigh, Broadlands, Trentham, Cardiff Castle, Nuneham, Compton, and Corsham; and his success in forming a large lake for the Duke of Grafton at Wakefield Lodge¹ having brought him under the notice of George II., the King appointed him to be landscape gardener at Windsor and Hampton Court, with a residence at the latter. For more than thirty years supreme in his own domain of art, and adding to genius graceful manners, good sense, and a kind heart, Brown was admitted to the confidence and friendship of men in the highest rank of society. In 1770 he was High Sheriff for the counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge in virtue of landed possessions there acquired, and filled the office with dignity and credit; and at a later time his son Lancelot represented Leicester in Parliament.

Cowper, not knowing the man thoroughly, satirised him in

¹ "Beauties of England and Wales," i. 287 (H).

stately verse, the poet being oppressed by the cost which attended Brown's great undertakings. Mason, in his "English Garden," more kindly wrote :

" Him too, the living leader of thy powers
Great Nature ! Him the Muse shall hail in notes,
Which antedate the praise true Genius claims
From just posterity. Bards yet unborn
Shall pay to Brown that tribute fittest paid
In strains the beauty his own scenes inspire."

While Hodgson, describing his earliest work at Kirkharle, very familiar to himself, says that " the magic hand of Brown contrived " to throw the sweetest charms into the fields of the place of his " nativity, and to convert the landscape around the mansion of " their lord into a woody theatre of stateliest view."

Lancelot Brown died in 1783. Returning from an evening party at Lord Coventry's to his daughter's house in Hertford Street, Mayfair, he fell dead in the street. Lord Coventry raised a monument to his memory at Croome, and Mason wrote the epitaph of which the last stanza is :

" But know that more than Genius slumbers here,
Virtues were his which Art's best pow'rs transcend ;
Come, ye superior train, who these revere
And weep the Christian, Husband, Father, Friend."

Of " Capability's " brother, Mr. John Brown, Sir Charles Loraine's son-in-law, there is no such certain record. It is more than likely, however, that he became steward of the estate, and lived in the steward's house, for Sir Charles' successor, in his own writing in 1782, styles his Aunt Jane " Mrs. Brown, of Kirkharle."¹

This lady survived her husband and died in her eighty-sixth year, and was buried at Kirkharle 15th April, 1788.²

¹ His own MS. family book.

² Par. Register.

First Cousins of Third Baronet.

THOMAS LORAINÉ:—of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, eldest son, as is presumed, of Thomas Lorainé, Esquire, brother of Sir William Lorainé, second Baronet,—for he is described as one of the nephews of this Sir William in the marriage settlement of the third Baronet dated 7th February, 1733, and also in the Offerton title deed dated 21st November, 1748, both of which deeds are recorded among the evidences of the present chapter.

FENWICK LORAINÉ:—of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, second son, as is presumed, of the said Thomas Lorainé, Esquire, for he is also named, in the two deeds quoted above, as one of the nephews of Sir William Lorainé, second Baronet.

These two gentlemen are included in the remarks, at the end of the list of collaterals in the preceding chapter, concerning the Young Pretender's Memorandum.

EVIDENCES TO THE FOREGOING.

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT OF THIRD BARONET.

a.—THIS INDENTURE Sextipartite made the 7th day of February in the 7th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the 2nd by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth and in the year of our Lord 1733 Between Sir William Lorainé of Kirkharle in the County of Northumberland Baronet of the 1st part Richard Smith of

Enderby in the County of Leicester Esquire and William Potter of Hawkwell in the County of Northumberland Esquire of the 2nd part Sir William Williamson of Monkwearmouth in the County of Durham Baronet and Henry Lambton of Lambton Hall in the said County of Durham Esquire of the 3rd part Charles Loraine of Kirkharle aforesaid Gentleman second son of the said Sir William Loraine of the 4th part Margaret Lambton Spinster of the 5th part Richard Loraine of Kirkharle aforesaid Esquire Eldest Son and Heir Apparent of the said Sir William Loraine and Thomas Loraine and Fenwick Loraine Gentlemen Nephews of the said Sir William Loraine of the 6th part WHEREAS a Marriage is by God's permission intended to be shortly had and solemnised between the said Charles Loraine and the said Margaret Lambton NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that for and in consideration of the said intended marriage so to be had and solemnized as aforesaid and of the sum of £3,000 lawful money of Great Britain being part of the Marriage portion of the said Margaret Lambton to the said Sir William Loraine in hand paid by the consent and direction of the said Charles Loraine testified by his being a party to and executing these presents And of the sum of 5s. of like lawful money by the said Richard Smith and William Potter to the said Sir William Loraine in hand paid the receipt of which said several sums is hereby acknowledged by the said Sir William Loraine and for making a Jointure and providing a competent maintenance for the said Margaret Lambton in lieu and recompense of her Dower and Thirds at Common Law in case the said Marriage takes effect and she shall survive the said Charles Loraine her intended husband and for conveying settling and assuring of the Mannors messuages lands tenements and hereditaments hereafter mentioned for the uses intents and purposes and upon such trusts and subject to the limitations powers provisoes uses and agreements hereafter limited declared and expressed And for diverse other good causes and considerations thereunto especially moving He the said Sir William Loraine HATH GRANTED bargained sold aliened released and confirmed and by these presents Doth grant bargain sell alien release and confirm unto the said Richard Smith and William Potter (in their actual possession now being by force and virtue of a Bargain and Sale to them thereof made for one whole year by Indenture bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents and by force of the Statute made for transferring uses into possession) their heirs and assigns for ever ALL THOSE messuages lands tenements and hereditaments with their and every of their rights members and appurtenances and commonly called or known by the name of Old Deanum alias Deanham East part situate lying and being in the parish of Hartburn in the said County of Northumberland and late in the tenure or occupation of Peter Forffar and

George Brown or the one of them their or the one of their undertenant or undertenants assignee or assigns and now in the tenure or occupation of William Heppel as tenant or farmer thereof AND ALL THOSE messuages lands tenements and hereditaments with their and every of their rights members and appurtenances commonly called and known by the name of Old Denum alias Deanham West part situate lying and being in the parish of Hartburn aforesaid in the said County of Northumberland and late in the tenure or occupation of William Potts and Robert Storey or one of them their or one of their undertenant or undertenants Assignee or assigns and now in the tenure or occupation of Joseph Heppell as Tenant or Farmer thereof AND ALL THOSE messuages lands tenements and hereditaments with their and every of their rights members and appurtenances commonly called and known by the name of New Denum alias Deanham situate lying and being in the Parish of Hartburn aforesaid in the said County of Northumberland and late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Dobson George Bide and George Brown their some or one of their undertenant or undertenants assignee or assigns and now in the several tenures or occupations of George Bide William Henderson and Thomas Hedley as tenants or farmers thereof AND ALL THOSE messuages lands tenements and hereditaments with their and every of their rights members and appurtenances commonly called and known by the name of Little Swinburn situate lying and being in the Parish of Collerton alias Chollerton in the said County of Northumberland and late in the tenure or occupation of William Taylor Andrew Taylor William Maugham and William Wilkinson some or one of them their some or one of their Undertenant or undertenants assignee or assigns and now in the several tenures or occupations of Thomas Robson John Wilkinson Jeffrey Robson George Harle Edward Hedley and Michael Hedley as tenants or farmers thereof their undertenants or assigns All which said messuages lands tenements and hereditaments did heretofore belong unto Edward Swinburn late of Capheaton in the County of Northumberland Gentleman and are situate lying and being in the said several parishes of Hartburn and Collerton alias Chollerton and were conveyed unto the said Sir William Loraine by George Gregory Esquire Sir Thomas Hales Baronet Henry Cunningham Esquire Dennis Bond Esquire John Birch Serjeant at Law Sir John Eyles Baronet and Charles Long Esquire Commissioners nominated and appointed in and by several Acts of Parliament made in the reign of his late Majesty King George the First for sale of the forfeited estates in Great Britain and Ireland AND ALSO ALL THOSE the said Sir William Loraine's three full fifth parts of all the Mannor or Lordship of Great Bavington in the said County of Northumberland situate lying and being on the South side of the said mannor or Lordship sometime heretofore

in the possession or occupation of Joseph Yallowley and Thomas Yallowley John Lawson Robert Lawson and James Smith as Tenants or farmers thereof with the rights members and appurtenances thereunto incident belonging or in anywise appertaining AND ALL AND SINGULAR the messuages lands tenements and hereditaments whatsoever of him the said Sir William Loraine situate lying and being within the Mannor or Lordship of Great Bavington aforesaid TOGETHER WITH all and singular messuages cottages houses outhouses edifices buildings dovecoats barns byars stables courts curtilages yards backsides garths gardens orchards tofts crofts lands arable and not arable meadows pastures feedings commons and common of pasture turbary moors marshes heaths waste grounds woods underwoods and trees and the soil and ground of all such woods underwoods and trees royalties liberties franchises jurisdictions mines minerals quarries colemine fishings waters watercourses and watering places ways paths passages entries easements rents services privileges profits commodities advantages emoluments hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said several and respective messuages lands tenements three fifth parts of the said Mannor or Lordship heredit^s. and premises belonging or in anywise appertaining or to or with the same or any of them now or at any time or times heretofore commonly demised letten held used occupied possessed or enjoyed or accepted reputed taken or known to be as part parcel or member thereof or of any of them respectively And the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profits thereof and of every part and parcel thereof AND ALL the estate right title interest use trust possession property challenge claim and demand whatsoever either at Law or in equity of him the said Sir William Loraine of in unto or out of the same premises with the appurtenances and of in unto or out of every or any part or parcel thereof TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said three fifth parts of the said Mannor or Lordship and also all the said messuages lands tenements and hereditaments and all and singular other the premises herein and hereby above granted and conveyed or mentioned or intended so to be with their and every of their rights members and appurtenances unto the said Richard Smith and William Potter their heirs and assigns To and for the several uses intents and purposes and upon the trusts and confidences and subject to and under the several limitations powers provisoes covenants and agreements hereinafter in and by these presents limited declared and expressed that is to say TO THE USE and behoof of the said Sir William Loraine and his heirs until the said intended marriage shall be had and solemnized and from and after the solemnization thereof TO THE USE and behoof of the said Charles Loraine for and during the term of his natural life without impeachment of or for any manner of waste and from and after the

determination of that estate TO THE USE and behoof of the said Richard Smith and William Potter and their heirs during the life of the said Charles Loraine In trust to preserve the contingent uses and estates hereinafter limited from being barred or destroyed and for that purpose to make entries and do any other lawful act or acts as occasion shall require But nevertheless to permit and suffer the said Charles Loraine and his assigns to receive and take the rents issues and profits of all and singular the said premises to and for his and their own use and uses during his natural life And from and after the decease of the said Charles Loraine THEN TO THE USE intent and purpose that the said Margaret Lambton the intended wife of the said Charles Loraine (in case the said marriage shall take effect and she shall survive him) shall and may have take and receive the annual sum or yearly rent charge of £350 of lawful money of Great Britain for and during the term of her natural life to be issuing and going out of and charged and chargeable upon all and every the premises and every part and parcel thereof to be payable and be paid half yearly at the feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary commonly called Candlemas Day and the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula commonly called Lammas day by equal payments without any deduction defalcation or abatement for or by reason of any taxes charges assessments or impositions taxed charged assessed or imposed or to be taxed charged or imposed on the said premises or on the said sum of £350 or any part thereof or on the said Margaret Lambton in respect thereof by authority of Parliament or otherwise howsoever the first payment to begin and be made on the said Feast days as shall next happen after the death of the said Charles Loraine AND TO THIS FURTHER USE INTENT AND PURPOSE that if the said annual sum of £350 or any part thereof shall happen to be behind and unpaid by the space of twenty days next over and after any of the said Feasts or Days of payment whereon the same is hereby made payable That then and so often it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Margaret Lambton and her assigns during the term of her natural life to enter into and upon all and singular the said Mannor messuages lands tenements hereditaments and premises or any part thereof and to distrain and the distress and distresses then and there found to lead drive carry away and impound and in pound to detain until all the arrears of the said annual sum of £350 and the charges of taking such distress shall be fully paid and satisfied And in default of payment thereof by the space of five days next after the taking of such distress to sell the said distresses or any part thereof and thereout to pay the said arrears and charges rendering the overplus (if any be) to the owners of such goods so to be distrained AND TO THIS FURTHER INTENT AND PURPOSE that if the said annual sum or yearly rent charge of £350 shall happen to be behind or unpaid by the space of 40 days

after any of the said Feasts or days of payment whereon the same is hereby made payable That then and in such case it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Margaret Lambton and her Assignes during the term of her natural life into and upon the said premises to enter and the rents issues and profits thereof to have take and receive to her own use until therewith and thereby she shall be fully satisfied and paid all arrears of the said annual sum of £350 then due or which shall come and grow due during such possession together with all costs charges damages and expenses occasioned by getting obtaining or keeping such possession AND IT IS HEREBY DECLARED AND AGREED by and between all the said parties to these presents that the said annual sum of £350 hereinbefore limited unto the said Margaret Lambton the intended wife of the said Charles Loraine for her life as aforesaid shall be in the name and nature of her Jointure and in full of her dower and all right and title of Dower which she can or may claim of in or to the said premises or any other lands tenements or hereditaments the said Charles Loraine shall be seized of during the coverture between him and the said Margaret Lambton his intended wife and charged and chargeable with the said annual sum of £350 and the remedies for the recovery thereof To the use and behoof of the said Sir William Williamson and Henry Lambton their executors administrators and assigns for and during the term of 400 years to commence from the death of the said Charles Loraine and fully to be complete and ended upon the trusts hereinafter declared of for and concerning the same And from and after the expiration or sooner determination of the said term of 400 years or the performance of the trusts hereinafter declared touching the said term and estate which soever of them shall first happen charged and chargeable with the said annual sum of £350 and the remedies for recovery thereof TO THE USE and Behoof of the first son of the body of the said Charles Loraine on the body of the said Margaret Lambton his intended wife lawfully to be begotten and of the heirs male of the body of such first son lawfully issuing And for want of such issue TO THE USE and behoof of the second son of the body of the said Charles Loraine on the body of the said Margaret Lambton his intended wife lawfully to be begotten and of the heirs male of the body of such second son lawfully issuing And for want of such issue TO THE USE and behoof of the 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th and all and every other the son and sons of the body of the said Charles Loraine on the body of the said Margaret Lambton his intended wife lawfully to be begotten severally and successively one after another as they and every of them shall be in seniority of age and priority of birth and of the several and respective heirs male of the body and bodies of all and every such son and sons lawfully issuing the elder of such sons and

the heirs male of his body lawfully issuing being always to be preferred before the younger of such sons and the heirs male of his body lawfully issuing And in default of such issue charged and chargeable as aforesaid TO THE USE and behoof of the said Sir William Williamson and Henry Lambton their executors administrators and assigns for and during the term of 500 years to commence and begin from the time there shall be a failure in issue male of the said intended marriage and fully to be complete and ended without impeachment of waste Upon the trusts and confidences hereinafter mentioned and from and after the end expiration or other sooner determination of the said term of 500 years charged and chargeable as aforesaid TO THE USE and behoofe of the said Charles Loraine and the heirs male of his body lawfully to be begotten and for default of such issue charged and chargeable as aforesaid TO THE USE and behoof of the said Richard Loraine and the heirs male of the body of the said Richard Loraine lawfully to be begotten and for default of such issue charged and chargeable as aforesaid TO THE USE and behoof of the said Thomas Loraine and the heirs male of the body of the said Thomas Loraine lawfully to be begotten And for default of such issue charged and chargeable as aforesaid TO THE USE and behoof of the said Fenwick Loraine and the heirs male of the body of the said Fenwick Loraine lawfully to be begotten And for default of such issue charged and chargeable as aforesaid TO THE USE and behoof of the right heirs of the said Sir William Loraine for ever.¹ AND IT IS HEREBY CONCLUDED declared and agreed upon by and between all and every the said parties to these presents for them and their heirs respectively that one Fine Sur Cognizance de Droit come ceo and so forth intended to be acknowledged and levied of all and singular the said premises by the said Sir William Loraine and Dame Anne his wife to the said Richard Smith and William Potter and the heirs of one of them and that all and every other Fine and Fines assurance and assurances and conveyances in the Law whatsoever to be had made executed and perfected of the premises or any part thereof by and between the said parties to these presents or any of them or whereunto they or any of them shall be party or parties privy or privies And the full force virtue execution and effect of them and every of them shall be and enure and shall be construed adjudged deemed and taken to be and enure and is and are hereby declared to be and enure to the same uses intents and purposes and upon the same trusts and confidences as are herein and hereby above mentioned limited and declared of for and concerning the said premises and to and for

¹ Here are omitted four and a half folios of the Deed dealing with children's portions, trustees, powers of leasing, &c., &c.

none other use intent or purpose whatsoever IN WITNESS whereof the said parties to these presents have interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

 W^m LORAINE. CHARLES  LORAINE.

 MARG^t  LAMBTON.

SIGNED SEALED and DELIVERED by the within named Sir William Loraine and Charles Loraine in the presence of us—Jn^o. Airey—Tho. Ouston.

SIGNED SEALED and DELIVERED by the within named Margaret Lambton in the presence of Jno. Airey—Ed. Clarke.

RECEIVED the day and year first within written the within menconed sume of Three thousand pounds being the consideration money within expressed to be paid to me. I say received the same by me £3,000—W^m. LORAINE. Witnesses to the signing hereof—Jn^o Airey—Tho. Ouston.

MARRIAGE BOND OF THIRD BARONET.

b.—KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents THAT WE CHARLES LORAINE of Kirkharle in y^e County of Northumberland Gentleman and THOMAS OUSTON of y^e same Parish and County Clerk are held and firmly bound unto y^e Right Rev^d. Father in God EDWARD by Divine Providence LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM and unto y^e R^t. Worshipp^t. Wadham Chandler Master of Arts his Official in y^e sum of two hundred pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain to be paid unto the said R^t. Rev^d. Father his Official or to their certain Attorney their Executors Administrators or Assigns To which payment well and truly to be made WE oblige ourselves and either of us by him self and jointly for the whole our and either of our Heirs Executors and Administrators firmly by these Presents sealed with our Seals. DATED the nineteenth Day of February in the Seventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE y^e Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King

Defender of the Faith and so forth and in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and thirty-three.

THE CONDITION of the above written OBLIGATION is such That if there shall not hereafter appear any lawful Let or Impediment by reason of any Pre-Contract Consanguinity Affinity or any other just cause whatsoever but that CHARLES LORAINÉ and MARGRET LAMBTON of y^e Parish of Chester-le-Street and Diocese of Durham may lawfully marry together And that there is not any Suit depending before any Judge ecclesiastical or civil for or concerning any such Pre-Contract AND THAT the consent of the Parents or others the Governours of the said parties be thereunto first had and obtain'd AND THAT they cause their said marriage to be openly solemnized in the face of the Parish Church of Chester-le-Street or Chappel of Harrowton between the hours of Eight and Twelve of the Clock in the forenoon AND DO and SHALL save harmless and keep indemnified the abovenam'd R^t Rev^d Father his Official his Surrogates and all others his Officers and Successors in Office for and concerning the Premises.

THEN the said obligation to be void or else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Char: Loraine

L.S.

THO. OUSTON.

L.S.

Sealed and delivered (being first duly stamped) in the presence of

John Walton.

I do hereby certifie y^t y^e above bound Charles Loraine was sworn the day and year above written Before me

John Walton, Surrogate.

WILL OF THIRD BARONET.

(Certified Copy.)

c.—IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I SIR CHARLES LORAINÉ of Kirkharle in the County of Northumberland BARONET being of sound and disposing mind and memory do think fit to make the following disposition of my worldly affairs And first I do order and direct that my body be interred in the Church of Kirkharle amongst my ancestors in such decent manner as my dear wife Dorothy Lorainé shall direct so as the expense thereof do not exceed the sum of Fifty pounds And I do order and appoint that all and every the debts which shall be justly due and owing from me at the time of my death be with all convenient speed fully satisfied and paid And I do give and bequeath to my said dear wife Dorothy Lorainé the use of all my plate bedding linnen and household furniture whatsoever untill my son William Lorainé shall attain to his age of twenty one years (if she so long continues my Widow) And I do hereby request her to give unto my Executors hereafter named a true and perfect Inventory of the same as soon after my decease as the affairs of my family will admit And from and after my said son shall attain to the age of twenty one years or marriage of my said wife which shall first happen then I do give all my said plate bedding linen and household furniture unto my said son William Lorainé And I do give and devise all and every my mannors messuages lands tenements and hereditaments whatsoever situate lying and being in the Countys of Durham and Northumberland and in the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne with their and every of their appurtenances and all other my messuages lands tenements hereditaments and reall Estate whatsoever and wheresoever unto my loving friends Henry Lambton of Lambton in the said County of Durham Esquire Lancelot Allgood of Hexham in the said County of Northumberland Esquire James Mylott of Lambton aforesaid Gentleman and John Richardson of the said Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne Gentleman and their heirs for ever To the uses Upon the trusts and under and subject to the powers provisoes and limitations hereinafter also expressed (that is to say) To the use of them the said Henry Lambton Lancelot Allgood James Mylott and John Richardson their executors administrators and assigns for and during and unto the full end and term of Five hundred years from my death without impeachment of waste Upon such trusts and for such purposes and subject to such provisoes and agreements as are hereinafter mentioned And from and after the determination thereof To the use of my son William Lorainé and the heirs of his body and for default

of such issue To the use of my son Charles Loraine and the heirs of his body And for default of such issue to the use of my son Lambton Loraine and the heirs of his body and for default of such issue To the use of my son James Thomas Loraine and the heirs of his body And for default of such issue to the use of all and every other my son and sons and the heirs of his and their body and bodies the elder of such son and sons and the heirs of his and their body and bodies to take before the younger of such son and sons and the heirs of his and their body and bodies And for default of such issue To the use of all and every the daughter and daughters of me the said Sir Charles Loraine to take as tenants in common and not as joint tenants and the heirs of the body of such daughter and daughters respectively And in case of failure of any such daughter and daughters and their issue To the use of my other daughter or daughters in tail generall in like manner as tenants in common And for default of such issue to the use of my own right heirs And as to for and concerning the said term and estate for Five hundred years herein and hereby above devised or limited to the use of the said Henry Lambton Lancelot Allgood James Mylott and John Richardson as aforesaid I do hereby declare the same to be so devised to them as aforesaid Upon the trusts and confidences hereafter mentioned (that is to say) Upon this Special Trust and confidence that they the said Henry Lambton Lancelot Allgood James Mylott and John Richardson and the survivors and survivor of them and the Executors and administrators of such survivor shall and do forth and out of the yearly and other rents and profits of the said premises and of every or any part thereof or by sale demise or mortgage of the same premises or any part thereof for all or any part of the said term or by all and every or any of the said ways or means or by such other lawfull and reasonable ways or means as they or any of them shall in their discretion think fit levy raise and pay unto my said loving wife Dorothy Loraine or her assigns yearly during her natural life (if she so long continue my Widow) One Annuity or yearly rent or sum of Two hundred pounds lawfull money of Great Britain clear of all taxes and deductions by equal half yearly payments upon the first day of May and the eleventh day of November in every year the first payment thereof to be made on which of the said days shall first happen next after my decease which said Annual or yearly sum is to be paid to her upon this Condition only that she accept the same in lieu barr and full satisfaction of all such dower and thirds as she can or may have claim or demand by from or out of all or any of my reall estate whatsoever And do by some Instrument in writing at the request of the said Trustees or of my said sons or the one of them accept thereof accordingly and not otherwise And upon this further

trust to levy raise and pay by the ways and means aforesaid unto my said son William Loraine or his assigns yearly and every year after my decease untill he shall attain the age of twenty one years such sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole in any one year the sum of Two hundred pounds as they my said Trustees or the survivors or survivor of them shall think fitt for his cloathing maintenance and education And upon this further Trust to levy raise and pay by the ways and means aforesaid unto each of my said three sons Charles Loraine Lambton Loraine and James Thomas Loraine or their respective assigns yearly and every year after my decease for and during the term of their naturall lives the yearly rent or sum of Fifty pounds by half yearly payments at the days and times aforesaid The first payment thereof to be made upon which of the said days shall first happen next after my decease And upon this further trust to levy raise and pay by the ways and means aforesaid the sum of One thousand and five hundred pounds to each of my said sons Charles Loraine Lambton Loraine and James Thomas Loraine when they shall respectively attain to the age of twenty-one years or the same or any part thereof sooner at the discretion of my said Trustees or the Survivors or Survivor of them for putting them my said sons or any of them to any Trade or Business or procuring any preferment or promotion for them or any of them respectively with interest for the same from the time of my death at the rate of Three pounds yearly for every hundred pounds And if they or any of them shall happen to dye before that age then the sum or portion of such of them as shall dye before that age shall not be raised or paid And upon this further trust to levy raise and pay by the ways and means aforesaid unto every other younger son and daughter of me the said Sir Charles Loraine whether born in my lifetime or after my decease if any besides the said Charles Loraine Lambton Loraine and James Thomas Loraine the sum of One thousand pounds when they shall respectively attain to their ages of twenty one years with interest for the same from the time of my death at the rate of Three pounds per cent. per annum as aforesaid But the sum or portion of such of them as shall dye before that age shall not be raised or paid And also to each of such sons the yearly sum of Fifty pounds a piece and to each of such daughters the yearly sum of Forty pounds during their natural lives and to be paid half yearly at the days and times aforesaid the first payment to be made upon which of the said days shall first happen next after my decease But if it shall happen that I shall leave only one Girl and one son then Upon trust to levy raise and pay to such Girl whether born in my lifetime or after my decease the sum of One thousand five hundred pounds at her age of twenty one years with interest for the same from the time of my death at the rate of Three pounds per cent. per annum as aforesaid But the said

sum or portion of One thousand five hundred pounds is not to be raised or paid in case she shall not attain to that age and also the sum of Forty pounds yearly during her natural life to be paid half yearly at the days and times aforesaid the first payment to be made on which of the said days shall first happen next after my decease And upon this further trust to levy raise and pay by the ways and means aforesaid all my just debts of what nature soever the same be whether upon mortgages bonds notes simple contracts or otherwise which my personal Estate shall not be sufficient to satisfy And from and after the execution and performance of the said Trusts and the charges to be expended in and about the execution of the same the said term shall cease without prejudice to any mortgage or sale to be made in pursuance of the said Trusts And I do hereby direct that the severall Annuities shall be paid without deduction for taxes or otherwise And if at any time during the minority of my eldest son the present Incumbent of the Vicarage of Kirkharle shall happen to dye and the same shall thereby or otherwise become vacant then my Will and mind is and I do hereby request and desire my said Trustees or the Survivors or Survivor of them to present thereto such person and in such manner that he may upon request resign the same so that any one of my younger sons who shall take Orders and qualifye himself to hold the same may be presented thereto when and as soon as he shall be so qualified and ready and willing to accept thereof And as to all such sum and sums of money as I shall have in my Custody at the time of my death or which shall be then owing to me either upon Mortgages in fee or for years bonds bills notes or other Security or Securities whatsoever And all other my personal Estate whatsoever not hereinbefore otherwise disposed of I do give and devise the same unto them the said Henry Lambton Lancelot Allgood James Mylott and John Richardson their heirs executors administrators and assigns according to the natures thereof respectively Upon trust to apply the same in the first place towards the payment of my just debts and funeral expences and the overplus (if any be) shall be in trust for my said son William Loraine his Executors administrators and assigns And I do appoint my said wife Guardian both of the Estates and persons of my said sons William Loraine Charles Loraine Lambton Loraine and James Thomas Loraine and of all such other children as I shall have either born in my lifetime or after my death during their respective minorities (if she so long continues my Widow) And from and after her death or marriage then I do appoint them the said Henry Lambton Lancelot Allgood James Mylott and John Richardson Guardians of my said children during their respective minorities And I do make and appoint them the said Henry Lambton Lancelot Allgood James Mylott and John Richardson joint Executors

of this my last Will and Testament upon the several trusts aforesaid In witness whereof I have to this my last Will and Testament set my hand and seal this fourth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty four.

Char L.S. *Loraine*

Signed sealed published and declared by the said Testator Sir Charles Loraine as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who in his presence and at his request have subscribed our name as witnesses hereto.

Matt^w Scafe.

Tho^s Richardson.

Tim^o Phillipson.

This Copy agrees with the Original Will of S^r Charles Loraine Baronet deceased (delivered out of Court to and remaining in the hands of Dame Dorothy Loraine his Widow and Relict) being duly compared and examined therewith this Third day of January 1757 by me and which I attest.

Ralph Trotter,

Register and Notary Publick.

Administration (with the Will annexed) of the goods of Sir Charles Loraine late of Kirkharle Baronet deceased was granted on or about the 3rd January 1757 to Dame Dorothy Loraine of Kirkharle Widow; Henry Lambton Esq. Lancelot Allgood Esq. James Mylott Gent. and John Richardson Gent. the Executors named in the said Will having renounced Probate.

d.—DEEDS RELATING TO THE KIRKHARLE PROPERTY.

20 April 1749.—Release by way of Mortgage to Samuel Shields for £6000 and interest made between Thomas Sanderson of Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex Esq; of the 1st part Henry Simon of the parish of St. Clement's Middlesex Esq; of the 2nd part William Lambton of Lincoln's Inn Middlesex Esq; of the 3rd part (all by direction of Sir Charles Loraine Bt.) Sir Charles Loraine Bt. of the City of Durham of the 4th part and Samuel Shields

of Newcastle upon Tyne Hoastman¹ of the 5th part. Quotes the Indentures of Lease and Release bearing date respectively the 30th April and 1st of May 1724 (temp. 2nd Baronet).

20 *April* 1749.—Assignment of a term of 500 years by Mrs. French Administratrix *de bonis non* of the late Leonard Streate trustee for the late Charles Sanderson (by direction of the above mentioned Thomas Sanderson and others) to Richardson trustee for the aforesaid Samuel Shields.

e.—DEEDS RELATING TO THE DEANHAM PROPERTY.

8 *June* 1743.—Deed to suffer a recovery, Sir Charles Loraine Bt. to Thomas Honzell.

8 *October* 1747.—Mortgage and term of 500 years. Sir Charles Loraine Bt. to John Dent.

9 *April* 1750.—Assignment of Mortgage. John Dent by consent of Sir Charles Loraine Bt. to Nicholas Walton and others.

18 *March* 1758.—Assignment of a term of 500 years. Nicholas Walton and Thomas Airay to Dame Dorothy Loraine wife of Sir Charles Loraine Bt.

28 *August* 1776.—Assignment of a term. Dame Dorothy Loraine to Walter Trevelyan.

NOTE.—All the above deeds are sealed by Sir Charles Loraine with the traditional Arms bearing the Ulster hand in an escutcheon on the fess point.

f.—DEEDS RELATING TO THE OFFERTON PROPERTY.

21 *November* 1748.—Lease for a year and bargain for sale to Stafford Squire of certain lands and premises at Offerton heretofore the estate and inheritance of the late Sir William Loraine Bt. Made between Sir Charles Loraine Bt. of the city of Durham Mary Loraine of Kirkharle Spinster John Brown of Kirkharle Gentleman and Jane his wife (which said Sir Charles is the only son and heir and which Mary Loraine and Jane Brown are the only daughters of the late Sir William Loraine Baronet of Kirkharle deceased)

¹ The Company of Hostmen of Newcastle dated from 1600. Its duties were to entertain strangers, answer for their conduct, and supervise their sales and purchases. It became important through its monopoly in coal. (Surtees Society publications: Quaritch and others, London.)

William Charlton Richard Charlton and Edward Charlton (three of the sons of Forster Charlton of Lee Hall Gentleman and grandsons of the late Sir William Loraine Bt.) Thomas Loraine and Fenwick Loraine of the town and county of Newcastle Gentlemen (two of the nephews of the late Sir William Loraine Bt.) of the one part and Stafford Squire of Furniwell Inn London Gentleman of the other part.

These are some of the signatures to the Deed.

22 *November* 1748.—Release of an estate at Offerton: Sir Charles Loraine Bt. and others to Stafford Squire Gentleman. Quotes (1) the Will of the late Sir William Loraine Bt. dated 19 September 1737 in which he devised his Offerton estate unto Richard Smith of Enderby Esquire Nathaniel Ogle of Kirkley Esquire John Fenwick of Bywell Esquire William Potter of Hawkwell Esquire and their heirs; Also the codicils to the said Will dated respectively the 14 June 1739 and 19 February 1740. Recites (2) that the said Sir William Loraine Bt. died on or about the 22 January 1742. Quotes (3) certain Chancery proceedings of 9 July 1746 and an order in the said suit dated 3 February 1746-7 and (4) report of Chancery proceedings of 20 July 1747 enabling the said estate at Offerton to be bought by Mr. Stafford Squire for the sum of £1600.

NOTE.—It is doubtful whether this sale took place, as is explained on page 125 ante.

PEDIGREE OF LAMBTON.

(Surtees' "Hist. of Durham," ii. 174.)

JOHN DE LAMTON was witness to the Charter of UCHTRED DE WODESHEAD between 1180 and 1200.

JOHN DE LAMTON was witness to a Charter of ALEXANDER, KING OF SCOTLAND, of lands in Grenclawes granted to WILLIAM DE SWYNBURNE, 1260, &c., &c.

Robert de Lambton, $\overline{\text{m}}$

Lord of Lambton,
ob. 1350.

William de Lambton, $\overline{\text{m}}$

living 1338.

Robert de Lambton, $\overline{\text{m}}$ Katherine,
ob. 1370. living 1373.

Robert de Lambton, $\overline{\text{m}}$ Alice dau. of . . . Salcock,
ob. 1430. of Salcock, Lancs.

Robert Lambton,
ob. 1434.

William Lambton, $\overline{\text{m}}$ Elizabeth
ob. 1432-3. will dated 1439.

Thomas,
ob. s. p.

John,
ob. s. p.

Ralph,
ob. s. p.

Alice, $\overline{\text{m}}$ Robt Bellayse,
mar^d 1408. of Henknoll.

Robert Lambton, $\overline{\text{m}}$ Johanna.

ob. 1442 s. p.,
bur. in Ch. of the
Friars Carmelites,
in London.

Thomas Lambton, $\overline{\text{m}}$ Elizabeth

William Lambton, clerk,
Master of Univ^r Coll.,
Oxford, 1461.

Alice. Elizabeth.

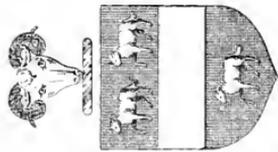
William Lambton, $\overline{\text{m}}$ Elizabeth
ob. 1474.

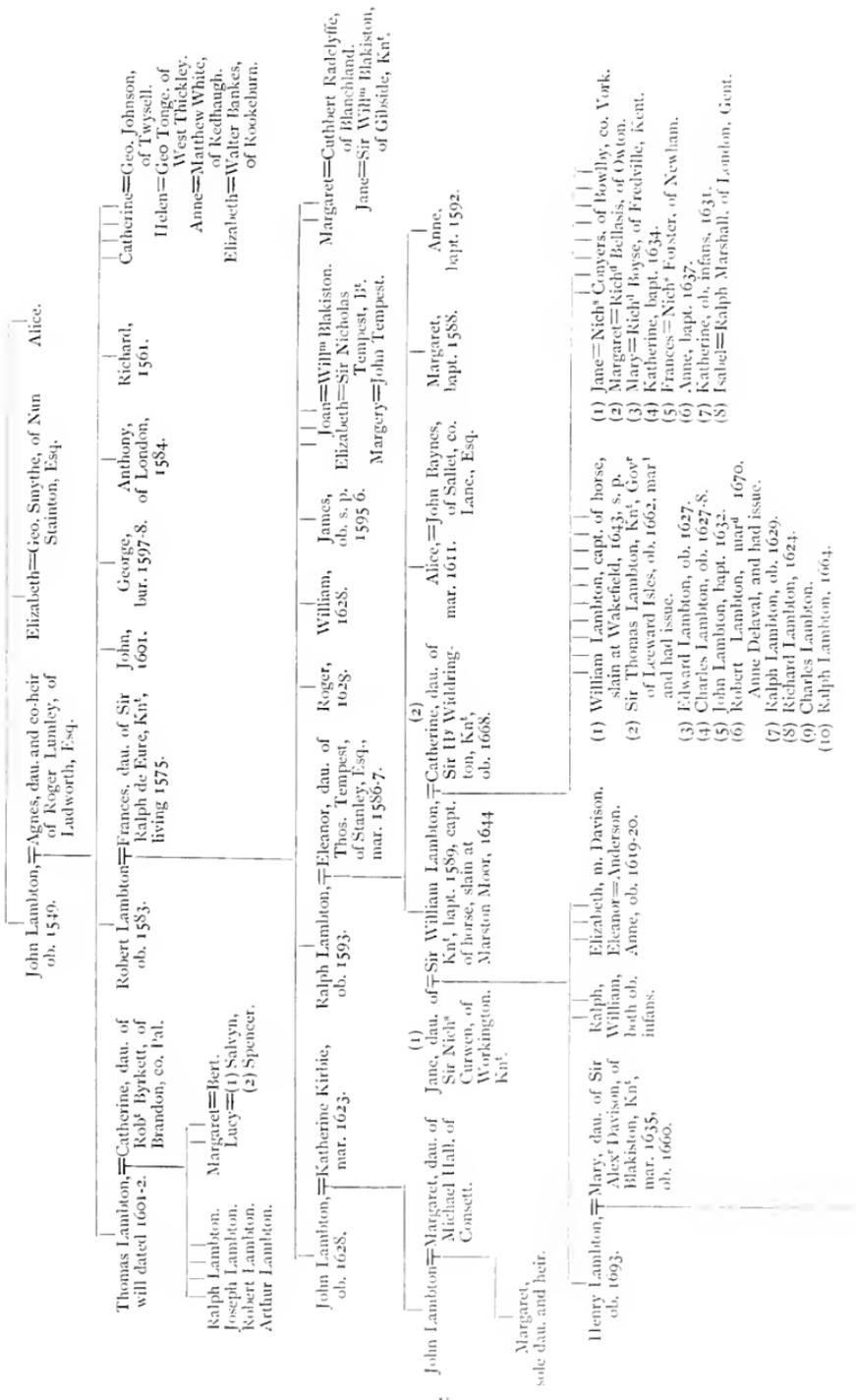
Margaret $\overline{\text{m}}$ Rob. Hedworth,
of Harraton.

Anne $\overline{\text{m}}$ Robert Tempest, of
Hohnsdale, Esq.

Thomas Lambton, $\overline{\text{m}}$ Dau. of Rokeby, of
ob. 1507. Rokeby, co. York.

Margaret $\overline{\text{m}}$ John Claxton, of
Old Park, Esq.





PEDIGREE OF MILLOT.

ROGER DE AULA DE CESTRIA, Lord of Whytehill, to whom Anthony Beke, Bishop of Durham, granted that estate 28 Dec., 1310, had a son and heir, John o' the Halle, who did homage to Bishop Bury 1343.

JOHN MVLOTE DE WHITHILL, temp. Hatfield's Survey, held that manor with other lands of Roger de Aula.

William Mebot, Under Sheriff of Durham 1433, ob. 1438, seized of the $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}}$ Manor of Whithill, then consisting of a mansion-house, 111 acres arable land and six acres of meadow.

Ralph Mebot, $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}}$ Eleanor.
ob. 1470.

William Mylot,
Serviens Episcopi, 1468.

Robert Mebot, $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}}$ Joan, who
of Whithill, was living
ob. 1446. in 1512.

Ralph Mebot, $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}}$ Isabel, dau. and heir of Robt. Fure,
of Whithill, of Holbouse and Biddle-Waterville
ob. 1512. Co. Pal., ob. 1535.

Robert Milbot, $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}}$ Grace, dau. of
of Whithill, John Wyelyffe,
b. 1500, ob. 1565
(of Mayland and
Whithill accord-
ing to Surtees,
i. 194).

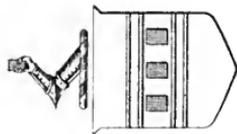
Eleanor= $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}}$ Willm. Blakiston,
of Coxhow,
Co. Pal.

Thomas Milbot, $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}}$ Jane, dau. of James Rokely,
of Whithill, of Northam, Co. York, who,
ob. 1629 with Wm., Robt. and Ralph
Rowes, and another, bought
the manor of Biddle-Water-
ville from Thomas Milbot.

Elizabeth= $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}}$ H. Wyelyffe, of
Ofterton, Co. Pal.

Anne= $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}}$ Thos. Funchcon.
Grace,
innocens.

Joan= $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}}$ Robt. Wyelyffe.



Ralph Millot, $\bar{=}$ Agnes, dau. of Sir Tho^s. Tempest, Kn^t.
 b. 1564.

Thomas, John. Dorothy= $\bar{=}$ W^m. Stockdale.
 ob. 1600.

Grace= $\bar{=}$ J^p. Strangways, of Ingley, Co. York.
 Jane= $\bar{=}$ Tho^s. Carr, of m. Plantner, Co. York
 1598

Robert Millot, $\bar{=}$ Dorothy, dau. of Sir W^m. of Whitbill, Kn^t.
 ob. 1622-3.
 bur. same day as his wife.

John. Elizabeth. Frances= $\bar{=}$ Tho^s. Fenwick.

Robert Millot, $\bar{=}$ Dorothy, dau. of Sir W^m. of Whitbill, Kn^t.
 ob. 1622-3.
 bur. same day as his wife.

William, b. 1620-1. Elizabeth= $\bar{=}$ Albert Hoolshon, of Lintz, gentleman.
 Will dated 1682.

Dorothy, living unm. in 1682.

Mary. Joan= $\bar{=}$ Postgate, living in 1682.

Winifrid.

Robert Millot, $\bar{=}$ Elizabeth, * dau. of W^m. James, d. in the life-time of his father.

William Millot, of London, Street, living in 1708, and then executor to his mother.

(1)
 Mary, dau. of John Blacket, of Wylam, Co. North^h., Esq.
 bapt. 1698, bur. 21 May, 1747, ob.s.p. Will dated 1747; devised all his real estate to his friend H^r. Waistell, of Simonsburn, clerk.

(2)
 Robert Millot, $\bar{=}$ Isabel Hixon, mar. admin. to husband afterwards wife of John Wood, of Beadnell, ob. 1707.

Robert, James, Charles, William, John, bapt. 1683. An officer in the army; bur. 17 Mar. 1741, ob.s.p.

Robert, Charles, William, John, bapt. 1683, ob.s.p.

John Millot, $\bar{=}$ Isabel, dau. of Elizabeth, bapt. 1705; 4 said to be Abbess of a Convent of poor Clares, in France.

John Craister, of Craister, Co. North^h., Esq.
 Will dated 1747; devised all his real estate to his friend H^r. Waistell, of Simonsburn, clerk.

Ralph Millot, ob.s.p. bur. 25 June, 1717.

Robert, James, Charles, William, John, bapt. 1711, bur. 21 Sept. 1679, ob.s.p.

Robert, James, Charles, William, John, bapt. 1683, ob.s.p.

Robert, Charles, William, John, bapt. 1683, ob.s.p.

LORAINNE.

Dorothy= $\bar{=}$ Sir Chas. Loraine, Bt., ob. 7 March, 1787, ac. 85. M. I. Kirkharle, Co. North^h.

Dorothy= $\bar{=}$ Sir Chas. Loraine, Bt., ob. 7 March, 1787, ac. 85. M. I. Kirkharle, Co. North^h.

* Elizabeth James was granddaught^r of W^m. James, Bishop of Durham. She desired with her last breath "that her sons should be brought up goddily and virtuously, in the worship and communion of the Church of England. Yet Robert Millot, the eldest son, was trained as a Papist by his grandmother, Dorothy Millot, and intended for a Popish Priest. She also maintained two of the younger sons, Ralph and Charles, very meely as to food and apparel." [Depositions in Chanc^e, Dunelm, 23 Aug., 1694, ex parte John and Charles Millot, by Dorothy Maddison, their guardian, against Dorothy Millot, widow, Ralph Millot, an infant, &c.]—(Surtees' "History of Durham," ii. 153)



WILLIAM, 4TH BARONET.

From a Portrait supplied by RALBURN.

XIV.

SIR WILLIAM LORAINÉ, 4TH BARONET.

b. 1749; *succ.* 1755; *d.* 1809.

ONCE again the title and estates devolved upon a child in the person of the late Baronet's eldest son, now Sir WILLIAM, who was under six years of age when his father died. He was born at Hawkwell, Stamfordham, on the 17th June, 1749, and baptised by Dr. Baker, vicar of this parish, his sponsors being Henry Lambton, Esquire, James Mylott, Esquire, and his own mother; and, as already stated, he grew up to man's estate under his mother's guardianship.

He was educated at Eton and Christ's College, Cambridge, being admitted to the latter 16th December, 1767, and, at the age of twenty-seven, married Hannah, eldest daughter of Sir Lancelot Allgood of Nunwick, Knight, who at the same time parted with his second daughter to Sir William's brother, Lambton. So there was a double marriage ceremony at Simonburn Church on the 19th October, 1776, when the Rev. Jeffery Clarkson, vicar of Kirkharle, united the two couples.

Sir William was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of Northumberland, served as High Sheriff in 1774, and was appointed at one time to act as Vice-Lieutenant of the county during the absence of the Duke of Northumberland. He sold, in the year 1785, the ancient Durham property of the family¹ to

¹ Evid. *d.*

Major-General John Lambton, of Harraton and Lambton Castle, brother to the first wife of the third Baronet; and, among domestic items recorded by himself in his family book, is the admission of his five eldest children to a share in the Equitable and Universal Tontine at Bristol, under the Tontine Act of 1793.

Prior to 1795, and probably soon after the great banking panic of February, 1793, which affected alike London and the provinces, consequent on the execution of Louis XVI., the renewal by France of war against England, and the difficulty of obtaining specie, Sir WILLIAM LORAINE undertook the responsibility of joining as a partner the Tyne Bank at Newcastle, then being carried on by Mr. George Baker, of Elemore, and others. A considerable movement had been lately in progress among the chief landowners of Northumberland and Durham to support the banks of Newcastle in providing financial facilities for the agricultural and commercial communities. The "Old Bank" of Newcastle, afterwards identified with the names of the Baronets White-Ridley, founded in 1755, was one of the very earliest provincial banks in the whole country; the "Exchange Bank" stood second to it in Newcastle alone; and the "Tyne Bank," founded in 1777, stood third.

The panic of 1793 and failure of specie had caused all banks in the town to suspend payment, but great public meetings were held on the 8th and 9th April of that year, at which confidence was unanimously expressed in the banks of Sir Matthew White-Ridley and Co., of Messrs. Surtees and Co., the Tyne Bank, and that of Messrs. Lambton and Co.; and a committee of fifteen gentlemen was appointed to report on the best means of restoring credit. This committee reported on the 10th April that they found in these four banks a stability far beyond their expectations, and in the bankers' private fortunes—which these noblemen and gentlemen had staked—a security almost without limit; and they

advised that all persons connected with the landed or commercial interests of the town and the adjoining counties should enter into a guarantee for the space of twelve months, securing to holders of the notes of these banks—of which £230,000 worth were in circulation—the full sums due upon them. The guarantee was at once subscribed for by one hundred and forty-eight people in various sums amounting in all to £259,700, while North Shields guaranteed an additional £60,500, and South Shields £30,000. At the same time the great body of merchants and wholesale tradesmen notified that they would continue to take the said notes in payment, as did also the Duke of Northumberland and other great landowners in respect of their rents.

The Newcastle meeting was followed by one previously convened by the High Sheriff of the county and held in London at the St. Albans Tavern on the 15th of April, the Duke of Portland, the Earls of Carlisle, Jersey, Scarborough, Tankerville, Strathmore, Lord Delaval, and others, being present. This meeting passed a resolution approving the vigorous measures taken in Newcastle for supporting the credit of the four banks, thanking the Mayor, and pledging its members to receive the notes of the banks in payment.

When Sir William Loraine took to banking, the country was much unsettled by the war. Although Lord Howe had just won a victory, and England was gaining successes everywhere, fears of an immediate invasion were abroad, and for some months in 1795 the coasts of Northumberland and Durham were one long camp of infantry, artillery, militia, fencibles, and volunteers. Again, in February, 1797, when some 1,200 French soldiers got a temporary footing in Wales, a great scare was created and the lack of specie once more hampered the Newcastle banks, necessitating a suspension of payment in gold; but the programme of 1793 was again followed in order to restore confidence; the Duke of Northumberland especially published in the northern newspapers his intention

of taking the notes of the four banks in payment of rents, in his wish to alleviate the distress of the country; and after a time payments were resumed. So black, however, had been the outlook, that an Order in Council had been issued on the 26th February to the effect that the Bank of England should suspend its cash payments, and Five per cent. Consols went down to $72\frac{3}{4}$.

In this year Sir William had the misfortune to lose his wife, Dame Hannah, who had borne him eight children. She died on the 5th June, 1797, after twenty years of wedded life, and was buried on the 11th¹ in the chancel of Kirkharle Church, where the slab covering her tomb is thus inscribed :—

“Here lies the Body of
DAME HANNAH LORAINÉ
Wife of Sir William Loraine Baronet
who died June the 5th 1797
aged 44 years.”

The affairs of the Tyne Bank now went smoothly for some time, and the victory of the Nile gave fresh heart to the nation.

In 1799, Sir WILLIAM, being then fifty years old, married a second wife, namely Frances, only surviving daughter and heiress of the late Francis Campart, Esquire, of London, a gentleman of French extraction. This Mr. Campart and Mr. James Vere, banker, of Kensington Gore, a friend of Sir William, had married a pair of sisters, and the Veres had given a home to Mistress Frances after the death of her father and re-marriage of her mother to a Mr. Greaves, so that among friends she was regarded more as the niece of Mr. Vere than as the daughter of her parents. The wedding took place on the 5th November at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, and this union added six children to Sir William's already numerous family.

But the risks of the banking enterprise were by no means

¹ Parish Reg.

over; for, after the short peace which followed the Treaty of Amiens, the renewed declaration of war by France in 1803, with Napoleon's preparations for the subjugation of England, created a fresh panic; and the banking story of 1793 and 1797 was almost exactly repeated in Northumberland. Still Sir William and his bank stuck to their guns; while Surtees & Co., one of the four banks whose stability was rated so high, decided to yield to the stress, and gave up the business altogether.

Sir WILLIAM was a tall large man, with a countenance expressive of great benevolence. He was endowed with a character of real excellence, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and beloved by the poor, many of whom were employed in his works of improvement. In these he emulated his grandfather; although he removed the fountains and gardens created under the advice of Brown, doing his utmost, however, to preserve "the tall forest trees which shelter and diversify the adjoining ground." He drained the flat land on the north side of the house, pulled down the village, and rebuilt it on a site further away to the westward and on a regular plan, repaired the chancel of the church, and new roofed the body of the mansion house to which he added two wings and a suite of offices behind. The house being thus enlarged, his eldest son, after marrying a younger cousin of Dame Frances Loraine, came with his wife to reside there, and children were born in the house to father and son concurrently. His last work was to build a new farm house on his property at Little Swinburn.¹

Towards the close of Sir William's life he was troubled by a long illness which ended in pleurisy, and on the 19th December, 1809, he died in the sixty-first year of his age. He was buried on the 26th of the same month² in the chancel of Kirkharle Church

¹ "A Hist. of North⁴," iv. 302.

² Parish Reg.

next to his wife Hannah, his tomb being on the north side of hers and the covering stone carrying an inscription as follows:—

“ Here lies the Body of
SIR WILLIAM LORAINE BARONET
who died Dec^r. 19th, 1809, aged 60 years and 6 months.
He married first HANNAH Eldest Daughter of Sir Launcelot Allgood of
Nunwick Knight by whom he had Jane who died young, Charles,
William, Isabella, John Lambton, Edward Fenwick who died an
Infant, Anne Eliza, & Henrietta.
Second, FRANCES only surviving Daughter of Francis Campart of
London, by whom he had Frances Vere, Henry James, Caroline,
Edward, Emily, and Vincent who died an Infant.”

In his Will¹ he confirms a Settlement on his second wife and the whole of his younger children, raising the portions of the ten surviving ones to £3,000 apiece; leaving all other property real and personal to his eldest son, the sole executor. But he also orders his trustees to raise by mortgage or sale of all or any of his real estate such money, additional to his personalty, as will suffice to pay the debts “really and justly due” on his decease. This looks as if the bank liabilities were beginning to cast their shadows.

His wife Frances, appointed to be the guardian of her own children, survived him hardly two years, and died in the house of Mr. Stephen Kemble in Newgate Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 21st October, 1811, aged thirty-nine. She also was buried in the chancel of Kirkharle Church (on the 24th idem),² and is commemorated by the following addition made to the inscription on her husband’s tomb:—

“ Near this stone are deposited
the remains of the said DAME FRANCES LORAINE
who died the 21st day of October 1811 in the 39th year of Her Age.”

¹ Evid. a.

² Parish Reg.

The issue born to the fourth Baronet is as follows :—

By first wife.

Jane, b. 1777,
 Charles, b. 1779,
 William, b. 1780,
 Isabella, b. 1782,
 John Lambton, b. 1784,
 Edward Fenwick, b. 1786,
 Anne Eliza, b. 1789,
 Henrietta, b. 1793.

By second wife.

Frances Vere, b. 1800,
 Henry James, b. 1801,
 Caroline, b. 1802,
 Edward, b. 1803,
 Emily, b. 1805,
 Vincent, b. 1806,

of whom particulars will be found in the next chapter. Sir WILLIAM lived in the reigns of George II. and George III. Seventy-five years after his death his portrait, supposed to be by Raeburn, was rescued by the writer ; who obtained it in 1884 from a resident of Clifton into whose hands it had come. It had previously been the property of Mr. Thomas Morris, a native of Kirkharle, afterwards Collector of Customs at Bristol.

Half Sister (deceased) of Fourth Baronet.

DOROTHY LORAINÉ:—only child of the third Baronet by his first wife Margaret *née* Lambton. She was born in 1738, died on the

23rd of February, 1746-7, aged eight years, and was buried on the 3rd March¹ in her mother's tomb in the chancel of Kirkharle Church, her memorial being combined with hers, as shown in Chapter XIII.²

Brothers and Sisters of Fourth Baronet.

CHARLES LORAINE-SMITH:—second son of the third Baronet. Born 6 A.M. on the 1st April, 1751, at Kirkharle, and baptised there by the Rev. Mr. Ellison on the following day, his sponsors being Sir Walter Blackett Baronet, Lancelot Allgood, Esquire, and Mrs. Aynsley. In boyhood he succeeded to the Leicestershire estate of his grand-uncle, Mr. Richard Smith, of Enderby, on that gentleman's decease in 1762, and took the additional surname of Smith by an Act of Parliament dated the 2nd of June in the same year. He was educated at Eton (so it is believed) and at Christ's College, Cambridge, to which he was admitted on the 16th of December, 1767.

On the 1st of May, 1781, Mr. Loraine-Smith was married at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Jeffery Clarkson, vicar of Kirkharle, to Elizabeth Anne, known as Miss Wilson, natural daughter of William Skrine, Esquire, of Westminster, a young lady of great personal attractions who had been adopted as a daughter by Mr. and Mrs. Crayle (she a sister of Mr. Skrine), and to whom Mr. Crayle bequeathed by Will lands at Britwell in the county of Bucks, and elsewhere, and all his fortune.

Mr. Loraine-Smith represented the borough of Leicester in Parliament from 1784 to 1790. He was considered a good scholar, and acquired a wide reputation as a sportsman, but he was withal

¹ Parish Reg.

² p. 127.



CHARLES LORRAINE-SMITH, of ENDERBY.

From a Drawing by W. BROWN.

an extravagant man, ran through his fortune at a great pace, and arrived at selling his wife's diamonds. His portrait was painted by W. Brown, whose etchings of it were printed by W. Berrington of Leicester, accompanied by this couplet :—

“ His taste was in Horses and Hounds orthodox
And no man can say he e'er headed the Fox.”

When not fox-hunting he amused himself with a pack of harriers of his own. His issue consisted of two sons—

Charles Crayle, b. 1782,
Loraine, b. 1784,

of whom particulars will be given in the next chapter. He lost his wife on the 7th of July, 1831, and himself died at Enderby Hall on the 23rd August, 1835, and both were buried in the parish church of Enderby. Among his papers was found a lock of his deceased eldest child's hair with the following label attached :—“C. Crayle Loraine-Smith : the hair of my beloved son to be put into my coffin when I die, round my neck. C. L. S.” The following are the memorial inscriptions on tablets fixed to the east wall of the chancel of the church :—

“ Sacred to the memory of
ELIZABETH ANNE,
wife of Charles Loraine-Smith Esq.
She died July 7th 1831.
Aged 74.”

“ Each lovely scene shall thee restore,
For thee the tear be duly shed,
Belov'd till life can charm no more,
And mourned till pity's self be dead.”

“ Sacred to the memory of
CHARLES LORAINÉ-SMITH ESQ.
who died August 23rd, 1835,
Aged 84.

In the early part of his life he represented the
Borough of Leicester in Parliament.

He was an active Magistrate, and no man displayed more independence of mind,
and superiority to every private object of interest or of ambition.”

Reverend LAMBTON LORAINÉ:—third son of the third Baronet. Born at Kirkharle 21st of May, 1752, and baptised there on the following 18th of June, his sponsors being Sir William Middleton, Baronet, of Belsay Castle, George Delaval, Esquire, and Mrs. Mylott. He finished his education, like his elder brothers, at Christ's College, Cambridge, being admitted 6th July, 1769, and L.L.B. 1775, took Holy Orders, and married on the 19th October, 1776, Isabella, second surviving daughter of Sir Lancelot Allgood, of Nunwick; the wedding being at Simonburn Church simultaneously with that of his eldest brother as has been narrated. He was rector of Nailstone, in Leicestershire, for a short time, and afterwards presented by the Earl of Winchilsea to the living of Milton Keynes, in the county of Bucks, where his wife died on the 10th August, 1818, and himself on the 3rd July, 1821, at the age of sixty-nine, and where they were both buried. By his wife the reverend gentleman had issue—

Dorothea Jane, b. 1778,
Elizabeth, b. 1781,
Richard Lambton, b. 1783,
Isabella Charlotte, b. 1788,
Georgiana, b. 1794,

of whom a further account will be given in the next chapter.

He was credited also with the paternity of a son baptised by the names of George Allgood. The memorial inscriptions in the church at Milton Keynes, originally in the chancel, are as follows :—

“ In the vault beneath are deposited the remains of
ISABELLA, wife of the Rev. LAMETON LORAINÉ L.L.B.
Rector of this Parish.
Obiit 10th Aug. 1818. *Ætat* 63.

And of the Rev. LAMETON LORAINÉ,
who died 3rd July 1821 aged 69.”

JAMES THOMAS LORAINÉ:—fourth son of the third Baronet. Born at Kirkharle 1st December, 1753, and baptised there by Rev. Thomas Ouston on the following 11th January,¹ his sponsors being Sir Thomas Clavering Baronet, Colonel the Honourable Hedworth Lambton, and Lady Blackett of Wallington. Mr. Lorainé was a Collector of Customs resident in Northumberland and acted as Sheriff of Newcastle in 1776. He married on 15th May, 1777, at All Saints' Church, Newcastle, being then in his twenty-fourth year, Margaret, only daughter of John Haigh, Esq., of Hightown in the county of York, a young lady nineteen years old, and by her had issue :—

Eleanor Susan, b. 1778,
Jemima, b. 1779,
Margaret, b. 1781,

all mentioned in the following chapter. The young Mrs. James Lorainé then died on the 31st October, 1781 (the day her youngest child was baptised), and was privately interred in the family vault at St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where the following

¹ Parish Reg.

inscription commemorates her. It was cut on the stone itself beneath the new brass mentioned in Chapters X. and XII. :—

“ Here lies the Body of
MARGARET, the wife of JAMES THO^s LORAINÉ ESQ :
who died the 31st. Octo^r 1781 aged 23 years.”

The Parish Register enters Mr. Loraine's name as “of Hepscot,” a place near Morpeth, where it is probable he lived and brought up his little daughters after his wife's early death. He died on the 18th February, 1808, aged fifty-four, and was buried on the 21st in the chancel of Kirkharle Church, where no inscription to his memory is now to be found.

EVIDENCES TO THE FOREGOING.

WILL OF FOURTH BARONET.

(Certified Copy.)

a.—THIS IS THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of me SIR WILLIAM LORAINE of Kirkharle in the County of Northumberland BARONET Whereas by the Settlement made upon and previous to my marriage with my present dear wife a Rent Charge of Seven hundred pounds a year is (amongst other provisions) secured to her for her natural life in case she shall happen to survive to be issuing and payable out of certain hereditaments and premises comprised in such Settlement and a provision is thereby made for all and every my children or child either by my late wife or by my present wife except an eldest or only son for his her or their portion or portions (that is to say) if one such child the sum of Five thousand pounds if two such children and no more the sum of Ten thousand pounds if three such children and no more the sum of Fifteen thousand pounds and if four or more such children the sum of Twenty thousand pounds to be divided amongst them in equal shares and payable as therein mentioned Now I the said SIR WILLIAM LORAINE do hereby ratify and confirm the said Settlement and all the matters and things therein contained And I do hereby give and bequeath unto my said dear wife the sum of Three hundred pounds to be paid to her within Twelve days next after my death I give and bequeath unto each of my younger sons William John Lambton Henry James and Edward and my daughters Isabella Ann Eliza Henrietta Frances Vere Caroline and Emily such sum of money as together with their respective shares of the said sum of Twenty thousand pounds directed to be raised by my said marriage Settlement for the portions of my younger Children shall amount to the sum of Three thousand pounds for the respective portions of my said younger sons and of my said daughters And I give and bequeath unto every other child which I may leave living at my death or born in due time after my death such sum of money as together with the respective share of each such child of the said sum of Twenty thousand pounds shall amount to the sum of Three thousand pounds for the portion of each such other child the said several legacies or sums of money to be respectively payable and paid at the

respective times following (that is to say) to my said daughters and such of my said other children as shall be a daughter or daughters if and when they shall respectively attain the age of twenty one years or be married which shall first happen together with interest for the same after the rate of Five pounds for each One hundred pounds by the year from the time of my death until the same shall be paid And to my said sons and such of my said other children as shall be a son or sons if and when they shall respectively attain the age of twenty one years together with interest for the same after the rate aforesaid from the time of my death until the same shall be paid And I will order and direct that in case any of my said children shall happen to die before the Legacy or Legacies sum or sums of money given to him her or them as aforesaid shall become payable as aforesaid then and in every such case the Legacy or sum of money so given to every such child so dying shall not be raised or payable I give and devise all my Manors messuages advowsons lands tenements hereditaments and premises whatsoever and wheresoever and of what nature tenure or kind soever unto Sir John Edward Swinburn of Capheaton in the County of Northumberland Baronet and George Baker of Elemore in the County of Durham Esquire their Executors Administrators and assigns for and during the term of Five thousand years to be computed from the day next before the day of my death and from thenceforth fully to be complete and ended without impeachment of waste Upon such trusts and to and for such intents and purposes as hereinafter are mentioned expressed and declared of and concerning the same and subject to the said Term of Five thousand years and to the Trusts thereof I give and devise all my said manors messuages advowsons lands tenements hereditaments and premises whatsoever and wheresoever and of what nature tenure or kind soever unto my eldest son Charles Loraine his heirs and assigns for ever And as to for and concerning the said Term of Five thousand years hereinbefore Limited to the said Sir John Edward Swinburn and George Baker their Executors administrators and assigns as aforesaid I do hereby declare that the said term is so limited to them upon the following special trusts and confidences (that is to say) Upon trust that they the said Sir John Edward Swinburn and George Baker or the survivor of them or the Executors or Administrators of such Survivor do and shall after my decease by mortgage or sale of all or any part or parts of my said manors messuages advowsons lands tenements hereditaments and premises or by the rents issues and profits thereof in the meantime or any part thereof or by all or any of the aforesaid ways and means whatsoever as they the said Sir John Edward Swinburn and George Baker or the survivor of them or the Executors or Administrators of such survivor shall think fit levy and raise such sum or sums of money as my personal estate shall fall short of satisfying

and discharging such debts as shall be really and justly due from me at the time of my decease and the several Legacies with the interest thereof as hereinbefore bequeathed and all costs charges and expenses of my funeral and all the costs and charges of my said Trustees in or about the trusts aforesaid and the execution of this my Will and do pay and apply the same accordingly And upon further trust that my said Trustees and the Survivor of them and the executors and administrators of such survivor shall and do permit and suffer my said son Charles Loraine his heirs and assigns to receive and take all overplus of the rents and profits of the said premises And I further will that when all the trusts hereinbefore declared concerning the said term of Five thousand years shall be fully performed and satisfied then and from thenceforth the said term and estate of and in the said premises or of or in so much thereof as shall not be disposed of for or towards the performance of the said trusts or some of them shall cease determine and be void And I do hereby declare that the receipt or receipts of my said Trustees for the time being shall be a sufficient discharge or sufficient discharges to any purchaser or purchasers mortgagee or mortgagees for the purchase money or mortgage money for which my said real Estates or any part or parts thereof shall be sold or mortgaged respectively or for so much of such purchase money or mortgage money as in such receipt or receipts shall be respectively acknowledged or expressed to be received and such purchaser or purchasers mortgagee or mortgagees shall not afterwards be answerable or accountable for any loss misapplication or non-application of such purchase money or mortgage money or any part thereof And as to for and concerning all my Personal Estate of what nature or kind soever I give and bequeath the same (charged and chargeable with the payment of my just debts funeral expences and Legacies) unto my said son Charles Loraine his Executors Administrators and assigns And my further Will is and I do hereby direct that my said Trustees and each of them their and each of their heirs Executors administrators and assigns shall be charged and chargeable for such money as they and each of them shall respectively actually receive by virtue of the Trusts hereby in them reposed and that the one of them shall not be answerable or accountable for the other of them or for the acts receipts neglects or defaults of the other of them but each of them only for his own acts receipts neglects or defaults nor shall they or either of them be answerable or accountable for any Banker or other person with whom or in whose hands any part of the said trust monies or effects shall or may be deposited or lodged for safe custody or for the insufficiency or deficiency of any Stocks Funds or Securities in or upon which the same or any part thereof shall or may be placed out or invested nor for any other misfortune loss or damage which in the execution of any of the aforesaid trusts or in relation

thereto may happen except the same shall happen by or through their own wilful default And also that they my said Trustees and each of them their and each of their heirs executors administrators and assigns shall and may by and out of the monies which shall come to their or his hands or hand respectively deduct retain and reimburse themselves and himself and shall and may allow to his Co-Trustee all such costs charges and expences as they or either of them shall or may sustain expend or be put unto in or about the execution of the Trusts hereby in them reposed or any of them or in anywise relative thereto And I do hereby constitute and appoint my said son Charles Loraine Sole Executor of this my Will and I appoint my said dear wife Guardian of my children by her during their respective minorities And I appoint my said son Charles Loraine Guardian of my children by my late dear wife during their respective minorities and hereby revoking all former Wills by me at any time heretofore made I publish and declare this to be and contain my last Will and Testament In witness whereof I have to the four first sheets of paper of two parts of this my Will (each part contained in five sheets of paper) set my hand and to the last sheet of paper of each part thereof set my hand and seal this Thirteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eight.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "William Loraine". The script is cursive and elegant, with a long, sweeping tail on the final letter.

Signed sealed published and declared by the said Testator Sir William Loraine as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who in his presence at his request and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses.

Tho^s Redman, Vicar of Kirkharle.

W^m Pickering, Farmer, Deanham.

Alexander Armstrong, Steward to Sir William Loraine.

Proved at Durham on the 12th. day of May 1810 by the oath of Sir Charles Loraine, Baronet, the son, the Sole Executor, to whom Administration was granted.

b.—DEEDS RELATING TO THE KIRKHARLE PROPERTY.

5 and 6 December 1775.—Indenture of Lease and Release tripartite, Made between Sir William Loraine Bt. of the 1st part, John Letteney Gentleman of the 2nd part, and Ralph Heron Gentleman of the 3rd part; being a Deed to lead the uses of Recovery intended to be suffered of all the said Sir William Loraine's estates in the County of Northumberland.

6 December 1775.—Exemplification of a Recovery. The said Ralph Heron, Demandant; the said John Letteney, Tenant; and the said Sir William Loraine Bt., Voucher.

1 and 2 August 1776.—Indenture of Lease and Release, the Release tripartite, Made between Sir William Loraine Bt. of the 1st part, General John Lambton and Richard Brown Esquire of the 2nd part, and Dame Dorothy Loraine Widow and Relict of Sir Charles Loraine Bt. deceased of the 3rd part; being a Release of all her the said Dame Dorothy Loraine's Dower and right and title of Dower of and in all the estate of which the said Sir Charles Loraine Bt. deceased was seised or possessed in consideration of an annuity of £500 secured to be paid to the said Dame Dorothy Loraine for life by the said Sir William Loraine Bt. in the manner provided.

11 and 12 September 1776.—Indenture of Lease and Release in four parts, Made between Sir William Loraine Bt. of the 1st part, the aforesaid Dame Dorothy Loraine of the 2nd part, the Revd. William Rastall D.D. and George Colpitts Esquire of the 3rd part, and Hannah Allgood Spinster of the 4th part; being a Conveyance of certain estates in the county of Northumberland by way of Settlement on the intended marriage of the said Sir William Loraine Bt. with the said Miss Allgood.

c.—DEED RELATING TO THE DEANHAM PROPERTY.

1 October 1777.—Demise for two thousand years. Sir William Loraine Bt. to the Revd. William Rastall D.D. and George Colpitts Esquire.

d.—DEEDS RELATING TO THE OFFERTON PROPERTY.

22 March 1785.—Release and Recovery of lands and houses at Offerton in the County of Durham. Sir William Loraine Bt. to Major General John

Lambton: and Surrender of a term in the same premises by James Allgood Esquire to the said General Lambton: Made between Sir William Loraine Baronet of Kirkharle eldest son and heir of Sir Charles Loraine Bt. deceased, and a Devisee named in the Will of the said deceased Baronet of the 1st part, Charles Loraine-Smith (lately called Charles Loraine) of Enderby Esquire of the 2nd part, The Revd. Lambton Loraine of Widdrington Castle Clerk of the 3rd part, James Thomas Loraine of Newcastle Esquire of the 4th part, George Pearson of Durham of the 5th part, John Lambton of Harraton Esquire General of His Majesty's Forces of the 6th part, and James Allgood of Nunwick Esquire sole Executor of Sir Lancelot Allgood of Nunwick Knight deceased who was the surviving Devisee and Trustee named in the Will of the said Sir Charles Loraine Bt. deceased, of the 7th part.

The Deed quotes (1) the Will just mentioned dated 4 June 1754 in which the testator devised his estates to his son the present Sir William Loraine Bt. and his heirs, and recites (2) that the said General John Lambton did contract with the said Sir William Loraine Bt. to buy the Offerton Estate for £4,530, also (3) that the said Charles Loraine-Smith Esq: Revd. Lambton Loraine and James Thomas Loraine Esq: at the request of the said Sir William Loraine Bt. had agreed to join in the Conveyance.

These are some of the signatures to the Deed.

William  Loraine

C Loraine Smith

Lambton  Loraine

James Thomas  Loraine

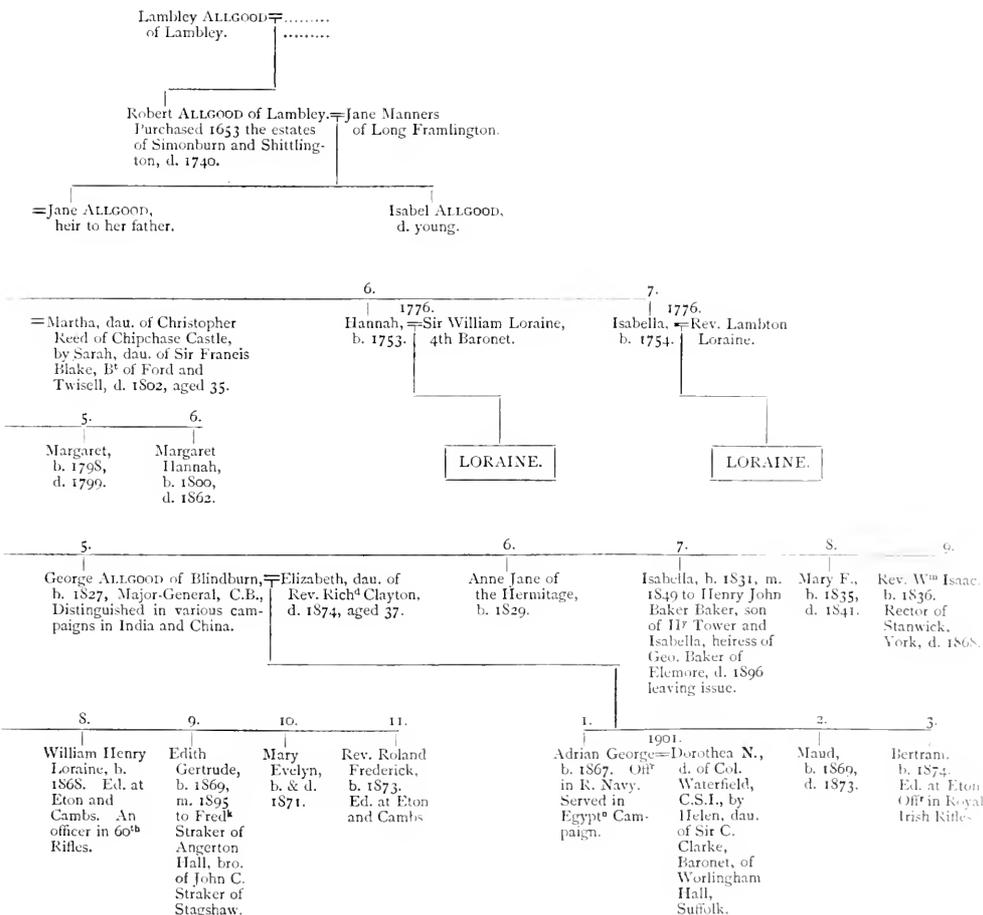
RELEASES BY THREE YOUNGER SONS.

e.—17 *September* 1777.—Deed Poll of Release from Charles Loraine-Smith Esquire of a legacy of £1500 bequeathed to him by the last Will and Testament of Sir Charles Loraine Baronet of Kirkharle.

f.—11 *September* 1776.—Deed Poll of Release from the Revd. Lambton Loraine of a legacy of £1500 bequeathed to him by the last Will and Testament of Sir Charles Loraine Baronet of Kirkharle.

g.—6 *November* 1784.—Deed Poll of Release from James Thomas Loraine Esquire of a legacy of £1500 bequeathed to him by the last Will and Testament of Sir Charles Loraine Baronet of Kirkharle.

ALLGOOD.



XV.

SIR CHARLES LORAINÉ, 5TH BARONET.

b. 1779 ; *succ.* 1809 ; *d.* 1833.

SIR CHARLES, eldest son of the late Baronet, was born at 5.30 A.M. on the 19th April, 1779, and baptised in St. John's Church in Newcastle on the following 27th May ; his sponsors being his uncle, Charles Lorainé-Smith, of Enderby, James Allgood, Esquire, of Nunwick, and his great-aunt, Mrs. Brown, of Kirkharle. He went to Rugby along with his next brother William on the 29th July, 1791, and remained there a year and a half, after which his father removed them both to Durham School. On the 12th May, 1795, he entered the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards (Blues) by purchase, his father paying £1,050 for his cornet's commission ; and on the 28th of April, 1798, he purchased a lieutenancy for £300, but sold out soon after he came of age.

He then married Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Vincent Campart, Esquire, of Turnham Green, Chiswick, by his handsome wife, now remarried to a Mr. Watkins ; the young lady being the issue of a runaway match and Gretna Green marriage. The bride was, on her father's side, first cousin to Lady Lorainé (the bridegroom's new stepmother) and about four years her junior. The marriage ceremony was performed at Chiswick Parish Church on the 26th June, 1800, by the Reverend Mr. Trebec, the rector. The newly married pair shortly afterwards took up their abode at the paternal seat, and their family events are recorded, intertwined with his own, in the father's MS. family book.

It seems probable that Charles, whose brother and school-fellow had gone into the Tyne Bank soon after leaving school—apparently to learn the business—did not himself join the bank until required to take the place of his father, at whose death in 1809 he had attained the age of thirty, and that he then replaced him as first director. For example, in 1811 the notes of the bank were signed by Mr. George Baker “For Sir C. Loraine, “self, Pearson, Maude, Loraine, & Co.” (William Loraine having now become fifth director); and three years later we find them in the same order, William Loraine, however, then signing on their behalf, instead of Mr. Baker.¹

Sir CHARLES, being Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant, was High Sheriff for Northumberland in the year 1814. In the following year, the year of Waterloo, the failure of local banks in the counties of Durham and Yorkshire, and the run upon other northern banks, called forth yet another public guarantee by landowners, merchants, and tradesmen that the notes of the Tyne Bank would be accepted. At this time the depletion of bullion in the kingdom, aggravated by the drain of foreign war, had so intensified the scarcity of silver that various coins and tokens were manufactured and issued, both in London and the provinces, to facilitate trade. The Bank of England, having a large stock of Spanish dollars, issued them with a small head of George III. stamped on the head of Ferdinand of Spain, their value being five shillings and sixpence, giving scoffers the opportunity to say :—

“The Bank to make their Spanish dollars pass
Stamped the head of a fool on the head of an ass.”

As time went on the stress seemed hardly to diminish, and at last the directors of the Tyne Bank thought well to issue a notice

¹ “Banks, Bankers, &c.,” p. 157.

which was dated the 23rd of July, 1816, announcing that in the present agitated state of the public mind they had determined to decline the business of bankers. At the same time they gave an assurance that the funds of the bank were fully adequate to meet every demand without requiring the aid of the real estates of the partners. Next day they submitted their affairs to investigation; a written report was issued by the investigators, testifying to the stability of the bank; and at once the following announcement was published: "Sir Charles Loraine B^t, Baker and Co., "having signified to their friends and the public their determination to decline the banking business, we the undersigned do "hereby severally undertake and agree to guarantee the payments "of their bank to the extent of the sum set opposite to our "respective names." The amount thus guaranteed was £76,000, by twenty-five guarantors, comprising Sir Charles Monck Baronet, of Belsay; Mr. Charles John Brandling, of Gosforth House; Mr. Burrell, of Broome Park; Mr. Bacon, of Styford; Mr. Silvertop, of Minster Acres; Mr. Headlam, of Gateshead; Mr. Clayton, of Chesters, and others.

The liquidation of the affairs of the bank necessarily occupied many years (Surtees' Bank took twenty-nine years), and the guarantors were not called on; but the optimism of the directors in respect of their real estates was not justified, for Kirkharle was to fall a sacrifice before every claim was satisfied.

A copy of the *Evening Mail* (*Times* Office) 28th February to 1st March, 1820, is among the family papers, and it is interesting to note that the price of it was then 7d., and the stamp on it 4d. It says little about banking, being much occupied with questions arising from the death of George III., but quotes 3 per cent. consols as standing then at 68½ and "5 per cent. Navy" at 103½. It contains also a report, taken from the *Newcastle Chronicle*, of a county meeting in Northumberland to vote an address of condolence to George IV., in which Sir Charles Loraine took part, and which

therefore is of interest here. The meeting was held at Morpeth Town Hall, where at an early hour the freeholders began to pour in from all parts of the country, and a little before twelve o'clock Earl Grey, the eminent Whig Statesman, arrived from Lambton Hall, accompanied by Mr. Lambton, Lord Ossulston, and Mr. Barrett, and was greeted with three cheers. The High Sheriff then arrived, and in a short time the Duke of Northumberland came in a carriage and six, attended by several outriders, and followed by about 500 tenantry on horseback. Mr. W. Orde, the Sheriff, took the chair, supported on his right by the Duke of Northumberland, Sir Charles Loraine, Baronet, Mr. Brandling, Mr. Burrell, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Bell, Mr. Grey, and others, and on his left by Earl Grey, Lord Ossulston, Sir Charles M. Monck, Baronet, Sir Matthew W. Ridley, Baronet, Mr. Bigge, Mr. Lambton, &c., &c. The Duke proposed the address, and Earl Grey seconded it, he being received with particular applause, &c., &c., &c.

The children born to Sir CHARLES and his wife were :—

William, b. 1801,
Isabella Elizabeth, b. 1805,
Charles Vincent, b. 1807,
Henry Claude, b. 1812.

Lady Loraine died at Tynemouth on the 5th August, 1829, her Will being proved in December of the same year.¹ Her husband survived her somewhat more than three years, then died at Kirkharle at 6.45 a.m. on the 18th January, 1833, and was buried on the 25th. They were both laid in the chancel of Kirkharle Church to the westward of the other tombs, hers being next to, but in a westerly line from, Richard Loraine's ; his next to, but in a westerly line, from his father's. The covering stones bear simply the initials E.L. and C.L., but a commemorative tablet was fixed on the north

¹ Clarenceux to Ed., 1900.

wall above the family pew, overlooking them, and bearing this inscription :—

“Near this place are deposited the remains of
SIR CHARLES LORAINÉ of Kirkharle BARONET
Who died on the 18th day of January 1833
Aged 53 years.

He married ELIZABETH CAMPART of Turnham Green in the County of Middlesex
by whom he left three Sons and one Daughter,
Namely Sir William Lorainé the present Baronet, Charles Vincent Lorainé,
and Henry Claude Lorainé, and Isabella Elizabeth married to the Rev^d John Bell,
Vicar of Rothwell in the County of York, and Brother of Matthew Bell
of Woolsington Esquire M.P. for this County.”

“Near this place are also deposited the remains of
DAME ELIZABETH
Wife of the said Sir Charles Lorainé Baronet,
who died on the 5th day of August 1829
Aged 53 years.”

In Sir Charles' Will,¹ the situation resulting from the banking enterprise is at length quite apparent. He realises the necessity of breaking up the ancestral home. He had sold in 1829 the Deanham property to Lord Decies, of Bolam House, and Little Swinburne to Ralph Riddell, Esq., of Felton Park and Swinburne Castle ; and now everything—all his lands and all his money—goes to trustees, first for the payment of debts owing by him “either individually and alone or jointly with any other person or persons,”² and then for the payment of the residue to his three sons in equal shares. His daughter had probably been portioned on her marriage.

Sir CHARLES was a tall handsome man not so placid in temper as his father, and junior in age to his wife by three years or so, a like period singularly separating their deaths, for they both died in their fifty-fourth year. His interest in freemasonry was considerable, if

¹ Evid. a.

² His sister Henrietta, writing in 1868, alluded to the bank debts owing at his death.—(Ed.)

we may judge from the rank which he held of Grand Prior to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent's Encampment of Masonic Knights-Templars of St. John of Jerusalem, as well as that of Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons for Northumberland and Berwick-upon-Tweed ; besides others. He lived in the reigns of George III. and George IV., and it is to be feared that the troubles arising from this banking business often harassed his domestic circle when the nation was rejoicing over the victories of Trafalgar and Waterloo. Sir Charles' contemporary relatives will now be described, and reference should be made to this list for the collaterals of the ninth and tenth Baronets also.

Brothers and Sisters of Fifth Baronet.

JANE LORAINE :—eldest daughter of the fourth Baronet. Born 2.30 P.M. on the 27th November, 1777, and baptised at St. John's Church in Newcastle by the Rev. Jeffery Clarkson on the 27th of the following month, her sponsors being her grandmother, Dorothy Lady Loraine, Lady Allgood, and Sir Lancelot Allgood. She died in her twelfth year on the 26th July, 1789, and was buried at Kirkharle on the 30th in the same tomb as her great-grandmother Anne ; being recorded as follows :—

“ Here also lieth the body of

JANE LORAINE

Eldest daughter of SIR WILLIAM LORAINE BART.

Who died July 26, 1789

Aged 11 years 8 months.”

WILLIAM LORAINE :—second son of the fourth Baronet, who ultimately succeeded as ninth Baronet is so described in Chapter XIX.

ISABELLA, MRS. HEADLAM :—second daughter of the fourth Baronet. Born at 7 A.M. on the 8th March, 1782, and baptised at St. John's Church in Newcastle by the Rev. Jeffery Clarkson, on

the 9th of the following month, her sponsors being Mrs. Harrison of Newcastle, Mrs. Clarke of Hexham, and James Moncaster Esq., of Wall's End. She was educated at Heath School and at Mrs. Olier's in Bloomsbury Square, London, and on the 29th November, 1811, was married to Thomas Emerson Headlam Esq., of Jesmond Hall and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a physician by profession and a prominent political figure of his time, dubbed at one time "The great Whig of the North." He was indeed a remarkable personage, a man with clearly cut features and a prominent nose, and of the strongest fibre both physically and intellectually, but withal of a most kindly nature, a breeder of thoroughbred horses, and a disciple of the turf. He must not be confounded with his nephew, the M.P. and Privy Councillor, who was Judge Advocate General in Viscount Palmerston's second Ministry, and who bore precisely the same name. Mrs. Headlam was a general favourite in her youth as in her old age. A story is told how that on one occasion at Kirkharle when taking some of her younger sisters to a ball in the chariot and four, the coachman was found to be so drunk on his box that he had little control over his horses. She got him, however, to stop them; then wrapping up, mounted the box in her ball dress and shoes, took charge of the team, and with the footman's assistance got the coachman put down on the road; after which she drove the carriage to its destination rather than let her sisters miss the ball. The issue of this marriage was one son Charles, of whom particulars appear in the next chapter.

JOHN LAMFTON LORAINE:—third son of the fourth Baronet, who ultimately succeeded as tenth Baronet, is so described in Chapter XX.

EDWARD FENWICK LORAINE:—fourth son of the fourth Baronet. Born at 6 P.M. on the 15th October, 1786, privately baptised in Newcastle on the 12th November by the Rev. Mr. Haigh, curate of St. Andrew's, and publicly at Kirkharle on the 12th of December

by the Rev. Jeffery Clarkson, his sponsors being Edward Moseley, Esq., of Newcastle, William Fenwick, Esq., of Bywell, and Miss Harrison of Killingworth. Twelve days afterwards, viz., 24th December, 1786, he died suddenly, and was privately buried on the 26th at Kirkharle in the tomb occupied by the remains of the first Baronet and his wife; upon the stone of which his record runs thus:—

“Here is interred the body of
EDWARD FENWICK LORAINÉ
4th son of Sir W^m Lorainé B^t
Who died December 24th 1876
Aged ten weeks.”

ANNE ELIZA LORAINÉ:—third daughter of the fourth Baronet. Born at 8.15 P.M. on the 22nd December, 1789, baptised at Kirkharle by the Rev. John Collinson, the new vicar, privately on the 16th January, and publicly on the 24th May, 1790, her sponsors being Miss Harrison and Miss Elizabeth Harrison, of Killingworth, and her uncle the Rev. Lambton Lorainé. For a year before attaining the age of twenty-one she was under the guardianship of Sir Charles, her brother. In womanhood her form was small and slight, and to old age she retained in dress the simple fashions of her youth. She lived in Newcastle with her sister Henrietta, died there on the 5th November, 1868, aged nearly seventy-nine, and was buried in Jesmond Cemetery in the same vault as her brother the ninth Baronet, which was enlarged for the purpose.

HENRIETTA LORAINÉ:—fourth daughter of the fourth Baronet. Born at 1.30 A.M. on the 15th April, 1793, and baptised at Kirkharle on the 25th of the following month by the vicar, her sponsors being Mrs. Allgood, of Nunwick, Miss Aynsley, of Little Harle Tower (who was just about to marry Lord Charles Murray), and Sir John Edward Swinburne Baronet, by his proxy John Trevelyan, Esq., of Wallington. For over five years before attaining the age of twenty-one she was under the guardianship of Sir Charles, her brother. Clever as a girl, and the artistic author of a large collec-

tion of beautifully painted wild flowers, Henrietta was a universal favourite all her long life on account of her boundless good nature and vivacity. After the death of her sister Anne Eliza, she moved into a house in Ellison Place,¹ Newcastle, in which she lived to attain the age of nearly ninety, and died on the 17th February, 1883, being buried in Jesmond Cemetery in the vault where her brother the ninth Baronet, and her sister Anne Eliza, already lay.

Half Brothers and Sisters of the Fifth Baronet.

(Also of the Ninth and Tenth Baronets.)

FRANCES VERE, LADY BLACKETT :—fifth daughter of the fourth Baronet. Born at 1.30 A.M. on the 12th August, 1800, and baptised at Kirkharle 11th September following by the Rev. John Collinson, the vicar, her sponsors being Mrs. Charles Loraine (as she was then), Mrs. Vere, wife of James Vere, Esq., of Kensington Gore, and her half brother Charles Loraine. She grew up to be tall with dark hair and eyes, and in her younger days made some sensation as a beauty. Her first husband, to whom she was married at Gosforth Church on the 8th December, 1829, by the Rev. Thos. Redman, vicar of Kirkharle, was William Henry Ord, Esq., M.P. for Newport in the Isle of Wight, and a Lord of the Treasury, only son of Mr. Ord, of Whitfield Hall in the county of Northumberland. Of this marriage there was no issue, and Mr. William Henry Ord died at Whitfield on the 9th November, 1838 (?), after which the widow lived at the Riding-Mill-on-Tyne. She was next married, as his second wife, to Sir Edward Blackett, Baronet, of Matfen Hall, Northumberland, and 34, Portman Square, the wedding taking place at the church of Bywell St. Peter, on the 16th October, 1851. Sir Edward had then already nine children,

¹ No. 21.

of whom the eldest was under twenty-one and the youngest five years old ; and there was no further issue by this second marriage. Lady Blackett died at Matfen Hall on the 28th May, 1874, and was interred in the family vault of Matfen Church, her husband surviving her.

HENRY JAMES LORAINE :—fifth son of the fourth Baronet. Born 18th September, 1801, and baptised on the 15th October in Kirkharle Church by the Rev. John Collinson, his sponsors being James Vere, Esq., and his half brother and sister John Lambton and Isabella Loraine. The loss of his father when he was only eight years old would throw Henry Loraine and those born after him greatly on the protection of their eldest half brother, now head of the family. On the 18th February, 1819, Henry obtained an ensign's commission in the 4th (King's Own) Regiment of Foot, but had the misfortune to fall sick of the yellow fever when his regiment was in the West Indies, and died of it at Barbados 23rd December, 1821.

CAROLINE LORAINE :—sixth daughter of fourth Baronet. Born 28th August, 1802, privately baptised in the house, and afterwards publicly so in Kirkharle Church on the 22nd May, 1803, by the Rev. John Collinson, her sponsors being her aunt, Mrs. Lambton Loraine, Mrs. Baker, of Elemore, and James Vere, Esq. She resided with her younger brother, Edward, at The Riding-Mill-on-Tyne ; and, surviving him, continued there until her death on the 24th September, 1888, at the age of eighty-six. She was buried on the 1st October in the churchyard of Bywell St. Andrew by the side of her said brother, and was the last of the generation forming the subject of this chapter.

EDWARD LORAINE :—sixth son of fourth Baronet. Born 9th November, 1803, and privately baptised on the 11th. He was publicly christened in Kirkharle Church on the 18th May, 1804, by the Rev. John Collinson, his sponsors being James Vere, Esq.,

of Kensington Gore, Henry Utrich Reay, Esq., of Killingworth, and Mrs. Reay his wife. He studied the law, and practised a short time in Newcastle as solicitor, but forsook this for country pursuits, and went to reside along with his next elder sister, Caroline, at the Riding-Mill, a house on the banks of the Tyne opposite Styford Hall, and belonging to that property. On the death of Sir John Lambton Loraine, tenth Baronet, Edward was constituted guardian of his infant children; and when Mr. Bacon-Grey died about three years later, he also undertook the duties of adviser to this gentleman's widow, his own sister, in respect of her young family and their Styford estate; discharging both these trusts with fidelity and sound judgment. He was a man with a lean head and aquiline nose, a special aptitude for business, and a hearty country manner. He died unmarried at the age of seventy-eight on the 16th February, 1882, and was buried on the 23rd of the same month in the churchyard of St. Andrew's, Bywell, where the tombstone of himself and his sister is inscribed as follows:—

“To the memory of
EDWARD LORAINÉ ESQ.
of The Riding,
Who died 16th February 1882
Aged 78,
Youngest son of Sir W^m Loraine Bt. of Kirkharle, Northumberland :

Also of his sister
CAROLINE LORAINÉ,
Who died September 24th 1888
Aged 86.”

EMILY, Mrs. BACON-GREY:—seventh daughter of fourth Baronet. Born 16th March, 1805, and baptised in Kirkharle Church by the Rev. John Collinson on the 15th April, her sponsors being Admiral and Mrs. Rodsham, of Rodsham, and Mrs. Vere. She was married on the 15th January, 1833, at Gosforth Church by the Rev. Thomas

Redman to Charles Bacon-Grey, Esq., of Styford Hall,¹ in the county of Northumberland, and had issue six sons and two daughters, mentioned in the next chapter. Mr. Bacon-Grey died quite suddenly on the 1st of September, 1855, after which his estate devolved upon each of his sons in turn, and finally on his two daughters. Mrs. Bacon-Grey died on the 6th January, 1878, at the age of seventy-two.

VINCENT LORAINE :— seventh son of fourth Baronet. Born 5th August, 1806, at Kirkharle, and privately baptised on 7th September in the mansion house by the Rev. Thomas Redman, vicar, but died suddenly on the 1st of November following, and was buried on the 4th idem in the chancel of Kirkharle Church, outside the communion rail and against the north wall. The inscription to his memory is as follows :—

“ Here is interred
VINCENT LORAINE
Seventh son of Sir William Loraine Bar^t
He was born August 5th
And died Nov^r 1st 1806.”

First Cousins of Fifth Baronet.

(Also of Ninth and Tenth Baronets.)

1.

CHARLES CRAYLE LORAINE-SMITH :—elder son of Charles Loraine-Smith, Esq. Born at 6.30 A.M. on the 19th February, 1782, and baptised in St. James's Church, London, by the curate thereof, on the following 22nd March ; his sponsors being Sir William Loraine fourth Baronet (by his proxy Geo. Stubbs, Esq., of Suffolk Street, Charing Cross) ; Major-General Lambton, of Harraton ; and Lady Clarges (by her proxy Mrs. Vincent). He died of a fever in June,

¹ For whose pedigree (Bacon) see Hodgson, iv. 375.

1787, and was buried in Enderby Church, where the following memorial of him was placed on the east wall of the chancel :—

“Near unto this place lieth entombed in innocence the body of
 CHARLES CRAYLE SMITH
 Son and heir of Charles Loraine-Smith Esq. and Elizabeth Anne his wife.
 He departed this life upon the 19th day of June 1787,
 In the sixth year of his age.
 In memory of whom this monument is erected by his disconsolate parents.”

Rev. LORAINÉ LORAINÉ-SMITH :—younger son of Charles Loraine-Smith, Esq. Born 20th February, 1784, and baptised at Enderby by the Rev. Mr. Farrer, Curate; his sponsors being Clement Wynstanley, Esq., of Branston, in Leicestershire; Richard Brown, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mrs. Stubbs, of Suffolk Street, London (by her proxy Mrs. Wynstanley). He was admitted to Christ's College, Cambridge, on the 31st January, 1803; took Holy Orders, obtained the degree of LL.B. 1809; and in 1812 was presented to the rectory of Passenham in Bucks, of which county he became Justice of the Peace as well as of Northants. On the 17th December, 1818, he married Isabella Charlotte, third daughter of his uncle, the Rev. Lambton Loraine, of Milton Keynes, by whom he had issue :—

Isabella Judith Maria, b. 1820,
 Georgiana Craven, b. 1823,
 Charles, b. 1824,

all mentioned in the next chapter.

In the year following his father's death, the Rev. Loraine Loraine-Smith had to sell the family place at Enderby in order to pay off debts, a Mr. Mitchel, of Leicester, being the purchaser. He was a sporting, hard-riding, joking parson, with a very vigorous personality which made him known far and wide in the country where he lived; and his high spirits were little quelled by the gout from which he suffered badly in his later years. He died at

Passenham on the 20th May, 1857, and was buried there on the 28th. In the Church is a tablet to his memory inscribed as follows :—

“Within a vault in the adjoining Churchyard are deposited the mortal remains
of the

REV. LORAINÉ LORAINÉ-SMITH LL.B.

Magistrate of the Counties of Northampton and Buckingham,
and Rector of this Parish for forty-five years.

He died the 20th of May 1857

Aged 73 years.

Instigated by his own good taste and from a grateful feeling to his esteemed patron
Charles, Viscount Maynard,

he considerably enlarged and ornamented the Rectory house and grounds,
and improved the Church and Churchyard.

This tablet to his memory is erected by Isabella Charlotte his affectionate widow.”

II.

DOROTHEA JANE, MRS. BALDWIN :—eldest daughter of the Rev. Lambton Loraine. Born at 11 P.M. on the 27th September, 1778, and baptised by the Rev. Jeffery Clarkson on the 26th of the following month at St. John's Church in Newcastle ; her sponsors being her grandmother, the Dowager Lady Loraine, her great-aunt, Mrs. Brown, of Kirkharle, and her grandfather, Sir Lancelot Allgood, Knight. She was married 19th December, 1821, to Captain John N. Baldwin of the Royal Navy (no relation to her sister's husband mentioned below), and died without issue at Hanslope, in the county of Buckingham, on the 7th April, 1832, being buried in the chancel of her father's church at Milton Keynes, where she is commemorated on a tablet as follows :—

“Sacred to the memory of

DOROTHEA JANE,

Wife of Captain J. N. BALDWIN, Royal Navy,

and eldest daughter of the Rev. Lambton Loraine and Isabella Loraine.

Died vii April MDCCCXXXII.

Aged liii years.”

ELIZABETH, MRS. BALDWIN:—second daughter of the Rev. Lambton Loraine. Born at noon on the 6th August, 1781, and baptised on the 6th September following by the Rev. Mr. Clarkson in the house of James Moncaster, Esq., at Wallsend; her sponsors being Mrs. Moncaster, Mrs. Harrison of Newcastle, and James Allgood, Esq., of Nunwick. She was married on the 7th March, 1804, at Hallgarth Church, in the county of Durham, to Lieut.-Colonel John Baldwin in the 15th Garrison Battalion, son of William Baldwin, Esq., of Brook Street, Grosvenor Square (barrister-at-law, and some time M.P. for Westbury in Wilts), and had issue, one son and six daughters mentioned in the next chapter. She died at Dover on the 5th February, 1839, and was buried there.

RICHARD LAMBTON LORAINE.—son of the Rev. Lambton Loraine. Born at 7 A.M. on the 4th July, 1783, and baptised 9th August following by the Rev. Mr. Brown, the curate, at St. John's Church in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, his sponsors being George Colpitts, Esq., of Killingworth, Richard Brown, Esq., of Newcastle, and Miss Lambton, of Harraton. He entered the Navy about 1796, and while serving as a midshipman on board the "Cerberus" under Commander Macnamara in the West Indies, had the misfortune to catch yellow fever, from which he died on the 20th July, 1801, at the age of eighteen.

ISABELLA CHARLOTTE, MRS. LORAINE-SMITH:—third daughter of the Rev. Lambton Loraine. Born at 1 A.M. on the 15th August, 1788, and baptised 15th October following by the Rev. Mr. Johnson at Widdrington Chapel, her sponsors being Mrs. Winstanley, of Bronston House, Leicestershire (by her proxy Mrs. Moncaster), Miss Harrison, of Killingworth, and Walter Trevelyan, Esq., of Netherwitton (by his proxy Mr. Moncaster). She was married on the 17th December, 1818, to her first cousin the Rev. Loraine Loraine-Smith, as previously narrated in this chapter; and after

his death resided at 19, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, being very popular with her children, grandchildren, and all relations. Here she died on the 22nd March, 1870, in her eighty-second year, and was buried at Passenham on the 29th, in the vault where her husband had been laid. She had a great fondness for fox-hunting, and was known as a fine rider. One of her stories was of a day in 1820 when the Grafton hounds met at Castlethorp, and Lady Glengall, with other ladies, came out to ride against her, but were not seen when she arrived at Ryanston Brook. This she cleared on her chestnut mare, and the hounds turning she jumped it a second time, to find all the field stopped, Lord Euston, the only person who tried to follow her, gone plump into the water, and his father laughing at him. Lord Charles Fitzroy, the master, appeared to think so much of the performance of horse and rider that he marked the place on his ordnance map as Mrs. Loraine-Smith's Brook, so as to give it that name in the hunt.

GEORGIANA, MRS. LUCAS :—fourth daughter of the Rev. Lambton Loraine. Born at 2 A.M. on the 3rd January, 1794, and baptised on 6th of the following September by the Rev. Mr. Deeson, at Hallgarth Church, in the County of Durham, her sponsors being George Baker, Esq., of Elemore, and his wife, and Mrs. Fox, of Bramham Park, Yorkshire (by her proxy Lady Loraine). She was married on the 31st August, 1819, to George Lucas, Esq., of Newport Pagnel, and had issue one daughter, and a son who died young, mentioned in the next chapter. Her husband died on the 11th October, 1864, and she on the 7th February, 1882, aged eighty-eight. They lie in the same vault in Lathbury Churchyard, Bucks.

GEORGE ALLGOOD LORAINÉ :—reputed son of the Rev. Lambton Loraine, his mother being the daughter of Bob Lee, the Kirkharle postman. He obtained a commission as cornet in the Cape Corps Cavalry, 28th November, 1822; and having proved himself a good

cavalry officer, was afterwards lieutenant and captain in the 5th Dragoon Guards, which he resigned in 1836.

III.

ELEANOR SUSAN LORAINE:—eldest daughter of Mr. James Thomas Loraine. Born early in the morning of the 4th March, 1778, and baptised on the following 10th May by the Rev. Mr. Clarkson, vicar of Kirkharle, in St. John's Church, Newcastle, her sponsors being her uncle and aunt, Sir William and Lady Loraine, and Mrs. Haigh, of Newcastle. She died unmarried at Pembroke on 10th May, 1856, aged seventy-eight.

JEMIMA LORAINE:—second daughter of Mr. James Thomas Loraine. Born at 6.30 A.M. on the 23rd April, 1779, and baptised on the following 26th May by the Rev. Mr. Brown, the curate, at St. John's Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, her sponsors being Mrs. Moseley, Mrs. Harrison, and Richard Brown, Esq., all of Newcastle. She lived for very many years, together with her younger sister, in a house in Ellison Place in that town; died there unmarried on the 16th May, 1866, aged eighty-seven, and was buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery.

MARGARET LORAINE:—third daughter of Mr. James Thomas Loraine. Born at 5 P.M. on the 9th October, 1781, and baptised by the Rev. Mr. Clarkson in St. John's Church, Newcastle, her sponsors being her aunt, Lady Loraine, her great-aunt, Mrs. Brown, of Kirkharle (by her proxy the Dowager Lady Loraine of Hallington), and George Colpitts, Esq., of Killingworth. She resided, as has just been said, with her sister Jemima in Ellison Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was always known as "Peggy." She died unmarried 20th January, 1866, at the age of eighty-four, and was buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery.

EVIDENCES TO THE FOREGOING.

WILL OF FIFTH BARONET.

(Certified Copy.)

a.—THIS IS THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of me SIR CHARLES LORAINÉ of Kirkharle in the County of Northumberland BARONET I give and devise all my manors messuages lands tenements and hereditaments whatsoever and wheresoever in possession reversion remainder or expectancy unto and to the use of my son Charles Vincent Lorainé my Brother William Lorainé and Armorer Donkin of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne Gentleman and their heirs Upon the trusts following (that is to say) Upon trust to sell and dispose of the same either together or in parcels and either by public auction or private contract and to convey and assure the same unto the purchaser or purchasers thereof or as he she or they shall direct and to receive the monies arising from the sale or sales thereof and to give effectual discharges for the same exonerating the purchaser or purchasers from all liability in respect of the application thereof And I direct that until such sale and sales the rents and profits of the said hereditaments or of such parts thereof as shall from time to time remain unsold shall be paid unto the person or persons who under the Trusts hereinafter contained would be entitled to the proceeds arising therefrom And as to all my personal estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever I give and bequeath the same unto the said Charles Vincent Lorainé William Lorainé and Armorer Donkin their Executors and administrators Upon the trusts following that is to say Upon trust to sell or dispose of and convert into money so much and such parts of the same as shall not consist of money and to collect get in and receive the remaining parts of my said personal Estate And I hereby empower my said Trustees or Trustee in the execution of their said Trust to refer to arbitration or otherwise adjust any question or dispute that may arise in relation to my Estate and effects And I declare that all persons paying to my said Trustees or Trustee any monies belonging to my Estate and taking their or his receipt for the same shall be effectually discharged from all responsibility in respect of the application thereof And it is my Will and I declare that the said Charles Vincent Lorainé William Lorainé and Armorer Donkin and the survivors and survivor of them his executors or administrators shall stand possessed of as well the monies to arise from my said personal Estate as the monies to be produced by the sale or sales of my said real Estate hereinbefore devised Upon trust by with and out of the same monies to pay and satisfy my funeral and testamentary expences and all debts due

and owing from me either individually and alone or from me jointly with any other person or persons And to stand possessed of the surplus of the same monies after making all such payments as aforesaid In trust for my three sons William Loraine the said Charles Vincent Loraine and Henry Claude Loraine in equal shares and proportions And I give and devise unto the said Charles Vincent Loraine my said Brother William Loraine and the said Armorer Donkin their heirs and assigns all Estates vested in me as Trustee or Mortgagee To hold the same upon and subject to the same uses and upon and subject to the several trusts and equities affecting the same hereditaments respectively And I hereby declare that the Trustee or Trustees for the time being of this my Will shall be chargeable only with such monies as they respectively shall actually receive notwithstanding their joining in any receipt for the sake of conformity only and shall not be answerable for any Banker or other person in whose hands the said trust monies or any part thereof shall be placed for safe custody or otherwise nor for any other loss misfortune or damage which may happen in the execution of the aforesaid trusts unless the same shall happen by or through their or his own wilful default And that it shall be lawful for the said Trustees respectively by and out of the monies which shall come to their or his hands to retain or allow to each other all costs and expenses which they respectively shall sustain in or about the execution of the said Trusts And I nominate and appoint the said Charles Vincent Loraine my said Brother William Loraine and the said Armorer Donkin Executors of this my Will In witness whereof I the said Sir Charles Loraine have to this my last Will and Testament contained in this and the preceding sheet of paper set my hand and seal that is to say my hand to the first Sheet hereof and my hand and seal to this second and last sheet thereof this ninth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty three.

The mark and Seal

+

of SIR CHARLES LORAINE.

L.S.

Signed sealed published and declared by the said Sir Charles Loraine in the presence of us who in his presence at his request and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names.

T. E. Headlam.

J. Lambton Loraine.

William Muff.

Proved at Durham on the 13th day of March 1833 by the oaths of Charles Vincent Loraine Esquire William Loraine Esquire and Armorer Donkin Gentleman the Executors to whom Administration was granted.

b.—DEEDS RELATING TO THE DEANHAM PROPERTY.

1828.—Abstract of Title of Sir Charles Loraine Bt. to Old Denum alias Deanham &c.

1828.—Abstract of Title of Sir Charles Loraine Bt. to the Deanhams.

7 *March* 1829.—Release of portions of Legacies. The younger sons and daughters of the late Sir William Loraine Bt. to Sir John Edward Swinburne Bt. and George Baker Esquire.

13 *March* 1829.—Lease for a year. Sir Charles Loraine Bt. to Lord Decies.

14 *March* 1829.—Deed of Covenants for the production of Title Deeds. Sir Charles Loraine Bt. to Lord Decies.

14 *March* 1829.—Assignment of two terms and Assignment of another term. Sir John Trevelyan 5th Bt. and others to Thomas Carr; John Reed and another to M. L. Jobling; Sir John Edward Swinburne Bt. and another to Lord Decies.

9 *April* 1829.—Bond. Lord Decies to Sir Charles Loraine Bt.

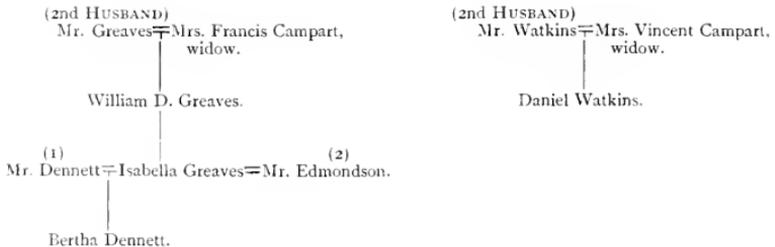
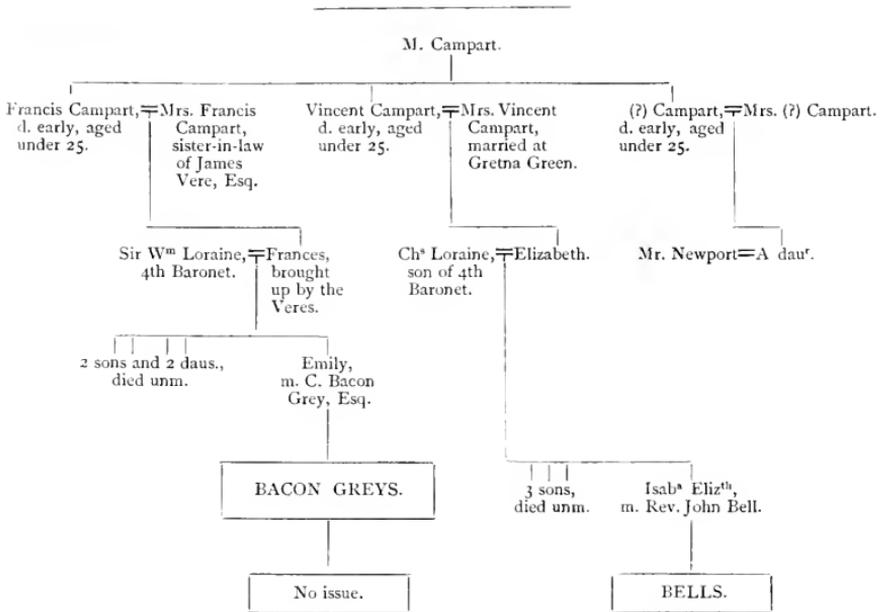


THE THREE DAUGHTERS OF THE THREE
BROTHERS CAMPART,
AND THEIR ISSUE.

Showing the Course of this Blood in the Family.

ALSO

THE ISSUE OF THE WIDOWS OF TWO OF THE BROTHERS,
AFTER RE-MARRYING.





WILLIAM, 6TH BARONET.

XVI.

SIR WILLIAM LORAINE, 6TH BARONET.

b. 1801; *succ.* 1833; *d.* 1849.

THE late Baronet was succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir WILLIAM, who was born at 11.30 A.M. on the 9th April, 1801, during a visit of his mother to her own mother at Turnham Green, and was there privately baptised on the 6th May by the Rev. Mr. Trebec, rector of Chiswick. On their return to Kirkharle he was publicly christened in the church there on the 19th July, by the Rev. John Collinson, vicar, his sponsors being his grandfather Sir William, James Vere, Esquire (by his proxy, Mr. John Lambton Loraine), and Mrs. Watkins, of Turnham Green, formerly Mrs. Vincent Campart (by her proxy, Isabella Loraine). In due time he was sent to school at Richmond, in Yorkshire, then studied in Edinburgh, and afterwards went, like his forefathers, to Christ's College, Cambridge, at which he was admitted 12th June, 1820. He entered the army on the 16th June, 1825, as ensign in the 39th Foot, and was gazetted lieutenant on half pay the 8th April, 1826, but resigned his commission either just before or on his succession to the now troubled heritage of the baronetcy, by which time he had nearly reached the age of thirty-two.

Banking affairs in England were not now in so much distress as they had been; cash payments had been resumed by the Bank of England in 1821, after a suspension of a quarter of a century; and in 1832, when the House of Commons appointed a Committee

to enquire into the Bank's Charter, a petition was presented by the country bankers to the House, "setting forth the injustice " which they had sustained by the erroneous assumptions of the " Government on former occasions," and praying to be heard by the Committee. This was conceded, but nothing transpired which could be of any assistance to banks which had succumbed to the stress.¹

So Kirkharle and its contents had to be sold, and it devolved upon the sixth Baronet to immediately arrange for this sacrifice. The family plate was sent to London to be disposed of, and probably the only things rescued were certain items of furniture and personal use, and the family portraits. The estates were sold to Thomas Anderson, Esquire, of Little Harle—this was in 1834—and Sir William went to travel abroad. He was a popular man, fond of country sports, and a hard rider. He died unmarried at Elsinore, in Denmark, on the 29th May, 1849, aged forty-eight, and on the 2nd June was buried in the cemetery there, where the following inscription commemorates him :—

" Hic jacet GULIELMUS LORAINÉ,
Baronettus VI. de Kirkharle in Comitatu Northumbriæ
Obiit apud Helsingoriam 29 Maii A.D. 1849, Ætat: 48."

In his Will² he leaves his property to his relations to be divided, it would seem, according to the Law of Intestacy in England. For some reason, five years elapsed before the Will was proved. He lived under George III., George IV., William IV., and Victoria; and his connections of the same generation were as follows.

Brothers and Sister of Sixth Baronet.

ISABELLA ELIZABETH, MRS. BELL:—only daughter of the fifth Baronet, born at Newcastle, 14th August, 1805, and baptised in

¹ Banks and Bankers, &c

² Evid. a.

Kirkharle Church on 20th October following by the Rev. Thomas Redman, her sponsors being her aunt, Miss Isabella Loraine, Mrs. Vere, and Charles Loraine-Smith, Esquire, of Enderby. She was married on the 20th December, 1828, by the Rev. Ralph Henry Brandling, at St. John's Church, Newcastle, to the Rev. John Bell, vicar of Rothwell, near Leeds, rural dean, and honorary canon of Ripon, brother of Matthew Bell, Esquire, of Woolsington, M.P. for Northumberland, and bore him issue nine sons and five daughters, whose names appear in Chapter XXII. The Rev. John Bell died on the 14th October, 1869, and she died on the 15th March, 1881, at Neville Hall, near Middleham, aged seventy-five years.

CHARLES VINCENT LORAINE:—second son of the fifth Baronet, who succeeded as seventh Baronet, and is so described in the next chapter.

HENRY CLAUDE LORAINE:—third son of the fifth Baronet, who succeeded as eighth Baronet, and is so described in Chapter XVIII.

First Cousins of Sixth Baronet.

(As well as of the Seventh and Eighth Baronets.)

JANETTA HANNAH, MRS. BARROW,

ISABELLA JANE, MRS BARRETT LENNARD,

LAMBTON LORAINE:—who ultimately succeeded as eleventh Baronet,

CLARA FREDERICA, LADY FAIRBAIRN.

WILLIAM CHARLES LORAINE.

FREDERICK EKINS BLAKENEY LORAINÉ,

ARTHUR LORAINÉ,

brothers and sisters of the eleventh Baronet, and all described as such in Chapter XXI.

First Cousins of Sixth Baronet through Female Line.

(As well as of the Seventh, Eighth, and Eleventh Baronets.)

I.

Issue of Isabella Headlam *née* Lorainé, sister of the fifth Baronet :—

CHARLES HEADLAM:—born 6th March, 1818; and baptised soon afterwards, having for his sponsors Charles John Brandling, Esquire, of Gosforth House, Matthew Bell, Esquire, of Woolsington, and Lady Ridley, of Blagdon. Married 17th November, 1847, his second cousin, Gertrude Charlotte Baldwin, and died without issue 9th October, 1882. He was buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, his wife surviving him.

II.

Issue of Emily Bacon-Grey *née* Lorainé, sister of the fifth Baronet :—

WILLIAM BACON-GREY:—born 7th November, 1833, and baptised at Gosforth the following 17th December; M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge; Barrister-at-law; and Justice of the Peace for the county of Northumberland. Succeeded to the

property of Styford Hall, Staward Peel, and Kyloe, on his father's death, 1st September, 1855; died unmarried 13th December, 1861.

CHARLES BACON-GREY:—born 18th March, 1835, baptised at Gosforth the following 21st April, and died 30th January, 1845.

HENRY BACON-GREY:—born 25th July, 1837, and baptised at Bywell St. Andrew the following 29th September; succeeded to the property of Styford Hall, &c., on the death of his brother William in 1861; died unmarried 28th February, 1884.

JOHN WILLIAM BACON-GREY:—born 28th August, 1838, and baptised at Bywell St. Andrew the following 4th October; Barrister-at-law; died unmarried 15th October, 1878.

EMILY C. BACON-GREY:—born; succeeded, jointly with her sister Lucy, to the property of Styford Hall, &c., on the failure of male issue to the family which happened on the death of her younger brother Edward in 1886. Residence, Styford Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

LUCY, MRS. GUIRY:—born; succeeded, jointly with her sister Emily as above; married 21st August, 1890, at St. Mary's Church, Hexham, to Michael Grace Guiry, Esquire, Barrister-at-law. He died without issue, she surviving him. Town residence, 87, Linden Gardens, W.

EDWARD BACON-GREY:—born 20th April, 1843; succeeded to the property of Styford Hall, &c., on the death of his brother Henry in 1884; died unmarried at New York, soon after landing there on a visit from England, 2nd June, 1886, and was buried there.

FRANK BACON-GREY:—born 13th September, 1846; died unmarried at Brighton 6th May, 1886, and was buried there.

Second Cousins of Sixth Baronet through both Male and Female Line.

(As well as of the Seventh, Eighth, and Eleventh Baronets.)

Issue of the Rev. Loraine Loraine-Smith and his wife Isabella Charlotte *née* Loraine, both first cousins of the fifth Baronet.

ISABELLA JUDITH MARIA, MRS. BEVAN:—born 7th February, 1820; married 10th September, 1840, at Passenham Rectory by the Rev. Charles Percival, to Richard Lee Bevan, Esquire, and had issue five sons and four daughters, whose names appear in Chapter XXII. Mr. and Mrs. Bevan, after the year 1846, resided in Northamptonshire, and after 1856 continuously at Brixworth Hall in that county, and were well known members of the Pytchley Hunt, of which Mr. Bevan ultimately became “the father.” Their married life, however, when it bid fair to outlast a golden wedding, was cut short by the death of Mrs. Bevan, after a short illness, on the 11th January, 1885. She died at Brixworth Hall, and was buried on the 15th January at St. Sepulchre’s, Northampton. Her husband survived her fifteen years, then died at Brixworth Hall, at the age of eighty-eight, on the 12th February, 1900, and was buried beside her.

GEORGINA CRAVEN, MRS. FULLER:—born 3rd January, 1823; married 19th February, 1846, at Passenham Rectory, by the Rev. Charles Percival, to George Arthur Fuller, Esquire, of 73, Chester Square, London, and afterwards of The Rookery, near Dorking, and had issue three sons and four daughters, whose names will appear in Chapter XXII. Mr. Fuller died She survived him.

CHARLES LORAINÉ-SMITH:—born . . . June, 1824, and baptised by his father 19th July following; but lived five weeks only, and was buried at Passenham on the 5th August.

Second Cousins of Sixth Baronet through Female Line.

(As well as of the Seventh, Eighth, and Eleventh Baronets.)

I.

Issue of Elizabeth Baldwin *née* Loraine, first cousin of the fifth Baronet :

FRANCES ANNE, MRS. DANIELL:—born in the parish of Marylebone, 3rd May, 1805, and there christened; married 11th August, 1830, to Ralph Allen Daniell, Esquire, and had issue three daughters, whose names appear in Chapter XXII. She died 16th July, 1863, and was buried in the Mount Jerome Cemetery at Dublin.

JOHN LORAINÉ BALDWIN:—of St. Ann's, Tintern, and 19, Marine Parade, Dover, born in the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, 1st June, 1809, and there christened; educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. His marriage late in life is detailed below.

Mr. Baldwin was a tall strongly built man, widely known in society and very popular everywhere, having a pleasant presence and manner, coupled with rare geniality and kindness of disposition. He was an acknowledged authority on club matters and games, and at one time called jocularly the "King of Clubs." He will perhaps be specially remembered in connection with I Zingari, which Cricket Club had its origin at a supper given by himself in July, 1845, at the Blenheim Hotel to some of the leading spirits

of the Canterbury Cricket Week. The humorous rules of this club were drawn up by Mr. Baldwin and his friends, including the mode of election to it, which was provided for somewhat as follows: The candidate was to be placed at a wicket, with or without a bat as the captain might decide, and be bowled at by the Annual Vice-President or his deputy Zingaro, one straight ball to exclude; and the number of balls given were not to exceed the total number of Zingari. Mr. Baldwin retained the Vice-Presidency until his death, and was present at the Jubilee match of the Club at Lord's (where the writer of the present memoirs met him almost for the last time) in June, 1895. He took an equally prominent part in the theatricals of the Canterbury Week, and became eventually the senior member of "The Old Stagers." The next important Society which he helped to form was the Four-in-hand Club in 1856, and he was elected Honorary Secretary of it. Two years later he started The Musical Club which acquired the nickname of "The Pig and Whistle"; and later still he busied himself over the rules of games at cards. At the Arlington Club, which he assisted in transforming into the Turf Club, he procured in 1863 a committee to frame a code of rules for whist, which was done. The code was then sent for approval to the Portland Club, whose Committee suggested some improvements, and, these meeting Mr. Baldwin's approval, he edited the "Laws of Short Whist" as we now know them. They were at once adopted by the Arlington (Turf) Club, at a meeting held on the 30th April, 1864, with the Duke of Beaufort in the chair; and in six years time sixty other clubs had followed suit.

In 1873 Mr. Baldwin was given the wardenship of Tintern Abbey, with residence at St. Anns, and on the 31st July of the same year married at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Elizabeth, sister of Sir Thomas Peyton, fifth Baronet, and relict of Captain Lord Francis John Russell, of the Royal Navy. This lady pre-deceased



JOHN LORRAINE BALDWIN.

him by eight years and was buried at Tintern Parva, where her tombstone bears the following inscription:—

“ In loving memory of
LADY FRANCIS RUSSELL,
wife of J. Loraine Baldwin,
19, Marine Parade, Dover,
died in her 67th year on the 2nd February, 1888.”

Mr. Baldwin died on the 25th November, 1896, aged eighty-seven, and was buried at Tintern Parva beside his wife.

About seventy wreaths were sent to grace the funeral of this popular gentleman, the donors being persons in almost every grade of society, ranging from H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, “his sincere and attached old friend,” gradually down to the cottagers of Tintern, equally sincere and attached.

GEORGIANA ISABELLA BALDWIN:—born 26th March, 1811, and died young.

RACHEL LORAIN BALDWIN:—born 4th November, 1813; died unmarried 1st August, 1892, aged seventy-eight, and was buried at Copt Hill, Dover.

GERTRUDE CHARLOTTE, MRS. HEADLAM:—born 15th October, 1814, and married, as shown above, to Mr. Charles Headlam, whom she survived for more than twelve years. She died 7th May, 1895, aged eighty years, and was buried at Copt Hill, Dover.

EMMA ELIZABETH BALDWIN:—born 26th April, 1816, and died young.

SARAH JANE BALDWIN:—born 28th May, 1817; died unmarried 20th March, 1890, aged nearly seventy-three, and was buried at Copt Hill, Dover.

II.

Issue of Georgina Lucas, *née* Loraine, first cousin of the fifth Baronet :—

GERTRUDE CHARLOTTE, MRS. HARCOURT :—born 31st October, 1822 ; married 16th June, 1846, at St. George's, Hanover Square, as his second wife, to George Simon Harcourt, Esquire, of Ankerwycke House, near Staines, in Berkshire, late M.P. for Bucks (who died 24th October, 1871), and had issue surviving six sons and four daughters, whose names appear in Chapter XXII. Resides at No. 3, Camden Crescent, Dover.

A SON :—who died early.

EVIDENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

a.—EXTRACT FROM A TRANSLATION OF THE WILL OF SIXTH BARONET.

(Which was written in Danish.)

“ I declare that every Will which I may have made whether verbally or in writing, and (in the latter case) without the signature of my name, in favour either of Thomas Watson with whom I inhabited the same house during several years, or of any other person whatsoever, shall be annulled ; and after my death my entire fortune shall be reserved for my relations in England and be divided amongst them in accordance with the law of the country.”

NOTE.—The Will is dated 11th. September 1844, and there is a notarial certificate of the same date given at the Notatarial Office of Elsinore by Hadeln, Notary Public:—"That Sir William Loraine of this town, after proving his identity by means of Mayor Price and the Secretary Hadeln, did sign the said Will in our presence, &c."

"Witnesses :—

J. W. Christenson.

H. Abrahamson."

The translation into English was attested at Elsinore on the 16th July, 1849, by Henry George Raper, Her Majesty's Consul at that place.

The Will was proved at York, 18th September, 1849.

XVII.

SIR CHARLES VINCENT LORAINE, 7TH BARONET.

b. 1807 ; *succ.* 1849 ; *d.* 1850.

THE chief estate of the Loraines of Kirkharle had always descended from father to son with unflinching regularity, so far as we can estimate from the records, and had been in the family for about 410 years. The baronetcy itself, up to the death of the sixth Baronet, had certainly so descended for 184 years ; but now came a breach in this regular cadence by reason of the non-marriage of the late Sir William, which we cannot but connect with the loss of the ancient lands. On Sir William's death, therefore, his successor was his next brother, the subject of this chapter.

CHARLES VINCENT LORAINE was born at Kirkharle on the 20th July, 1807, and, after private baptism in the house on the following 31st August, was christened in Kirkharle Church by the Rev. Thomas Redman on the 17th April, 1808, his sponsors being his uncle William Loraine, his great-uncle the Rev. Lambton Loraine, and Mrs. Lambton Loraine, wife of the latter. On growing up he joined the Northumberland Militia, then commanded by the Earl of Beverley, and obtained his captain's commission on the 4th March, 1831.¹ A certificate among the family papers shows that he became a Freemason in 1827, and was admitted to a higher degree in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Lodge No. 26, at Grand Lodge, London, 1st November, 1830.

He married, about 1842, a wife some two years older than

¹ This commission is among the papers.

himself, who was not recognised by the family, and by this ill-assorted union had one child who died young.

Soon after the marriage he appears to have gone to Calais, and to have fallen into some trouble there, if we may judge by the fact that his first Will was drafted on the spare half sheet of a letter with London postmark of 23rd July, 1843, addressed to him at the *Maison d'Arrêt*. According to this draft he gives his shares in the Heaton Colliery and all his estate and effects to his wife for life, and then to his "child" (unnamed) absolutely; but an amendment made in it in 1848, after the death of the child, gives all to his wife absolutely, as it stands in his last Will.¹

At the age of forty-two he succeeded to the baronetcy, but held it less than fifteenth months, being attacked by an internal abscess from which he died at 21, Waterloo Road, Lambeth, on the 19th August, 1850. The physician who attended him, Dr. Thomas Young, of 31, Sackville Street, wrote nine days before the death to the Baronet's solicitors, Messrs. Tinley and Adamson, of North Shields, saying his patient was not likely to recover, and asking where Lady Loraine was; by which it would appear that the sick man had little of the consolations of a married life in his last illness; but a Mrs. Anne Millard was present at his death.

It is the misfortune of the family that just as their estates were not entailed, neither were their collections constituted heirlooms. So, at Sir Charles Vincent's death, all treasures that had been saved from the wreck of Kirkharle fell into the hands of his widow, and it is to this person we owe it that the family pictures were sold. The portraits used to hang in a gallery at Kirkharle, easily accessible from the nurseries; and, during Sir Charles Vincent's childhood, not a few of them suffered damage from the toy pop-guns of the two families of children. Nevertheless, whatever their condition or antiquity may have been (one certainly was effectively restored afterwards), eleven of them had

¹ Evid. a.

been in the keeping of Mr. John Lambton Loraine, who took them to Fawdon after the sale at Kirkharle; and as he professed himself ready to give them up to his nephews if they wished, Sir Charles Vincent's widow easily obtained them. They were sent to her, addressed to a house in Alfred Place, Bedford Square, probably in 1853, by Messrs. Tinley and Adamson. A letter from her is among the papers. It is dated 29th March, 1856, and in it she speaks of the pictures having been in the Loraine family "upwards of two centuries," and of her desire to sell them, lamenting that they are still unsold; but one of them is supposed to have been the "Lady Loraine," by Hoppner,¹ and this painter died so recently as 1810.

The unfortunate lady, aged now about fifty, became insane not many years afterwards. She was placed in an asylum on the 2nd August, 1860, and there she eventually died.

Brothers and Sister of Seventh Baronet.

SIR WILLIAM LORAINÉ:—sixth Baronet, deceased, described in Chapter XVI.

ELIZABETH, MRS. BELL:—described also in Chapter XVI.

HENRY CLAUDE LORAINÉ:—who succeeded as eighth Baronet, and is so described in the next chapter.

First Cousins of Seventh Baronet.

The same as those of sixth Baronet.

¹ See the work on John Hoppner, R.A., by W. Roberts.

First Cousins of Seventh Baronet, through Female Line.

I. AND II.

The same as those of sixth Baronet.

Second Cousins of Seventh Baronet, through both Male and Female Line.

The same as those of sixth Baronet.

Second Cousins of Seventh Baronet, through Female Line.

The same as those of sixth Baronet.

EVIDENCE TO THE FOREGOING.
WILL OF SEVENTH BARONET.

(Certified Copy.)

a.—THIS IS THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of me CHARLES VINCENT LORAINÉ of Percy Square in the Borough and Parish of Tynemouth in the County of Northumberland BARONET I order my just debts funeral and testamentary expenses to be paid by my Executrix hereinafter named I give devise and bequeath all my real and personal Estate whatsoever and where-soever and of what nature or kind soever and whether in possession reversion

remainder or expectancy unto my dear wife Mary Loraine her heirs executors administrators and assigns as her and their property goods chattels and effects and to and for her and their use and benefit absolutely for ever I appoint my said dear wife Mary Loraine Sole Executrix of this my Will and hereby revoking all former and other Will or Wills do publish and declare this to be my last Will and Testament In witness whereof I have set my hand this Twenty fourth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty nine.

his
CHARLES VINCENT X LORAINÉ.
mark.

Signed published and declared by the said Testator as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us present at the same time who at his request in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

Charles A. Adamson, Clerk to Mr. Tinley Sol^r Tynemouth.
Robert Lambert.

Proved at Durham on the 15th day of April 1851 by the oath of Dame Mary Loraine Widow the Sole Executrix to whom Administration was granted. The Testator died 19th August 1850.



HENRY CLAUDE, 5TH BARONET.

From a Drawing by T. WOOD, of Harlow.

XVIII.

SIR HENRY CLAUDE LORAINE, 8TH BARONET.

b. 1812 ; *succ.* 1850 ; *d.* 1851.

THE late Baronet, having died without issue surviving, the baronetcy now passed to his next brother, HENRY CLAUDE LORAINE, who was born at 2 P.M. on the 4th April, 1812, in the house of Mr. John Brummell, in Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and there privately baptised by the Rev. Mr. Moises. Next year, on the 14th of April, he was publicly christened in Kirkharle Church by the Rev. Thomas Redman, the vicar, his lady sponsor being Mrs. Harriett Smith, and the two gentlemen probably relations.

A fairly popular young man, but educated to no profession in particular, he remained at Kirkharle until his father died, by which time he had attained his majority ; and, on the old home being presently broken up, he seems to have taken up residence at Warkworth. Most probably he lived there about ten years, and then moved to the Isle of Man, where he inhabited a house in the Waterloo Road, Ramsey, and very little was heard about him.

He was thirty-eight years old when news reached him there of his having inherited the baronetcy, but he did not change his quarters, and, after bearing the title just four months and a half, he died unmarried on the 4th January, 1851. He was buried on the 9th of the same month in Ballure Churchyard, which is in the

immediate neighbourhood and in the modern parish of Ramsey, and where his gravestone bears the following inscription :—

“ Sacred
to the memory of
SIR HENRY CLAUDE LORAINÉ BAR^t.
who died January 4th, 1851
aged 38 years.”

In his Will¹ he leaves generous legacies to two people of Warkworth in a humble station of life, and the residue of his property to the uncle who was to succeed him in the baronetcy.

Brothers and Sister of Eighth Baronet.

SIR WILLIAM LORAINÉ:—sixth Baronet, deceased, described in Chapter XVI.

ELIZABETH, MRS. BELL :—described in Chapter XVI.

SIR CHARLES VINCENT:—seventh Baronet, deceased, described in the last chapter.

First Cousins of Eighth Baronet.

The same as those of sixth Baronet.

First Cousins of Eighth Baronet, through Female Line.

The same as those of sixth Baronet.

¹ Evid. a.

Second Cousins of Eighth Baronet, through both Male and Female Line.

The same as those of sixth Baronet.

Second Cousins of Eighth Baronet, through Female Line.

The same as those of sixth Baronet.

EVIDENCE TO THE FOREGOING.**WILL OF EIGHTH BARONET.**

(Certified Copy.)

a.—THIS IS THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of me HENRY CLAUDE LORAINÉ of Warkworth in the County of Northumberland Esquire I direct my just debts funeral and testamentary expences to be in the first place paid I bequeath a Legacy of Twenty pounds to Thomas Wake of Warkworth aforesaid Labourer and a like Legacy of Twenty pounds to Mary Bilton wife of Joseph Bilton of Warkwork aforesaid Innkeeper And I give all the residue of my Estate and effects to my Uncle William Lorainé of Newcastle upon Tyne Esquire for his absolute use and benefit And I appoint him my said Uncle and George Waugh Stable of Newcastle upon Tyne aforesaid Esquire Executors of this my Will In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this Seventeenth day of February One thousand eight hundred and forty four.



Signed by the said Henry Claude Lorainé in the presence of us present

at the same time and we in his presence and in the presence of each other have attested and do subscribe the same as his last Will.

Geo. Milne,
P. Carr,
Clerks to Messrs. Donkin & Co.,
Sol^{rs} Newcastle.

Proved at Durham on the 3rd day of February 1851 by the oath of Sir William Loraine Baronet of the Borough and County of Newcastle upon Tyne one of the Executors to whom Administration was granted.

The Testator died 4th January 1851.

Proved at Durham on the 12th day of April 1851 by the oath of George Waugh Stable of the Borough and County of Newcastle upon Tyne Esquire the Surviving Executor to whom Administration was granted.



WILLIAM, 6TH BARONET.

From a Portrait by RAMSAY.

XIX.

SIR WILLIAM LORAINE, 9TH BARONET.

b. 1780; *succ.* 1851; *d.* 1851.

THREE brothers having, within the space of eighteen years, successively inherited the family honours and died without leaving issue, the baronetcy now reverted to their uncle, WILLIAM, second son of the fourth Baronet. He was born at 2 P.M. on the 10th October, 1780, and christened at Kirkharle Church by the Rev. Jeffery Clarkson, vicar, on the 23rd November following, his sponsors being George Colpitts, Esquire, of Killingworth, Lancelot Brown, Esquire, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, and Mrs. Moncaster, of Walls End. In July, 1791, before he was eleven years old, he went to Rugby School with his elder brother, but after the holidays of Christmas, 1792, they were both removed to Durham School, where Charles seems to have remained until he got his commission in the Blues, as aforesaid, and William until his father put him into the Tyne Bank on the 13th January, 1797, at the age of sixteen. The vicissitudes of this bank, which closed its active career in 1816, have been related in previous chapters. WILLIAM LORAINE, some time after this, appears to have undertaken the management of the Earl of Durham's property, having his residence for a time at Lumley Park.¹ He was a Justice of the Peace for the county of Durham and for the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where latterly he lived, together with Miss Palmer, a young friend of the family, whom he had adopted as a daughter and heir.

¹ In Mackenzie and Ross's "History of Durham, 1834," he is described as "of Lumley Park."

Sir William was not tall like his brothers, nor had he any good looks to boast of. He was well versed in agricultural affairs, and for pastime took much interest in Freemasonry, arriving at the position of Deputy Provincial Grand Master for the County of Durham, in which capacity he was presented by the Duke of Sussex with His Royal Highness' own badge as Grand Master of England, which the Duke took off his own coat to give him as a mark of appreciation. This and some other badges, and Sir William's portrait by Ramsay, were presented to the writer in 1900 and 1901 by Miss Palmer, now of Blythwood, Winchester.

After his eight weeks' tenure of the baronetcy, Sir WILLIAM LORAINÉ died unmarried at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 1st March, 1851, aged seventy, and was buried in Jesmond Cemetery, where, as already stated in Chapter XV., two of his sisters were in later years laid beside him.

Brothers and Sisters of Ninth Baronet.

JANE LORAINÉ,

SIR CHARLES LORAINÉ :—fifth Baronet, deceased,

ISABELLA, MRS. HEADLAM,

JOHN LAMBTON LORAINÉ :—who succeeded as tenth Baronet,

EDWARD FENWICK LORAINÉ,

ANNE ELIZA LORAINÉ,

HENRIETTA LORAINÉ,

already described in Chapter XV., except Sir John Lambton, whose description is in the next chapter.

Half Brothers and Sisters of Ninth Baronet.

The same as those of fifth Baronet.

First Cousins of Ninth Baronet.

I. AND II.

The same as those of fifth Baronet.



JOHN LAMBTON, 10TH BARONET.

XX.

SIR JOHN LAMBTON LORAINE, 10TH BARONET.

b. 1784; *succ.* 1851; *d.* 1852.

THE late Sir William's next brother, JOHN LAMBTON, now succeeded to the baronetcy. He was born at 1.30 P.M. on the 30th July, 1784, and baptised on the 28th of August by the Rev. Jeffery Clarkson, vicar of Kirkharle, at St. John's Church in Newcastle; his sponsors being Major-General John Lambton, of Lambton Castle and Harraton, M.P. for Durham¹ (whose names he took), George Baker, Esquire, of Elemore, and Lady Clavering, of Axwell Park. At the age of twelve and a half he was sent to Houghton School, near Durham, but remained there a year only, after which his schooling remains unrecorded until February, 1802, when he went to Mr. Thompson's, at Chillingham Barns, to learn farming, his father paying for this a premium of 100 guineas and 100 guineas per annum. The indulgent father, however, gave his son permission to leave when he liked, and he did not remain longer than August, 1803. The Parish Register of Kirkharle shows that in 1809 he was churchwarden there, and he had doubtless at that time commenced to farm some of the land of his brother Sir Charles, this furnishing him with occupation for a long time; and he was an officer in the Northumberland Yeomanry.

¹ Brother-in-law to Sir Charles Loraine, third Baronet; *z.* Pedigree.

After attaining the age of fifty, he married, on the 24th February, 1835, at Morpeth Church, Caroline Isabella, eldest daughter of the Rev. Frederick Ekins, rector of Morpeth and Ulgham, who performed the marriage service. Obtaining about the same time an appointment as head of the Newcastle Post Office, he took up residence at Fawdon Lodge, near that town. Here he remained nine years, and, in February, 1844, after six children had been born to him, moved to Newcastle itself, staying for a short time in Adelaide Terrace, and then moving to No. 12, Eldon Square. It was in this house that Mrs. John Lambton Loraine died on the 28th February, 1847, after three years of ill-health, deeply mourned by all who knew the beauty of her character. She was buried in the Cemetery at Jesmond on the east side, where, above her grave, a stone monument, heightened and improved in 1883, bears the following inscriptions, viz.: On the north end of the stone, upon which rests the quasi-sarcophagus, the name

“ C. I. LORAINÉ ”

cut in bold letters ; and on the north end of the sarcophagus itself the words

“ BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHICH DIE IN THE LORD ”

and running round the verge of the lid of the sarcophagus these words :—

“ Sacred to the memory of

CAROLINE ISABELLA, wife of John Lambton Loraine Esq.

and eldest daughter of the late Frederick Ekins Rector of Morpeth.

She died February 28th 1847 in Newcastle-on-Tyne aged 42 years.”

The widower remained in Newcastle until his succession to the baronetcy in 1851, and in June of that year removed with his children to the Island of Jersey, where he died from intestinal inflammation in the following year on the 11th of July. His body was interred on the 19th of the same month in the parish church-yard of St. Saviour's, Jersey ; the grave, surrounded by a granite

border, being marked by a headstone with cruciform head inscribed I. H. S., and bearing the following words :—

“ Sacred to the memory of
SIR JOHN LAMBTON LORAINÉ BAR^T of Northumberland,
who died July 11, 1852, aged 67 ”;

also by a footstone inscribed

“ J. L. L. 1852.”

The memory of the tenth Baronet and his wife are further recorded on a brass fixed on the south wall of the south transept (or St. Mary's Chapel) of the Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as follows :—

“ In Memory of

SIR JOHN LAMBTON LORAINÉ 10th BARONET
whose body lies buried at St. Heliers¹ in Jersey.
He was born 30 July 1784 and died 11 July 1852.

Also of CAROLINE ISABELLA his wife
who died in this town 28 February 1847 aged 42 years
and was buried in Jesmond Cemetery.

Also of WILLIAM CHARLES LORAINÉ M.A.
second son of the above: born 23 March 1841,
and sometime an Officer in the Indian naval and civil services.

He died of a severe illness 11 April 1877
on his passage to Australia,
and was buried at Sea off the Cape of Good Hope.”

The brass is further described in Welford's “Monuments of St. Nicholas.”

The children of the marriage, full particulars of whom will appear in the next chapter, were as follows. With the exception of Arthur, deceased, they now came under the care of their father's half-brother, Edward Lorainé, of The Riding, who was appointed guardian.

Janetta Hannah, b. 1836,
Isabella Jane, b. 1837,
Lambton, b. 1838,

¹ Should be “ St. Saviours.”

Clara Frederica, b. 1840,
William Charles, b. 1841,
Frederick Ekins Blakeney, b. 1842,
Arthur, b. 1844.

The tenth Baronet was a tall good-looking man with sporting proclivities, business-like instincts, a cordial manner, and a kind chivalrous disposition, very popular among his friends, and much beloved by his children. In his advancing years he was slightly lame from a rheumatic broken leg, the result of his horse slipping on the pavement and falling on him, at the head of Dean Street, Newcastle. He appears to have been the only one among his brothers who paid any attention to family records; and he did his best to preserve the Kirkharle pictures by giving them house room until his nephew Sir Charles Vincent Loraine elected to say he should claim them.

He lived in the reigns of George III., George IV., William IV., and Victoria, and enjoyed the baronetcy for little over a year and four months. His signature was

J. Lambton Loraine

Brothers and Sisters of Tenth Baronet.

JANE LORAINÉ,
SIR CHARLES LORAINÉ:—fifth Baronet, deceased,
ISABELLA, MRS. HEADLAM,
SIR WILLIAM LORAINÉ:—ninth Baronet, deceased,
EDWARD FENWICK LORAINÉ,

ANNE ELIZA LORAINÉ,
HENRIETTA LORAINÉ,

already described in Chapter XV. except Sir William, whose description is in Chapter XIX.

Half-brothers and Sisters of Tenth Baronet.

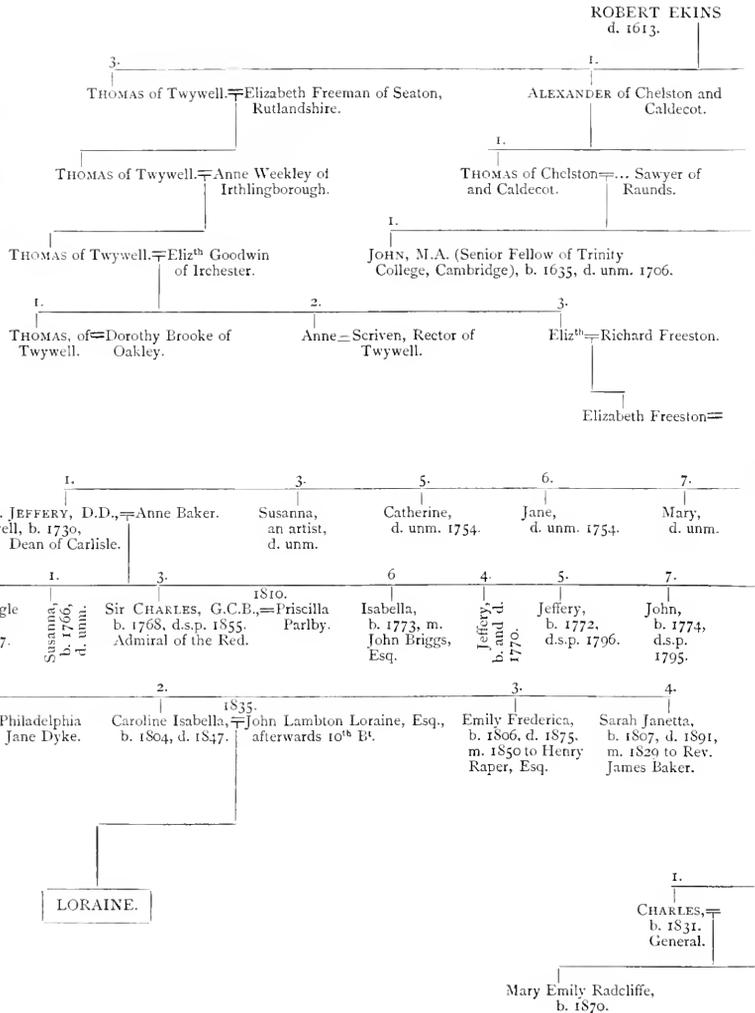
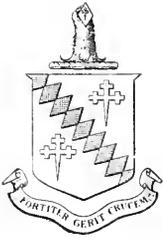
The same as those of fifth Baronet.

First Cousins of Tenth Baronet.

I. AND II.

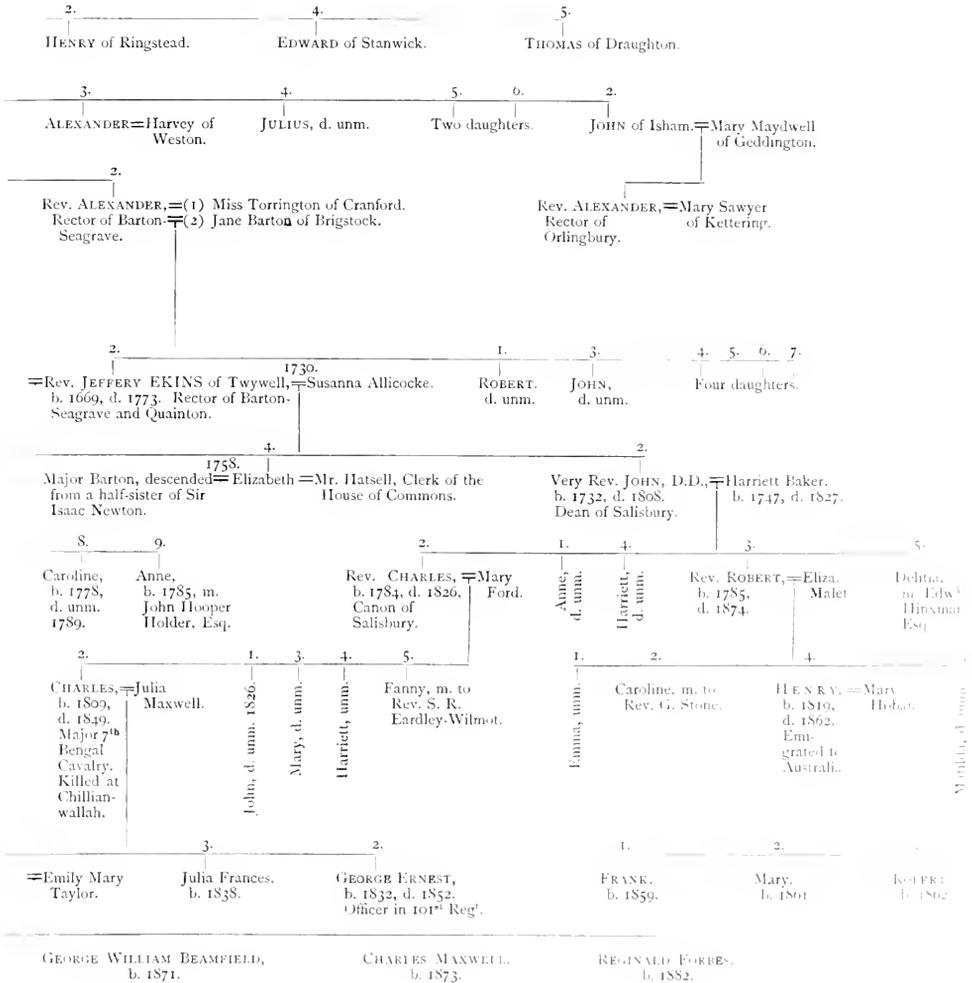
The same as those of fifth Baronet.

PEDIGREE



OF EKINS.

of Chelveston and Caldecot.



XXI.

SIR LAMBTON LORAINÉ, 11TH BARONET.

b. 1838 ; *succ.* 1852.

(An autobiography.)

I was born at Fawdon Lodge aforesaid at 6.45 P.M. on the 17th November, 1838, and christened on the 24th January, 1839, at Gosforth Church, by the Rev. Thomas Ridley, my sponsors being Sir Matthew White-Ridley, fourth Baronet, of Blagdon, Dixon Dixon, Esquire, of Unthank, and Mrs. Bell of Woolsington. Among the indelible recollections of childhood are the driving to this church on Sundays with the grey mare Grisel (which I was once allowed to drive into the ditch); the front pew in the gallery there, commanding a view of the parson at his desk, with his black-gowned clerk at a lower level, and his pulpit up above; and the ample square pew near this imposing erection, containing the musicians who scraped and blew the accompaniments to Tate and Brady's psalms. I remember the home scene equally well; the lessons, the play, and the harrowing of infantile feelings when Ladybird's foal Mayfly broke its leg.

My first schoolmaster was Dr. Watts, who had a house near a piece of the old Roman wall at Newcastle; but in 1847, at the end of July, some months after my mother's death, I was sent to Burlington House School, at Fulham, and remained there till Christmas of 1850, my brothers also doing their schooling there for a part of that time. It was a nice place, with ample shaded grounds and gardens. Dr. Laumann, the head master, was



HAMILTON, 11TH BARONET

REAR ADMIRAL.

occasionally visited by the late Duchess of Cambridge, to whom his wife once presented me as "the little boy who came 300 miles "to school," conveying to my mind that this was a most virtuous performance. Sometimes I came by rail to Euston Square, and on one of these occasions on a dark winter evening, running through a cutting near Wolverton, the engine left the rails and turned over, and the delay in getting to school was peculiarly gratifying. The other route was by sea, and meant more than 300 miles, but without accidents, *mal de mer* excepted.

On its being settled that I was to enter the Navy, I was sent to Vickery's, at Southsea, to prepare; passed a trifling examination at the Royal Naval College; entered the Service 14th April, 1852, as a naval cadet; and a month later joined *THE QUEEN*, a sailing three-decker of 116 guns. When my father died I was at Plymouth, in *THE TRINCOMALEE*, sailing frigate of twenty-five guns, and soon after my return from the funeral the ship sailed for the Pacific by way of Cape Horn to pass five years of activity, of which the principal incidents were a voyage to Behring's Straits with succours for Sir John Franklin's lost party, another to Petropaulowsk, in Kamtschatka, to find it evacuated by our enemy the Russians, and a subsequent blockade of the Russian port of Sitka; also operations in Vancouver's Island against Indian tribes, and political visits to the Sandwich and Society Islands. It is worth mention that *THE TRINCOMALEE*, during this commission, sailed over nearly 118,000 miles of sea. Since 14th April, 1854, I had been a midshipman.

Back in England, I joined the screw gun-vessel *ALACRITY*, and was wrecked in her off the Thames in the winter of 1857, while escorting the newly-married Princess Royal and her bridegroom towards their home. Next, with a step in rank, I served for four months in the Mediterranean Flagship *MARLBOROUGH*, screw three-decker of 131 guns, but had to leave her on appointment (24th June, 1858) to the Queen's Royal Yacht *VICTORIA AND ALBERT*. The

distinction of serving here so close to my Sovereign lasted only 'till the next step of promotion, but during this short period Her Majesty and the Prince Consort visited the Cherbourg fêtes, and crossed the Channel to Antwerp for a visit to their daughter and the Prussian Crown Prince. The historical event of the Cherbourg visit was thus described in *The Times* after the death of Her Majesty :—

“When Her Majesty visited Cherbourg in 1858 with the Prince Consort, she
 “went as befitted the head of the greatest of the naval nations. Cross-
 “ing in the VICTORIA AND ALBERT and accompanied by the yachts
 “FAIRY, ELFIN, OSBORNE, BLACK EAGLE, and FIREQUEEN, she was
 “splendidly escorted by a large fleet of warships under command of Vice-
 “Admiral Lord Lyons and Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle
 “. . . . With the royal party were also the Prince of Wales and the
 “Duke of Cambridge, besides the Foreign Secretary, the Lord Chamber-
 “lain, and the First Lord of the Admiralty. Soon after the Royal Yacht
 “had anchored at Cherbourg, the Emperor (Napoleon III.) and Empress
 “(Eugénie) boarded her in their barge. On the following morning,
 “August 5th, Her Majesty and suite landed, the Queen’s barge being
 “steered ashore by Captain the Honourable Joseph Denman under a
 “thundering salute; and at the quay the Emperor handed Her Majesty
 “to the steps. That night there was a State dinner on board the French
 “line-of-battle ship LA BRETAGNE, and on the 6th, the VICTORIA AND
 “ALBERT returned to England.”

On promotion to Lieutenant (13th September, 1858) I was on half pay for a time; but early in 1859 joined THE ALGIERS (screw), of ninety-one guns, for four years’ service, half of which was spent with the Channel Fleet and half with the Mediterranean. My next service, after four months’ half pay, was on board the ironclad ROYAL OAK, of thirty-five guns, for a year, partly in the Channel and partly in the Mediterranean; after which I served as Flag Lieutenant on the staff of the Honourable Joseph Denman, now Rear Admiral and appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific. We quitted England in June, 1864, to join *via* Panama the Flagship SUTLEJ, and passed three years in the Pacific; but during the

course of that time I had once to take home despatches and afterwards to command *THE MUTINE* of seventeen guns for four months, which led to my being present (for the protection of British interests) at the bombardment of Callao by the Spanish squadron under Mendez Nuñez. Having returned to England with the Admiral in the *SUTLEJ*, viâ the Straits of Magellan, a Commander's commission was given to me dated 9th July, 1867, and I remained at home for three years, devoting a term to study at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and a certain time to professional studies at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth.

From April, 1871, to 1874, it was my good fortune to command *THE NIOBE* in North America and the West Indies, the chief episodes of which busy command¹ were the bombardment of Omoa Castle in Honduras in punishment of great wrong done by its governor and garrison, and the stoppage of the "Virginus massacres" at Santiago de Cuba; but there was generally a good deal else to do in defence of British honour and interests, so greatly compromised by Mr. Gladstone's contemptible foreign policy. I quitted this ship as a Post Captain and came home viâ New York, where the citizens had the kindness to present me with the freedom of their city in recognition of the "Virginus" affair. Afterwards I lived mostly in London, having taken a house in Lower Belgrave Street. Early in 1878 I went afloat again in command of the turret-ship *GORGON*, one of a squadron prepared for Baltic service; but the then impending Russian difficulty vanished, and the squadron was paid off at the end of August, since which I have held no command, family cares having prevented the acceptance of many highly prized offers.

In the same year, on the 22nd of October, I had the happiness of marrying Frederica Mary Horatia, younger of the two surviving

¹ Detailed at length in the "Histoire Générale des Hommes, &c." (Genève), vol. vi.

daughters of the late Charles Acton Broke, Esquire,¹ co-heirs of the old family of Broke Hall, Nacton. The ceremony was performed at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, by the Reverend Herbert James (rector of Livermere), assisted by the Reverend Sir Emilius Bayley Baronet (vicar of St. John's, Paddington) and the Reverend John Barrett-Lennard (rector of Crawley). The best man was Captain the Honourable Edward Stanley Dawson, R.N., and the bridesmaids were Miss Jane Anne Broke, of Livermere Park (since married to Lord De Saumarez), Lady Evelyn Finch-Hatton (since married to Viscount Templetown), the late Honourable Eva Byron (afterwards married to Colonel Henry Eyre), the Honourable Rhona Tollemache (since married to Captain Thomas Wood), Miss Constance Beckett (since married to Lord Aberdare), Miss Minnie Cochrane (since lady in waiting to Princess Beatrice), Miss Ina Spencer (since married to Arthur Preston, Esquire), and Miss Dorothy Hoste (since married to John Bevill Fortescue, Esquire).

After 1879 the London residence was in Montagu Square,² and the following children were born:—

Eustace Broke, b. 1879,
 Percy Lyham, b. 1880,
 Jacqueline Isabel, b. 1882,
 Isaura Freda, b. 1883.

Afterwards came my retirement from the active list of the Navy, in consequence of seven years of non-service. It was dated the 31st August, 1885; and presently followed by automatic promotion to the rank of retired Rear-Admiral, dated 29th November, 1889. I was formally invited by the Tyneside Unionist Association to stand for that Division of Northumberland at the General Election of 1886, and again at that of 1892; but in both cases felt obliged to

¹ See Broke Pedigree.

² No. 7.

decline the honour. From the winter of 1891 the country alternative to town during 10 years was the place at Markyate Cell in Hertfordshire, held on lease. Of this county I am Justice of the Peace, as well as of Suffolk. The year 1892 was marked by a pleasing family incident, that of meeting with Thomas Henderson, engine driver, an old servant of my father fifty years before, who had been at great pains to find at the end of this long time those whom he remembered as children at Fawdon, and see them before he ended his life.

A future student at the British Museum, hunting up records of social life in Queen Victoria's reign, will find that in 1897 attention was publicly called to the affairs of the Baronetage on account of an affront put upon this degree of heritable dignity by a Warrant from the Crown subordinating Baronets in the scale of precedence to the children of Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (a class of Life Peers counting twenty-three years of existence); an edict violating the covenants made by successive Sovereigns with Baronets in their patents of creation, and contemptuous of the decrees and promises of James I. The honour was conferred upon myself of being elected to preside over the early meetings of a Provisional Committee summoned by Sir Charles Rich, fourth Baronet, to consider the subject; also to take the chair at a meeting to which all Baronets in the Kingdom were summoned, held at the Victoria Hotel in London on the 26th January, 1898, and which had for its result the formation of "The Honourable Society of the Baronetage," with an inner Executive Committee. A Petition to the Crown was eventually drawn up, and lodged for presentation on the 9th August, 1901, a copy having been first left at Marlborough House for the private use and information of His Majesty, who, as Prince of Wales, had been furnished with preliminary papers.

I have ventured humbly to add to the present records the foregoing personal narration of facts so as to leave no *lacuna* in

this chapter, and thus maintain the plan of the book, hoping also to save some trouble to future chroniclers desiring to be precise. I write it while my sons are both fighting for the King's supremacy over Boers and rebel Dutch in South Africa, and the family at home are moving to Bramford Hall. The great Queen Victoria has but lately passed from the sight of her devoted subjects, and her popular son Edward the Seventh with his beautiful Consort are preparing for their Coronation.

Lambton Loraine

Brothers and Sisters of Eleventh Baronet.

JANETTA HANNAH, MRS. BARROW—eldest daughter of tenth Baronet. Born at 6 A.M. on the 12th July, 1836, at Fawdon Lodge, and christened on the following 2nd September at Gosforth Church by the Rev. Thomas Ridley, her sponsors being her grandmother, Mrs. Ekins, her aunt, Anne Eliza Loraine, and her uncle, the Rev. Jeffery Ekins. Her education was conducted partly at home and partly at Durham; also, during her term of wardship, at Knaresborough and Hammersmith. She and her sisters resided for a time at Whitburn, but from the year 1859 the two elder lived in London with their mother's sister, Mrs. Raper, whose house was in Prince's Terrace,¹ now Ennismore Gardens.² On the 29th September, 1868, she was married to Richard Bridgman Barrow, Esquire, of Sydnope Hall, in the county of Derby, the ceremony taking place at All Saints', Knightsbridge, where the Rev. Martin

¹ No. 6.

² No. 56.

Ricketts conducted the service, and six bridesmaids, mostly relatives, attended the bride. Of this marriage there was issue one son. Claude Loraine, mentioned in the next chapter, whose birth at Sydnope she survived only eighteen days, dying then of a fever on the 28th August, 1870, deeply regretted by all who were familiar with her character, her admirable matter-of-fact methods, and tall attractive form. She was buried on the 1st September following in a vault on the south side of Darley Churchyard, Derbyshire, near the wall.

ISABELLA JANE, MRS. BARRETT-LENNARD:—second daughter of tenth Baronet. Born at 2.30 P.M. on the 27th July, 1837, at Fawdon Lodge, and christened on the 25th October following at Gosforth Church by the Rev. Thomas Ridley, her sponsors being her aunts, Mrs. Headlam and Miss Emily Frederica Ekins (afterwards Mrs. Raper), and her uncle, William Loraine. In respect of education and otherwise, before and during wardship, she was always with her elder sister, until on the 9th of April, 1861, she was married to John Barrett-Lennard, Esquire, late of the Royal Engineers, brother of the second Baronet of his name. The wedding was at All Saints', Knightsbridge, performed by the Rev. Mr. Harness, six bridesmaids, all relatives, attending; and the married couple then went to live at Cambridge during Mr. Barrett-Lennard's studies for the Church. He was ordained in 1864 and had a curacy at St. Jude's, Chelsea, near which was their residence, until he was presented in September, 1866, to the incumbency of Fauls, near Prees, in the county of Salop. The issue of the marriage was one son, Herbert Loraine, and two daughters, Emily and Constance Keppel, of whom the particulars are given in the next chapter. In December, 1876, Mr. Barrett-Lennard exchanged the living of Fauls for the rectory of Crawley, Sussex, in which tenure he was noted for the numerous and great improvements which he wrought with untiring energy; his wife

being, on her part, noted for good influence constantly exercised and duties zealously performed. She was left a widow by her husband's death on the 13th December, 1898. His body was cremated at Woking, and a memorial brass inscribed as follows can be found in Crawley Parish Church :—

“ To the Glory of God and in memory of the
Rev^d JOHN BARRETT-LENNARD M.A.
for 22 years Rector of Crawley
Who died 13th Dec^r 1898
Aged 59.

Through his energy this Ancient Church was Restored
Enlarged and Beautified.

The carved wood in the Chancel was almost entirely the work of his own hands.

A peal of 8 Bells was placed in the Tower.

A fine Organ replaced a Harmonium.

And a View of the Church was opened out by a new Approach
from the High Road.

This Brass is Dedicated by his Wife and Children.

‘ Lord what is my hope—truly my hope is even in Thee.’ ”

CLARA FREDERICA, LADY FAIRBAIRN :—third daughter of tenth Baronet. Born at Fawdon Lodge at 0.30 A.M. on the 14th April, 1840, and christened on the following 12th July at Gosforth Church by the Rev. Thomas Ridley, her sponsors being her aunt, Mrs. William Henry Ord (afterwards Lady Blackett), Mrs. Allgood, of Nunwick, and the Rev. James Baker, rector of Nuneham. Education she shared with her elder sisters, and also their house at Whitburn until 1858, but after that she was mostly with her cousin, Mrs. Pennant Cook (*née* Janetta Baker), until marriage. On the 6th November, 1862, she was married to Andrew Fairbairn, Esquire, of Woodsley House, Leeds, the ceremony being performed at the church of Nuneham Courtenay by the Rev. Henry Pennant Cooke, the rector, and the Rev. Adam Fairbairn ; four bridesmaids, all relatives, attending the bride. By this union there was no issue. Mr. Fairbairn, who was knighted by patent

in 1868, when as Mayor of Leeds he and his wife entertained His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the new Town Hall, was a J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, J.P. for Leeds and chairman of its first School Board, and a founder of the Yorkshire College. He sat in Parliament from 1880 to 1885 for the East Division, and in 1886 for the Otley Division, of the West Riding; and in 1892 was High Sheriff of Yorkshire. He was also chairman of Fairbairn Lawson Combe Barbour Limited (a company engaged in the manufacture of machinery), a director of the Great Northern Railway, a captain in the Yorkshire Hussars (yeomanry), major of the Leeds Volunteers, a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and a Commander of the Order of Leopold of Belgium. During their married life Sir Andrew and Lady Fairbairn occupied successively Woodsley, Esholt, and Goldsborough, in Yorkshire, and No. 18, Lowndes Square, No. 15, Portman Square, and No. 47, Brook Street, in London. Latterly they were known only at Askham Grange, near York, where he built a new house and added to his estate; at the Villa Trois Fontaines, Biarritz; and at No. 39, Portland Place. Here it was that he died, soon after reaching England, after a short illness at Biarritz contracted while yachting in the Mediterranean, being buried at Kensal Green on the 6th June; his wife, a Lady of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, surviving him. Had a new family motto been required for Lady Fairbairn and her husband, the words "Given to Hospitality" would afford quite inadequate expression to the sentiment of their numerous friends, relations, and neighbours in England and on the Continent.

WILLIAM CHARLES LORAINÉ:—second son of the tenth Baronet. Born at Fawdon Lodge at 3.15 A.M. on the 23rd March, 1841, and christened on the following 18th May at Gosforth Church by the Rev. Robert Green, his sponsors being William Burrell, Esquire,

of Broome Park, Captain Charles Bell of the Royal Navy, and his aunt, Henrietta Loraine. From the 31st July, 1848, till Christmas, 1849, he was at Burlington House School, Fulham, then for six months under the Rev. William Spencer at Newcastle, and after that at Vickery's, in Southsea, until he passed at the India House for admission into the Navy of the Honourable East India Company. His appointment as midshipman in this service was dated on the 24th March, 1856, he sailed for Bombay by the overland route in May, and on the 1st July joined the Company's steam frigate *ASSAYE*, one of the force then prepared for service in the Persian Gulf. In her he assisted at the capture of Bushire the same year, and of Mohammerah (on the Euphrates) in 1857, receiving the medal granted for this expedition. While the Great Mutiny was in progress he served in the war schooner *GEORGIANA* and sloop *CLIVE*; and, after the transfer of the Company's dominions to the Crown, which took place on the 1st November, 1858, he served successively in Her Majesty's Indian ships *AUCKLAND*, *LADY CANNING*, *CONSTANCE*, and *AJDAHA*, gaining a step in rank on the 29th July, 1861, as mate in Her Majesty's Indian Navy and ensign in Her Majesty's Indian Army. In the summer of the following year he was enabled to return to England, and soon afterwards the Indian Navy was disbanded, Mr. Loraine receiving a pension (£100 a year). His next step was to read with the Rev. W. Joy at Shudycamps Vicarage for eight months, after which he matriculated at Cambridge 9th November, 1863, and joined Trinity College. After keeping three terms he suspended his studies there, and went out to Buenos Ayres at the beginning of 1865 with a view to sheep-farming, and settled at St. Kilda, Banda Oriental, in the district of Entre Rios; but finding farming unprofitable he returned to England the same year, and in 1866 was back at Trinity. He entered at once, 2nd July, the University Volunteers as ensign, and was promoted to captain on the 16th January, 1867. In 1868 he took his B.A.



WILLIAM CHARLES FORSTER, M.A.

degree ; and in 1869, being offered the temporary post of Harbour Master and Port Conservator at Aden until December, 1870, he took it, and went out there in May. On vacating it he went on to Bombay with a view to entering the Civil Service of India, passed there his examinations in Hindustani on the 13th February, 1871, took his M.A. degree at Cambridge by proxy in May of the same year, and on the 26th of this month received an appointment as Extra Assistant Commissioner for Cachar, in the province of Bengal. Mr. Loraine filled this office for four years, residing first at Hylakandy, but at the end of that time, not finding judicial dealings with the natives to be an occupation congenial to his lofty and truth-loving character, he resigned his Commissioner's functions ; and in January, 1876, bought, in conjunction with two friends, the Koyah tea estate in Cachar in order to embark in tea-planting. This occupation lasted him but a few weeks, for, having suffered of late from a dysenteric attack, which a journey to Shillong in the hills did not remove, he decided in February to return to England, and was home at the beginning of May—his health utterly broken down. First Sir William Gull and afterwards Dr. Kidd took him in hand ; but nine months in England of country air, yachting, &c., produced no improvement, so he was ordered to try a voyage to Australia and back, and thus had to leave home once more. Accompanied by a servant, he sailed from Gravesend on the 6th February, 1877, on board Messrs. Green's ship LORD WARDEN, but did not live even to complete the outward passage ; for on nearing the Cape of Good Hope he began to fail, and died on the 11th April in lat. 38.22 south and long. 9.57 east. He was buried at sea, and had died unmarried. WILLIAM CHARLES LORAINE was a fine strong man, standing 6 ft. 3 in. high, and of a particularly frank and generous nature, simple-minded, and loyal to the core. Always a great favourite in his family, he was none the less so among his friends. During his residence in Cachar he was honorary secretary to the

N.E. Frontier of India Rifle Association, and won some of their prizes for good shooting. He was Secretary, also, to the Cachar Races and Cachar Athletic Sports Association. His premature death was commemorated on his father and mother's memorial brass¹ in the south transept of the Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; also on a separate marble tablet at the east end of the same Church decorated with his coat of arms and inscribed as follows:—

“In memory of
WILLIAM CHARLES LORAINÉ,
SECOND SON OF SIR JOHN LAMBTON LORAINÉ, BARONET,
Formerly of this parish,
For some years Assistant Commissioner in the district of Cachar in India,
Who died at sea on the eleventh day of April 1877.
This tablet has been erected by his friends in Cachar as a mark of their esteem
for his upright and generous character,
of their gratitude for his valuable services rendered gratuitously to the
general community of the district,
and of their sympathy with his sorrowing relations in their deep affliction.”

A similar tablet similarly inscribed was at the same time placed in the Church at Cachar.

His signature was thus:—

W. Chas. Loraine

FREDERICK EKINS BLAKENEY LORAINÉ:—third son of tenth baronet. Born at Fawdon Lodge at 7 P.M. 3rd August, 1842, and christened 18th April, 1843, at Gosforth Church by the Rev. Thomas Ridley, his sponsors being General the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., G.C.H., K.T.S., Commander of the Forces in Ireland, his cousin, Charles Headlam, Esquire, and Mrs. Dixon, of

¹ Chap. xx.

To face page 237.



LIEUT. COLONEL FREDERICK E. B. LORAINE.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Unthank. From the 27th January, 1849, till next Christmas he was at Burlington House School, Fulham, then with his brother William for six months under the Rev. William Spencer, at Newcastle, and from the 3rd of August, 1850, till next Christmas, at Burlington House again. After this he was at Vickery's, in Southsea, for about six years, and then, in June, 1857, joined the Collège de Dieppe. Leaving this College at Midsummer, 1858, he studied from the following Christmas with Mr. Taylor at Woolwich; and passed in January, 1860, the competitive examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy, obtaining the second place among sixty-four candidates, and being beaten for first place only by seven marks out of over 5,000 (5124-5117), and by a candidate one year older than himself. After passing out of the Academy he was gazetted 1st July, 1861, a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, having chosen that service, and served at Hilsea and other stations in a Field Battery of the 4th Brigade till July, 1867, when he joined the Royal Horse Artillery, and in January, 1873 embarked for India. Here he was promoted to captain 9th October, 1874, and then served in a garrison battery at Aden for a year, returning to England in December, 1875. The home service which then ensued terminated with his appointment as governor to Prince Ibrahim Hilmy, fourth son of the Khedive Ismail Pacha, during the preparation of this young personage for the Academy at Woolwich; and he was seconded from his regiment in May, 1877. On the 5th June of the same year he married Evelyn Laura Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Barrett-Lennard, second Baronet, of Belhus. The ceremony was performed at Aveley Church, Essex, by the rector, the Rev. B. G. Luard, and the Revs. Dacre and John Barrett-Lennard, uncles of the bride, the bridesmaids being her three sisters, two Misses Page-Wood and Miss Chambers (her cousins), Miss Constance Barrett-Lennard, and Miss Edith Wailes; Sir Lambton Loraine acting as best man to his brother. Prince Ibrahim arrived in England on the 2nd of August, 1877, accompanied

by Moustapha Fehmy Pacha (afterwards for many years Prime Minister of Egypt), Ibrahim Tewfik Bey, and others; upon which Captain and Mrs. Loraine lived for a time in Somerset Street, to be near his ward, who was installed in Portman Square. The Prince having passed into the Royal Military Academy, Captain Loraine left London in November, 1878, and joined a battery of the 1st Brigade of Field Artillery at Devonport for two months; being next appointed to a battery of the B Brigade of Horse Artillery at Dublin, to which metropolis he and his family removed in February, to leave again in March; for he had now been appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Turner, commanding at Woolwich. From the 1st April, 1879, to the 1st April, 1881, he held this appointment, and continued it under Major-General the Honourable Edward Gage, C.B., successor to Turner, until the 17th January, 1882. He had reached the rank of major on the previous 26th October, and was now appointed to command at Woolwich the 1st Battery of the 1st Brigade of the London Division of Garrison Artillery, holding which command he embarked for Egypt in August, 1882, with the siege train accompanying the expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley for the suppression of the Arabi Rebellion, and received the medal and Khedive's bronze star granted for this service. Returning to England in October, he was appointed on the 1st January, 1883, to the command of the I Battery of the 4th Brigade of Field Artillery, then at the Curragh, but soon afterwards shifted to Glasgow, Major Loraine then establishing his family at Garrioch Hall, Maryhill, near that city. The issue of the marriage was as follows :—

- Maud, b. 1878,
- Geoffrey, b. 1880,
- Vivien, b. 1881,
- Ida, b. 1883,
- Florence, b. 1885,

particulars of whom appear in the next chapter. On the 2nd of January, 1886, Major Loraine retire dfrom the Army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in the following year quitted Garrioch Hall to reside at Jesmond Dene, near Newcastle, during the period of a temporary engagement at the ordnance works of Sir William Armstrong, and afterwards. Here he had the grief of losing his promising son Geoffrey in May, 1889, and not long afterwards the family removed to the house at Brighton, No. 111, Marine Parade, where they have since been known, and where Colonel Loraine established a yearly Cart-horse Parade for the encouragement of kindness to the quadruped and care of the equipment. Their other home is in the New Forest, at Yewtree Cottage, Lyndhurst. Colonel Loraine signs thus :

F. E. TB Loraine

ARTHUR LORAINE:—fourth son of tenth baronet. Born at No. 4, Adelaide Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at 1.45 P.M. on the 6th March, 1844, and christened on the following 20th October at Whitburn Church by the curate, the Rev. Christopher Wyvill, his sponsors being the Rev. Thomas Baker, rector of Whitburn, William Brandling, Esquire, junior, of Low Gosforth, and his great-aunt, Mrs. Drewe. He died at No. 12, Eldon Square, on the 20th January, 1847, aged under three years, and was buried on the west side of the churchyard of St. Andrew's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

First Cousins of Eleventh Baronet.

The same as those of sixth Baronet.

First Cousins of Eleventh Baronet, through Female Line:

I. AND II.

The same as those of sixth Baronet.

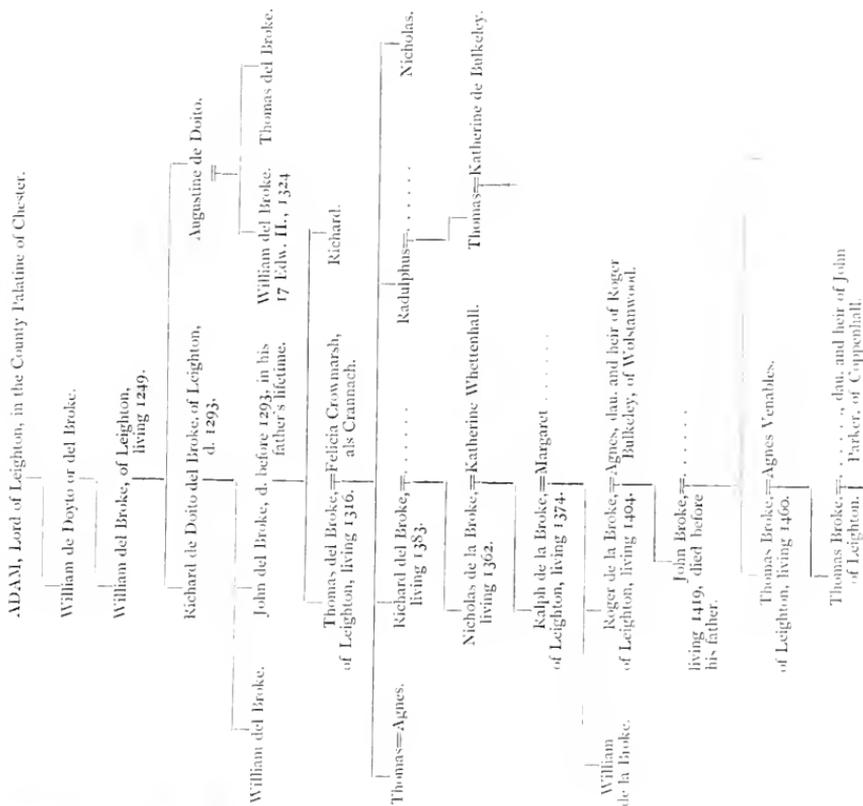
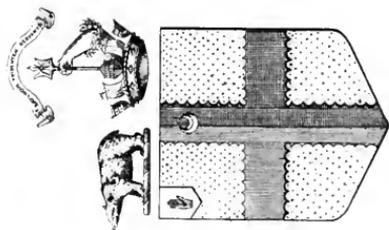
**Second Cousins of Eleventh Baronet, through both Male
and Female Line.**

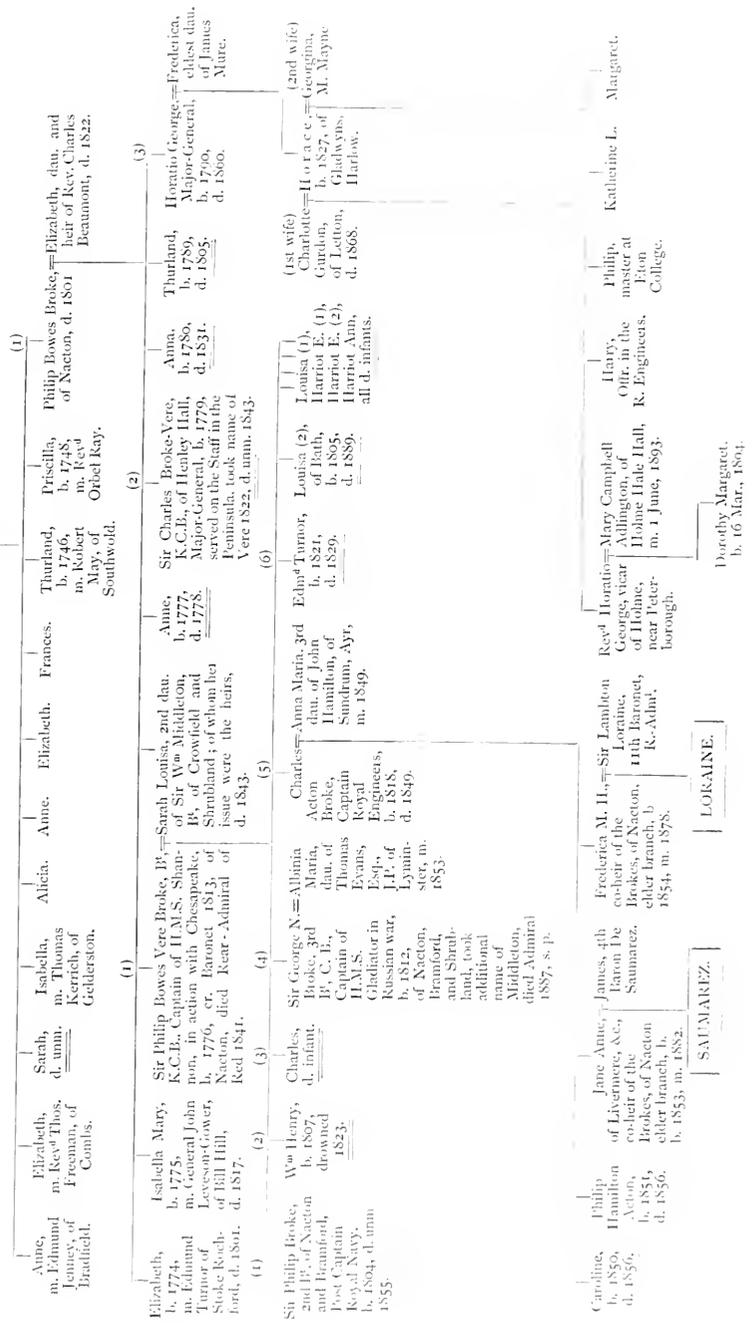
The same as those of sixth Baronet.

Second Cousins of Eleventh Baronet, through Female Line.

The same as those of sixth Baronet.

PEDIGREE OF BROKE OF NACTION.





XXII.

EUSTACE BROKE LORAINÉ,

HEIR TO THE BARONETCY.

b. 1879.

EUSTACE BROKE LORAINÉ, eldest son of the eleventh baronet, was born at No. 43, Grosvenor Place, London, at 10.55 A.M. on the 3rd of September, 1879, and christened on the following 21st of October at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, by the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley, Baronet; his sponsors being his father, his uncle, Captain Frederick E. B. Lorainé, and his mother. During childhood he had the uncommon misfortune to contract scarlet fever twice; first in 1884, and again in 1885.

His education under masters began during a time spent at Worthing in the year 1889 and spring of 1890; the school portion of it by daily attendance at the school of Mr. Houfe, afterwards head master of a school near Aysgarth. Next, he went with his brother on 25th April, 1890, to Wellington House, Westgate-on-Sea, a preparatory school holding about forty pupils, kept by the Rev. Herbert Bull, and remained there until the end of July, 1893; but at this establishment he missed two whole terms in succession, and part of another, owing to severe bronchial and pulmonary attacks, the lamentable results of neglected colds. On the 27th September, 1893, he and his brother moved to Eton, and took up quarters at the house of the Rev. Sydney James, M.A., eldest son of the rector of Livermere; and here also he lost part of one term through illness. He was early enrolled in the Eton Volunteers, became a member of the Shooting Eight, and in January,



EUSTACE BROKE LOKAINI
LIEUTENANT, GRENADIER GUARDS

1896, joined the Army Class, soon afterwards winning the challenge medal awarded to the best shot of the year. The change from the fifth form to the Army Class was the outcome of a strongly developed taste for things mechanical, inducing a desire to win a commission in the Royal Engineers. In accordance therewith, when he left Eton in July, 1897, he entered into the competitive examination for entry into the Royal Military Academy, securing therein the thirteenth place among sixty-eight candidates.

He joined this Academy on the following 11th August, but remained there less than the appointed two years. At the end of the first he suffered from another bronchial and pulmonary attack, had to go through the term examination while in the cadet hospital, and then spent a vacation of seven weeks at Malvern. In April of the following year he was unfortunately overtaken by diphtheria in a mild form, spent six weeks in the Brook Hospital on Shooter's Hill, and was again ordered to seek the Malvern air. This last untimely illness effectually prevented Eustace Loraine from undergoing the final Woolwich examination; but his instructors, knowing with what ease he could have won a Royal Engineer's commission, generously reported thus to the War Office. The last place on the list might, therefore, have been put at his disposal; but in preference to accepting this, when the first or second place had been in sight, a commission in the Grenadier Guards was sought for and obtained.

He was gazetted to this regiment on the 4th of July, 1899, and, on its second battalion, to which he then belonged, being ordered on service in the Boer War, he embarked for South Africa on the 18th of March, 1900; arriving at the Cape at a time when, although the original strength of the enemy had been broken by Lord Roberts' strategic dispositions and movements, yet their numbers and fighting power were still very considerable, and President Kruger was still at Pretoria.

The second battalion of the Grenadiers was at first attached to

the Eighth Division under Lieutenant-General Sir Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., and most of its work lay in the east and south-east of the Free State, shortly to be annexed, and known as the Orange River Colony. Thus Eustace Loraine participated in the capture of Senekal at the end of May, and the attack on the retreating Boers' entrenched position of Biddulphsberg, where the veldt was on fire, and the fate of some of the wounded horrible.¹ His Division shared also in the operations which, after Roberts' entry into Pretoria, led to the surrender of the Boer general Prinsloo and more than 4,000 men at Slaapkranz, and the capture of Harrismith. In later times he shared the arduous work in the Orange Colony, offensive and defensive, peculiar to the guerilla warfare inaugurated by De Wet and others after the collapse of the Boer Governments, and wholesale captures of their fighting men, guns, and munitions of war.

He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant on the 12th August, 1900, and is entitled to the war medal with clasps for Cape Colony, Transvaal, and Wittebergen.²

Brother and Sisters of Heir to Baronetcy.

PERCY LYHAM LORAINE:—second son of the eleventh baronet. Born at No. 7, Montagu Square, London, at 5.30 P.M. on the 5th November, 1880, and christened on the 17th February, 1881, at the church of St. John's, Paddington, by the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley, Baronet; his sponsors being his father, his mother's half-brother, Mr. Sydney George Horton, and his aunt, Miss Jane Anne Broke, of Livermere Park. During childhood he escaped the scarlet fever which afflicted his brother and sisters in 1885.

¹ A graphic account of this battle is given in the "Household Brigade Magazine" for 1900, p. 475.

² Peace having been concluded on the 31st May, 1902, he was enabled to leave Natal on 7th July following, arriving in England on 3rd of August.



PERCY L. LORRAINE.

HONORARY LIEUTENANT IN THE ARMY.

In early education he was always with his elder brother, except as regards the Army Class, until the latter left Eton in July, 1897; at which time their house master, the Rev. Sydney James, also left Eton on his appointment to be Head Master of Malvern College. Owing to this, Percy Loraine, on returning to school after the holidays, took up residence at the house of Mr. White-Thomson, where he was captain of the House, and of the football team, and remained until he finally left in the summer of 1899. He belonged, like his brother, to the Eton Volunteer Battalion, and in due time was chosen for a commission as second-lieutenant therein. He was also a member of the Eton Society and of the Eton Eleven, and played in the annual match against Harrow at Lord's in 1898; the year in which he entered the sixth form.

He next went to Oxford, and was admitted at New College in October, 1899, having in view the study of languages on the continent during the vacations. Thus, in the following Easter he studied in the neighbourhood of Tours; in the long vacation at Gotha; and at Christmas went to Tours again.

The Boer War, at this time sustained on our part by a larger army than had ever left England before, demanded frequent reinforcements; and it fell out that, when more Imperial Yeomanry were being recruited in the early part of 1901 the New College student, with the approval of his college authorities, applied for and obtained a commission in this force. He was accordingly gazetted as a second-lieutenant thereof on the 15th March, and on the 25th of the same month embarked with the eleventh Battalion of Yeomen for South Africa. Here he was soon actively engaged in operations against the guerilla commandoes still holding out in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies and giving arduous employment to our troops; gained his promotion to the rank of lieutenant on the following 27th June; and met his brother at Harrismith. It was later in the year, viz., 30th August, when,

riding with the rear-guard of a convoy proceeding to this place, and upon its crossing the Eland's River bridge, he was shot through the right knee by one of the enemy in ambush. The wound fortunately healed in less than three months, and he resumed his place in the battalion to continue the service—hereafter to be rewarded by the war medal with clasps for Cape Colony, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony.¹

JACQUELINE ISABEL LORAINE:—eldest daughter of eleventh Baronet. Born at No. 7, Montagu Square, London, at 7.28 A.M. on the 3rd March, 1882, and christened on the 9th of May following at the church of Livermere Parva, in Suffolk, by the Rev. Herbert R. James, the rector; her sponsors being her aunts, Mrs. John Barrett-Lennard and Lady Fairbairn, and her mother's step-father, Rear-Admiral William Horton, C.B. After reaching the age of fourteen she commenced a course of advanced education in London, residing during term-time at Montagu Square, and daily attending classes at the Church of England High School, founded by the Rev. Francis James Holland, Canon of Canterbury. This course began on the 6th May, 1896, but during its run there were many interruptions, including the Lent Term of 1899, which was spent in attending Cheltenham Ladies' College under Miss Beale, and the corresponding term of 1900 spent at home at Markyate, owing to illness. In July, 1901, she finally quitted the Church of England School, having been in the sixth form and head of the school during her last three terms.

On the 3rd October following she was admitted to a Ladies' College in the University of London, with residence in the home town house as heretofore during the terms.

¹ He left South Africa 21st April, 1902, arrived in England 9th May, and returned to Oxford 17th idem: gazetted out 13th June with honorary rank of lieutenant in the Army, and permission to wear the uniform of his corps.

ISAURA FREDA LORAINE:—second daughter of eleventh baronet, born at 9.40 A.M. on the 5th of November, 1883, and christened on the 31st December following at the church of St. John's, Paddington, by the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley, Baronet; her sponsors being her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Horton (formerly Mrs. Broke), Lady Simpson, of Edinburgh, and her uncle, the Honourable James St. Vincent Saumarez. At the age of twelve and a half she began the same advanced school course as her elder sister, commencing on the 6th May, 1896; but with the exception of the Lent term of 1897 did not keep any Lent terms at the Church of England School. That of 1899 was passed with her sister at Cheltenham Ladies' College, and of 1900 at home at Markyate Cell, and that of 1901 at Cheltenham again, but without her sister. In the preceding Michaelmas Term of 1900 she had attended school fifteen days only on account of ill health. On her sister joining College in 1901 she remained at the Church of England School for another year, advanced to the sixth form, with residence at the home town house during term time.

First Cousins of Heir to Baronetcy.

MAUD LORAINE:—eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick E. B. Loraine, of the Royal Artillery, born at 25, Somerset Street, Portman Square, London, on the 25th June, 1878, and christened in the drawing-room at Belhus Park on the 18th August following by the Rev. Bixby Luard, rector of Aveley; her sponsors being her aunts, Lady Fairbairn and Miss Ysolda Barrett-Lennard, and Christopher Weguelin, Esquire.

GEOFFREY LORAINE:—son of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Loraine, born at No. 10, Woolwich Common, on the 14th March,

1880, and christened on the 7th June following at the garrison church of that place by the Rev. J. Wheeler, senior chaplain to the forces ; his sponsors being his maternal grandfather, Sir Thomas Barrett-Lennard, second Baronet, Captain Barrett Lennard Tollner, of the Royal Artillery, and his mother's cousin, Mrs. Farwell. He died at the age of nine of acute peritonitis, at Millfield House, Jesmond Dene, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 4th May, 1889, and was buried in Jesmond New Cemetery, where the following memorial on a red granite cross commemorates him :—

GEOFFREY LORAINÉ,
Died 4th May, 1889, aged 9 years.

“ Death lies on him like
An untimely frost
Upon the sweetest flower
Of all the field.”

VIVIEN LORAINÉ :—second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Lorainé, born at No. 10, Woolwich Common, on the 3rd November, 1881, and christened on the 2nd February, 1882, at the garrison church of that place by the aforesaid Rev. J. Wheeler ; her sponsors being the Honourable Mrs. Edward T. Gage, her aunt, Lady Lorainé, and her uncle, Sir Lambton Lorainé, Baronet.

IDA LORAINÉ :—third daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Lorainé, born at Garrioch Hall, near Glasgow, on the 3rd August, 1883, and christened on the 21st December following at the garrison chapel of Maryhill Barracks by the Rev. J. Watson Reid, Scotch Episcopalian Chaplain to the troops ; her sponsors being her third cousin, Miss Mildred Bevan, Miss Edith Wailes, and Lieutenant Stanford, of the Royal Artillery.

FLORENCE LORAINE:—fourth daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Loraine, born at Garrioch Hall on the 8th February, 1885, and christened on the 7th June following at the garrison chapel, Maryhill, by the aforesaid Rev. J. Watson Reid; her sponsors being her aunt (and great-aunt), Mrs. John Barrett-Lennard, Miss Eveline Farwell, and her great-uncle, the Rev. John Barrett-Lennard.

First Cousins of Heir to Baronetcy through Female Line.

I.

Issue of Janetta Hannah, Mrs. Barrow, *née* Loraine, sister of eleventh Baronet:—

CLAUDE LORAINE BARROW:—born at Sydnop Hall, near Matlock, 10th August, 1870, and christened on the 31st of the same month at St. Helen's Church, Darley Dale; his sponsors being his half-brother, Bridgman Langdale Barrow, Esquire, his uncle, Sir Lambton Loraine, Baronet, and his aunt, Mrs. John Barrett-Lennard. Owing to the sad loss of his mother eighteen days after his birth he was taken care of from infancy by his aunt, Lady Fairbairn; and losing his father also (22 June, 1876) before he had completed his sixth year, was brought up entirely by one who spared no effort to be to him all that his mother might have been. His education was finished at Jesus College, Cambridge, and he remained in the Fairbairn house until he came of age. In the years 1894 and 1895 he was one of Mr. Fitzgerald's scientific expedition engaged in surveying the Alps of New Zealand, and in 1896 embraced the Roman Catholic faith. He married at Biarritz on the 7th of January, 1897, Valérie Marie, eldest daughter of Philip Gurdon, Esquire, of Assington Hall, Norfolk, and has issue

a son, Eric Loraine, born 26th April, 1899. Resides at the Villa Romana, Biarritz.

II.

Issue of Isabella Jane, Mrs. Barrett-Lennard, *née* Loraine, sister of eleventh Baronet.

EMILY ISABELLA BARRETT-LENNARD :—born at Cambridge on the 15th April, 1862, and christened there the following month at the church of St. Paul's, by the Rev. E. Hall, incumbent; her sponsors being her aunt, Miss Loraine, her great-aunt, Mrs. Raper, and her uncle, Sir Lambton Loraine, Baronet. She died on the 2nd January, 1869, at Fauls Vicarage, near Prees, Salop, aged six years, and was interred in the churchyard there very near to the vicarage garden.

THE REV. HERBERT LORAINÉ BARRETT-LENNARD :—born at Cambridge on the 9th October, 1863, and christened there on the 14th December following at the church of St. Paul's, by the Rev. H. Hall; his sponsors being his uncles, Sir Thomas Barrett-Lennard, second Baronet, and William Charles Loraine, Esquire, and his aunt, Clara Frederica, wife of Andrew Fairbairn, Esquire. He was educated at Brighton College and Selwyn College, Cambridge, taking a B.A. degree in 1886 and a first class in the special theological examination, with distinction in Hebrew. After this he was a year at Cuddesdon Theological College; was ordained deacon by Bishop Magee at Peterborough on Trinity Sunday, 1888, obtaining a title to the curacy of Watford, Northants; was advanced to the priesthood 16th June, 1889; took M.A. degree in 1890; and after that held curacies at Shoulden in Kent, Broughton in Bucks, and Fryerning in Essex. In January, 1898, he was presented to the rectory of Wickford, in Essex, by Viscount Middleton and

others, and on the 31st December of the same year became rector of Crawley, in Sussex, in place of his father, deceased, on the presentation of Colonel Stracey Clitheroe. Of this parish he is still rector.

CONSTANCE KEPPEL BARRETT-LENNARD :—born in London at 69, Winchester Terrace, Cheyne Walk, on the 6th December, 1864, and christened on the 30th January, 1865, by her father at the church of St. Jude's, Chelsea, of which he was then curate ; her sponsors being Miss Frances Keppel, Miss Emily Bigge, and Andrew Fairbairn, Esquire. Resides at Crawley.

Second Cousins of Heir to Baronetcy through Female Line.

Issue of Isabella Elizabeth, Mrs. John Bell, *née* Loraine, first cousin of eleventh Baronet :—

ISABELLA ELIZABETH BELL :—born 23rd October, 1829. Resides at Naples.

MATTHEW BELL :—born 11th February, 1831. Was lieutenant in the 70th Regiment, and died in India 1859.

JOHN BELL :—born 14th June, 1832. Died 1877.

ROBERT JOHN BELL :—born 16th September, 1833. Was lieutenant in the 37th Regiment, and died at sea 1858.

FRANCES SARAH, MRS. WATSON :—born 3rd April, 1835. Was married 23rd April, 1863, to the Rev. Shepley Watson Watson, vicar of Bootle, Cumberland, and has issue.

CHARLES LORAINÉ BELL :—born 3rd of July, 1836. Held office in the Board of Trade. Married 13th April, 1871, Anna Roberta, youngest daughter of Charles Bernard, Esquire (formerly lieutenant in the 24th Regiment), and succeeded to the Woolsington estates in Northumberland on the death of his uncle, Captain Henry Bell. Has issue (1) Margaret Ellen, born 1873, wife of Claude Henry Watson, Esquire ; (2) Isabel Gertrude, born 1875, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace Guinness, R.A., who was killed in action in the Boer War 1901, and has issue one son ; (3) Walter Lorainé, born 1877, married 1899 Winifred, Mrs. Firth, daughter of H. W. Watson, Esquire, of Burnopfield, Durham ; (4) Dulcibella Mildreda, born 6th February, 1887. Seat—Woolsington Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE REV. HENRY BELL :—born 4th January, 1838 ; married 17th April, 1873, Katherine, fourth daughter of the nineteenth Knight of Kerry and first Baronet FitzGerald ; is vicar of Muncaster and honorary canon of Carlisle ; has issue (1) Kathleen Mary Lorainé, born 1874 ; (2) Ida Constance Vere, born 1875 ; (3) Henry FitzGerald, born 1877 ; (4) Gertrude Shiela, born 1878 ; (5) Aubrey FitzGerald, born 1882 ; (6) Siric Francis Lorainé, born 1884. Residence—Muncaster Vicarage, Carnforth.

WILLIAM BELL :—born 24th March, 1839. Served in the Royal Navy, and afterwards emigrated to the United States of America, where he resided for a time at Cleveland, Ohio.

EMMA RACHEL, MRS. ADAMS :—born 7th December, 1840. Was married 10th June, 1869, to Captain Albert F. Adams of the 24th Regiment, and has issue.

FRANK BELL :—born 21st May, 1842. Served in the Royal

Navy, and afterwards emigrated to Australia, where he resided for a time near Torna, New South Wales.

HELEN ALICE BELL :—born 30th December, 1843.

EDWARD SAVILE BELL :—born 30th March, 1845. Emigrated to Australia, where he married Jessie, daughter of Mr. James Hamilton, of Launceston, in Tasmania, and had issue one son, Lionel Edward Loraine, born 1874. He died at sea 4th July, 1877.

ARTHUR GEORGE BELL :—born 20th August, 1846; died 1892.

GERTRUDE MARY, MRS. HARRISON :—born 24th June, 1848. Was married 1st August, 1872, to Richard Harrison, Esquire, of Grimston Lodge, Tadcaster, and had issue; died at Grimston Lodge 25th October, 1878.

Third Cousins of Heir to Baronetcy through Female Line.

I.

Issue of Isabella Judith Maria, Mrs. Bevan, *née* Loraine-Smith, second cousin of eleventh Baronet :—

FAVELL ISABELLA GERTRUDE, MRS. JONES-MORTIMER :—born in London 11th July, 1841. Was married 23rd February, 1865, to Hugh Maurice Jones, afterwards Jones-Mortimer (now deceased), of Plas Newydd, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 73rd Highlanders, and has issue (1) Gertrude Isabella, born 1865, wife of Charles Gathorne Hill, Esquire, of Poole Court, in Gloucestershire, has issue three sons and two daughters; (2) Hugh Carstairs, born 1867, died at the Cape, 12th August, 1895; (3) Favell Helen, born 11th July, 1868.

wife of Alexander Cross Hall, Esquire, of Six Mile Bottom, Newmarket, has issue two sons ; (4) Wilson Cuthbert Bevan, born 6th March, 1872 ; (5) Lambton Allix, born 5th October, 1876. Mrs. Jones-Mortimer resides at Plas Newydd, Ruthin, North Wales.

LAURA AGNETA WELLINGTON, MRS. ALLIX :—born at Belmont, Herts, 18th June, 1843. Was married 2nd August, 1866, to Charles Peter Allix, Esquire, of Swaffham-Prior House, near Cambridge, and has issue (1) Laura Matilda Ethelwyn, born 1867, wife of Arthur Francis Pease, Esquire, of Hummersknott, Darlington, has issue one son and three daughters ; (2) Isabel Maud, born 1869, widow of Captain Edward Gordon Young, of the Royal Engineers (who died 5th June, 1900) ; (3) Laura Mildred, born 1871, died 1884 ; (4) Charles Israel Loraine, born 1872 ; (5) Richard Peter, born 1876 ; (6) Mary Cecily, born 1890.

LAMBTON LEE LORAINÉ BEVAN :—Commander in the Royal Navy, born at Belmont, Herts, 21st September, 1845 ; married 2nd July, 1881, Frances, eldest daughter of Edwin Baird, Esquire, of Canada. Residence—Hillside House, Ditchingham, Bungay.

ALICK SCUDAMORE BEVAN :—born at Flore Field House, Northampton, 1st December, 1847.

EUSTACE BOLTON LORAINÉ BEVAN :—Captain in the 97th Regiment (Royal West Kent), born at Sheep Street, Northampton, 4th November, 1849 ; married 17th April, 1880, Mary Macauley, fourth daughter of the Rev. G. W. Hill, rector of St. Paul's, Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and had issue (1) Isabella Muriel Loraine, born 1881, died 1883 ; (2) Mary Caroline Loraine, born 1882 ; (3) Richard Hugh Loraine, born 1885, entered the Royal Navy 1900, and became midshipman the following year. Captain Bevan

resided at Woburn Sands, where his widow remains. He died at the Home Hospital in Fitzroy Square, London, 3rd April, 1894, and was buried at Woburn.

MILDRED FRANCES COOPER BEVAN :—born at Sheep Street, Northampton, 29th July, 1851. She continued to reside at Brixworth Hall with her father after his bereavement until his death in 1900, and since that time has resided at Spratton, near Northampton, in the Pytchley country.

ULRICA MARIAN BEVAN :—born at Gayton House, Northampton, 7th February, 1854. Remained in company with her father and sister Mildred at Brixworth Hall till 1900, and resides with her at Spratton.

DAVID AUGUSTUS BEVAN :—born at Brixworth Hall, Northampton, 17th May, 1856; married 20th October, 1885, the Honourable Maud Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the twenty-third Baron Dacre and first Viscount Hampden, G.C.B., late Speaker of the House of Commons, and has issue (1) Maurice, born 1886; (2) Nancy Isabel, born 1888; (3) Thomas Richard, born 1890; (4) John Henry, born 1894. Residence—The Priory, Royston, Herts: and No. 4, Lower Berkeley Street, London.

THE REV. RICHARD AUBREY CHICHESTER BEVAN :—born at Brixworth Hall, Northampton, 30th August, 1860; married firstly, 18th June, 1891, Emily Marian (who died 10th March, 1897), only daughter of Colonel Aldrich of Horsham, and by her had issue (1) Robert Hesketh, born 1892; (2) Humphrey Charles, born 1895. He married secondly, 15th May, 1900, Lady Mary Wilfreda, eldest daughter of the ninth Earl Waldegrave, and by her has issue (1) Favell, born 1901. Residence—Hurstpierpoint Rectory, Hassocks, Sussex.

II.

Issue of Georgiana Craven, Mrs. Fuller, *née* Loraine-Smith, second cousin of eleventh Baronet :—

ARTHUR CLARGES LORAINÉ FULLER :—born at No. 73, Chester Square, London, 19th September, 1847 ; married in 1870 Lady Victoria Alexandrina Anna Maria Byng, second daughter of the second Earl of Strafford. He resided at No. 2, Whitehall Place, London, and died without issue 30th April, 1899. Lady Victoria predeceased him on the 1st February, 1899, aged fifty-six.

FRANCES, MRS. WHATMAN :—born at East Hall, St. Mary's Cray, Kent, 15th October, 1849, being twin with her sister Isabella. Was married in 1872 to George Dunbar Whatman, Esquire, of No. 2, Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, and has issue a son, Arthur Dunbar, born 1873.

ISABELLA, MRS. CHARRINGTON :—born twin with her sister Frances, 15th October, 1849. Was married in 1874 to Nicholas Edward Charrington, Esquire (who died 1894), of Bures Manor, near Reigate, and has issue (1) Edward Somerset, born 1875, married 1898 Charlotte Emma Wise, and has issue two sons ; (2) Evelyn Laura, born 1877 ; (3) Eleanor Blanche, born 1879 ; (4) Arthur Craven, born 1882. Resides at Norton Court, Sittingbourne.

CRAVEN BURRELL FULLER :—born at East Hall, St. Mary's Cray, 23rd December, 1851 ; married 1877 Edith Annette, daughter of Thomas Helme, Esquire.

EVELYN MINNIE, MRS. LLOYD :—born at The Rookery, near Dorking, 4th March, 1855, being twin with her sister Ada Emily.

Was married in 1884 to the Rev. William Richard Lloyd, rector of Mickleham, Surrey.

ADA EMILY, LADY DUCKWORTH :—born twin with her sister Evelyn Minnie, 4th March, 1855. Was married in 1890 to Sir Dyce Duckworth, Knt., LL.D., M.D, of No. 11, Grafton Street, London, as his second wife, and has issue (1) Christian Leslie Dyce, born 1891 ; (2) Arthur Dyce, born 1896.

HENRY CLAUDE FULLER :—born at The Rookery, near Dorking, 28th June, 1860 ; married in 1884 Mary Georgiana, daughter of Francis Henry Beaumont, Esquire, of Buckland Court, near Reigate, and has issue (1) Beatrice Victoria, born 1885 ; (2) Mary Irene Georgina, born 1886 ; (3) Violet Ada, born 1888 ; (4) Arthur Loraine Claude, born 1890 ; (5) Ruby Hilda Catherine, born 1893 ; (6) Coralie Isabella Madeline, born 1895 ; (7) Evelyn Frances, born 1898.

Third Cousins of Heir to Baronetcy twice through Female Line.

I.

Issue of Frances Anne, Mrs. Daniell, daughter of Elizabeth, Mrs. Baldwin, *née* Loraine, and second cousin of eleventh Baronet.

GEORGIANA ELIZA MARIA DANIELL :—born 29th September, 1831, died 7th February, 1845, aged thirteen.

GERTRUDE RICHMOND DANIELL :—born 24th September, 1832, died 6th January, 1893, aged sixty.

ISABELLA LORAINÉ DANIELL :—born 7th October, 1846.

II.

Issue of Gertrude Charlotte, Mrs. Harcourt, daughter of Georgiana, Mrs. Lucas, *née* Loraine, and second cousin of eleventh Baronet :—

GERTRUDE MINETTE DANBY, MRS. GRAY :—born 28th October, 1847 ; was married 13th April, 1869 to Russell J. Gray, Esq. ; died 13th March, 1899, leaving issue two daughters, one of whom is married.

OTTO SIMON HENRY HARCOURT :—born 25th January, 1849 ; married in 1872 Leonora Isabella De Lisle, and has issue four sons and a daughter. Residence—19, Oakwood Drive, Roundhay, near Leeds.

GRACE ISABEL ROLLE HARCOURT :—born 19th January, 1850. Resides at No. 3, Camden Crescent, Dover.

CYRIL BALDWIN HARCOURT :—born 17th February, 1851 ; married 14th December, 1874, Mary Louisa Ottley, and has issue three daughters. Residence—Eddystone, Cheltenham.

ALBERT ALEXANDER HARCOURT :—born 16th November, 1852. Is at Salisbury, in Mashonaland, South Africa.

WILLIAM FLEMING HARCOURT :—born 9th November, 1853, died 2nd August, 1884, aged thirty.

AGNES MATILDA, MRS. SYMONS :—born 1st October, 1854 ; was married in April, 1896, to T. G. Gordon-Symons, Esquire, M.D.

LONGUEVILLE BRIDGES HARRY HARCOURT :—born 2nd April, 1857 ; married Anne, Mrs. Sharkey, widow ; died without issue 30th June, 1894.

ALICE ELIZABETH ANNIE, MRS. MILLETT :—born 14th December, 1860 ; was married 11th February, 1897, to Charles F. Millett, Esq., of No. 78, Carlisle Mansions, Westminster, and has issue a son.

ALGERNON BERNARD HARCOURT :—born 9th April, 1863.

Three other CHILDREN died as infants.

XXIII.

ARMORIAL ENSIGNS.

THE family of Loraine of Kirkharle bears its Arms by tradition, and proves them by such old seals, hatchments, and chronicles as are available for the purpose. The achievement is thus depicted in Collins' Account of the family, a memoir compiled under the



auspices of the second and third baronets ; and Collins thus blazons it :—“ It beareth quarterly Sable and Argent a Plain Cross
 “ counter-quarter’d of the Field, borne up by a laurel-tree Coop’d,
 “ Two Branches sprouting out proper, and fix’d to the Lower thereof
 “ with a Belt Gules, Edg’d and Buckl’d Or.”

The historian adds :—

“ I have subjoin'd the Coat of Arms of the Family with the Crest and Motto
 “ blazon'd; by which it appears to have been obtained by some Action in
 “ the Field of Battle, for which there is the Authority of Tradition in the
 “ Family, and what is implied in the Crest and Motto themselves.”

It should be observed, however, that Collins' Laurel is a Supporter, not a Crest. As to the thing implied in the motto, one cannot fail to be struck with the connection which it might have with the legend which tells that in the year in which Henry the Fourth was crowned, “ Almost throughout the kingdom old “ laurels withered and then revived again.”¹

The following books are among those which set out the family Arms properly :—

PHILIPOT'S ORDINARY, circa 1640 (at Heralds' College), in which these Arms are tricked under the name of “ Larayne or De la Reyne,” the tinctures being inverted, however, namely “ argent and sable ” instead of the usual “ sable and argent ”; but a younger branch of the family might have thus borne them for difference, according to common heraldic usage.

THE E.D.N. ALPHABET, of Edward, Duke of Norfolk, circa 1660 to 1680 (at Heralds' College); in which the name of “ Lorraine ” accompanies the sketch of Arms, and the sequence of the tinctures is, as it also is in all the following authorities, the usual “ sable and argent.”

COLLINS' “ ACCOUNT OF THE GENEALOGY, &C., OF LORRAINE.” Edition of 1722, with plate in the earliest print of this edition.

COLLINS' BARONETAGE.

WOTTON'S “ ENGLISH BARONETAGE,” 1727.

COLLINS' “ ACCOUNT OF THE GENEALOGY, &C., OF LORRAINE.” Revised edition of 1738, with plate.

A CASUAL COLLECTION OF ARMS, contemporary with the fourth Baronet (at Heralds' College).

EDMONDSON'S HERALDRY, 1780, vol. i. “ Arms of the Baronets of England.” Also same vol. p. 102, “ Crosses.”

PORNY'S HERALDRY.

¹ Walsingham's “ *Historia Anglicana*,” vol. ii.

MILLER'S "NEW BARONETAGE," 1804.

HODGSON'S HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, 1825.

BURKE'S "GENERAL ARMORY."

BROUN'S "BARONETAGE FOR 1844."

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, 1858, vol. xi. p. 695; where the Arms of Loraine of Kirkharle are quoted as an early example of the introduction of plain crosses into shields.

SHIRLEY'S "NOBLE AND GENTLE MEN OF ENGLAND," 1859.

FOSTER'S "SOME FEUDAL ARMS," 1902.

None of the above authorities obtained their information from Heralds' Visitations, for there it does not exist. Nor need it exist, for the family enjoys its Arms and Motto as it does its name, by long inheritance and a tradition independent of heraldic sanction. Visitations, moreover, will not bear much examination. It is recorded by so great an authority as Surtees¹ that when, in 1575, William Flower, Norroy King of Arms, with Robert Glover, Portcullis Pursuivant, came to visit the northern counties they never got further north than Newcastle, and so brought away from Northumberland only some six or ten entries. It is no matter of surprise that among these there was no mention of Robert Loraine (3), successor of Robert Loraine (2) Armiger,² who was then resident at Kirkharle, and could have proved to the heraldic officers his title to quarter the Arms of Del Strother, De Lyham, and De Wallington, which had belonged to the family since about 1425. In short, this Visitation was an utter fiasco; while, in that of Durham, Norroy obtained but fifty-five entries or thereabouts after a six weeks' progress through that county.

In 1615, the Norroy of that day, Sir Richard St. George, Knight, accompanied by Henry St. George, Bluemantle, obtained a larger number of pedigrees, but did not trouble himself about Kirkharle; an estate, be it remembered, held *in capite* from the

¹ Vol. i., appx. to part i., No. 3.

² Evid. a to chap. vi.

Crown.¹ Yet he could have summoned from there Robert Loraine (4) Armiger,² who had lately married the Warture heiress and was entitled to bear her old family Arms in pretence on his quartered shield, and could have recorded either his pedigree or his default in not attending. Failing that, it was open to Norroy or his pursuivant to visit Kirkharle, the tombs in its church, and the monument of 1483 standing in the grounds; for their duties and powers were extensive and well defined.³ Surtees, indeed, says of the Northumbrian gentlemen that many of them would scarcely leave their business affairs and amusements to attend on the Officers of Arms for a purpose of which few of them saw the utility, and which, it is plain, in many instances was considered as an extreme nuisance. Turner, in like manner, in his preface to the Oxford Visitations of 1574 and 1634 (Harleian Society's edition) says it is notorious that though Cambridge University accepted the authority of the Heralds on their Visitations, at Oxford they were shown to the door.⁴

The opportunities of 1575 and 1615 are, it is to be feared, now lost for ever; for the seals of documents of such antiquity are no longer to be found in a legible state, and the church of Kirkharle is unable to yield any contemporary record at all. But it is consoling to think that the counterchanged cross on the sable and argent field has never been matched by its like, as Scrope and Grosvenor matched the "Bend or," mutually borne by them, but each without knowledge of the other, since the age of chivalry. Nor can its like be found under any other name but Loraine in the heralds' Ordinaries of Arms.

At last, in 1666, when Sir William Dugdale headed the final Visitation of Northumberland, Kirkharle received some attention;

¹ Evid. *b* to chap. viii.

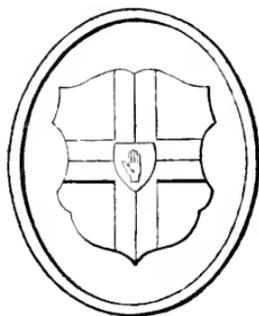
² Evid. *b* to chap. ix.

³ "The right to bear arms," by X.

⁴ Foster's "Some Feudal Arms," preface.

and a portion, but a portion only, of the Loraine pedigree, and that a very faulty one, was obtained. It commences with William Loraine, temp. Elizabeth, representing him as married to the lady who was his son's wife, and his son as married to no wife at all, and is signed by Sir Thomas Loraine, who had been created Baronet two years before, and was at the time in possession of the estates. Sir Thomas appears to have had nothing to do, however, with the new armorial bearings at the head of the pedigree; for these, which will be described presently, are subscribed "The Armes testified by Sr. John Burough Kt. Norroy K. of Armes," while Sir Thomas had his seal engraved with the old Arms which it must be presumed he proved for at least two generations back on being elevated to the baronetage, for such was one of the necessary conditions attaching to such elevation.

This seal was used by Sir Thomas when he made his Will in 1717, and the impression can be easily deciphered on the document, which is kept in the Probate Registry at Durham. It is as follows, the Ulster hand being borne in an escutcheon on the fess point, but the tinctures are not legible.



The second Baronet used a seal precisely similar but without the Ulster hand before his succession to the title, but afterwards hung

his shield by its guige on a Laurel tree Supporter as it appears on his Seals attached to the Deanham title deeds, of which the following is a drawing from a copy made by an expert at Lincoln during the examination of the Deeds.

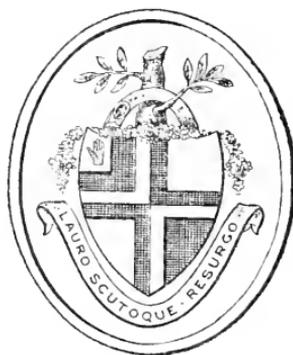


The third Baronet used a seal as follows, so far as can be judged from an impression on a Kirkharle deed; but, the base of this impression being very imperfect, the shield may either hang on



a complete Supporter as above, or else merely show the branches of the Laurel as in Collins' representation ; and the tinctures cannot be discerned. A garland hangs on the shield.

In the time of the fourth Baronet some heraldic sketcher seems to have had the idea of interposing a helmet-wreath between the upper edge of the shield and the upper part of the laurel tree, and so converting the latter into a seeming Crest attached by the severed guige of the shield to the wreath. It is thus portrayed in Hodgson's "History of Northumberland," after Sir William's death ; but his seal, with Arms garlanded after the fashion of his predecessor's, which he used during his life, and which is now in possession of the writer, is as follows :—



The fifth Baronet, ignoring the Supporter, converted the entire laurel tree into a Crest, and buckled the severed guige bendwise round the trunk thereof, just as painters had chosen to depict it on his father's hatchment. He also introduced the fashion of admitting to the second quarter of the family shield the new Arms alluded to above as attached to the Visitation entry of 1666,

and of which the only authentic emblazonment is on a parchment in possession of the family, the following being a copy thereof :—



The Armes of WILLIAM LORRAYNE
second son of ROBERT LORRAYNE
of Kirkharle in the County of North-
umberland.

17 Febr.
1639.

JOHN BOROUGH Garter
Principall King of Armes
of Englishmen.

The William Loraine here mentioned was uncle to the first Baronet, who records him in the pedigree as having died unmarried ; so the justification of the fifth Baronet in assuming his Arms, which bear the cadency mark of a second son, must remain doubtful.

One officer of the Heralds' College, unmindful of the royally decreed armorial rule, lately alluded to, concerning elevations to the Baronetage, will have it that Thomas Loraine, the elder brother of

William and father of the first Baronet, was the recipient of a grant of these Arms. He finds himself, with touching loyalty to the institution to which he belongs, on the infallibility of the Visitation entry, and on two books which rest on the College shelves. Now the first of these books contains a collection of Arms made by some Herald unknown at a date not given, but evidently not contemporary with the alleged grant, and among them is a trick of the Borough-invented Arms above which is written by some hand unknown "Arms granted to Thomas Loraine." This is not very satisfying evidence. In the second book is a blazon of the same Arms; and here again the note is that they were granted to Thomas; but the evidence is clearly of the same second-hand, anachronous, and unauthentic description. Mr. Foster, the genealogist, ridicules these entries, and finds that while a docquet (or memorandum) of the certificate to William Loraine, correctly dated 16th February, 1639 [O.S.], is entered under the book-number 1069; a similar docquet purporting to relate to Thomas, bearing actually an earlier date (roughly stated as "November, 1639"), is entered under a much later book-number, namely 1441. He considers the last entry, therefore, to be a mere allegation made haphazard, and points out with force that had it been a contemporary one the precise date would certainly not be wanting. Doubtless the whole of these irregularities took place in order to make things square with the Garter King of Arms' proceedings and the Visitation armorial entry, made on this official's sole authority.

On this head it only remains to state that there exists no evidence that any Licence, Warrant, Patent, Exemplification, or other originating document had ever been made out in favour either of the said Thomas Loraine or of his brother. Of this the writer was assured when visiting the College of Arms in 1899, during which visit a series of books, including those just mentioned, was investigated under the guidance of the Herald on duty with the object of elucidating the point. The Herald himself gave the

assurance, and he has been amply corroborated since by one of the leading Heralds, a King's Counsel. Besides which, had any such document existed, and had it been admitted among the muniments of Kirkharle, it might be expected to have come down to posterity along with the Patent of Baronetcy, William's Certificate, and other papers; but there is no trace of anything of the kind. Hodgson writes that the "Grant" was to William; but if so, the formality of a Patent or Exemplification properly executed by two Kings of Arms would still be required, and there is none.

The circumstance itself of Garter's interference invites a little consideration. Supposing that Thomas Loraine had really had something to do with these new armorial ensigns, he may have been quite innocent. He was an infant two years old when he succeeded to his estates, and could therefore have learnt nothing from his father. At Cambridge he was immersed in his studies. Married soon after he came of age, it may be assumed, for the sake of argument, that he required some information about his Arms, or possibly some copy of them, and made inquiry at the Heralds' College. The answer there would be, as a matter of course, "Your Arms have not been proved at either of our Visitations, therefore in our view you possess none. We shall be happy, however, to grant you a Coat." An inexperienced youth, being thus told officially that he was out of order, and must put his armorial affairs on a footing approved by the Heralds, would assuredly do what was required of him. He could not know all that Philipot could have told him, and unless something had forced the matter on his attention he could not be expected, at his age, to contend that his ancestors' Coat Armour was a family possession requiring neither registration nor recognition to make it good as such. It would have been inevitable that he should take, as his similarly inexperienced younger brother actually did, the new Arms offered, and that Garter should pocket handsome fees.

Respecting the new composition, what strikes one at first is that Sir John Borough's Crest is exactly adapted to "Lauro Scutoque," which leads to the surmise that, observing the old family achievement to be without a Crest, he was inspired to create one from existing materials and put a Shield of new design beneath it. But, anyhow, his idea was not a happy one, for it is difficult to imagine a worse heraldic conception than a tree planted in a mound heaped up within the wreath of a horseman's helmet, spreading its branches and supporting a shield, and the whole of this ponderous combination represented as belonging to the headgear of a man.

The Heralds have neither a good drawing nor a correct blazon of the new Arms as depicted on the Certificate, so that innumerable mistakes have constantly attended their attempts to display the same. While the proper blazon of the Arms is "Argent, a pale fusilly azure, in the dexter chief point an escutcheon of the last," and that of the Crest "On a mound a bay-laurel tree trunked proper, dependant from a branch thereof by a belt gules edged and buckled or and surmounting the trunk a shield azure"; the college docquet itself gives seven fusils instead of the pale, and sinks the "Laurus" in the term bay tree. The painters of the establishment, and others deriving their inspiration therefrom, wander still further from the mark; invariably portraying the pale as a certain number of lozenges conjoined—these frequently erect instead of fess-wise—and turning the Crest into a Palm, a Cypress, or an Oak, having a little escutcheon dangling from the dexter foliage; one of such specimens being attached to the 1666 Visitation of which the following is a copy.

This well-meant but very erroneous composition has given rise to innumerable mistakes on the part of editors who deal with genealogy and heraldry. The errors in the pedigree, adopted after so much hesitation, can, for the future, be corrected by reference to earlier chapters of this book ; but those as to the Arms have required the specific refutation given to them in the Deed Poll appearing at the end of the present chapter. In connection with this, it should be remembered that, while the family possesses evidence of its ancestors' status in respect of coat armour in legal documents lately collected and dating back almost to the fifteenth century, it is known that Heralds did not keep records, even of their grants of Arms, at that period.¹ The name of "Marley" written on the Visitation entry was itself, for long, a source of confusion ; for the first Baronet's mother, being a Maddison, would have brought in these Arms with her own if she had been the heiress of her family ; and it was not given to every one to understand that she was no heiress at all, but a member of a very numerous progeny.

Whether the new Arms shall continue to be borne (in subordination to the old) is a question which each member of the family can now determine for himself. The Certificate of them is an interesting document of its time, whatever be its armorial value ; and if thrown away the Arms would be of no use to anyone ; wherefore it seems desirable to retain them as a quartering either 2nd and 3rd if used with the old Coat only, or according to date if used with others.

The two Coats alone are quartered together, according to the above suggestion, by Mr. Foster, in his work, "Some Feudal Arms," although in his capacity of heraldic student and author, genealogist, and native of Durham, he has advised that the new Arms should be disclaimed.

The quarterings to which the family is entitled are numerous.

¹ Evid. a.

and brought in by marriages with Del Strother, Warture, Fenwick, Millot, Campart, and Ekins; to which the next generation will add those brought in by Broke. The great shield and entire achievement will then be made up as follows :

1. LORAINÉ OF KIRKHARLE.—Quarterly sable and argent, a plain cross quarterly counterchanged.

By marriage about 1425.

2. DEL STROTHER.—Gules, on a bend argent three eagles displayed vert.

Through Del Strother.

3. DE LYHAM.—Sable, three fleurs-de-lys or.
4. DE WALLINGTON.—Argent, a chevron between three martlets gules.

By marriage about 1614.

5. WARTURE.—Argent, a chevron between three chess rooks sable.

By certificate of 1639-40.

6. LORAINÉ, JUNIOR BRANCH.—Argent, a pale fessily azure, in the dexter chief point an escutcheon of the last, a crescent as for difference.

By marriage in 1657.

7. FENWICK.—Per fess gules and argent, six martlets counter-changed.

Through Fenwick.

8. HORDEN.—Or, a fess vair between three ravens vert.
9. EFFENDEN.—Gules, on a cross argent five cross crosslets of the field.
10. CAMHOW.—Sable, on a bend or three roses gules.
11. BARNET.—Argent, a fess between three mullets sable.
12. HEATON.—Vert, a lion rampant or within a bordure engrailed of the last.
13. BAXTER.—Argent, a bat vert.
14. DEL STROTHER, repeated.
15. DE LYHAM, repeated.
16. DE WALLINGTON, repeated.
17. MUSGRAVE.—Azure, six annulets or, three, two, and one.

Through Fenwick and Musgrave.

18. TREWICK.—Quarterly argent and gules, a hart's head cabossed proper attired or, pierced through the nose with an arrow of the last.
19. WHARTON.—Sable, a manche argent.

Through Fenwick.

20. HARBOTTLE.—Azure, three icicles bendways or.
21. FORSTER.—Argent, a chevron vert between three bugle horns stringed sable.

Through Fenwick and Forster.

22. ETHERSTON.—Argent, on a bend sable three martlets or.

By marriage in 1748.

23. MILLOT.—Argent, three billets in fess sable between two bars-gemelles gules.

Through Millot.

24. EURE, JUNIOR BRANCH.—Quarterly or and gules, on a bend sable three escallops argent, in chief a crescent for difference.
25. EURE.—Quarterly or and gules, a bend sable.

Through Millot and Eure.

26. MONOCULUS.—Quarterly or and gules, a bend sable, over all a label of five points.
27. FITZNIGEL.—Gules, a pale lozengy or.
28. DE LIZURES.—Paly of six or and gules, a fess azure.
29. DE LACY (*through De Lizures*).—Or, a lion rampant purple.
30. DE ESSEX.—Gules, a cross engrailed or within a bordure engrailed of the last.
31. DE CHENEY.—Ermine, on a bend gules three martlets or.
32. SHERLAND (*through de Cheney*).—Azure, six lions rampant argent, three, two, and one, a canton ermine.
33. DE ATON.—Or, a plain cross sable.
34. ATON.—Barry of six or and azure, on a canton gules a cross flory argent.
35. DE VESCI (*through Aton*).—Gules, a cross flory argent, over all a label azure.
36. DE STUTVILLE (*through De Vesca*).—Barry of ten argent and gules.
37. DE VESEY (*through De Vesçi*).—Gules, a cross flory argent.

38. FITZJOHN (*through De Vesci*).—Quarterly or and gules, a bordure vair.
 39. TYSON (*through De Vesci*).—Vert, three lions rampant argent two and one, collared and chained or, the chains pendent betwixt legs and over loins.

Through Millot.

40. LISLE.—Ermine, a lion rampant azure crowned or, charged with a mullet of the last for difference.
 41. JAMES.—Sable, a dolphin embowed between three cross-crosslets or.
 42. (*through James*).—Ermine, on a chief gules three cross-crosslets or.

By marriage in 1799.

43. CAMPART.—Azure, a lion rampant grasping a baton or.

By marriage in 1835.

44. EKINS.—Argent, a bend fusilly sable between two cross-crosslets fitché gules.

Through Ekins.

45. TYLER.—Sable, on a fess or between two lions passant guardant argent pelleté three crescents gules.

By marriage in 1878.

46. BROKE.—Or, a cross engrailed party per pale gules and sable.

Through Broke.

47. PARKER.—Argent, a chevron between three bucks' heads cabossed sable.
 48. BOWES.—Ermine, three longbows paleways gules, on a chief azure three leopards' faces or.

Through Broke and Bowes.

49. THURLAND.—Ermine, on a chief dancetté gules three Tau Crosses or.
 50. (*through Thurland*).—Or, three bendlets azure.
 51. (*through Thurland*).—Quarterly; 1 and 4, or, a cross flory gules; 2 and 3, or, a saltire engrailed sable.
 52. (*through Thurland*).—Vair, a bar or.
 53. (*through Thurland*).—Sable, a fess dancetté ermine between three lions rampant or.
 54. (*through Thurland*).—Azure, three eagles displayed or.
 55. ELLIOT.—Azure, a fess or.

56. SKINNER (*through Elliot*).—Gules, three crossbows argent, two and one.
 57. COLCOKE (*through Skinner*).—Argent, a chevron sable between three doves gules.

Through Broke.

58. BEAUMONT.—Azure, a lion rampant or armed and langued gules charged with a crescent for difference, surrounded by eight fleurs-de-lys of the second.

Through Broke and Beaumont.

59. DE LA VÈRE.—Or, a cross gules, on a chief vert a crescent argent.
 60. VESEY.—Ermine, on a cross sable five martlets or.
 61. BULL (*through Vesey*).—Argent, three bulls' heads coupéd sable armed or.
 62. HARVEY (*through Vesey*).—Or, a chevron gules, in chief two leopards' faces of the last.
 63. CUTLER (*through Harvey*).—Or, three bandlets sable, over all a lion rampant gules armed and langued azure.

Through Broke.

64. MIDDLETON, JUNIOR BRANCH.—Argent fretty sable, in a canton party per chevron of the second and or a unicorn's head erased party as the field of the last and gules, armed company of the first and second.
 65. MIDDLETON.—Argent fretty sable, a canton of the last.

Through Broke and Middleton.

66. MAULEVERER.—Sable, three greyhounds current in pale argent collared or.
 67. ACTON.—Gules, a fess engrailed ermine within a bordure engrailed of the last.
 68. FOWLE (*through Acton*).—Argent, a chevron gules, on a chief of the second three mullets of the first.
 69. LEE (*through Acton*).—Argent, a fess sable, in chief two pellets and in base a martlet of the last.
 BADGE OF BARONETCY.—In a canton (or in an inescutcheon, argent), a dexter hand coupéd appaumé gules.

[N.B.—For the ancient Arms the canton is suitable : for combinations, the inescutcheon.]

- SUPPORTER.—A bay-laurel tree coupéd with two branches sprouting out proper, from the lower of which depends by a guige gules buckled argent, the family Shield of Arms.

FAMILY BADGE.—A sprig of laurel slipped proper.

MOTTO.—*Lauro scutoque resurgo.* (I rise again with laurel and shield.)

HELMET.—Of the fifteenth century in profile, steel furnished argent, with mantling sable and white.

CREST OF LORAINÉ, JUNIOR BRANCH.—On a mound a bay-laurel tree proper, dependent from a branch thereof by a belt gules edged and buckled or and surmounting the trunk, a shield azure.

It is a question whether there should not be added hereafter to the above-mentioned armorial ensigns the Crest of Honourable Augmentation granted to the present Lady Lorainé's grandfather, Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Baronet, K.C.B., for his services as captain of His Majesty's Ship SHANNON; for in the Royal Licence of George, Prince Regent, dated the 20th of January, 1814, it was ordained that this mark of His Royal Highness' favour should be borne by Broke "and his descendants as a lasting memorial of his highly distinguished conduct and gallantry, provided the same be first duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms and recorded in the Heralds' Office, otherwise this Our Licence and permission to be void and of none effect."¹ Now to constitute it a lasting memorial, it has at length become necessary that the Crest should be worn by descendants through the female line, as the male line ended with Sir Philip's last surviving son. A difficulty, however, exists, owing to the Kings of Arms having taken upon themselves, in their Exemplification, to alter the Prince Regent's word "descendants" into "issue male," thus seeking to deprive the honour of its intended lasting character.² It is manifestly open, therefore, to any lineal descendant of the only one of Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke's sons who left issue,—viz. Captain Charles Acton Broke—to petition the Crown for licence to bear the Crest and carry out the true intention of the Royal grantor.

¹ See Appendix No. 6.

² See Appendix No. 7.



THE FAMILY



THE FAMILY ARMS WITH ALL QUARTERINGS.

What has already happened in regard to this matter is shown in the correspondence at the end of this chapter.¹ The blazon is as follows :—

CREST OF AUGMENTATION OF BROKE OF BROKE HALL.—Issuant from a naval crown a dexter arm embowed encircled by a wreath of laurel proper, the hand grasping a trident erect or.

MOTTO TO ACCOMPANY THE CREST.—*Sævumque tridentem servamus.* (And we guard the mighty trident.)

Cadency.

The next point of interest concerning the family Arms would appear to be that of settling the marks of cadency proper to use therewith. On the whole question that great authority Camden speaks as follows² :—

“No Gentlemen ought to bear their *Differences in Armory* otherwise than the office of Armory requireth. And when younger brethren do marry, erect and establish new Houses, they are accordingly to bear their Arms with such distinctions and differences that they may be known from their elder families out of which they were descended; the King of Arms of the province to be consulted withal: and such *differences* of Houses are to be assigned and establish'd by his privity and consent, that so he may advise them to the best, and keep record thereof; otherwise Gentle-men may hurt themselves by taking such a difference as shall prejudice the chief House from whom they are descended.”

The following rules, gathered from among those in Spelman's *Aspilogia*³ and Mons. C. Segoigne's *Trésor Heraldique*,³ as well as from modern authors, have numerous examples, and appear to give abundant latitude of choice to junior branches of a family.

Beginning then with the marks of cadency due to be worn on the shields of sons of the head of the house, it may be remarked

¹ Evid. z.

² Dugdale's *Usage of Arms*, A.D. 1682.

³ *Ibid.*

that as the tinctures of such marks should, as in ancient practice, contrast most effectively with the colours on the shield, it is probable that gules would be the best tincture to use with the sable and argent Arms. The Cadency Mark should be borne in chief, and, when it is a label, the ribbon thereof should be set quite near the upper margin of the shield and extend across its entire field. The eldest son wears his mark until his father's death; younger sons wear theirs for life except in the case of succeeding to the headship of the house, when of course they are relinquished. The Marks are :—

Eldest son . . .	a label of 3 points.
Second son . . .	a crescent.
Third son . . .	a mullet.
Fourth son . . .	a martlet.
Fifth son . . .	an annulet.
Sixth son . . .	a fleur-de-lys.
Seventh son . . .	a rose.
Eighth son . . .	a cross moline.
Ninth son . . .	an octofoil.
Tenth son . . .	a torteau (or other roundle according to the tincture chosen).

These are all small differences, and, on that account, would not have suited early feudal times when, as the helmet concealed the face, a more striking difference on surcoat, shield, and banner was necessary to each member of the same family commanding a body of men on the same battlefield. They serve well enough now, however, and permit the postponement for one generation of a greater alteration of the principal Family Arms.

In the second generation, the eldest son of the above-mentioned eldest son wears in strictness, during his grandfather's life (if surviving); a label of five points; but his brothers follow the above rule, altering only the tincture of the cadency marks, as for example from gules to azure. Their cousins, the offspring of the above-mentioned younger sons, require, in the first place, a branch difference, and secondly the cadency mark according to the above

rule. The most intelligible branch difference would be a canton charged with the cadency mark worn by the father of each.

There might thus be in any family ten sets of young men, all first cousins by blood, each set distinctly labelled armorially, and the brothers within each set as clearly distinguished the one from the other. But after such a numerous issue as this, if the difference by canton were maintained, it would be necessary to invent, for the profusion of new branches to be expected, new charges and new tinctures for their respective cantons. But the following methods of differencing would always be open to choice :—

1. A bordure plain, engrailed, invected, indented, embattled, undée, nebulée, ragulée, and either of one tincture, or compony, or charged.
2. A chief, either plain or with variations as in the bordure.
3. A flanche, or a flasque.
4. Inversion of the tinctures of the Family Arms.
5. Alteration of such tinctures.
6. Engrailment, or invecton, of the Cross.
7. The introduction of additional charges upon the Family Arms.
8. The superposition of an orle, or of a bend or bar or their respective diminutives: but any of these would spoil Arms charged simply with a plain cross.

Seize Quartiers.

The subjoined scheme of Seize Quartiers on the continental plan, applicable only as stated, is carried back one additional generation in order that it may be a double one, serving for parents as well as children, and enabling ancestry of both sexes to be traced back as far as possible. Unfortunately the remotest column is imperfect owing to the ill success which has attended efforts to fill up the two gaps with certainty. No family union but that of Loraine with Broke has been worked out; schemes affecting other unions being confidently left to those primarily interested. It will be borne in mind that sixteen quarterings obtained in the way

shewn, constitute the armorial qualification for introduction to the few European Courts where it is the rule to require it.

Eustace B. Lorraine	Sir L. Lorraine, B ^t .	Sir J. L. Lorraine, Bt.	Sir W. Lorraine, B ^t .	Sir C. Lorraine, B ^t .	{ Sir W. Lorraine, B ^t .
				{ Anne Smith.	
			Hannah Allgood	Sir L. Allgood, Knt.	{ Ralph Mylott.
				{ Isabel Hixon.	
		Caroline I. Ekins	Rev. Fred. Ekins	{ Jane Allgood	{ Robert Allgood.
				{ Jane Manners.	
			Jane Ogle Tyler	Ekens, Bp. of Dromore	{ Rev. Jeffery Ekins.
				{ Anne Baker	{ Susan Allicocke.
		James Tyler	{ Philip Baker.		
			{ Anne Dawson.		
Isab ^a . A. Meggison	{ Tyler.				
	{				
John Meggison.	{ John Meggison.				
	{ <i>Query</i> , Ogle.				
F. M. II. Broke	Sir P. B. V. Broke, B ^t .	Philip B. Broke	{ Philip Broke.		
			{ Anne Bowes.		
		Chas. Acton Broke	Eliz th . Beaumont	{ Rev. C. Beaumont.	
			{ Elizabeth Vesey.		
		Sar th . Louisa Middleton	Sir W. Middleton, B ^t .	{ W ^m . Middleton.	
			{ Sarah Wilkinson.		
		Harriot Acton	{ Nathaniel Acton.		
			{ Caroline Wearg.		
		John Hamilton	John Hamilton	{ John Hamilton.	
				{ Marg ^t . Montgomery.	
Lilias Montgomery	{ Alex ^t . Montgomery.				
	{ Cath ^{re} . Arbuckle.				
George Dundas	Christian Dundas	{ James Dundas.			
		{ Jean Forbes.			
Christian Stirling	{ Sir W. Stirling, B ^t .				
	{ Christian Erskine.				

In the foregoing table, the names in the upper half of the right hand column are those of armigerous ancestors, male and female in the fourth generation back, of the present writer and his brothers and sisters, and if complete in number would signify Seize Quarters

to them. Similarly, the names in the lower half of the column give Seize Quartiers to Lady Loraine and other children of Charles Acton Broke.

The entire adjacent column signifies, in consequence, the Seize Quartiers to children born of the union between Broke and Loraine. The following is the blazon of the Trente-deux Quartiers indicated by the whole of the right hand column, so far as it can be given.

1. LORAINÉ, as already given.
 2. SMITH.—Argent, a wolf's head erased proper between three annulets party gules and or.
 3. MYLOTT, as already given.
 4. HIXON.—Or, two eagle's legs erased in saltire sable.
 5. ALLGOOD, JUNIOR BRANCH.—Argent, a cross engrailed gules between four mullets azure, on a chief or three damask roses of the second seeded or, barbed vert, with a crescent for difference.
 6. CLERK.—Gules, a saltire between four boars' heads coupéd or. *Alternatively,* Ermine, a fess gules between ten trefoils slipped sable.
 7. ALLGOOD, as above, but without the crescent for difference.
 8. MANNERS.—Or, two bars azure, a chief gules.
 9. EKINS, as already given.
 10. ALLICOCKE.—Gules, a fess or between three cocks' heads erased argent, combed and wattled or.
 11. BAKER.—Or, a greyhound in full course between two bars sable.
 12. DAWSON.—Azure, on a bend engrailed or three martlets gules.
 13. TYLER, as already given.
 14. Name and Arms at present unknown.
 15. MEGGISON.—*Query,* Argent three bulls' heads erased, tincture unknown.
 16. *Query,* OGLE.—Argent, a fess between three crescents gules.
-
17. BROKE, as already given.
 18. BOWES, as already given.
 19. BEAUMONT, as already given.
 20. VESEY, as already given.
 21. MIDDLETON, as already given.
 22. WILKINSON, at present unknown.
 23. ACTON, as already given.

24. WEARG.—Barry of ten gules and argent, on a chief sable three lions' heads erased or, gorged with collars of the first charged with three torteaux.
25. HAMILTON.—Gules, three fleurs-de-lys in fesse or between as many cinquefoils argent.
26. MONTGOMERY, JUNIOR BRANCH.—Azure, three fleurs-de-lys or, with a martlet for difference.
27. MONTGOMERY, the same without difference.
28. ARBUCKLE, at present unknown.
29. DUNDAS.—Argent, a lion rampant gules.
30. FORBES.—Azure, three bears' heads couped argent muzzled gules.
31. STIRLING.—Argent, on a bend engrailed azure, between two roses gules seeded or barbed vert, three buckles of the fourth.
32. ERSKINE.—Argent, a pale sable.

The odd numbers of the above indicate, of course, the Arms constituting the Seize Quartiers of Eustace B. Loraine, his brother and sisters.

Family Livery.

In the minor armorial question of livery clothing, the fourth Baronet, who is said to have been known on the road by the red coats of his equipage. cannot be accepted as an example; for colours and metals not to be found in the family Arms are better avoided. The field of the ancient Arms admits of either a white or a black livery coat, with a combination of these tinctures for other garments, lace, &c.; silver being the metal to wear. The Junior Arms, if worn with the others, allow the addition of blue, useful where carriage painting is concerned. Armorial purists object to a man's crest being represented on his servants' buttons and horses' harness, alleging that the Badge, anciently used with Livery Colours to distinguish retainers, should avail for the same service still. Individuals will doubtless please themselves on this point. It will be remembered that, while a Crest is usually represented as standing on a wreath, a Badge has no adjunct.

Arms of Cognate Families.

The following armorial bearings relating to the name of Loraine in its various forms may be found in Burke's General Armory of 1878; but none of them have much affinity with the Kirkharle achievement. Two families, however, will be seen to bear the "laurus" in the composition of their Arms; and one of these two, viz. Lorain of Angelraw, charges its shield (1774) with the cognisance of the Dukes of Lorraine, differenced therefrom only by two lions placed on either side of the ducal Bend gules. It is worthy of notice, in regard to the allerions with which this bend is charged, that the French spelling "Alérion" is an anagram of "Lorraine." The name of "Alianore" De Lorraine (from whom descended Sir John Bouchier, K.G., the translator of Froissart) comes also very close to an anagram. It would be so if the noble lady ever spelt it "Alinore."

LORAINNE.—Argent, on a fess wavy azure a lion passant or.

LORAIN OF ANGELRAW (in the county of Berwick).—Or, on a bend gules between two lions rampant vert three allerions argent. *Crest*, A dexter fore arm armed holding a branch of laurel proper. *Motto*, Lauro Resurgo.

LORANCE OF ST. IVES (Huntingdon).—Argent, a cross raguly gules on a chief of the second a lion passant guardant or langued azure. *Crest*, An antelope's head erased proper, armed or, ducally gorged argent. (From Visitation of 1575.)

LORAND.—Argent a cross wavy gules. *Crest*, On a tower argent a martlet sable.

LORAYNE.—Or, a bend gules between three bats sable.

LORINGE OF CHALGRAVE (Beds).—Quarterly argent and gules, a bend engrailed sable. *Crest*, Issuant from a flowerpot the leaves of a plant proper.

N.B.—This was the achievement of Sir Nigel Loring, K.G., and other Loringes of Beds and of Suffolk bore similar Arms. The leaves of the crest may possibly have been of laurel; but in the crest of one member of this family the leaves were blazoned as five quills erect in a bowl or; so easy is it to make mistakes of this kind when absent from proper references.

LORRANE OF HARWOOD.—Argent, three laurel leaves vert.

¹ Mentioned in Chap. ii. p. 23.

EVIDENCES TO THE FOREGOING.

a.—EXTRACT FROM CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING SHAKSPERE'S ARMS,

Indicating the practice of the College of Arms in early times.

E. A. Hebblewhite to "The Times."

23rd April, 1886.

. . . . the absence of the entry in the Heralds' College of the grant by Cooke is by no means a proof that such a document was never issued. At that early date there was no regular record kept of the issue of the Patents; and even the "drafts" and "dockets" which form the evidence in the majority of cases were not always kept; and I have heard of several instances lately in which ancient grants of Arms have been taken to the College to be entered, when it has been found that the books there have had no note of them.

b.—EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE BLUEMANTLE
PURSUIVANT.

Bluemantle to L. L.

12th Oct. 1886.

. . . . In 1575 and 1615 your ancestors, who doubtless were using the Arms, did not get registered; and in the year 1639, desiring to place the matter upon a proper footing for the future, had Arms and Crest granted to them.

30th Jan. 1888.

. . . . As to the old Arms of Loraine the matter stands thus. They are recorded merely to the name of Loraine: it would therefore be impossible to ascertain whether the grantee was of your family or not, and for this reason your ancestor took out a fresh Patent.

7th Feb. 1888.

. . . . It was a common practice some two or three hundred years ago for families like your own, who were unable to establish their descent from an ancestor to whom Arms had been allowed, to take out a Patent of a new coat and to place in the second quarter the old Arms. This would be called Loraine Ancient and Modern; so that should you decide upon retaining the old Arms you will be following an ancient custom.

c.—EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SAME, NOW RICHMOND
HERALD.

L. L. to Richmond.

11th March, 1899.

Could you find out for me the exact date of the Patent or Exemplification of the new Arms said to have been granted in 1639 to my ancestor Thomas Loraine, father of the first Baronet; and, if possible, whether such Patent (if any) was sent to him, or what otherwise became of it. . . . I am very anxious to get accurate evidence as to whether Arms were really granted to *Thomas*.

Richmond to L. L.

15th March, 1899.

The grant of Arms was made in November, 1639, to Thomas Loraine of Kirkharle, the father of the first Baronet. There can be no doubt that the Patent was sent to him in accordance with the practice of the College.¹ The document you showed me some years ago was, so far as my memory serves me, not a Patent but a certificate.

L. L. to Richmond.

21st March, 1899.

I am obliged for your letter of the 15th, from which I infer there is no clear evidence in the College on the subject of a 1639 Patent, and no entry of any exact date in connection with it. What is so perplexing is, What did Thomas Loraine want new Arms for? And how came any question to arise at a date 24 years after one Visitation and 27 years before another? Anyone who likes can see the Inquisition post mortem (dated 1619) of his father Robert, who is therein styled "Armiger"; and Thomas must surely have known the Arms his father bore, considering how strong is the family tradition about these old Arms (for which see Collins, Edmondson, and others). Another puzzle is, Why should there be any difference in the documenting of Thomas and his brother William in 1639? It is manifest . . . that my earlier ancestors did not register either their Arms or their pedigree; but I should like to know why, on the other side, the officers holding the Visitations of 1575 and 1615 did not trouble themselves about Kirkharle, even to the extent of mentioning the pedigree of a family which had been seated there

¹ Then the practice must have changed. A document of a cognate character was recently retained at the College and was only delivered up to the writer when asked for, after five years of retention

since about 1416, and where could, undoubtedly, have been seen tomb inscriptions in the church, and the memorial monument dated 1483 standing in the park? In such case I submit that a family cannot be accused of having failed, through neglect, to prove its Arms. These, I hold, ought to have been enquired for and mentioned, together with the pedigree, and with any notation that might have appeared right to the King of Arms.

Richmond to L. L.

23rd March, 1899.

There cannot be any doubt that a Patent of Arms was granted to your family in 1639. The exact date of it, and the name of the grantee I sent you the other day.

L. L. to Richmond.

1st April, 1899.

Since receiving your letter of the 23rd ult. I have looked again at yours of the 15th, but cannot find in it the exact date which you thought you had sent. It is only given as "November, 1639," without any day of the month, and I do not think you can get closer to the date by means of any docquet or other entry in the books of the College; for I enquired on this head when looking at the College Records last week, for my own private satisfaction, while passing through London. I asked to see the evidence concerning the issue of a Patent, and was informed that none existed. The nearest approach to evidence which I saw, of the Arms being granted to Thomas, was an entry to that effect, without signature, and evidently not cotemporary, in a book containing a collection of Arms as tricked by the compiler You have, among your books, many old "Ordinaries of Arms," such as the one I saw many years ago, and another (Phillipot's) which I saw last week, both containing copies of our ancient Arms; so I submit there is evidence, apparently as good as the other evidence, supported moreover by strong family tradition, that to invent a new coat was unnecessary. Collins, probably a competent herald, rejected the new Arms *in toto* in his history of the family, and depicted the old ones hanging to a laurel tree, according to the family motto "Lauro "Scutoque Resurgo," scouting the Palm tree Crest of the Visitation book of 1666, which is turned into a Cypress in another book (of pedigrees I think). I may add that in one of the casual books (not however an authoritative one) I saw the ancient Arms noted as the Arms of the fourth Baronet.

d.—EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE AUTHOR OF SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN HERALDIC WORKS, WHICH HAVE GAINED FOR HIM WELL MERITED ACADEMIC HONOUR.

Author to L. L.

27th Feb. 1899.

I am extremely obliged to you for the information sent The grant by Sir John Borough has always been a difficulty to me.

3rd March, 1899.

. . . . you will see clearly five lozenges &c. in the Visitation, and that their docquet of the grant gives seven fusils. I consulted four MSS. at the British Museum in which your Arms [*i.e.* the new Arms] were tricked, one as lozenge of three, two of five, and one of six. The variety is charming.

6th March, 1899.

. . . . A docquet is only an office record made by the heraldic clerk of the College. . . . "17 Feb. 1639-40" occurs in Harl. MS. 1069 f. 109^b to William son of Ro. L. &c. "Nov. 1639" is to Thomas L. and occurs in H. 1441 f. 58, and Add. 26,702 f. 92^b. All these three MSS. are what the Heralds call docquets.

9th March, 1899.

My impression is that the painting on parchment is the only record that ever existed; and that the November affair is merely an allegation and is not a cotemporary entry, having been subsequently entered from rough notes probably taken at the time. The correct date should have been entered at the 1666 Visitation.

13th March, 1899.

. . . . As the representative of a family bearing Arms in the age of chivalry the Heralds' College have to come to you for information, and not that you should go to them. I do not believe that there ever was a grant in November, 1639. If there had been you would have had it. . . . How came Borough Garter to put his hand to the Arms of 17 February 1639-40? William Lorreyne was, I suppose, in London, met Garter, couldn't tell him his Arms, and so that worthy re-armigerated him for cash, and hence the confusion. . . . Pardon me again, I don't think you are right in reversing the Loraine Coats [*i.e.* putting the old in the second quarter under Richmond's advice]. I would have followed those who have gone before in this case.

17th March, 1899.

No doubt the escocheon of 17 Feb. 1639-40 is of the nature of a certificate . . . but why the Heralds should allege their earlier docquet of Nov. 1639 to be other than a similar certificate is beyond me: it is clap-trap. It is a docquet, or mere entry, and nothing more. It cannot even be substantiated like its successor. Had the docquet of Nov. 1639 been a cotemporary entry it would have given the *precise* date as in that of the later one, and I should not be surprised to find that it was made haphazard about the date of the baronetcy. I have little doubt that the MS. in which it appears is a mere made-up collection of Arms (indeed I know it is) from notes more or less imperfect, by some herald-painter after William's death; and its only interest or value lies in its being a collection. The only known evidence is the certificate you hold, and the inference naturally is that, as that belonged to a cadet of your family, and you possess no other, no other was ever given by Borough or anyone else to your ancestor. Were I you I should "disclaim" the Arms alleged to have been granted by the College to your ancestor, and improperly entered at the Visitations. It is almost heraldically illicit, and it certainly is an heraldic "trick."

e.—LETTER TO THE RICHMOND HERALD,

who had agreed about five years before that the Broke Crest of Augmentation should be included in a Petition to the Crown, necessitated by Sir George Broke-Middleton's Will, respecting the addition of the Broke achievement to that of Loraine; and it was now discovered, after the retention of the resulting Royal Warrant in the College all this time, that the Crest had been neglected and the Prince Regent's language altered.

L. L. to Richmond.

31st July, 1893.

I have to thank you for searching for precedents, and for the suggestion in your letter of 26th instant respecting the Shannon and Chesapeake Crest of Augmentation. [He had suggested the expensive proceeding of a fresh Petition as the remedy for the neglect.] This not having been included in the first instance in the document signed by Garter and Clarenceux Kings of Arms, and no consultation having been held with me in view of the draft of this document . . . I fear I must decide not to accept or bear the armorial bearings shown in the Exemplification which you handed to me this month, in which Broke is shorn, under laws of Arms unknown to and unsuspected by the testator, of that which was most prized by Sir George and the other descendants of Sir Philip B. V. Broke, Bt., K.C.B.

f.—DEED POLL SERVED ON THE CHAPTER OF HERALDS OF THE
COLLEGE OF ARMS IN 1902.

TO ALL to whom these Presents shall come and especially to the officers of HIS MAJESTY'S COLLEGE OF ARMS in England I LAMBTON LORAINÉ eleventh Baronet of Kirkharle now residing at Bramford Hall in the County of Suffolk a Rear Admiral in His Majesty's Service send greeting.

WHEREAS my family shield of Arms by tradition is "Quarterly sable and argent a plain cross quarterly counter-changed" sometimes represented as hung by its guige on its supporter "A bay-laurel tree coupéd with two branches sprouting out proper" and the family motto is "Lauro Scutoque Resurgo" AND WHEREAS my ancestor Edward Lorainé was seated at Kirkharle in the county of Northumberland in the fifteenth century before the Institution known as the College of Arms existed and by his marriage certain quarterings were brought into the family shield to wit Del Strother De Lyham and De Wallington AND WHEREAS in a certain Inquisition holden at the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and bearing date the 11th day of January in the 27th year of King Henry the seventh being the year of our Lord 1511 Robert Lorainé (the second) a descendant of the said Edward Lorainé (through Robert Lorainé the first whose murder in the year 1483 is attested by a memorial stone standing on the site of the crime) is styled and described as "Robertus Loren Armiger" AND WHEREAS Robert Lorainé (the third) the immediate successor of Robert Lorainé (the second) was seated at Kirkharle aforesaid in the year 1575 when his family pedigree and Arms should have been recorded at the Heralds' Visitation held by William Flower Esquire Norroy King of Arms in that year but instead thereof were neglected as were the pedigrees and Arms of nearly all the noble and gentle Men then seated in the said county of Northumberland AND WHEREAS my ancestor William Lorainé son of the said Robert Lorainé (the third) in the Inquisition holden at Morpeth after his death and bearing date the 15th day of October in the 35th year of Queen Elizabeth being the year of our Lord 1592 is styled "Willielmus Lorainé nuper de Kirkharle Armiger" AND WHEREAS my ancestor Robert Lorainé (the fourth) son of the said William Lorainé was seated at Kirkharle aforesaid in the year 1615 when his family pedigree and Arms should have been recorded at the Heralds' Visitation held by Sir Richard St. George Knight Norroy King of Arms in that year but as in the previous Visitation no record was made nor was any notation made of failure on the part of any person in this matter and yet by the marriage of the said Robert Lorainé (the fourth) another quartering had been added to the family shield to wit Warturc AND WHEREAS in the Inquisition holden at Morpeth

after the death of the said Robert Loraine (the fourth) and bearing date the 3rd day of June in the 16th year of King James the First being the year of our Lord 1618 the said Robert Loraine (the fourth) is styled "Robertus "Lorreyne de Kirkharle Armiger" AND WHEREAS my ancestor Thomas Loraine (the first) son of the said Robert Loraine (the fourth) lies buried in the cathedral church of St. Nicholas at Newcastle-upon-Tyne where on his original tombstone he was styled "Thomas Loraine olim de Kirkharle "Armiger" and on the present stone which replaced the old one is styled "Thomas Loraine Esquire and Justice of the Peace" AND WHEREAS the said Robert Loraine (the fourth) and his son Thomas Loraine (the first) were the two immediate predecessors of Sir Thomas Loraine who was created a baronet in the year 1664 and were therefore the persons by whose right to bear Arms the said Sir Thomas Loraine's fitness for being thus ennobled was partly adjudged AND WHEREAS although the Arms of the said Thomas Loraine (the first) were the Arms proper to be borne by all members of his family yet did Sir John Borough Knight Garter King of Arms give to William Loraine the younger and only brother of the said Thomas Loraine (the first) and uncle to the said Sir Thomas Loraine first Baronet a certificate of new Arms dated the 17th day of February at which time the said William Loraine was of the age of twenty three years and tenant for life of the family estate of Offerton in the county of Durham and by this proceeding grievous mistakes have arisen AND WHEREAS the Arms emblazoned on the said certificate are "Argent a pale fusilly azure in the dexter chief point an "escutcheon "of the last" with a crescent as for difference accompanied by a Crest "On "a mound a laurel tree proper dependent from a branch thereof by a belt "gules edged and buckled or and surmounting the trunk an escutcheon azure" and beneath the said emblazoned Arms and Crest is written "The Armes of "William Lorraine second sonne of Robert Lorraine de Kirkharle in the "County of Northumberland" AND WHEREAS because there exists no known record of such Arms and Crest as last aforesaid either in the Heralds' College or elsewhere prior to the year 1639 nor any authority for the design of the same save only that of one heraldic officer to wit the said Sir John Borough Knight who died in the year 1643 it is placed beyond question that such Arms and Crest cannot be attributed to any of my aforesaid ancestors who lived prior to the said year 1639 nor can such Arms and Crest as aforesaid be considered valid in the absence of a grant made by lawful authority nor is such a grant known to be in existence or ever to have existed AND WHEREAS in spite of the aforesaid considerations and after the death unmarried of the said William Loraine the younger brother aforesaid Arms in imitation of those designed by Sir John Borough but accompanied by a different Crest to wit "A palm tree

proper dangling from the foliage thereof on the dexter side a small escutcheon" were at the Herald's Visitation held by Sir William Dugdale Knight Norroy King of Arms in the year 1666 portrayed as the family achievement of Loraine of Kirkharle save and except that the trick of the same made by the heraldic draughtsman had to be accompanied by this explanation to wit "The Armes testified by Sr John Borough Kt. Norroy K. of Armes" which words can now be seen written beneath the drawing but Sir John Borough at the time of the said Visitation had been dead three and twenty years AND WHEREAS the said Sir Thomas Loraine first Baronet did sign the pedigree to which such Arms were attached at such Visitation yet his Will now in the Probate Registry at Durham is sealed with the traditional family Arms charged with the Ulster hand on the fess point such being evidence that in the engraving of his seal he gave a complete denial to the Arms propounded or to be propounded at the said Visitation AND WHEREAS since the lifetime of the said first Baronet all my predecessors in the baronety of Loraine have used on their seals either alone or in the first quarter if using a quartered shield the traditional family Arms and not the Arms propounded at the Herald's Visitation of 1666 AND WHEREAS the officers of the College of Arms by reason of the said failure of the Norroy Kings of Arms to obtain information at the hands of my two ancestors aforesaid at the Visitations of 1575 and 1615 have no official record respecting such ancestors' armorial ensigns and do now set out as my family's Arms the Coat propounded by Sir John Borough and entered as aforesaid in the Visitation Book of 1666 on his the said deceased Sir John Borough's sole authority and the said officers of Arms appear not to be possessed of any powers enabling them to cancel the said Arms and substitute for them the traditional Coat AND WHEREAS my ancient family Arms are described and portrayed by numerous authorities of the last three centuries some of which authorities including at least one contemporaneous with Sir John Borough are within the walls of the College of Arms itself

NOW I the said Lambton Loraine Baronet and Rear Admiral notify and declare that I do not for the reasons hereinbefore given accept as Arms proper to be attached to the family pedigree of Loraine of Kirkharle the Arms designed by Sir John Borough Knight and that I have used after the custom of my forefathers and shall on all occasions in future use the Arms "Quarterly sable and argent a plain cross quarterly counter-changed" with or without the Supporter aforesaid as the proper and rightful chief or principal armorial ensigns of myself and the members of my family

As witness my hand and seal this thirty-first day of October 1902.

XXIV.

LANDED ESTATES OF THE MAIN BRANCH.

Northumberland.

THE LANDS in this county upon which the family was settled for over 400 years were chiefly within the ancient Barony of Bolbeck ; and, until feudal tenures were abolished in the main by Charles the Second (1671)¹ and Free and common soccage made universal, were held of the Crown as of this Barony (but Trewick of the Barony of Bolam) by Knight service. Such tenure *in capite* was, of course, the most honourable tenure ; and Knight service, though uncertain in its calls and burthensome, was that most becoming the character of a chivalrous man. It has been already shown that certain Inquisitions *post mortem* in the reign of Elizabeth described the tenure of the Loraine possessions as one of Free soccage (*i.e.* a service of certainty, not chivalrous, but by rent and fealty), and this misrepresentation had to be corrected ; but after the statute of Charles II. the distinction disappeared. Readers may remember that for each Knight's fee held, attendance at the wars for forty days in the year, if called upon, was exacted as *reditus* or rent, or a sum of money demanded in lieu ; and that a Knight's Fee was land worth about £20 per annum.

Hugo de Bolbeck, in the reign of Henry I., held the whole Barony of that name, which appears to have embraced, according to the Testa de Nevill or Liber Feodorum,¹ the following posses-

¹ 12 Car. II., c. 24.

sions, namely Styford, Broomhaugh, Slaley and Shotley (South of Tyne), Heddon-on-the-wall, Hedwin East, Thornton, Whitcheater, Houghton, Benwell, Eachwick, Angerton, Middleton North and South, Burnton, Bearl, Fenwick, Matfen East, Hawkwell, Kirkharle, Harnham, Shaftoe, Hartington, Hawick, Rothley, Newton Grange, and a mediety of Bywell; to which are added, in a paper belonging to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle purporting to be a copy of the Testa de Nevill,² the following: Wallington, Cambo, Farneylaw, Fawns, Elswick, Fenham, Hartburn, Heugh, Shortflat, and Sweethope. Hugo was succeeded by Walter his son, founder of the Abbey of Blanchland; and Walter's son Hugo de Bolbeck, in his turn, had livery of the Barony in 1206, being rated to the Aids in respect thereof at five Knight's fees, of the old feoffment.

After the second Hugo de Bolbeck, the Barony seems to have been divided among his four married daughters, two of whom left sons to inherit the whole, namely Robert Fitz-Ralph, Lord of Greystoke, and Sir John de Lancaster, whose heir was his brother William. The Lancaster moiety seems to have descended to William's granddaughter, who, according to Hodgson, was the wife of Sir William de Herle.

In 1332, according to a deed bearing date 6 Edward III.,³ this Sir William de Herle, the great Lord Chief Justice of his time, had from the King Free Warren⁴ in his lordships of "Kyrkeherle, "Ederston, and Slaveley"; while, at his death, 21 Edward III. (1347), he is shown to have been possessed of half the Barony of Bolbeck, as well as of lands in other counties.⁵

In 1350 Sir Robert de Herle, his distinguished son, who was Edward the Third's Lieutenant in Brittany, Warden of the Cinque

¹ Hodson, ii. 202.

² *Ib.* v. 202.

³ Swinb. Misc. Cart. p. 11 (H.).

⁴ A franchise to preserve and kill all winged and ground game on the land.

⁵ Cal. Inq. p.m. ii. 135 (H.).

Ports, Admiral of the Sea, &c., &c., gave fifty-one marks for his relief for the mediety of this Barony to which he had succeeded.¹ He also made certain exchanges of land with William de Greystock, a descendant of the aforesaid Robert Fitz-Ralph, which William appears to have been then in possession of the other mediety ; and the Inquisition after his death, which took place in the thirty-eighth year of Edward III. (1364) shows Sir Robert to have possessed the Manor of Kirkharle with a mediety of the Barony of Bolbeck and a mediety of Shotleyshire, &c., &c.²

Sir Robert de Herle's half of the Barony, &c., but evidently not Kirkharle, now devolved on his sister's son, Sir Ralph de Hastings, whose son Sir Ralph, being one of the conspirators with Archbishop Scrope to dethrone Henry IV., forfeited it ; and it was bestowed by the King on Ralph de Neville Earl of Westmorland for his services in this rebellion. Sir Richard de Hastings, brother of the conspirator, appears, however, to have obtained from parliament a grant of the forfeited possessions ; nevertheless an Inquisition taken 4 Henry VI. (1425) after Westmorland's death shows the latter to have been then in possession of the so-called Styford moiety formerly held by the De Herles, consisting of the Manor of Styford with divers dependent villes, as Broomhalgh, Shotley, Slaley, a pasture of 200 acres at Sessinghope, Spiriden, Thornburgh, 1,000 acres of land, &c. ;³ and these continued in the Westmorland family until Charles Neville sixth Earl forfeited them to the Crown by his own rebellion in 1569.

For the owner of the Kirkharle portion of the Barony we must now go back to 1352, a date long before the Earls of Westmorland appeared on the scene ; when we shall find the Del Strothers in possession of lands there and in the immediate neighbourhood. A deed dated from Kirkharle itself on the

¹ Wallis, ii. 154.

² *Ib.* ii. 531.

³ Inq. p.m. 4 Hen. VI. No. 37 (H).

17th July of the said year, 26 Edward III.,¹ shows Alan Del Strother to be possessed of lands in the Ville of Kirkherll, Swethopp, Hawick, Crokton, Denom, Magna Babington, Wallington Est, Wallington West, &c. Whether this denoted at the time the whole moiety or not cannot be stated; but it must have been a considerable portion of the Barony. Neither can it be shown how Kirkharle passed from Sir Robert de Herle to the Del Strothers.

Alan Del Strother was succeeded by his son Alan, who died in 1381 seised of the manors of Kirkharle, Whalton, Bavington, Denom, Wallington, Whitcheater, Hawick, Crookden, Sweethope, and lands in Lyham (in the parish of Chatton).

John Del Strother, son of the last, died in 1426 seised of Kirkharle, Bavington, Hawick, Harnham, Sweethope, Crookden, a fifth part of Denom, Bolam, Wallington, and Whitcheater; and appears to have been succeeded in possession by his brother William who had married Joan, only daughter of Robert de Wallington.

This William's only son and heir was William Del Strother, upon whom the landed possessions of his family next devolved; and on his death, which occurred about 1453, the whole property, as has been related in Chapter III., was divided between his three sisters, whereby Kirkharle came direct into the Loraine family.

THE KIRKHARLE ESTATE, all situate on the south side of the River Wansbeck, whose tributaries, the Kirkharle-burn and Swildur-burn, form in certain places part of its boundaries, included the Manor of the same name, and may be taken to have been about 2,000 acres in extent, including the glebe; the land, for most part, dry and fertile; 500 acres or so being pasture in addition to the meadow and pasture lands attached to the hamlet of the Great Law, and 200 acres of it moorland. The property was all in the

¹ Wallington Deeds. No. 27 (H).

parish of Kirkharle suitably divided into farms, and the demesne lands claimed exemption from the payment of Church Rates.

THE VILLAGE OF KIRKHARLE, which formerly stood on some irregular ground at the west end of the broad lawn, was removed, as stated in Chapter XIV., by Sir William Loraine, fourth Baronet, and rebuilt on a regular plan in a pleasant situation further to the westward. When the estate was sold it contained a steward's house, a schoolhouse, and about thirty neat cottages accommodating thirty-two resident families, of which twenty-two were employed in agricultural labour on the estate, five in trade and handicrafts, and five others; the whole consisting of 192 persons.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF KIRKHARLE, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is of considerable antiquity. Walter de Bolbeck, already named, who died in 1187, appropriated part of the possessions of the benefice, under the name of the Church of Herla, to his newly founded Abbey of Blanchland by a deed undated; the value of such appropriation being afterwards estimated, in 1291, at £10 a year, and the vicarage rated at the same time at £5 9s. 6d. a year. It may be supposed that the Abbots provided for the ministrations in this church until the dissolution of the abbey in the reign of Elizabeth; after which event the Queen, as already narrated in Chapter VII., granted to Robert Loraine (3) a lease of the rectory and advowson, to be followed by a further grant of the same, by the Crown, in fee simple to Robert's successors. The church is situated in the park about a furlong from the site of Kirkharle Tower; and near it stands the vicarage. The masonry dates apparently from the time of Henry V., when the three Del Strother heiresses found the church to be in great decay and thoroughly repaired it. The chancel measures inside thirty-two feet by eighteen, but the shortened nave is only thirty-six feet long, and has a porch attached to it on the west. As a portion of the north wall foundations may be traced beyond the building, it is evident

that the nave originally had suitable proportions ; and, as pointed out in Chapter XII., the second Baronet, who built the west gable, porch, and bell-cope, all ruinous, may have preserved only the soundest parts of the edifice and so restricted its dimensions. The chancel was well repaired in recent years by the fourth Baronet.

The old glebe consisted of thirty-three acres seventeen poles situated near the church, together with one-eleventh part of the land forming the township of Kirkharle and Great Law ; but this part was exchanged in the year 1697 for 123 acres new glebe in addition to the old, the whole within a ring fence, and the vicar's rights to elevenths, tithes, and dues extinguished. The earlier vicars were the following :—during a term ended 1350,³ John de Kirkeby ; from 1350 to 1354, John de Derlington ; from 1415, William Gray ; next after him, Richard Hexham ; next after him, Peter Dowson, chaplain ; from 1541 to 1559, Rowland May ; from 1559 to 1598, Thomas Whyne ; from 1598 to 1608, Thomas White ; from 1608 to 1613, John Welles, A.M. ; from 1613 to 1616, John Fell, A.B. ; from 1616, William Dawson ; succeeded by Robert Blunt of Trinity College, Cambridge, a preacher, who was ejected 1662, afterwards excommunicated and outlawed, and died 1716, aged ninety-two ; from 1662 to 1671, John Allen. After them came in order :—Richard Ward, A.M., buried at Kirkharle 7th November, 1725 ; Thomas Ouston, buried at Kirkharle, 22nd October, 1771 ; and Jeffery Clarkson, LL.B., tutor at Eton and Cambridge to fourth Baronet, who died suddenly in 1788 at Kirkharle Tower, was buried in the church there, and thus commemorated in an epitaph written by Dr. Jeffery Ekins, rector of Morpeth :—

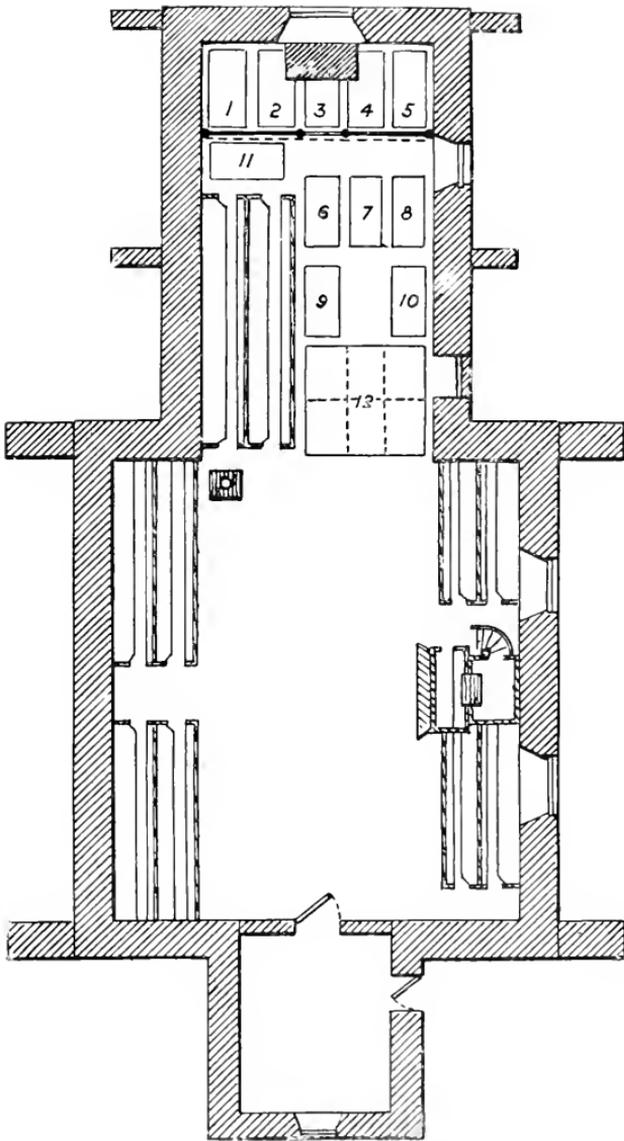
“ M. S. Galfridi Clarkson L.L.B. hujus et vicinæ apud Velpintoniam ecclesiæ
 “ ministri fidelis, benevoli, pii ; amici comis et benigni : raræ urbanitatis
 “ et fidei viri ; sacris humanisque literis ornatissimi. Vices^o septimo die
 “ Nov. A.D. 1788 aet. suæ 58. inter familiares amicorum cætus subito
 “ morbo correptus est : crastino die mortem obiit sibi felicem, acerbissimam
 “ suis.”

The next clergyman was John Collinson, buried at Kirkharle 18th September, 1805, aged forty-three (M.I.), and he was succeeded by Thomas Redman, the last vicar under the Loraine patronage.

The arrangement of the family tombs within the church will be seen by reference to the plan, which shows roughly the interior arrangement of the building as it existed since the second Baronet paved and re-pewed it, down to the time of its modern restoration in 1884.

TOMBS SHOWN ON PLAN.		MURAL TABLETS.
1.	WILLIAM, second baronet 1743-4.	} On North wall of Chancel } within Communion Rail.
2.	{ ANNE, widow of second baronet 1756.	
	{ JANE, daughter of fourth baronet 1789.	
3.	CHARLES, third baronet 1755.	
4.	{ DOROTHY, daughter of third baronet 1746.	
	{ MARGARET, first wife of third baronet 1746.	
	{ DOROTHY, widow of third baronet 1787.	
5.	{ GRACE, wife of first baronet 1706.	
	{ THOMAS, first baronet 1717-8.	
6.	{ WILLIAM, fourth baronet 1809.	
	{ FRANCES, his widow (near him) 1811.	
7.	HANNAH, first wife of fourth baronet 1797.	
8.	RICHARD, heir to second baronet 1738.	
9.	CHARLES, fifth baronet 1833.	} On North wall of Chancel } outside Communion Rail.
10.	ELIZABETH, wife of fifth baronet 1829.	
11.	VINCENT, seventh son of fourth baronet 1806.	
12.	Tombs of Vicars of Kirkharle.	

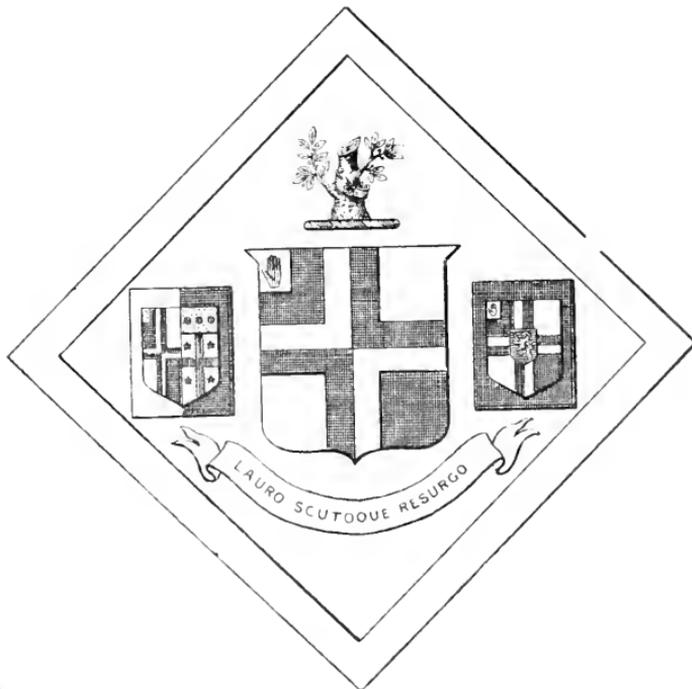
It has been chronicled in Chapter II. how certain ornamental tombstones seen by Collins disappeared from the church; and indeed there must have been a great displacement of memorials of the ancient dead as, from time to time, new burials made demands for space in so small an area. When Robert Loraine (4), dying in 1617-8, orders that he shall be buried in the church "where his ancestors had formerly been buried," and there

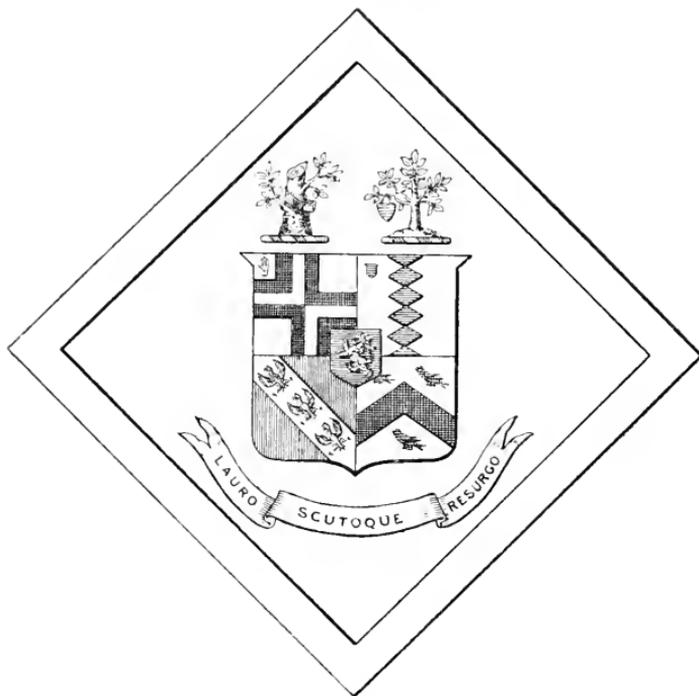


PLAN OF KIRKILALE CHURCH, A.D. 1870.

exists on the plan little more than the latest century of sepultures—1706 to 1833—one realises what must have taken place in the course of four centuries. On the present slabs being lifted in 1884, stones covering vaults were found beneath those numbered 8, 9, and 10, by digging down a little; from which we may infer that all burials were pretty deep.

In 1870, four hatchments were hanging in the Church; two on the north wall of the chancel on either side of the central tablet, and two on the south side facing them. The two, of which sketches are given, related, the first to the fourth Baronet and his wives; the second to the fifth Baronet; the third a duplicate of the second, was in honour of the fifth Baronet's wife; and the fourth was completely destroyed, nothing but the frame remaining.





The following are some of the memoranda preserved in the Church :—

Mem^{dm} Sept. 18th. 1723.

This day y^e Parish Church of Kirkharle was visited by y^e Archdeacon, and upon a view of y^e defects y^e following directions were given to y^e Churchwardens.

1. Imp^s To make a seat and desk for y^e Clerk at y^e entrance of y^e Reading desk.
2. To provide a prayer book for y^e Clerk.
3. A book of homilies.
4. A table of marriages.
5. A carpet or cloth for y^e Communion table, & linnen viz : a large cloth and a lesser, y^e one to cover y^e table y^e other to cover y^e elements.
6. A Bason to be used at y^e Font in Baptising
7. A Plate or Paten for y^e Bread, & a Flagon for y^e Wine.

8. The Surplice to be mended & washed once a month.
- 9 The South windows to be mended.
10. The North window next y^e steeple to be made up decent like y^e other window w^{ch} is stopped up & well plaistered like y^e rest of y^e wall.

All these to be done before Easter next & a certificate thereof signed by y^e Minister & Churchwardens to be delivered into y^e Archdeacon's Court y^e visitation immediately following.

Ordered before Michaelmas 1724.

1. A Parish Chest with locks & keys for y^e Books, Vessells, & vestments.
2. The Commandments & chosen sentences of Scripture to be wrote upon y^e walls.
- 3 The Bell now lying in y^e Chancell to be exchanged or new cast so that it be of y^e same weight that it now is, and to be hung up in y^e steeple which steeple must likewise be repaired.
4. The fence of y^e Churchyard to y^e North & East to be built up so as to be a sufficient fence with stone as it hath formerly been.

All these to be done before Michaelmas 1724 and a certificate signed as above to be given into y^e Court y^e visitation following.

April 6 (1730).

Whereas there is a pretended custom in the parish of y^e Churchwarden being allowed only twelve shillings to defray y^e expense of the bread & wine and visitation charges, It is agreed upon by y^e Minister, the Churchwarden, and the parishioners that henceforth an assessm^t be collected thro'out the parish to discharge the expences aforesaid as is usual for the utensils, ornaments, and repairs of the Church & Churchyard.

Witness our hands

(s) WM. LORAINE
 THO: OUSTON Vicar
 THOMAS SMITH
 GEORGE HEDLEY Churchwarden.

1808 & 1809.

John Lambton Loraine Esq.

To Kirkharle Parish, D^r

	<u>£</u>	s.	d.
To Bal. rec ^d from R. Carr	2	13	9
C ^r			
By cash p ^d H. Harrison's wife	11	14	0
Bal. due to J. Lambton Loraine Esq. } from the parish at large }	9	0	3
	<u> </u>		

(signed) WILLIAM LORAINÉ
THOS. REDMAN
CHAS. LORAINÉ
WILLIAM HALL

1808 & 1809.

John Lambton Loraine Esq.

To Kirkharle Constabulary D^r

	<u>£</u>	s.	d.
To Cess collected	124	0	5 ² / ₄
C ^r			
By Bal. paid to various persons, & } for funerals, postages, vagrants, &c. }	116	9	3 ³ / ₄
Bal. due to the Constabulary	7	11	2
	<u> </u>		

(signed) WILLIAM LORAINÉ
CHAS. LORAINÉ
THOS. REDMAN
WM. HALL

Before quitting this brief notice of the church, it would be unbecoming not to go slightly beyond the purpose of these memoirs in order to record the excellent modern work done to the edifice in 1884 by Mr. George Anderson of Little Harle Tower, the present lord of the manor, and patron. It included the following :

All the plaster was removed from the walls, a string course restored, and the stone-work dressed. A vestry and a chancel

screen were built; the east window was enlarged to its proper dimensions; the bricked-up windows and south door of chancel were opened out, also two piscinæ in the nave and one in the sanctuary. A new interior wood roof resting on beams and brackets was constructed, and the porch ceiled with new panelling; new church doors were fitted; and a new heating apparatus was provided. The floor was levelled, cemented over, and reflagged; a new step was made to a new communion table partly hiding some of the tomb slabs, and the rail moved further from the table; a new oak reading-desk and pulpit were constructed outside the chancel screen; carved oak seats and panelling were placed against the walls on both sides of nave, and two seats within the chancel; and a font from the old church of All Saints in Newcastle, embellished with armorial carving, was imported and fixed in the north-west angle of the nave. The inscription on the covering slab of the first Baronet's tomb was copied on a brass plate, and this fixed on the adjacent wall; and the two mural tablets were replaced, the second Baronet's between the two chancel windows newly opened out on the north side, and the fifth Baronet's between the two opposite windows; the perishable hatchments being removed altogether.

KIRKHARLE PARISH REGISTER begins with two old volumes, of which the first contains Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (some being at Kirkheaton) from the year 1695 to 1755; and the second, Baptisms from 1777, and Burials from 1786, onwards. The earliest volume is headed as follows, viz.: "A Register bought by Richard Ward, Clerk, Master of Arts, and Vicar of Kirkharle, the 6th of August 1695 in the 27th year of his Incumbency there, and after many solicitations for his parishon^s to buy the same. Witnes, Thomas Wharton."

The Register was at no time between the above dates kept with much accuracy, as will be seen by the errors explained or

noted against certain entries appearing in the extract given below, the which contains names of family interest only.

VOLUME I.

- 20th Aug^t 1696, MARIA filia Willielmi Lorraine Armigeri de dicto Kirkharliense baptizata dicto die et anno 1696.
- 16th Nov^r 1697, Buried MARY wife of Roger Fenwick of parish of Hartburne.
- 29th Aug^t 1699, ,, LANCELOTT BROWNE of Kirkharle. Fees unpaid.
- 3^d Aug. 1700, ,, DOROTHY the relict of Lancelot Brown.
- 22^d Mar. 1698, Baptizatus fuit WILLIELMUS filius Willielmi Lorraine Armigeri Doñi Kirkh.
- 9th Nov^r 1699, Baptised ANN the daughter of William Lorraine Esq. of Kirkharle.
- 1694, Born May 27th & Baptized June 12 GRACE DOROTHEA the daughter of William Loraine Esquire of Kirkharle.
- 10th Dec^r 1700, Baptized RICHARD the son of William Loraine Esq^r of Kirkharle.
- 11th Dec^r 1716, Then married Mr. FFORSTER CHARLETON of Lee Hall in the Chappelry of Bellingham & Parish of Symonburne and GRACE DOROTHEA eldest Daughter of William Loraine Esq^r of the Parish of Kirkharle within the County of Northumberland.
- 30th Oct. 1703, Buryed Mr. STAPLETON LORRAIN son of S^r Thomas Lorrain of Kirkharle.
- 27th Jan^y 1703-4, Buryed JOHN son of William Lorrain Esq^r in the Parish of Mitford.
- 5th Dec^r 1705, Buryed WILLIAM son of William Loraine Esq^r in the Parish of Mitford.
- 6th Dec^r 1706, Buryed the Hon^{ble} the LADY LORAINE wife to the Worpfull S^r Thomas Loraine Barn^{tt}.
- 27th Dec^r 1711, Then buryed ANNE the daughter of William Loraine Esq^r of Kirkharle.
- 14th Jan^y 1717-18, Then buryed S^r THOMAS LORAINE Barr^{tt} of the High House in the Parish of Morpeth.

BURIALS.

- 25th Jan. 1742-3,¹ S^r W^m LORAINE of Kirkharle Baronet.
- 4 July, 1746, MARGARET y^e Lady of S^r Charles Loraine of Kirkley Bar^t.
- 3 Mar. 1746-7, DOROTHY the Daughter of S^r Charles Loraine Bar^t of Durham.
- 4th May, 1755, S^r CHARLES LORAINE Bar^t of Kirkharle.
- 24th Sept^r 1755,² DAME ANNE LORAINE widow & relict of S^r W^m Loraine.

¹ Read 22 Jan. 1743-4; the day of the month was first correctly stated, then altered.

² On her M.I. she is said to have died 24 Sept., 1756.

BAPTISMS.

- May 1751,¹ CHARLES son of Sir Charles Loraine Bar^t
 19 June ² 1752, LAMBERTON son of S^r Charles Loraine Bar^t of this parish.
 11 Jan^r 1754, JAMES THOMAS son of S^r Charles Loraine Bar^t.

“ Mem^d that the Birth & and Baptism of Grace Dorothea Daughter of William
 “ Loraine Esq^r of Kirkharle was put into this Register about the beginning
 “ of May 1718. Also her marriage was put into the same on June 6th
 “ next ensuing.

“ As witness our hands

“ JOHN BLAND Vicar of Chollerton.

“ JOHN WAILE Curate de Kirkharle.”

N.B.—The Baptism of Thomas Morris, parishioner, was not recorded at all. He wrote to the Vicar (in 1834) to ask for the date of his sister's baptism—about 1770—with a view to estimating his own age.

VOLUME II.

- 27 Dec. 1777, JANE dau^r of Sir William Loraine Bar^t & Dame Hannah Loraine was baptised in S^t John's Church in Newcastle by me Jeffrey Clarkson, Minist. pro temp.
- 19 Apr³ 1779, CHARLES son of Sir W^m Loraine B^t & Dame Hannah L. was bapt. in S^t John's Ch. N.C. by Me Jeffrey Clarkson, Min. pro. temp.
- 10 Oct.⁴ 1780, WILLIAM son of Sir W^m L. B^t & Dame H. L. of Kirkharle.
- 8 Mar.⁵ 1782, ISABELLA dau^r of Sir W^m L. Bar^t & Dame H. L. was bapt^d at S^t John's Ch. in N.C. by Me Jeffrey Clarkson, Minist. pro temp.
- 31 July⁶ 1784, JOHN LAMBERTON son of Sir William Loraine Bar^t & Dame Hannah Loraine was baptised in S^t John's Church in Newcastle by Me Jeffrey Clarkson, Minist. pro tempore.
- 15 Oct.⁷ 1786, EDWARD FENWICK son of Sir W^m L. Bar^t & Dame Hannah L. of Kirkharle.

¹ Read 2 April.

² Read 18 June.

³ b. 19 Apr., bapt. 27 May.

⁴ b. 10 Oct., bapt. 23 Nov.

⁵ b 8 Mar., bapt. 9 Apr.

⁶ b. 30 July, bapt. 28 Aug.

⁷ b. 15 Oct., bapt. 12 Dec.

- 16 Jan^y 1790, ANNE ELIZA dau^r of Sir W^m L. B^t & Dame H. L. of Kirkh.
 25 May 1793, HENRIETTA dau^r of do. do.

(After the year 1797, the dates of Birth are added in the Register.)

- B. 21 Nov^r 1798. Bapt. 21 Jan^y 1799, ELIZABETH, dau^r of Thomas Moor, Steward to Sir Will^m Loraine Bar^t (Several other Moor children occur at later dates.)
 B. 12 Aug. 1800. Bapt. 11 Sept^r 1800, FRANCES VERE, 5th dau^r of Sir W^m Loraine Bar^t by his second wife Dame Frances, Dau^r of Francis Campart Esq: of London, & bapt^d at Shoreditch Church, London, in the year 1771.
 B. 9 April, Bapt. 19 July 1801, WILLIAM 1st son of Charles Loraine Esq: eldest son of Sir Will^m Loraine Bar^t of Kirkharle, by his wife Elizabeth Campart. dau^r of Vincent Campart Esq: St Mary-lebone, London.
 B. 18 Sept., Bapt. 15 Oct. 1801, HENRY JAMES 5th son of Sir W^m Loraine B^t by his second wife Dame Frances &c.
 B. 28 Aug. 1802. Bapt. 22 May 1803, CAROLINE 6th dau^r of Sir W^m Loraine Bar^t of Kirkh. by his second wife Dame Frances &c.
 B. 9 Nov. 1803. Bapt. 11 Dec. 1803,¹ EDWARD 6th son of Sir W^m Loraine Bar^t of Kirkh. by his second wife Dame Frances &c.
 B. 16 Mar., Bapt. 13 Apr. 1804,² EMILY 7th dau^r of Sir W^m Loraine Bar^t of Kirkh. by his second wife Dame Frances &c.
 B. 14 Aug., Bapt. 20 Oct. 1805, ISABELLA ELIZABETH 1st dau^r of Charles Loraine Esq: eldest son of Sir W^m Loraine B^t of Kirkharle by his wife Elizabeth Campart &c.
 B. 8 Aug.,³ Bapt. 7 Sept. 1806, VINCENT 7th son of Sir W^m Loraine Bar^t of Kirkh. by his second wife Dame Frances &c.
 B. 20 July 1807. Bapt. 31 Aug. 1807,⁴ CHARLES VINCENT 2nd son of Charles Loraine Esq: eldest son of Sir W^m Loraine Bar^t of Kirkh. &c.

"A baptism of a parishioner in 1786, omitted by mistake, is inserted in the Register in the year 1809."

"Witness—

"THO^s REDMAN, Vicar.

"JOHN LAMETON LORAINÉ, Churchwarden."

¹ Publicly 18 May, 1804.

² Read 15 April, 1805.

³ Read 5 Aug.

⁴ Publicly 17 April, 1808.

BURIALS.

- 26 Dec. 1786, EDWARD FENWICK, son of Sir Will^m Loraine Bar^t & Dame Hannah Loraine of Kirkharle.
- 21 Mar. 1787, DAME DOROTHY LORAINÉ, Relict of Sir Charles Loraine Bar^t of Kirkharle.
- 15 Apr. 1788, MRS. JANE BROWN, Widow, Dau^r of the late Sir William Loraine Bar^t of Kirkharle.
- 30 July 1789, JANE, dau^r of Sir Will^m Loraine Bar^t & Dame Hannah L. of Kirkh.
- 11 June 1797, DAME HANNAH LORAINÉ, Wife of Sir William Loraine Bar^t of Kirkharle.
- Died 1 Nov., Bur^d 4 Nov. 1802,¹ aged 3 mo. VINCENT son of Sir W^m Loraine B^t by his wife Dame Frances.
- Died 17² Feb., Bur 21 Feb. 1808, JAMES THOMAS LORAINÉ Esq: of Hepscot, son of the late Sir Charles Loraine B^t aged 58 y^r.³
- Died 19 Dec., Bur 26 Dec. 1809, SIR WILLIAM LORAINÉ BARONET aged 60 y^r.
- Died 21 Oct., Bur 24 Oct. 1811, DAME FRANCES LORAINÉ second wife of Sir William Loraine Bar^t aged 40 years.

The foregoing extracts were made by the writer from the Kirkharle Parish Register on the 15th and 16th of July, 1886, the Rev. Charles A. Manby being then curate in charge of the parish during the sequestration of the living from the Rev. Mr. Spooner.

KIRKHARLE TOWER does not seem to have been classed among any of the fortified places in the county, but, in its earlier days, may be assumed to have been a dwelling capable of defence against Scottish raiders on their expeditions for cattle-lifting and general robbery, and a unit in the general scheme of Northumbrian resistance; having near it other towers and castles great and small, such as Capheaton, Belsay, Little Harle, &c. The town of Newcastle lies S.S.E. of it distant about twenty-two miles. In the Inquisition

¹ Read 1806.² Read 18.³ Read 54 years.

on the death of Robert Loraine (3), dated 1583-4, it was officially described as a Tower, but in subsequent Inquisitions *post mortem* the dwelling figures as a manorial or capital messuage, by which it may be inferred that its form was altered, either by addition or substitution, towards the end of the sixteenth century. It retained, however, its name of Tower as pointed out by Hodgson, although this was not often applied to it in its later days. What the building may have been throughout the seventeenth century, it is impossible to say; but in the time of the second Baronet, who held the property from 1718 to 1744, an entirely new mansion house was built with its offices and outhouses as we have seen, and gardens were created, with fountains and fishponds, so that the appearance of the place must have been greatly altered. It is extremely doubtful whether any of the ancient building was left after these operations of Sir William were completed; but his new mansion appears, at all events, to have remained as he built and surrounded it until the time of his grandson and namesake the fourth Baronet, who, as already set forth in Chapter XIV., built wings to it, added a new suite of offices, and disestablished Capability Brown's fountain garden. This enlargement made, it remained a comfortable commodious country house amid wooded scenery, but without architectural pretensions; and so it was when it changed hands in 1834; but the purchaser, having already fixed his residence at Little Harle Tower, and finding no use for a second abode, pulled the Kirkharle mansion down, leaving only certain of its offices and stables to show where it had stood.

TREWICK, of which a third part, consisting of 200 acres, three tofts (of fine trees), and two messuages, was held by the Loraines from very early times down to the reign of Charles I., is a township in the parish of Bolan containing 708 acres in all, and a village with a mill. The sale of this property by the first Baronet's father has been mentioned in Chapter X. It has since

remained in the family of the Baronets Middleton of Belsay Castle.

GREAT BAVINGTON is a considerable manor and township in the parish of Kirk Whelpington. Its early history, according to Mr. Hodgson,¹ shows Robert de Umfreville, temp. Henry II., to have given the ville and its appurtenances to William Bertram, Lord of Mitford, the husband of Alice his sister. In 1255 Roger Bertram passed it to Gilbert de Umfreville. In 1324 William de Echerwick and Isabella de Shaftoe held it of Robert de Umfreville by the service of half a Knight's fee and a quit rent of eightpence ; and in 1388 the Del Strothers had possessions here which passed from them in the next century, when William del Strother's estate being divided among his three sisters, the Bavington lands went to Robert Michelson and Alicia his wife, as chronicled in Chapter III. We have no account of the marriages made by the Michelsons' three daughters, but the names of Roger and Thomas Swinburn, Shaftoe, Fenwick, and Ogle occur in connection with the township in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The obscurity indeed is such that it is not at all evident when the Loraines acquired the three-fifth parts [of the manor (on its south side near the Kirkharle lands), which they long enjoyed. According to Mr. Hodgson, part of Bavington was among the second Baronet's purchases from the Forfeited Estates Commissioners, but there is certainly no mention of land here in the Commissioners' Conveyance of the other properties dated 7th February, 1722 ; nor is it described in the third Baronet's marriage settlement, where a mortgage of it is mentioned, as land so acquired. Whatever the date of the acquisition, it appears to have included, at least, the farms of Bavington Myers and the High House, for five farm tenants are mentioned in the said settlement as occupiers under the second Baronet. It was probably the fifth Baronet or his successor

¹ Vol. ii. 201.

who sold the property while disposing of other members of the Northumberland estate.

DEANHAM (anciently Denom, sometimes The Deanhams), purchased by Sir William, the second Baronet, is a township consisting of Old and New Deanham and Scarlet Hall, all in the parish of Hartburn and lying just east of Kirkharle. King John in 1207 confirmed to the monks of Tyneimouth some lands here. It was held in 1240 by William Hawilton as of the Barony of Bolam; Walter de Cambo had a grant of Free Chase in it in 1271; and in 1285 Maria de Gosebeck, an heiress of the house of Bolam, died seised of lands here. So did John de Strivelyn in 1378; and, as we have already seen, Alan del Strother died seised of the manor in 1381, his son John having a fifth part of it in 1426. Robert Ogle, Alexander Heron, and John Fenwick then occur successively as proprietors of portions, after which the whole ville seems to have belonged to Randal Fenwick, Esquire, whose son John in 1670 built New Deanham Hall.¹ In 1698 it passed to the Swinburnes of Capheaton Castle, and in 1722 to the Loraines as related in Chapter XII. The property contained coal mines; but the particulars of the collieries and the acreage of the land are not recorded. Deanham was sold in 1829 to the second Lord Decies who had married the sole heiress of Bolam House, but was parted with by his successor.

LITTLE SWINBURNE lies six miles or so south-west of Kirkharle beyond the Bavingtons and Thockrington, and is situated in the parish of Chollerton. It was a property consisting of a township and demesne² purchased by Sir William second Baronet in 1722. The title deeds are in the hands of trustees who have not offered them for examination, but in the rate book of 1663 the first Baronet Middleton appears as the possessor at that time. The

¹ Hodgson, ii. 294.

² *Ib.* v. 294, 234.

property was sold by Sir Charles Loraine fifth Baronet in 1829 to Ralph Riddell, Esquire, of Felton Park and Swinburne Castle.

HIGH CALLERTON, in the parish of Ponteland, is a farm of some 200 acres formerly the property of the Reverend Frederick Ekins, rector of Morpeth and Ulgham, of which part came into possession of the family in 1842 through Caroline Isabella his daughter, wife of the tenth Baronet. The whole of it was sold in 1864.

NORTH or LOW WEETSLADE, in the parish of Long Benton and present electoral division of Tyneside, was brought into the family in a similar way, part in 1842, and the remainder in 1875 on the death in this year of Emily Frederica (Mrs. Raper), second daughter of the Reverend Frederick Ekins. It consists of a farm 190 acres in extent, through part of which the North Eastern Railway Company's line between Newcastle and Morpeth runs. The railway station on the property, formerly "Dudley," is now "Annitsford." Upon the land is the Dudley Colliery, from which the coal is now nearly exhausted, but through the shaft of which the coal of adjacent coal mines is still brought to bank.

WEETSLADE VILLAGE is of considerable size, containing a population of 3,000 people, mostly pitmen and their families dependent on the Colliery Lessees, and quite of the Northumbrian pattern of pit villages. A new church dedicated to St. Paul exists for such of the inhabitants as are members of the Church of England. Others have their own dissenting chapels.

SOUTH CARTERMOOR, in the parish of Ponteland and present electoral division of Wansbeck, is a grazing farm near Kirkley, somewhat less than 100 acres in extent, and first came to the family in 1872 under the Will of the Reverend Jeffery Ekins of Twywell, son of the Morpeth rector, and himself rector of Little

Sampford in Essex. The land is bounded on one side by the River Pont, which flows past at no great distance from the farmhouse, and occasionally overflows its banks.

THE TENURE BY AXE AND SAW, mentioned in the following extract from a letter addressed to the writer by the old family solicitors, Messrs. Tinley and Adamson, cannot yet be established :

“ Newcastle, 7 July, 1875.

“ . . . there was left an axe and saw in a leather case much in appearance
 “ like the hatchets carried by the men of the fire brigade. Mr. Tinley
 “ told me the title of the family was held on condition of rendering suit
 “ and service to the Crown by axe and saw whenever required, and that
 “ the one (for they are joined together) left in his possession was an
 “ heirloom.”

To hold land in this way would be consistent with many known tenures, such as service by wood-chopping with a hatchet or bill-hook, the rendering or counting a certain number of horseshoes and nails, or the rendering of a sparrow, a red rose, &c., at the appointed time. The first two of these quit rents are indeed actually in existence, land in Shropshire and “The Forge” in the parish of St. Clement Danes being so held of the Corporation of London, in accordance with the practice of nearly seven centuries, during which the payment has been made in the Court of Exchequer until 1856, and after that before the King’s Remembrancer. In the county of Durham, where many like curious tenures existed, the Lords of Sockburn (now the Baronets Blackett of Matfen, who married into the Conyers family) held that manor between 1396 and 1826 by rendering the falchion with which Sir John Conyers slew the man-slaying Wyvern. Sockburn lies at the southernmost extremity of the county of Durham, and the custom was to present the falchion in the middle of the Tees to each new bishop as he crossed over from Yorkshire to his Palatinate.

Our little axe’s haft is covered with buckhorn, and the tapered saw shuts into it like the blade of a clasp knife.

Durham.

OFFERTON is a manor in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, containing a village of the same name which is situated on a high brow of ground overlooking the vale of the Wear. In early times it was one of the villages which Athelstan gave to the See of Durham as an appendage to the "villa dilecta" of South-Wearmouth; and in 1172 Patricius de Ufferton attested a charter from Germanus, Prior of Durham, to the Baron of Hilton. In the tenth year of Bishop Beaumont (1328), John de Denom died seised of the ville of Ufferton, and Surtees supposes that it passed through some one of his heirs to the family of Del Strother, for in an Inquisition taken 8th January, 9 Henry VI. (1430) William Lambton of Lambton was found to hold a messuage, forty acres of arable land, and three acres of meadow in Ufferton of William del Strother. The same parcels are returned in the Inquisitions held on the deaths of Thomas Lambton, grandson of William, in 1473, and William Lambton, son of Thomas, in 1479; so that this portion of the manor, whether Michelson had anything to do with it or not, was probably distinct from the two-thirds which Loraine and Fenwick enjoyed after their marriages into the Del Strother family.

The Loraine holding is described in a deed of 1605 (see Chapter VIII.) as then consisting of a [third?]¹ part of the manor or ville of Offerton with its appurtenances, and one messuage and divers lands, meadows, and pastures; and that all were held *in capite* of Tobias Bishop of Durham. In the Will of Robert Loraine (4), dated 1617, his devise to his younger son is of all his lands, houses, and appurtenances, and also his coal mine or pit in Offerton; and in Chapter X. Collins has been quoted to the effect that a Seat-house and seven or eight more belonging to the said younger son for life had been burnt down by a party of Cromwell's soldiers.

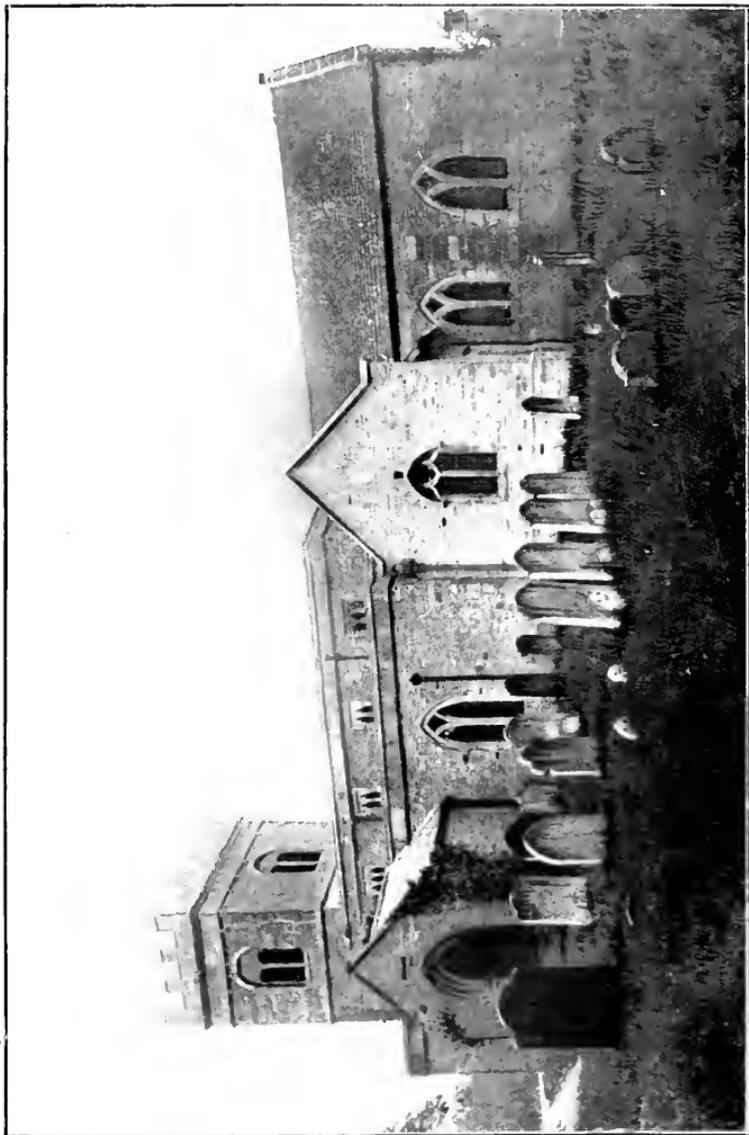
¹ Word obliterated.

The second Baronet, in his Will, merely alludes to a mortgage on his Offerton property ; but in deeds of the time of the third and fourth Baronets there is a full description of the lands, showing that there was a messuage standing in an acre of ground with rights of salmon fishing in the River Wear,¹ attached to it, and lands and tenements consisting of eight messuages and three cottages, and 142 acres (of which about seventy-two arable and fifty meadow and pasture), which were divided into one farm of 100 acres and five small holdings. This property was sold by Sir William Loraine, fourth Baronet, in 1785, to Major-General John Lambton, of Harraton Hall ; and thus terminated the possession of a Durham estate which the family had enjoyed at least for over three centuries.

Dorhamptonsire.

TWYWELL, in the parish of the same name, was an old residential property. Robert Ekins, Esquire, of Chelston and Caldecott in this county, who died in 1613, had five sons, of whom the third was Thomas Ekins of Twywell ; and this Thomas was the ancestor of three succeeding generations of Thomas Ekins' of Twywell. The last of these, who is presumed to have died without issue, had a sister Elizabeth married to Richard Freeston, Esquire, whose daughter Elizabeth's marriage to the Rev. Jeffery Ekins (b. 1669, d. 1773), patron and rector of Barton Seagrave in this county, and fourth in direct descent from the aforesaid Robert Ekins of Chelston and Caldecott, united the cadet branch with the main stem ; and after this we find the Twywell property descending in the main line. Dr. Jeffery Ekins, Dean of Carlisle, and eldest son of the Rev. Jeffery, died possessed of it in 1791, as did, in 1842, his eldest son, the Rev. Frederick Ekins, rector of Merpeth ; and from the last it passed to his only

¹ See Chap. ii. p. 19.



TWYWELL CHURCH.

son the Rev. Jeffery Ekins, rector of Little Sampford, under whose Will it came into the Loraine family on his death in 1872, together with certain heirlooms.

The property is now a farm 158 acres in extent, through part of which the Midland Railway Company's line between Kettering and Thrapston runs; and there is ironstone not far beneath the surface of the soil, of which a good deal has been worked, but more remains. No mining has, however, taken place since 1886, the demand for English having declined in favour of foreign ore. The ancient messuage contained a well-built stone house now devoted to use in connection with the farm buildings. The property is in the Northern Electoral Division of Northamptonshire.

OF THE HEIRLOOMS mentioned above, one is a silver cup, a gift accompanying a portion of Sir Isaac Newton's Manuscripts and other effects, from Catherine Viscountess Lymington, who died a widow in 1750, to the aforesaid Jeffery Ekins, rector of Barton Seagrave; by whom her Will appointing him an executor and bequeathing him £500 was proved, and administration of her effects granted. The interest of the cup, whose date is apparently 1745, lies in the fact that the giver, being sole daughter and heir of Catherine Mrs. Conduitt and her husband, was, through her mother, the principal heir of Sir Isaac Newton; and that the said Catherine Conduitt, *neé* Barton, the famous philosopher's beautiful and intellectual niece, his constant companion until her marriage with Mr. Conduitt, M.P., and the only person who ever lived with him, was first cousin to the Rev. Jeffery Ekins. The cup bears on one side the engraved Arms of the Wallop family, viz. Wallop and Borlase quarterly surmounted by the Viscount's coronet, with Conduitt and Newton quarterly in pretence; and on the other side the Ekins Arms. The said Newton Manuscripts, with a lock of Sir Isaac's hair and a bust, which descended in the Ekins family, did not accompany the cup on its transfer to the Loraine family; but were left in 1872 to New College, Oxford.

Suffolk.

THE LANDS in this county, situate in Bramford or Braunford, and destined to be of home interest to future generations of the family, were partly held in the reign of Henry III., by what service is not known, by Henry de Tibetot of Nettlestead, on whose death in 1249 they passed to his son Robert de Tibetot who had a charter of Free Warren therein in the twenty-second year of Edward I. (1293), and died at Nettlestead on the feast of St. Dunstan 1297. He was succeeded by his son Pain, first Baron Tibetot (d. 1314), and Pain was succeeded by his son Sir John, second Baron (d. 1367), who was twice married. By the first marriage there was a son Robert, third Baron, whose issue was limited to three daughters, the youngest of whom, Margaret, took the Nettlestead property at his death in 1372; while, by the other marriage, he left a son, Sir Pain de Tibetot, ancestor of the Barons Tiptoft, but apparently not connected in any way with this property. Roger Mynoth (or Minitot) also appears to have held land in Bramford in the thirteenth year of Edward I. (1284), when he had a grant of Free Warren therein and in the manor of Stonham-Aspal; and his descendant Jeffery Minitot possessed the same in the twentieth year of Edward III. (1346). The Prior and Convent of St. Peter in Ipswich held lands and tenements here in the thirty-eighth year, and the Prior and Convent of Holy Trinity in the forty-first year, of the same reign. Sir John Fastolf has a later record as holding property in the parishes of Bramford and Sproughton in the twenty-sixth of Henry VI., and Richard Bothe appears as the proprietor of a moiety of the manor of Weylands, in Bramford, in the seventeenth of Edward IV. (1477).

Not troubling ourselves about the various possessors during the intervening period, we may now pass to the time when William Acton, Esquire, a rich clothier, portman, treasurer, and bailiff of the borough of Ipswich, and the descendant of a very old Worcester-

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BRAMFORD HALL.

shire family whose pedigree goes back to Henry III., after establishing himself at Baylham Hall, began to found a family estate of his own by the purchase in 1595 of the manor of Beverlies cum Normans, Ficketts, and Weylands in Bramford; to which he added, in 1611, the manor of Bramford. He died in 1616, being buried in the chancel of the church of St. Mary-at-Elms at Ipswich, where a handsome monument commemorates him; and his son and heir, John Acton (1), Portman of Ipswich, added to the above by purchase, between the years 1622 and 1655, several small farms, lands, meadows, and tenements; besides building a mansion for himself on the land. He was succeeded by his son John Acton (2), who is not recorded to have made any additions to the estate, but to have left a son, John Acton (3), who added it to Runting's Farm, a meadow, and some other lands. This John had three sons. The first, John Acton (4), after purchasing one meadow, died in 1703 at the age of twenty-two, and was succeeded by his brother William Acton (2), who bought Rutland's and made other useful purchases of arable and meadow lands and tenements; but this brother, dying without issue in 1743, was succeeded by the next brother Nathaniel Acton (1), who had a son. This son, Nathaniel Acton (2), bought the farms called Rutter's and Gilbert's (or Limekiln), Thornbush Hall with its farm, Sicklemore House (the ancient seat of a family of that name) and its farm, Tye Farm (the former abode of the old Suffolk family of De Tye), Browne's Farm with Bullen's Wood and Cobbold's Grove, Paper-mill Farm, and large tracts of arable and meadow land; also the Angel Inn, and various tenements and cottages; and by means of these purchases, made between the years 1756 and 1793, finished the work commenced by his ancestor.

Mr. Nathaniel Acton (2) left issue a son and two daughters; and, on his death in 1795, was succeeded at Baylham and Bramford by his son, Nathaniel Lee Acton, Esquire, who had also inherited the estates of Lawshall and Livermere in the same county from Mr. Baptist Lee, his great-uncle. Mr. Lee Acton had no issue however,

in spite of marrying twice ; and on his death in 1836, in which year his elder sister Charlotte also died, the Bramford property was found by his Will to be entailed next on his younger sister Harriot, the wife of Sir William Fowle-Middleton, formerly Middleton, first Baronet, of Crowfield and Shrubland. This Middleton union had resulted in the birth of a son and two daughters ; but of these, the youngest daughter, Sarah Louisa, wife of Rear-Admiral Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Baronet, K.C.B., of Broke Hall, in the same county, was the only one destined to continue the families of Acton and Middleton. Lady Broke, however, and her husband were both dead when her mother Harriot, Lady Fowle-Middleton, a widow since 1829, died in 1852.

On this death happening, the Lee possessions went to the second Baronet Fowle-Middleton of Shrubland, as did those of Fowle also ; but Bramford went, under the Lee Acton entail, to Post-Captain Sir Philip Broke, second Baronet, of Broke Hall, and eldest son of Lady Broke. He dying unmarried in 1855, it then passed to his next surviving brother, Post-Captain (afterwards Admiral) Sir George Nathaniel Broke, third Baronet, of Broke Hall, the future possessor for life of the Middleton and Fowle estates also, and who took the additional name of Middleton in consequence thereof after the second Baronet Fowle-Middleton's death in 1860, and extinction of that baronetcy.

Sir George, having lost all his brothers, and being without issue of his own, barred the Bramford entail soon after coming into possession. In 1875 he sold to Mr. Packard for commercial purposes the Brick-kiln and Paper-mill Farms and some meadow land, consisting in all of about 102 acres near the railway ; and after that created a new entail by Will, under which the remaining property, but with a burden of more incumbrances than its rents could pay, passed on his death, which took place at Shrubland on the 14th January, 1887, to Frederica Mary Horatia Lady Loraine, younger surviving daughter of his deceased brother,

Captain Charles Acton Broke, R.E. Thus it was brought into the family and so remains, but not subject to the whole plan of entail, which it has been found desirable to bar and amend by a Deed of Settlement.

THE BRAMFORD ESTATE, through part of which the River Gipping flows—the lands lying for the most part on the west bank of the river—now contains two manors, those of Bramford and Normans cum Beverlies; and, after deducting the lands sold to Packard, has an extent of about 2,000 acres of good arable pasture and meadow lands, divided into six farms, and odd plots, and coverts for game. It is situated almost entirely in the parish of Bramford, but fractional portions project into Sproughton, Burstall, and Little Blakenham; and the Great Eastern Railway Company's line between Ipswich and Stowmarket runs through part of it. In recent years thirty-six acres adjoining the Burstall portion and three more in the neighbourhood of Bramford Tye have been added. The portion of river belonging to the estate is, at present, permitted to be preserved by the Gipping Angling Preservation Society. The property is in the Woodbridge Electoral Division of Suffolk.

THE VILLAGE OF BRAMFORD lies between the lodge gate of the park and the church, which are about half a mile from each other. It contains some good houses and cottages, schools, a picturesque mill and mill-dam near Bramford Station, a good inn, and a Wesleyan chapel. The so-called "Walnut Tree Place" stands where a large walnut tree of great age formerly flourished.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF BRAMFORD, dedicated to St. Mary, is an interesting and handsome building. The benefice is alleged to have been given by William Rufus to Battle Abbey, also to have been held at one time by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, brother of

William the Conqueror. The patronage appears to have remained with Battle Abbey until the dissolution of this establishment in the reign of Henry VIII., and then to have passed to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, with whom it remains, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners being the lay rectors.

The church stands on a pleasant site west of the Gipping in a churchyard which extends on one side towards the low river bank, and is an attractive object from all points of view. Southward of it lies the vicarage, and on the north side are the schools just outside the churchyard gate. The edifice, whose walls furnish some excellent examples of Suffolk flint work of the early fifteenth century, consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, all of good proportions, a battlemented western tower, handsomely buttressed, containing a peal of six bells and surmounted by a modern leaden spire, a lofty porch on the north side and another on the south (rebuilt); the style being mainly Decorated and Perpendicular. The clerestory windows enhance the beauty of the church, the buttresses are finely ornamented with niches and canopies, and the parapets of the roofs are carved and surmounted by grotesque figures of the period. There is also a late addition, that of a vestry erected in 1895 on the north side of the church in harmony with the existing architecture. It was a memorial gift from John William and Martha Penelope Leggatt of Bramford House, Bramford.

The interior is remarkable for the Early English stone rood-screen divided into three open arches (date about 1250)—of which only three other examples are said to exist in England—and the chancel contains three sedilia and a piscina of the same period. When the church was restored in 1860, the solid filling which had long occupied the space above the rood-loft was removed, and an open arch built resting on brackets. The Decorated archway giving access from the nave to the tower is lofty and of good proportions. The font is of the fourteenth century, and

has a remarkable carved Elizabethan wooden cover, opening with wings. One of the southern pillars of the nave is thus inscribed in old English characters :—

“ Remember ye pore
The Scripture doth record
What to them is geven
Is lent unto the Lord.”

1591.

and one of the bells in the tower is distinguished thus :—

“ Miles made me

1553.”

The church is reported to have suffered greatly in 1644 from the growing Puritanical zeal at the hands of one Dowsing, who was commissioned by the Earl of Manchester to wreck and destroy all that in it savoured of superstition. To such a condition as this many English churches may again be relapsing; but at Bramford the interior has happily received sober and reverent enrichment at the hands of the present vicar and lay rectors. To the Reverend Rowland Barker it owes, in the first place, its new set of handsome choir stalls erected in 1900. They are late Gothic in design; and open carved work, differing in pattern in each compartment, is wrought into the whole. To the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is due the panelling of fumigated Austrian oak, with carved capping, which lines the chancel side walls from the rood-screen eastward, including the sedilia. The vicar at the same time laid a tiled pavement inside the communion rail, and introduced two steps of red Belgian marble beneath the holy table; while the lay rectors undertook the tiling of the rest of the chancel floor. Mr. Barker's next costly gift to the church was a reredos finely carved in oak, having a width of about ten feet and rising to a height of fourteen feet from the floor. In the design are four towers of open work with tiers of

panels in tracery, dividing the whole into three bays or compartments, each tower terminating in a pedestal whereon stands an angel. The compartments are treated with delicate tracery work comprising large emblematic shields which spread into foliage at their edges and are surmounted by beautiful canopies. On either side of the reredos the east wall is panelled to a height of eight feet, giving to the erection an aspect of completeness.

The following is a list of the vicars of Bramford and Burstall according to the record kept in the church :—

5 Nov. 1299 . . .	Galf. de Horewode.
29 July 1327 . . .	John Fenton.
13 Feb. 1327-8. . .	William de Herlaston.
1 Mar. 1329 . . .	John de Brightwalton.
2 July 1354 . . .	Robert Fleming.
10 Dec. 1355 . . .	Roger de Chesthoute.
27 Sept. 1364 . . .	John Ful de Armenton.
10 Oct. 1387 . . .	Simon de Hechem.
10 Oct. 1408 . . .	Edmund Barbeur.
12 Aug. 1410 . . .	Walter Stoning.
11 Nov. 1413 . . .	John Stapelaw.
1 Jan. 1427 . . .	John Nevyle.
11 Jan. 1444 . . .	John Nevyle.
11 Oct. 1459 . . .	Thomas Beccles.
21 Feb. 1460 . . .	John Smith.
23 Mar. 1466 . . .	Walter Mareys.
28 Feb. 1474 . . .	Henry Whiterat.
5 July 1484 . . .	Bartholomew Nerthem.
20 Sept. 1487 . . .	William Knyght.
11 June 1504 . . .	Richard Willes.
9 Apr. 1517 . . .	John Pilkynnton.
5 May 1541 . . .	Adam Tayler.
19 Apr. 1567 . . .	Richard Snow.
29 Jan. 1578 . . .	John Harte.
26 June 1583 . . .	John Carter.
5 Sept. 1623 . . .	Daniel Heron.
5 Sept. 1631 . . .	Edward Braiser.
1 Aug. 1661 . . .	Anthony St. George.
1 Aug. 1686 . . .	Francis Dade.
2 Oct. 1722 . . .	Henry Darby.

1 Jan. 1723	.	.	William Shaw.
29 June 1744	.	.	Robert Mawson.
1760	.	.	Robert Hudson.
Nov. 1785	.	.	Edward Barker.
1795	.	.	George Naylor.
1854	.	.	Spencer Woodfield Maul.
1859	.	.	William Bedford.
1869	.	.	Henry Edmund T. Cruso.
1894	.	.	Rowland Vectis Barker.

Among the churchwardens listed since 1680 the name of Reade occurs most often prior to 1700, but the family of Morgan have given by far the longest service, their name appearing with great frequency between the years 1757 and 1854. Between 1838 and 1869 the Mumford family often served; and since the latter date the name of Packard has been more to the fore than any other.

The Parish Register was commenced in 1553, the year when Miles' bell was cast.

BRAMFORD HALL was built by the aforesaid John Acton (1) Esquire, Portman of Ipswich. On its completion he appears to have removed from that borough, and also to have improved Baylham Hall, which he had purchased from the Andrews family as a second residence. He became High Sheriff of the county in 1631, and it may be presumed that the mansion dates from not very many years earlier than this, say, roughly, 1625. It stands on rising ground in the centre of a park of 266 acres, the lower portion of which, to the extent of eighty-two acres, is now under cultivation, and commands a pleasant view of the adjacent country. The main part of the building, which is quite plain in design, is built of brick, which some possessor has covered with stucco, and it had formerly two wings projecting at right angles in the fashion of so many houses of that date; of which one, or possibly a part of it, remains, but the other was pulled down soon after 1791 by Mr. Nathaniel Lee Acton of Livermere Park—Bramford Hall

having become his Dower House—in order to please his newly-married second wife, Penelope, *née* Rycroft, the bewitching subject of one of the finest of Romney's full-length portraits. She did not, however, survive to make use of it. In some previous alterations of the building in the year 1753, a stone was discovered sculptured with a Lion Passant above which the following lines were engraved, viz. "Forti animo mala fer, Nec bis miser esto "dolore, Ne cito venturis prae-moneare bonis."¹ A Lion Passant being one of the charges on the Arms of Lambe of Barham Hall in this county, cousins of the Actons, this stone may possibly have been introduced into the building in the time of John Acton (3), Esquire (1663-1688), whose wife was a Lambe. The Hall is about three and three-quarter miles from the centre of Ipswich or from the railway station there.

Alexandra County, Natal.

PARK RYNIE. An undivided one-third share of this property, formerly held by Edward Lorenzo Chiappini of Capetown, was, after his death, conveyed by his surviving trustee, Mr. John Philip Symons of Kingsbury, Natal, M.L.A., in a transfer deed dated 1st June, 1886, to Admiral Sir George Nathaniel Broke-Middleton, Baronet, in part satisfaction of a debt of £2,000 owed to the latter by the said Chiappini. On the death of Sir George in 1887 the property passed under his Will, but fully encumbered, to Frederica, Lady Loraine, at which time the other two one-third parts were held respectively by Mr. William P. W. Norsworthy and the Natal Land and Colonisation Company, Limited.

¹ Bear thy ills with fortitude, Nor be doubly cast down by grief, Nor easily be advised of good things to come.

The estate, which originally contained over 3,051 acres, but is now diminished by the sale of a few plots, is on the sea coast at the mouth of the River Umpambanyoni, its station on the Umzinto Railway being forty-one miles from Durban.

Victoria County, Natal.

PLOTS IN VICTORIA VILLAGE, eleven in number, are pieces of freehold containing in all about thirteen acres, and laid off on a general plan of the future village, which was annexed to the Government grant of Buffels Kloof Farm to Isaac C. Vermark, dated 1st November, 1852. One of the plots, over three acres in extent, was marked also on the subdivisinal diagram annexed to a deed of transfer to Mr. E. L. Chiappini's trustees dated 19th September, 1860. From Mr. P. J. Symons, the survivor of these trustees, this property passed in 1886 to Admiral Sir George N. Broke-Middleton, Baronet, in the same manner as did the Park Rynie share; and under Sir George's Will it came, equally encumbered, to Frederica Lady Loraine. One or two plots have been sold.

LAND AT UMVOTI, being a piece of freehold lying between the Rivers Umvoti and Umnonoti, contains about 526 acres, as shown on a diagram annexed to a Government grant to Mr. William P. W. Norsworthy, dated 25th October, 1858, and a subsequent deed of transfer to the trustees of Mr. E. L. Chiappini, dated 19th September, 1860. It passed from Mr. P. J. Symons, the survivor of these trustees, to Admiral Sir George N. Broke-Middleton, Baronet, in 1886, and so to Frederica Lady Loraine, as above.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY OF THE MAIN BRANCH.

London.

NO. 7, MONTAGU SQUARE and its stables, in the parish and borough of St. Marylebone, is held on a lease from Viscount Portman, purchased on the 11th August, 1880, from Major-General Charles John Foster, late of the 16th Lancers. The house stands in the West Postal District of London, and the West Electoral Division of Marylebone.

NO. 30, REDCLIFFE SQUARE, in the parish of St. Mary Abbott's and borough of Kensington, is held by virtue of a lease granted by Major James Gunter, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, to Alexander McClymont, builder, but mortgaged by the latter in 1876, firstly to Miss Frederica M. H. Broke, and secondly to Messrs. Coutts, bankers. On the disappearance of the mortgagor in 1878 Messrs. Coutts undertook his burden, and continued to bear it until October, 1896, when they relinquished the property to Lady Loraine, the first mortgagee. The house stands in the South-West Postal District of London, and the South Electoral Division of Kensington.

Hertfordshire.

MARKYATE CELL, in the new parish of Markyate (formerly Markyate Street), and about ten miles north of St. Albans, is a property held on lease from the Rev. Francis William Adye since Michaelmas, 1891, and is a place of so much historical

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MARKYATE CELL.

and legendary interest that those who have resided in and visited it during its tenure by the family will assuredly be glad that some account of it should be preserved. The house, Elizabethan in design, with an interior remarkable for the taste of its carved woodwork, stands, within a park of 80 acres, on the spot where once stood the Priory of Sancta Trinitas in Bosco, a religious house erected in 1145 with the help and endowment of Geoffrey de Gorham, Abbot of St. Albans, and as a Cell of his Abbey, by Radulph, Dean, and the Chapter of St. Paul's, who granted the site. The motive was to reward the great sanctity of Christina, a nun, and Roger, a monk, who had resided as anchoress and hermit in the woods about this spot, and near to each other, without ever seeing each other's face. Christina was appointed by the Dean and Chapter the first Prioress of the Cell; but Roger died and was buried in St. Albans Abbey.¹ The edifice was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII., and portions of it can still be traced. A strong wall now in the garden is apparently that of the chapel, for near to it a quantity of human remains were exhumed in constructing modern drains. There is also a well-preserved arch, as of a corridor, in the offices of the house, and in the upstairs story of the wing can be seen part of a large fireplace whose chimney was adjacent to that of the kitchen. On the kitchen chimney being examined about 1840, an iron door was found ten or twelve feet up, giving access to a stone stairway which led down to a small chamber on the ground level. This door was built up, but the stairs and hiding place remain intact. Also, in excavating near the house about the same time, some stone coffins were found, one containing the body of a nun and another that of a palmer, both of which dissolved into dust after the lids were removed.

On the dissolution of the monasteries the property was granted to George Ferrers, Esquire, whose descendant, Katherine

¹ Dugdale's *Monasticon Epitom*^d i. p. 36, and ii. p. 234.

Ferrers Viscountess Fanshawe sold it. Of this family was the celebrated Lady Ferrers who, dressed in man's attire, and riding a black mare with white feet, used to ride with highwaymen and rob travellers coming across Harpenden Heath and elsewhere. On her last adventure she was fatally wounded, but reached home, where she was found lying dead at the back of the house in a doorway from which a secret stair led to the private chamber used for changing her dress. This doorway was built up, and remained so quite 150 years, during which time the ghost of Lady Ferrers riding up the park drive at night was established as a belief among the Markyate villagers. When the house was mostly destroyed by fire in 1840, the labourers assisting to check the flames declared they saw Lady Ferrers swinging herself on a branch of the old sycamore tree in front of the house; and in Mr. Adye's absence some of them cut off the branch, much to his annoyance. But none of them were bold enough to undertake the work of reopening Lady Ferrers' doorway, and London workmen had to be sent for. When this opening was made, the narrow stone stairway was found intact, and at its top the stout oak door of the lady's chamber, constructed to yield to the pressure of a concealed spring. The doorway with its pointed stone arch was rebuilt into the renewed house, but does not stand on quite the same site as before. The legend grew, of course, and soon got to be connected with treasure, and this not unnaturally with the maimed sycamore, so the gossips gravely cherish these lines:—

Near the Cell there is a Well
Near the Well there is a Tree
Under the Tree the Treasure be.

The well referred to was very near the sycamore, but is now filled in.

The old Roman Watling Street runs through the village and past the park wall on to Dunstable in the north, where the remains

of Sir Nele Loryng¹ are believed to lie. The church, built by the proprietors of the soil and now the parish church of Markyate, stands within the park at the end of a lofty avenue of old limes and horse-chestnuts which runs up to it from the lodge gate. Inside, at the west end, is a Patron's Gallery, affording accommodation to the persons resident at Markyate Cell or in other houses on the estate, respecting which there was a fierce contention in 1896 in the Consistory Court of the Diocese between the ultra-ritualistic vicar and his patron, the priest denying all private rights in this gallery. The result was a faculty confirming the Rev. Mr. Adye's rights in it, soon after which the vicar resigned and openly joined the Church of Rome.

Markyate Cell is only thirty miles from London. The park is delightful for the variety of its timber; the rookery for its great sycamores; the paddock for its old walnut trees. A particular charm surrounds the ancient bowling green, hidden behind a lofty yew hedge up to which the garden slopes, and of which the other boundaries are a high ivy-covered wall on the left; a grassy terrace on the north—carved out of the higher ground—with a holly hedge behind it and a fine copper beech rooted in itself; and on the east side a rockery, where yew trees are mixed up with box, holly, laburnums, ferns, and shrubs, winding paths, and steps.

This chapter reaches its conclusion just before the occupation of Markyate comes to an end.

¹ Chapter II., p. 23

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

PATENT OF CREATION, LORRAINE BARONETCY.

DOCKET.

A Patent of Creation of the dignity of a Baronett granted to
Thomas Lorraine, Esq., and the heyres male of his bodye.

BARKER.

COPY OF PATENT.



CAROLUS SECUNDUS DEI GRATIA Anglie Scotie francie et Hibernie Rex, fidei defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes scire conveniunt salutem, CUM, inter alias imperii nostri gerendi curas quibus animus noster assidue exercetur, illa non minima sit nec minimi momenti de plantatione Regni nostri Hibernie ac potissimum Ultonie ample et precelebris ejusdem Regni Provincie quam Jacobi nuper Regis Anglie Avi nostri pie memorie defuncti auspiciis atque

armis feliciter sub obsequii jugum redactam, ita constabilire elaboramus, ut tanta Provincia, non solum sincero Religionis cultu, humanitate civili, morumque probitate, verum etiam opum affluentia, atque omnium rerum copia, que Statum Reipublice ornare vel beare possit, magis magisque efflorescat. Opus sane quod nulli aliorum progenitorum nostrorum prestare et perficere licuit, quamvis id ipsum multa sanguinis effusione et opum profusione sepius tentaverint; In quo opere sollicitudo nostra Regia non solum ad hoc excubare debet ut Plantatio ipsa strenue promoveatur, oppida condantur, edes et castra extruantur, agri colantur, et id genus alia; Sed etiam prospiciendum imprimis ut universus hujusmodi rerum civilium apparatus, manu armata presidiiis vide licet et cohortibus protegatur et communiatur, ne qua aut vis hostilis aut defectio intestina rem disturbet aut impediatur: CUMQUE nobis intimatum sit ex parte quorundam ex fidelibus nostris subditis quod ipsi paratissimi sint, ad hoc Regium inceptum tam corporibus quam fortunis suis promovendum. CUMQUE prefatus Avus noster commotus operis tam sancti ac salutaris intuitu atque gratos habentes hujusmodi generosos affectus atque propensas in obsequium suum et bonum publicum voluntates Statuerit apud semetipsum nulli rei deesse que Subditorum suorum studia prefata remunerare aut aliorum animos atque alacritatem ad operas suas prestandas aut impensas in hac parte faciendas excitare possit: Itaque secum perpendentes atque reputantes virtutem et industriam nulla alia re magis quam honore ali atque acui, omnemque honoris et dignitatis splendorem et amplitudinem à Rege tanquam à fonte originem et incrementum ducere, ad cujus culmen et fastigium proprie spectat novos honorum et dignitatum titulos erigere atque instituere utpote à quo antiqui illi fluxerint; consentaneum duxerit (postulante usu Reipublice atque temporum ratione) nova merita, novis dignitatum insignibus rependere: AC PROPTEREA ex certa scientia et mero motu suis, more progenitorum et predecessorum suorum celebris memorie qui potestatem hanc novus gradus inter subditos suos creandi habuerunt exercuerunt de Regali sua potestate et autoritate ordinaverit, erexerit, constituerit, et creaverit quendam statum, gradum, dignitatem, nomen, et titulum Baronetti (anglicè of a Baronett) infra hoc Regnum nostrum Anglie perpetuis temporibus duraturum. Quodque status, titulus, dignitas, et gradus predicti Baronetti esset et esse reputaret status, titulus, dignitas, et gradus dignitatis hereditarius loco medius inter gradum Baronis et gradum Militis. SCIATIS modo quod nos de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris ereximus, prefecimus, et creavimus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et succes-

soribus nostris erigimus, preficimus, et creamus Dilectum nostrum THOMAM LORRAINE DE KIRKHAL in Comitatu nostro Northumbrie, Armigerum virum, familia patrimonio censu, et morum probitate spectatum, qui nobis auxilium et subsidium satis amplum, generoso et liberali animo dedit et prestitit ad manutenendum et supportandum triginta viros in cohortibus nostris pedestribus in dicto Regno nostro Hibernie, per tres annos integros, pro defensione dicti Regni nostri, et precipuè pro securitate plantationis dicte Provincie Ultonie, ad et in dignitatem, statum, et gradum Baronetti (anglicè of a Baronett); Ipsumque THOMAM LORRAINE BARONETTUM pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, preficimus, constituimus et creamus per presentes HABENDUM sibi et heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitimè procreatis imperpetuum. VOLUMUS etiam et per presentes de gratiâ nostrâ speciali ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefato THOME LORRAINE et heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitimè procreatis quod ipse idem THOMAS LORRAINE et heredes sui masculi predicti habeant, gaudeant, teneant, et capiant locum atque precedentiam, virtute dignitatis Baronetti predicti et vigore presentium, tam in omnibus Commissionibus, brevibus, literis patentibus, scriptis, appellationibus, nominationibus, et directionibus, quam in omnibus Sessionibus, conventibus, cetibus et locis quibuscunque proximè et immediatè post filios juniores Vicecomitum et Baronum hujus Regni nostri Angliæ ac pre omnibus Militibus, tam de Balneo (anglicè of the Bath) quam Militibus Baccalaureis (anglicè Batchellors) ac etiam pre omnibus Militibus Bannerettis (anglicè Bannerett) jam creatis vel imposterum creandis; Illis Militibus Bannerettis exceptis quos sub vexillis nostris Regiis, heredum et successorum nostrorum, in Exercitu regali nostro in aperto Bello, et ipso Rege personaliter presente, explicatis: ac etiam illis Militibus Bannerettis exceptis quos sub vexillis nostris Regiis in exercitu regali nostro explicatis per Primogenitum filium nostrum, heredum, et successorum nostrorum pro tempore existente Wallie Principem, ibidem personaliter presente in aperto bello et non aliter, pro termino vitarum eorum tantummodo et non diucius creari contigerit respectivè; ac etiam exceptis omnibus Militibus preclari ordinis Garterii, ac omnibus de Privato Concilio nostro, heredum, et successorum nostrorum Magistro Curie Wardorum et libertorum, Cancellario et Subthesaurario Scaccarii Cancellario Ducatus Lancastrie, Capitali Justiciario de Banco Regis, Magistro Rotulorum Cancellarie, Capitali Justiciario de Communi Banco, Capitali Barone Scaccarii, et omnibus et singulis Judicibus et Justiciariis

utriusque Banci et Baronibus Scaccarii gradus Capillaris (anglicè of the degree of the Coufe), pro tempore existente, qui omnes et singuli, ratione talis honorabilis ordinis et in negociis statum Reipublice et Justiciam concernentes imperiis, locum et precedentiam, omnibus locis et omni de causa, pre omnibus Baronettis jam creatis vel imposterum creandis habebunt capient et tenebunt; aliqua consuetudine, usu, ordinatione, aut aliqua alia re in contrario non obstante. QUODQUE Uxores dicti THOME LORRAINE et heredum masculorum suorum predictorum, virtute dicte dignitatis maritorum suorum predictorum, habeant, teneant, gaudeant, et capiant locum et precedentiam, tam durantibus vitis hujusmodi maritorum suorum quam post eorundem maritorum mortem, pro et durante vitâ naturale hujusmodi uxorum, proximè et immediatè post Uxores filiorum juniorum Vicecomitum et Baronum et filias Vicecomitum et Baronum, ac pre uxoris omnium quorumcunque pre quibus mariti hujusmodi uxorum, vigore presentium, habere debent locum et precedentiam. Et pro eoque gradus iste Baronetti est hereditarius, Primogenitus filius sive heres masculus apparens, ac ceteri omnes filii et eorum uxores, et filie ejusdem THOME LORRAINE et heredum masculorum suorum predictorum respectivè habeant et capiant locum et precedentiam ante primogenitos filios ac alios filios et eorum uxores, et filias omnium Militum quorumcunque gradus seu ordinis respectivè; ac etiam ante primogenitos filios ac alios filios et eorum uxores, et filias omnium quorumcunque respectivè pre quibus patres hujusmodi filiorum primogenitorum et aliorum filiorum et filiarum vigore presentium habere debent locum et precedentiam. Ita quod hujusmodi filius primogenitus seu heredes masculi apparentes et uxores suas, tam in vitâ quam post mortem maritorum suorum predictorum, pro et durantibus vitis naturalibus, et hujusmodi filiis filiabus istis immediatè et proximè post uxores filiorum primogenitorum istiusmodi Baronetti sequentis, habeant et capiant locum et precedentiam ante primogenitos filios et uxores primogenitorum filiorum cumvis Militis gradus seu ordinis cujuscunque. Et quod filii juniores predicti THOME LORRAINE et heredum masculorum suorum predictorum et uxorum suorum,¹ tam in vitâ quam post mortem maritorum suorum predictorum, pro et durantibus vitis suis naturalibus similiter habeant et capiant locum et precedentiam proximè et immediatè post filios primogenitos et uxores filiorum primogenitorum et ante juniores filios et uxores juniorum filiorum quorumcunque Militum

¹ Should be "uxores eorum."

predictorum. VOLUMUS ETIAM et per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris concedimus quod dictus THOMAS LORRAINE nominetur, appelletur, nuncupetur, placitet et implacitetur per nomen THOME LORRAINE BARONETTI. Et quod stilus et additio Baronetti apponatur in fine nominis ejusdem THOME LORRAINE et heredum masculorum suorum predictorum, in omnibus literis Patentibus, Commissionibus, et brevibus, atque omnibus aliis Chartis, factis, atque literis, virtute presencium, ut vera, legitima, et necessaria additio dignitatis. VOLUMUS ETIAM et per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, Ordinamus quod nomini dicti THOME LORRAINE et heredum masculorum suorum predictorum in sermone Anglicano et in omnibus scriptis anglicanis preponatur hec additio videlicet Anglicè SIR. Et similiter quod uxores ejusdem THOME LORRAINE, et heredum masculorum suorum predictorum, habeant, utantur, et gaudeant hac appellatione videlicet LADY, MADAM, and DAME respectivè secundum usum loquendi. Et INSUPER de abundantiori gratiâ nostrâ speciali ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris concessimus ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris concedimus prefati THOME LORRAINE et heredibus suis masculis predictis quod ipsi et eorum descendentes gestare possint et valeant aut in Cantone in insignibus suis (anglicè in a Canton in their Coate of Armes) aut in Scuto (anglicè in an Escutcheon), ad libitum suum, insignia Ultonie (anglicè the Armes of Ulster) videlicet manum¹ gules vel sanguineam manum in Campo Argenteo (anglicè an hand gules, or a bloody hand, in feild argent). Ac quod predictus THOMAS LORRAINE et heredes sui masculi predicti habeant et habebunt locum in Exercitibus nostris, heredum, et successorum nostrorum in turmâ prope Regale vexillum nostrum, heredum, et successorum nostrorum, in defensionem ejusdem que proportio media est inter Barones et Milites. ET ULTERIUS concedimus quod dictus THOMAS LORRAINE et heredes sui masculi predicti habebunt duos assistentes corporis ad supportandum pallium (anglicè twoe assistants of the body to support the Pall), unum principalem attratum (anglicè a principall Mourner), et quatuor assistentes eidem principali attrato in exsequiis suis. VOLUMUS INSUPER ac per presentes de ampliori gratiâ nostrâ speciali ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, prò nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, convenimus et concedimus prefato THOME LORRAINE

¹ The word "dextram" is here wanting to a proper description of the Ulster Arms.

et heredibus suis masculis predictis quod nos prefatum THOMAM LORRAINE^{*} immediatè post confectionem presencium in Militibus preficiemus et faciemus. Et quod nos, heredes, et successores nostri, filios primogenitos seu heredes masculos apparentes de corpore dicti THOME LORRAINE ac de corpore heredum masculorum dicti THOME LORRAINE procreatos, et unumquemque eorum qui primum etatem viginti et unius annorum attigerit (licet in vitâ patris vel avi sui) super notiâ inde Camerario vel Vicecamerario hospicii nostri, heredum, vel successorum nostrorum pro tempore existente, aut in absentiâ eorum alicui alto officiali seu Ministri nostri, heredum, et successorum nostrorum, personam nostram, heredum, vel successorum nostrorum, attendentes data in Militibus creabimus et faciemus. HABENDUM, tenendum, utendum, et gaudendum eadem statum, gradam, titulum, dignitatem, stilum, nomen, locum et precedentiam cum omnibus et singulis privilegiis et ceteris promissis prefato THOME LORRAINE et heredibus masculis de corpore suo exeuntibus imperpetum. VOLENTES et per presentes concedentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, quod predictus THOMAS LORRAINE et heredes sui masculi predicti nomen, statum, gradum, stilum, dignitatem, titulum, locum et precedentiam predictam, cum omnibus et singulis privilegiis et ceteris promissis successivè, gerant et habeant, et eorum quilibet gerat et habeat, quodque idem THOMAS LORRAINE et heredes sui masculi predicti successivè Baronetti in omnibus teneantur, et ut Baronetti tractentur et reputentur, et eorum quilibet teneatur, tractetur, et reputatur. ET ULTERIUS de uberiori gratiâ nostrâ speciali ac ex certâ scienciâ et motu nostris concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefato THOME LORRAINE et heredibus suis masculis predictis quod dicti Baronetti eorum heredes masculi predicti respectivè, de tempore in tempus in perpetuum, habebunt, tenebunt, et gaudebunt locos et precedentias suas inter se videlicet, quilibet eorum secundum prioritatem et senioritatem Creationis sue Baronetti predicti; quotquot autem creati sunt vel creabuntur Baronetti per literas nostras Patentes, gerentes datas uno et eodem die, et heredes sui predicti gaudebunt locis et precedentiiis suis inter se secundum prioritatem que cuilibet eorum dabitur per alias literas nostras patentes in ea parte primo conficiendas, sine impedimento, et non aliter, nec alio modo. Er INSUPER de abundantiori gratiâ nostrâ speciali ac ex certâ scienciâ et mero motu nostris concessimus ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefato THOME LORRAINE et heredibus suis masculis predictis Quod nec nos, nec heredes, vel successores nostri de

cetero imposterum erigemus, ordinabimus, constituemus, au creabimus infra hoc Regnum nostrum Anglie aliquem alium gradum, ordinem, nomen, titulum, stilum, dignitatem, sive statum, Nec dabimus aut concedemus locum, precedentiam, sive preheminentiam alicui positione sub vel infra gradum, dignitatem, sive statum Baronum Parlamenti hujus Regni nostri Anglie qui erit vel esse possit, aut habebitur, usitabitur, vel reputabitur esse superior, anterior, vel equalis gradui dignitate vel loco Baronetorum predictorum. Nec persona aliqua infra gradum Baronis, excepta pro excepta, ratione seu colore alicujus constitutionis, ordinis, dignitatis, gradus, officii, Servicii, loci, negotii, consuetudinis, usus, vel alterius rei cujuscunque, nunc aut imposterum habeat, tenebit, vel gaudebit locum, precedentiam, seu preheminentiam ante Baronettis predictis. Sed quod tam dictus THOMAS LORRAINE et heredes sui masculi predicti quam uxores, filii, filie, et uxores filiorum ejusdem Thome Lorraine ac heredum masculorum suorum predictorum respectivè, de cetero in perpetuum liberè et quietè habeant, teneant, et gaudeant dignitatibus, locis, precedentiiis, et privilegiis suis predictis pre omnibus, exceptis pro exceptis, qui nunc sunt vel imposterum erunt creati de tali gradu, statu, dignitate, Ordine, nomine, stilo, vel titulo, vel quibus titulus, locus, precedencia, vel prehemencia ut prefertur, dabitur, vel concedetur, vel qui habere, tenere, vel gaudere clamabunt aliquem locum sive prehemenciam ratione seu colore alicujus constitutionis, ordinis, dignitatis, gradus, officii, servicii, loci, negotii, consuetudinis, usus, seu alterius rei cujuscunque, et pre uxoribus et liberis suis respectivè secundum veram intentionem presencium absque impedimento nostro, heredum, vel successorum nostrorum, vel aliorum quorumcumque. SALVA tamen et nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris semper reservatur plenà et absolutâ potestate et auctoritate continuandum et restaurandum alicui persone sive personis de tempore in tempus talem locum et precedentiam qualem aliquo tempore post hac sibi debita erunt, que pro casum sive occasione quamcunque imposterum mutabuntur. Aliquo in presentibus aut aliqua alia causa sive respectu quocunque in contrarium non obstante. VOLUMUS INSUPER ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, prefato THOME LORRAINE et heredibus masculis suis predictis Concedimus et Constituimus Quod si dubitationes sive questiones alicue quoad aliquem locum, precedenciam, privilegium, seu aliam rem, predictum THOMAM LORRAINE et heredes masculos de corpore suo et uxores eorum, primogenitos filiorum et uxores suas, filias, filios juniores et juniorum filiorum uxores, sive eorum aliquem, tangentes seu concernentes

imposterum orientur, que, nec per has literas nostras patentes, nec per alias literas patentes in hac parte per antea facta jam determinata existunt, hujusmodi dubitationes sive questiones determinabuntur et adjudicabuntur per et secundum hujusmodi alias regulas, consuetudines, et leges quoad locum, precedentiam, seu alia ista concernentes per ut alii gradus dignitatis hereditarius ordinantur, reguntur, et adjudicantur. DENIQUE VOLUMUS ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali ac ex certâ scienciâ et mero motu nostris concedimus prefato THOME LORRAINE et heredibus suis masculis predictis quod he litere nostre patentes, erunt in omnibus et per omnia firme, valide, bone, sufficientes effectuales in lege tam contra nos, heredes, et successores nostros quam contra omnes alios quoscunque secundum veram intencionem earundem, tam in omnibus Curiis nostris quam alibi ubicunque; NON OBSTANTE aliqua lege consuetudine, prescriptione, usu, ordinatione, sive constitutione quacunque ante hac edita, habita, usitata, ordinata, sive provisiva, vel imposterum edenda, habenda, usitanda, ordinanda, vel providenda; Et Non Obstante aliqua alia re, causa, vel materia quacunque VOLUMUS ETIAM ac per presentes concedimus prefato THOME LORRAINE quod habeat et habebit has literas nostras patentes sub magno Sigillo nostre Anglie debito modo factas et sigillatas absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis in hanaperio nostro seu alibi proinde quoquomodo reddendo, solvendo, vel faciendo. EO QUOD expressa mentio de vero valore annuo, aut de certitudine premissorum sive eorum alicujus, aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos seu per aliquem Progenitorum sive Predecessorum nostrorum prefato THOME LORRAINE, ante hec tempora factis in presentibus minime facta existit, aut aliquo Statuto, Actu, Ordinatione, provisione, proclamatione, sive restrictione in contrarium inde antehac habita, facta, edita, ordinata, sive provisiva, vel materia quacunque in aliquo non obstante. IN CUJUS REI TESTIMONIUM has literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes. TESTE me ipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo sexto die Septembris Anno regni nostri Septo-decimo.

Per breve de Privato Sigillo.

BARKER.

NOTE.—The Patent is enrolled at Rolls' House, its reference number being "Patent Roll 16 Charles II., Part VII., No. 1." The enrolment is of equal validity with the Patent itself; although this be not provided in the original, as it is in some later Patents, *e.g.* the English ones of George II.; and neither enrolment nor Patent contains a pedigree as some do.



E. B. L.
A REMINISCENCE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

No. 2.

TRANSLATION OF PATENT.

CHARLES THE SECOND by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King Defender of the Faith, etc. TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME greeting.

WHEREAS, among other cares of the supporting of our Dominion with which our mind is constantly exercised, that neither is the least nor of the least importance which concerns the plantation of our Kingdom of Ireland, and chiefly of Ulster, a large and famous province of that Kingdom which, under the auspices and arms of James late King of England, our deceased grandfather of pious memory, having been happily reduced under the yoke of obedience, we are endeavouring so to establish that so great a province may more and more flourish, not only by the true culture of religion, civil humanity, and probity of manners, but also in affluence of wealth and in plenty of all things which could adorn or enrich the State of the Commonwealth, a work indeed which none of our other progenitors could perform and accomplish although they had often with much effusion of blood and profusion of treasure attempted it. In which work our royal care ought not to extend to this only, that the said plantation be strenuously promoted towns be established, houses and castles built, fields tilled, and other things of that kind, but also in first providing that the whole apparatus of such civil affairs be protected and defended by an armed hand, that is to say by garrisons and battalions, lest either a hostile power or intestine rebellion should disturb or hinder the undertaking.

AND WHEREAS it is signified unto Us on behalf of some of our faithful subjects that they are most ready as well with their bodies as with their fortunes to promote this our royal design.

AND WHEREAS our aforesaid grandfather moved by the consideration of so sacred and beneficial a work, and thankfully acknowledging such noble-minded dispositions and inclinations to his service and the public good, did willingly resolve with himself to be wanting in nothing which might reward the aforesaid zeal of his subjects or excite a spirit and alacrity in others to the giving of assistance or the undertaking of expense in this behalf. Therefore, weighing and considering with himself that virtue and industry are maintained and increased by no other thing more than by honour, and that all the splendour and amplitude of honour and dignity have their origin and increase from the King, as from a fount to whose high state and eminence it properly belongeth, to erect and institute new titles and honours and dignities as it did to his from whom the ancient ones flowed. He thought proper (the custom of the Commonwealth and the methods of the times requiring it) to reward new merits with new ensigns of dignity. And therefore of his own certain knowledge and mere motion after the manner of his ancestors and predecessors of renowned memory who had, and exercised, this power of creating new degrees among their subjects he, of his royal power and authority, did ordain, erect, constitute, and create a certain state, degree, dignity, name, and title of Baronet within this our Kingdom of England to endure throughout all time, and that the state, title, dignity, and degree of Baronet aforesaid should be and be reputed to be a state, title, dignity, and hereditary degree of dignity in the middle place between the degree of Baron and the degree of Knight.

NOW KNOW YE that We of our special grace and certain knowledge and mere motion have erected, made, and created, and by these presents, for Us our heirs and successors, do erect, make, and create our well beloved THOMAS LORRAINE of KIRKHARLE in our County of Northumberland, a man bearing coat armour and approved as to his family, his patrimony, his wealth, and his probity of manners, who, with a noble and liberal mind, hath given and assured unto Us sufficiently ample aid and supply for the maintaining and supporting thirty men in our forces of foot soldiers in our said Kingdom of Ireland for three whole years for the defence of our said Kingdom, and especially for the security of the plantation of the said province of Ulster, unto and into the dignity state and degree of a Baronet and him THOMAS LORRAINE for ourselves our heirs and successors by these presents do make, constitute, and create a Baronet To hold to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten for ever.

WE ALSO WILL and by these presents of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion for Us, our heirs, and successors do grant unto the aforesaid THOMAS LORRAINE and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten that he the same THOMAS LORRAINE and his heirs male aforesaid may have, enjoy, hold, and take place and precedence by virtue of the dignity of Baronet aforesaid and by force of these presents as well in all Commissions, Writs, Letters-Patent, Writings, Appellations, Nominations, and directions as in all sessions, conventions, assemblies, and places whatsoever next to and immediately after the younger sons of Viscounts and Barons of this our Realm of England, and before all Knights as well of the Bath as Knights Bachelors, and also before all Knights Bannerets now created or hereafter to be created, those Knights Bannerets excepted who, under the royal standards of Us our heirs and successors in our royal army in open war displayed, the King himself being present in person, and those Knights Bannerets also excepted who, under our royal standards in our royal army displayed by the eldest son of Us or of our heirs and successors for the time being Prince of Wales, he being present in person, in open war and not otherwise, shall happen respectively to be created for the term of their lives only and not longer; and also are to be excepted all Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and all Members of the Privy Council of Us our heirs and successors, the Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, the Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Master of the Rolls in Chancery, the Chief Justice of the Common Bench, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and all and singular the Judges and Justices of either Bench, and Barons of the Exchequer of the degree of the Coif for the time being, who all and singular, by reason of such their honourable order and [their engagement] in imperial affairs concerning the State of the Commonwealth and Justice, shall have, take, and hold place and precedence in all places and upon all occasions before all Baronets now created or hereafter to be created, any custom, use, ordinance, or any other thing to the contrary notwithstanding. And that the wives of the said THOMAS LORRAINE and of his heirs male aforesaid shall, by virtue of the said dignity of their aforesaid husbands, have, hold, enjoy, and take place and precedence as well during the lives of such their husbands as after the death of the same husbands for and during the natural life of such wives, next and immediately after the wives of younger sons of Viscounts and Barons and the daughters of

Viscounts and Barons, and before the wives of all persons whomsoever before whom the husbands of such wives by force of these presents ought to have place and precedence.

AND FORASMUCH as this degree of a Baronet is hereditary the eldest son or heir apparent male, and all other the sons and their wives, and the daughters of the same THOMAS LORRAINE and of his heirs male aforesaid respectively, may have and take place and precedence before the eldest sons, and other the sons and their wives, and the daughters of all Knights of whatsoever Degree or Order respectively, and also before the eldest son, and other the sons and their wives, and the daughters of all persons whomsoever respectively before whom the fathers of such eldest sons and other sons and daughters ought by force of these presents to have place and precedence; so that such eldest son or heirs male apparent and their wives as well during the life as after the death of their said husbands for and during their natural lives (daughters following immediately and next after the wives of the eldest sons of such Baronet), shall have and take place and precedence before the eldest sons and the wives of eldest sons of any Knight of any Degree or Order whatsoever. And that the younger sons of the said THOMAS LORRAINE and of his said heirs male and their wives, as well during the life as after the death of their said husbands for and during their natural lives, may in like manner have and take place and precedence next and immediately after the eldest sons and the wives of eldest sons and before the younger sons and wives of younger sons of any of the aforesaid Knights whatever.

WE ALSO WILL and by these presents for Us Our heirs and successors of Our special grace and of Our certain knowledge and mere motion do grant that the said THOMAS LORRAINE shall be named, called, described, may implead and be impleaded by the name of THOMAS LORRAINE, BARONET, and that the style and addition of BARONET may be placed at the end of the name of the said THOMAS LORRAINE, and of his heirs male aforesaid in all Letters Patent, Commissions, and Writs, and in all Charters, Deeds, and Letters by virtue of these presents as a true, lawful and necessary addition of dignity. WE WILL ALSO and by these presents for Us our heirs and successors do ordain that before the name of the said THOMAS LORRAINE, and of his heirs male aforesaid in the English tongue and in all English writings be placed this addition, namely SIR. And likewise that the wives of the said THOMAS LORRAINE, and of his said heirs male, may have, use, and enjoy this appella-

tion, namely LADY, MADAM and DAME respectively, according to the custom of speaking.

AND MOREOVER of Our more abundant special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion We have granted and by these presents for Us Our heirs and successors do grant unto the said THOMAS LORRAINE, and his heirs male aforesaid, that they and their descendants shall be enabled and entitled to bear either in a canton of their Coat of Arms or in an escutcheon at their pleasure the Arms of Ulster, namely a hand¹ gules or bloody hand in a field argent. And that the said THOMAS LORRAINE, and his heirs male aforesaid may and shall have place in our Armies, and those of our heirs and successors in the mounted body near the Royal Standard of Us our heirs and successors in defence of the same placed midway between barons and knights. And further We do grant that the said THOMAS LORRAINE, and his heirs male aforesaid, shall have at their funerals two assistants of the body to support the pall, a principal mourner, and four assistants to the said principal mourner. WE WILL MOREOVER and by these presents of Our more ample special grace, and of Our certain knowledge and mere motion for Us our heirs and successors do covenant with and grant to the said THOMAS LORRAINE and his heirs male aforesaid that We will appoint and make the said THOMAS LORRAINE a Knight immediately after the completion of these presents. And that We, our heirs and successors, will upon notice given to the Chamberlain or Vice-Chamberlain of the household of Us, our heirs and successors for the time being, or in their absence to any high official or minister of Us our heirs and successors, giving attendance on the person of Us our heirs and successors, create and make Knights the eldest sons or heirs male apparent of the body of the said THOMAS LORRAINE, or begotten of the body of the heirs male of the said THOMAS LORRAINE, and every of them who first attains the age of twenty and one years (be it in the lifetime of his father or his grandfather).

TO HAVE hold use and enjoy the said state, degree, title, dignity, style, name, place, and precedency, with all and singular the privileges and other the promises granted to the said THOMAS LORRAINE and the heirs male issuing from his body for ever. Willing and by these presents granting for Us our heirs and successors that the said THOMAS LORRAINE and his heirs

¹ The neglect to specify here, as also in later Patents, that the hand of Ulster is a dexter one, permits of Heralds representing it, as they commonly do, as a hand sinister.

male aforesaid may bear and have, and every of them may bear and have, the name, state, degree, style, dignity, title, place, and precedency aforesaid, with all and singular the privileges and other the promises successively; and that the same THOMAS LORRAINE and his heirs male aforesaid successively shall in all things be held as Baronets and every of them shall be held treated and reputed as Baronets.

AND FURTHER of our more abounding special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion We have granted and by these presents for Us our heirs and successors do grant unto the said THOMAS LORRAINE and his heirs male aforesaid that the said Baronets [*i.e.* all so created] and their heirs male aforesaid respectively from time to time in perpetuity shall have hold and enjoy their places and precedencies among themselves, that is to say every of them according to the priority and seniority of his creation as Baronet aforesaid. But as many as have been created or will be created Baronets by Our Letters Patent bearing dates on one and the same day, and their heirs aforesaid, shall without hindrance enjoy their places and precedencies among themselves according to the priority which to every of them shall be given by other Our Letters Patent in that behalf first to be made, and not otherwise nor in any other manner.

AND MOREOVER of Our more abundant special grace and of Our certain knowledge and mere motion We have granted and by these presents for Us our heirs and successors do grant unto the aforesaid THOMAS LORRAINE and his heirs male aforesaid that neither We nor our heirs or successors will for ever hereafter erect ordain constitute or create within this our Kingdom of England any other degree order name title style dignity or state, nor will We give or grant place precedence or pre-eminence to any person by a position under or below the degree dignity or state of Barons of Parliament of this our Kingdom of England which should be or could be or could be had used or reputed to be above before or equal to the degree dignity or place of Baronets aforesaid. Neither shall any person below the degree of a Baron (except those herein excepted) by reason or colour of any constitution order dignity degree office service place employment custom use or other thing whatsoever now or hereafter have hold or enjoy place precedence or pre-eminence before Baronets aforesaid. But that as well the said THOMAS LORRAINE and his heirs male aforesaid as the wives, sons, daughters, and the wives of the sons of him THOMAS LORRAINE and their heirs male aforesaid may respectively henceforth for ever freely and quietly have hold and enjoy their dignities places precedencies and privileges aforesaid before all persons

(except those herein excepted) who now are or hereafter shall be created of such degree state dignity order name style or title, or to whom the title place precedence or pre-eminence as before stated shall be given or granted, or who shall claim to have hold or enjoy any place or pre-eminence by reason or colour of any constitution order dignity degree office service place employment custom use or other thing whatsoever, and before their wives and children respectively according to the true intention of these presents without hindrance from Us our heirs or successors or any others whomsoever. Save nevertheless that both to us our heirs and successors is always reserved by full and absolute power and authority the continuing and restoring to any person or persons from time to time such place and precedence as at any time hereafter shall be due to them which by any accident or occasion whatsoever shall hereafter be changed, anything in these presents or any other cause or respect whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

WE WILL moreover and by these presents for Us our heirs and successors do grant to the said THOMAS LORRAINE and his heirs male aforesaid and ordain That if any doubts or questions as to any place, precedence, privilege or other matter touching or concerning the said THOMAS LORRAINE and the heirs male of his body and their wives, the first born of the sons and their wives, the daughters, the younger sons and the younger sons' wives or any of them shall hereafter arise, the which, neither by these Our Letters Patent, nor by other Letters Patent in this behalf heretofore made stand already determined, such doubts or questions shall be determined and adjudged by and according to such usual rules customs and laws in respect of place precedence, or other matters concerning them as other degrees of dignity hereditary are ordered, ruled, and adjudged.

LASTLY WE WILL and by these presents for Us our heirs and successors, of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion do grant unto the said THOMAS LORRAINE and his heirs male aforesaid that these Our Letters Patent shall in all things and respecting all things be firm, valid, good, sufficient, and effectual in law as well against Us our heirs and successors as against all other persons whomsoever according to the true intention of the same as well in all Our Courts as in any other place whatsoever, notwithstanding any law, custom, prescription, use, ordinance, or constitution whatsoever heretofore published, had, used, ordained, or provided, or hereafter to be published, had, used, ordained, or provided, and notwithstanding any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever.

WE WILL also and by these presents do grant to the said THOMAS

LORRAINE that he may and shall have these Our Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of England in due manner done and sealed without fine or fee great or small to Us in our Hanaper or elsewhere in like manner to be in whatsoever way rendered paid or done. So that express mention of the true yearly value or of the certainty of the premises or any of them or of other gifts or grants by Us or by any of Our progenitors or predecessors to the said THOMAS LORRAINE heretofore made in these presents is not made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Provision, Proclamation, or Restriction to the contrary thereof heretofore had, made, published, ordained, or provided, or any other matter whatsoever in anything notwithstanding. In testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Westminster the twenty-sixth day of September in the seventeenth year of Our reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

(Signed) BARKER.

(The Great Seal is attached to the Document.)



P. L. L.
A REMINISCENCE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

No. 3.

FOR MANUSCRIPT BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

No. 4.

PETITION
OF THE
HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF THE BARONETAGE
TO THE CROWN,

A.D. 1901.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the undersigned Baronets all of whom are Members of the Honourable Society of the Baronetage and who approach your Majesty with profound condolence in the loss sustained by your Royal House the Nation and the Empire by the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of blessed and glorious memory and also with the assurance of their devoted and loyal attachment to your Most Gracious Majesty on your accession to the Throne SHEWETH—

THAT His late Majesty King James the First in the ninth year of his reign being the year of Our Lord 1611 erected and created the hereditary degree of Baronet granting to Baronets certain place precedency and privileges AND ALSO by his Royal Decree contained in Letters Patent dated on the 28th day of May in the tenth year of his reign granted to Baronets several other rights and privileges further to strengthen and adorn His Majesty's gracious favour towards them and laid down general regulations

which he thereby directed should after the date of such Decree govern the precedency of Baronets and others AND FURTHER by his Royal Decree contained in Letters Patent dated on the 13th day of March in the fourteenth year of his reign being the year of Our Lord 1616 ratified and confirmed the dignity state and degree of a Baronet as ordained erected constituted and created by His Majesty himself AND FURTHER granted and appointed on behalf of himself his heirs and successors that if any doubts or questions not thereby nor by the former Letters Patent cleared and determined should arise concerning any place precedency privilege or other matter touching or concerning Baronets and the heirs male of their bodies and their wives their eldest sons and their wives their daughters their younger sons and their younger sons' wives or any of them such doubts or questions should be decided and determined by and according to such usual rules custom and laws as other degrees of dignity hereditary were ordered and adjudged THAT in and after the year first above mentioned divers Baronetcies of England were created by His said late Majesty King James the First and were granted by him to divers persons possessing landed estates and entitled to coat armour who had provided large sums of money to assist in the plantation of the Province of Ulster and to the heirs male of their respective bodies THAT in the year 1619 Baronetcies of Ireland were similarly created and granted to persons of like distinction THAT subsequently other Baronetcies were created by His late Majesty King Charles the First and were granted by him to divers other persons of quality who had provided large sums of money to assist in the plantation of Nova Scotia and to the heirs male of their respective bodies or as otherwise stated in the Patent of Creation AND THAT after the union with Scotland Baronetcies of Great Britain and after the union with Ireland Baronetcies of the United Kingdom were severally created AND THAT during the Nineteenth Century divers Baronetcies of the United Kingdom have been created by your Majesty's predecessors which Baronetcies have been granted to divers persons and the heirs male of their respective bodies and in some cases with special remainders on various public grounds THAT after seventy-four Baronets or thereabouts out of the two hundred to which the number was limited by Royal Decree had been created by His said late Majesty King James the First in the year 1611 under Letters Patent some dated the 22nd day of May and others the 29th day of June in the said year it was humbly submitted on behalf of such Baronets that the precedency granted to them by their said Letters Patent of Creation to wit before all

Bannerets except those created by the King or the Prince of Wales in open war did entitle them according to usage dating it is believed from the reign of King Edward the Fourth to precedency before the younger sons of Viscounts and Barons THE claim was not allowed by the King as was set forth in his Royal Decree of the 28th day of May in the year 1612 but His Majesty in his later Decree contained in Letters Patent dated the 13th day of March in the year of Our Lord 1616 expressed his Royal will and pleasure to be that the title style dignity and degree of Baronet should be and be reputed to be a title style dignity and degree of dignity hereditary mean in place betwixt the degree of a Baron and the degree of a Knight THAT NEVERTHELESS the precedency of Baronets cannot be in the said mean place until the aforesaid claim made by the earliest created members of their degree shall be graciously conceded nor so long as Baronets have a place next immediately before certain Knights nor while their eldest sons have a precedency some twelve or fourteen places below Knights Bachelors with whom their hereditary privilege hereinafter recited appears to entitle them to rank as equals AND IT IS MOST HUMBLY SUBMITTED that a Degree originally intended to be so restricted in numbers and possessing a legal title and heritable precedency for ever such as never did nor do belong to the younger sons of Peers did always and does now stand possessed of that which is so essentially superior to the privilege enjoyed by the younger sons of Viscounts and Barons that any of these who should be raised to the Baronetage by your Gracious Majesty or your Royal Successors would receive promotion to a dignity of higher value than his own THAT His late Majesty King James the First did in the last-recited Letters Patent further concede to Baronets and their heirs male that neither His Majesty himself nor his heirs or successors would in the future erect ordain constitute or create in this realm any other degree order name title style dignity or state under or beneath the degree dignity or state of Barons of England which should or could be higher or equal to the degree and dignity of Baronets AND THAT His said late Majesty did in his later Letters Patent dated the 28th day of May 1612 make a promise and grant to the same effect adding that neither would His Majesty himself nor his heirs and successors at any time thereafter give place precedency or pre-eminence to any person or persons whatsoever under or beneath the degree dignity or state of Lords of Parliament of this realm which should or might be or be taken used or accounted to be higher before or equal to the degree dignity or place of Baronets or any of them and that no person

or persons whatsoever under the degree of Baron of Parliament save and except the persons specially named and excepted in the same Letters Patent should take place before Baronets except only the younger sons of Viscounts and Barons and others of higher degree AND FURTHER THAT His Majesty's meaning was and he ordained and decreed for himself his heirs and successors that Baronets and the heirs male of their bodies should in all places and upon all occasions for ever have hold and enjoy their place and precedence next unto and immediately after the younger sons of Viscounts and Barons [hereditary] and that no person or persons nor state or states of men should have or take place between them any constitution order degree office service place employment custom use or other thing whatsoever then or thereafter to the contrary notwithstanding AND THAT the advice given to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of blessed and glorious memory in respect of a new precedence for the children of Lords of Appeal in Ordinary was not in conformity with the Decrees and Royal promises now herein cited THAT a promise and grant made by His said late Majesty on behalf of himself his heirs and successors contained in his said Royal Decree dated the 28th day of May 1612 and repeated in his Royal Decree dated the 13th day of March 1616 to the effect that Baronets and their eldest sons for ever who being of full age should be presented by the Lord Chamberlain or Vice-Chamberlain of the Household to be made Knights should be knighted by the Sovereign was revoked by a Royal Ordinance of His late Majesty King George the Fourth dated the 19th day of December in the eighth year of his reign being the year of Our Lord 1827 so far as concerned future Patents of Creation but all the rights and privileges then by law belonging to Baronets created before the date of such Royal Ordinance were respected and preserved IT IS VERY HUMBLY SUBMITTED that if any such Baronet should now or in future pray your Majesty that he may surrender his privilege of claiming Knighthood as aforesaid it would be desirable that a memorial of so conspicuous and exceptional a privilege pertaining alone to the ancient degree of which he is a member should be granted to him in perpetuity the most suitable memorial being the right and privilege of bearing Supporters to his Arms as do divers Baronets of Scotland and that the extension of a like right and privilege to Baronets whose Patents of Creation are dated subsequent to the 19th day of December 1827 would tend to restore equality of privilege among Baronets THAT His late Majesty King James the First did also in his aforesaid Letters Patent of the 22nd day of May 1611 for himself his heirs and successors

ordain and concede to Baronets their heirs male their wives and others that they should have enjoy hold and take the place and precedence then granted to them in all sessions assemblies meetings and places whatsoever and did in His Majesty's later Letters Patent of the 28th day of May 1612 for himself his heirs and successors grant that Baronets and the heirs male of their bodies should have place in the armies of the King's Majesty his heirs and successors in the gross near about the Royal Standard for the defence of the same but that Baronets have now as such no place whatever assigned to them on public occasions THAT His said late Majesty King James the First did not in any of his Royal Decrees provide or ordain that a fixed and unchangeable title-name should attach to a Baronety as to other hereditary degrees so that it has come to pass that by reason of the adoption by divers Baronets of other surnames by way of substitution for or addition after the ancient surnames of their families it is in many cases impossible without research to identify the Baronetries of such persons AND THAT it is desirable on public grounds and would conduce to the dignity of your Majesty's sixth hereditary degree that the possessor of a Baronety should hold a fixed legal title-name such as could not be changed or added to and that if any Baronet should receive your Majesty's Royal licence to take and use the surname of any other person living or deceased such surname should be used for purposes of full description only such as would be recited in deeds and formal documents before the fixed title AND FURTHER THAT the style of Baronet ordained by His said late Majesty in divers Letters Patent of Creation to be the true lawful and necessary addition of dignity to the name of the person created and the style Sir which His said Majesty likewise ordained to be an addition to be prefixed to the said name together constitute an addition of four syllables to a Christian name or names and a surname often a compound one thus forming a title unduly cumbrous and lengthy which title moreover it is very humbly submitted has always and does still trench and encroach on the very ancient and honourable privilege of Knights in respect of the style by which they have ever been known and described and in every-day life has a constant tendency to the confusion of two different things to wit a Degree hereditary in blood and an Order conferred for life as a high personal distinction. IT IS MOST HUMBLY SUBMITTED that the position of persons raised in future to the dignity of Baronet could be most clearly defined by your Majesty graciously granting to them in the Letters Patent of Creation a fixed name style and title resembling those of a Baron when ennobled under his own surname the word

BARONET being substituted for that of BARON We believe that a precedent for such a style and title can be found in the Irish Baronetage of King Edward the Third's reign THAT the honorary addition of Honourable was from the reign of King James the First to that of King George the Third prefixed by the courtesy of society to the legal titles of Baronets and their wives in England in Scotland and in Ireland by divers statesmen lawyers heralds epitaph-writers and others in the same way that a prefix of Right Honourable was and is by courtesy and usage given to Barons in virtue of the legal title enjoyed by them and to which the courtesy prefix extended to certain Peers' sons bears no analogy the rank of such gentlemen being derived from a legal title held by another person but the said courteous prefix to a Baronet's title which it is most humbly submitted might not inappropriately have taken for the sake of distinction the higher form of Very Honourable has with rare exceptions fallen into desuetude THAT the hereinbefore-recited abatement of privileges is peculiar to the Baronetage among the hereditary degrees of the realm and has before the present time caused Baronets to look to their Sovereign for gracious consideration of the means whereby their degree may more nearly resemble in its attributés the higher degrees by the rules and custom of which its Royal founder designed it to be ordered and that your Majesty's humble and most loyal Petitioners do at this time humbly avow great anxiety that some settlement in this behalf may now be made after your Majesty shall have given your most gracious and Royal consideration to the representations herein contained THAT the Nobles of the Island of Malta who being without legislative functions bear some analogy to the Baronetage possess a Committee of Privileges and they were graciously granted by Her late Majesty of blessed and glorious memory in the year 1886 on representations made by them a step in precedence as well as the restoration in all public and official documents and communications from the Government of the courtesy prefix of Most Noble the discontinuance of which prefix they had felt to be a grievance THAT by reason of there not now existing any person or body of persons whose special concern it is either themselves to decide questions of privilege concerning Baronets or obtain proof of pedigree on a Baronet succeeding to the title or to procure the same to be properly decided it has come to pass that a number of persons who have no lawful right to the same in contempt and disregard of the prerogative of your Majesty and your Royal predecessors that the Sovereign always is the sole fountain of honour have taken upon themselves and have without any title

thereto whatsoever falsely assumed and usurped titles ranks precedence privileges and other rights which ought to and do belong solely to Baronets THAT for the purpose of remedying the mischiefs aforesaid the Baronetage at a Meeting convened for the purpose open to all Baronets has formed a Society called The Honourable Society of the Baronetage the only indispensable qualification for admission to the membership of which is that every candidate for admission shall be possessed of a Baronetcy and of all the rights and privileges properly belonging thereto or else shall be a son brother in the line of succession or heir-presumptive of a Baronet so possessed The objects of the aforesaid Society are to maintain the privileges and dignity of the Baronetage including the prevention of wrongful assumptions of the title and style of Baronet

YOUR PETITIONERS THEREFORE HUMBLY PRAY your Most Gracious Majesty that your Majesty may be graciously pleased TO GRANT to your Petitioners the Honourable Society of the Baronetage your Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation constituting the said Society one body corporate and politic in deed and name by the name of The Honourable Society of the Baronetage AND THAT the said Society may have a Common Seal for the causes and business of them and their successors AND THAT all Petitions to your Majesty on the subject of the privileges herein mentioned from persons not being Members of the said Society shall require the approval of and be presented through the Society under its Common Seal AND THAT the said Society may have power to elect from time to time from among themselves by a majority of those actually present and voting a General Committee to manage the general business of the Society and to regulate and require the fees and costs to be paid to the said Society by persons not being Members thereof in respect of services rendered to them at their request by such Society or by other persons in or about any of the matters in respect of which the said Committee may have jurisdiction AND THAT the said Society may have power to elect in like manner seven Baronets who together with the President or one of the Judges of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice or some other Judge of the said High Court from time to time as occasion arises specially appointed for that

purpose by your Majesty on the recommendation of the Lord High Chancellor and also at least two persons who shall be or who shall have been Standing Counsel to the said Society shall form a Committee with functions analogous to those of the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords and with all the powers conferred by the Legitimacy Declaration Act for the purpose of inquiring into the claims of every person who shall at any future time claim to have succeeded to a Baronetcy on the death of any Baronet and also into claims to Baronetcies which shall be made under any other circumstances and be voluntarily submitted for the decision of the said Committee and to report thereon to the Earl Marshal and to the Honourable Society and that the report of the said Committee shall subject to an appeal to your Majesty in Council be conclusive evidence for or against any such claim And that the said Committee may have power to make bye-laws and standing orders for ordaining and regulating their procedure and appeals from their decisions together with jurisdiction to compel every person claiming a Baronetcy and all necessary witnesses to attend and necessary documents to be brought before the said Committee and to administer oaths to witnesses and others and to regulate and require the proper fees and costs to be paid to the said Committee or to other parties by persons appearing before them AND THAT your Majesty will signify your Royal Will and pleasure to His Grace the Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England that he shall appoint one of your Majesty's Kings of Arms to attend the service of the Baronetage and especially of its Honourable Society and to attend the sittings of the Committee for Privileges in order to furnish to such Committee proofs of pedigrees of persons claiming Baronetcies on succession or otherwise as may by the Committee be required and further to furnish the said Society with copies of pedigrees and other evidence taken from the records in your Majesty's College of Arms as may by such Society be required for the purpose of forming the Roll of the Baronetage hereinafter mentioned such services to be remunerated by fees on a scale to be approved by the Earl Marshal AND THAT the said Society may have permission to form a Roll to be called the Roll of the Baronetage and that your

Majesty will be pleased to order and direct that after the formation of such Roll no person shall be described in any commission Letters Patent or other official document as of the degree of a Baronet or be recognised in public or in private as of such degree whose name shall be absent from such Roll And that such Roll or a certified copy thereof shall be good evidence in every Court of Justice of the truth of the matter therein contained AND YOUR PETITIONERS FURTHER PRAY that your Majesty will most graciously be pleased to take into your Royal consideration the fact that Baronets do not enjoy the precedency appropriate to a title style dignity and degree mean in place betwixt the degree of a Baron and the degree of a Knight but if it be the pleasure of your Most Gracious Majesty that Baronets and their children shall retain the precedency hitherto appointed to them that your Majesty will in such case be graciously pleased to direct that the children of Lords of Appeal in Ordinary be raised to the rank and precedence which they would enjoy if the life Peerages held by their fathers were hereditary Baronies AND YOUR PETITIONERS FURTHER PRAY that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to ordain that every Baronet being a Member of the above Society and possessing the privilege hereinbefore recited that a Baronet and his eldest son if of full age may be presented to be knighted by the Sovereign and who together with his eldest son (if any) shall in a humble petition to your Majesty abandon on behalf of himself or themselves and their successors such privilege and also every Baronet being a Member of the said Society but not possessing such privilege who shall make his humble petition to your Majesty shall be granted your Majesty's Royal licence for him his heirs and successors being Baronets to bear Armorial Supporters the same to be duly exemplified and recorded in one of your Majesty's Offices of Arms AND THAT your Majesty will graciously grant your Royal Licence to the same effect to any Baronet not being a Member of the said Society whose humble Petition to your Majesty shall be presented through the said Society under its Common Seal AND YOUR PETITIONERS FURTHER PRAY that your Majesty will graciously signify to His Grace the Earl Marshal your Royal will and pleasure

to be that Baronets may enjoy as formerly a certain fixed place at Coronations and other public ceremonials AND YOUR PETITIONERS FURTHER PRAY that your Majesty will graciously ordain and appoint that the Letters Patent of the creation of every person who shall in future be raised to the dignity of a Baronet shall provide for his being raised to the said dignity not as a Baronet only but as a Baronet by a name style and title to hold to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten for ever and that the said name style and title shall consist of the word Baronet the surname of the said person and his local description AND THAT your Majesty will most graciously grant to any existing Baronet who shall make his humble Petition for the same and through the aforesaid Honourable Society if not a Member thereof your Majesty's Royal Licence for him and his heirs male for ever to bear a fixed and permanent name style and title AND LASTLY that your Majesty will graciously appoint that an honorary addition as hereinbefore mentioned shall be prefixed to a Baronet's title in all commissions and public documents in which it is customary to use a courtesy prefix for members of other hereditary degrees AND THAT Baronets as members of the sixth hereditary degree of nobility of this Realm may in all matters and things enjoy your Majesty's most favourable consideration.

AND YOUR MAJESTY'S PETITIONERS AS IN DUTY BOUND
WILL EVER PRAY.

EXPLANATORY.

The underlying principles of the Petition are that some clear readjustment and regulation of the affairs of the Baronetage are desirable; that such regulation, if undertaken at all, should be thorough; and that thoroughness cannot be obtained except by endowing the Degree with what it now lacks of attributes befitting a degree hereditary in blood, and casting from it all that appertains to or resembles Knighthood.

We seek for the Baronetage a clear and unmistakable character as a simple hereditary degree, not treading in the least on the heels of the Baronage, but separated from this as to privilege and precedence (otherwise than Parliamentary) by a gradation exactly suited to its comparative inferiority, and equipped with machinery for the prevention of false assumptions of rank and title, such as the Royal Founder of the Degree failed to provide. It matters little to the Society seeking incorporation whether the burden of purging the Baronetage of spurious claimants is laid upon its proposed Committee for privileges, or otherwise provided for by the Crown, but we know that a large body of opinion is in favour of dealing with the subject. The plan suggested in the Petition will, it is thought, hurt no one's sense of dignity, and be likely to inspire confidence.—(*Extract from letter on behalf of Petitioners to Earl Marshal, 1st August, 1900.*)

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PETITIONERS.

WHEREAS in the year 1835 two Petitions to the Crown, signed by certain Baronets, were, in apparent compliance with the prayer contained in one of them, referred to the College of Arms, and WHEREAS on the representations contained in a Report made thereon by the Chapter of Heralds to the Earl Marshal then in office, dated the 31st October in the said year, the said Petitions were rejected, and WHEREAS there was thus formed a precedent of procedure not applicable in the present instance, and which is hereby repudiated, it is desirable, in view of the approaching presentation of the Honourable Society's Petition to the Crown, to record the views of the Executive Committee of the Society as to the references which they consider

fitting in such important matters as are the privileges enjoyed or to be enjoyed by the nobility, or any part thereof, of this realm, by favour of the Sovereign or the courtesy of Society :

BE IT RESOLVED—

1. That it belongeth alone to His Majesty's Privy Council and responsible Ministers, the Earl Marshal of England, and the legal advisers of the Crown, to advise His Majesty the King as to the granting to the Honourable Society a Charter of Incorporation, with powers as prayed for, or otherwise providing for the proper ordering of His Majesty's hereditary Baronetage and correction of abuses therein.

2. That it belongeth alone to His Majesty's Privy Council and responsible Ministers and the Earl Marshal of England to advise His Majesty the King, the Fountain of Honour, as to the granting to Baronets the new or substituted privileges now prayed for, as well as the revising of those anciently enjoyed but now fallen into desuetude, and the amending according to His Majesty's pleasure the place and precedency of Baronets and their children, always hitherto out of accord with the well-established British canons of precedency, revoking, if necessary, any prior existing Royal Decree or Warrant.

3. That His Majesty's English Officers of Arms are the worthily respected and undoubted official source from which the Earl Marshal of England must obtain all information required by His Grace on matters within the limits of their professional knowledge and duties, and are the Officials to whom he must entrust the execution of the King's Decrees in matters heraldic.

4. That as the English Chapter of Heralds is not and never has been a Court of Honour, the Executive Committee do not and cannot recognise them competent to pronounce on questions affecting privileges granted or to be granted by past or present Sovereigns, nor as entitled by their profession to explain or interpret State Papers, or submit officially any construction of their own on the same.

5. That the Chapter of Heralds has a natural right to be consulted on the proposals relating to the College itself contained in the Petition about to be presented ; and that it falls within its province, as a matter of course, or within that of His Majesty's Officers of Arms in Scotland and Ireland, in the event of His Majesty granting the privileges prayed for, to consider the

question of marshalling at public ceremonials a limited number of Baronets, representing the Degree, and to advise on the exemplification of a Baronet's armorial supporters.

6. That the expression, Privy Council, used in the foregoing Resolutions, is not intended to include such Right Honourable Members of that Council as are Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, these distinguished Judges being, to some extent, interested parties.—(*Extract from Minutes of 4th June 1901.*)

No. 5.

LIST OF NAMES

ATTACHED TO THE

PETITION OF THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF THE
 BARONETAGE TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING,
 1901.

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCES.
1664	Sir Lambton Loraine, 11th Baronet, of Kirkharle (Rear-Admiral. J.P. for Herts. Chairman of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	Bramford Hall, Suffolk. Markyate Cell, Dunstable. 7, Montagu Square, W.
1791	Sir Charles H. Stuart Rich, 4th Baronet, of Shirley, F.S.A. (Treasurer of H.S.B. and Vice-Chairman of Executive Committee)	Devizes Castle, Wilts. Claxton Abbey, Norfolk. Levyls Dene, near Guildford.
1611	Sir Robert Gresley, 11th Baronet, of Drakelowe (D.L. for Derbyshire. Member of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	Drakelowe Park, Derbyshire.

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCES.
1611	Sir James de Hoghton, 11th Baronet, of Hoghton Tower (Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel. J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire. Member of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	Hoghton Tower, Lancashire.
1876	Sir Richard Temple, 1st Baronet, of the Nash, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. (Privy Councillor. J.P. for Worcestershire. Member of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	The Nash, Kempsey, Worcester. Heath Brow, Hampstead, N.W.
1801	Sir Herry Percival de Bathe, 4th Baronet, of Knightstown (General. J.P. for Sussex. J.P. and D.L., for Co. Meath. Member of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	Knightstown, Ladyrath, Co. Meath. Wood End, Chichester. De Bathe Barton, North Tawton, Devon. 123, Victoria Street, S.W.
1777	Sir Leslie Falkiner, 7th Baronet, of Annemount (Member of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	58, Sloane Street, S.W.
1828	Sir Offley Wakeman, 3rd Baronet, of Perdiswell Hall, M.A. (J.P., D.L., and County Councillor for Salop. Chairman of Shropshire Quarter Sessions. Member of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	Yeaton Peverey, Shrewsbury. Rorrington Lodge, near Chirbury, Shropshire.
1796	Sir Geo. Sherston Baker, 4th Baronet, of Dunstable House (Recorder of, and J.P. for Barnstaple and Bideford. Standing Counsel to and Member of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	18, Cavendish Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. 1, The Cloisters, Middle Temple.

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCES.
1816	Sir Henry A. Ogle, 7th Baronet, of Worthy (Captain Royal Navy)	United Service Club, S.W.
1620	Sir William Vincent, 12th Baronet, of Stoke D'Abernon, M.A. (J.P. for Norfolk, Herefordshire, and Surrey. D.L., Dep.-Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and County Alderman for Surrey. Member of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	D'Abernon Chase, Leatherhead, Surrey.
1660	Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson, 11th Baronet, of East Borne (Member of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	Charlton House, Old Charlton, Kent. Fitzjohn's, near Rugby.
1882	Sir Kenneth J. Matheson, 2nd Baronet, of Lochalsh (J.P. and D.L. for county Ross. Member of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	Duncraig Castle, Lochalsh, N.B. Gledfield House, Ardgay, N.B. Hazlewood, King's Langley. 32, Prince's Gate, S.W.
1818	Sir G. Ralph Hare, 3rd Baronet, of Stow Hall (J.P. and D.L. for Norfolk and for City and County of Norwich. Member of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	Gressenhall House, Norfolk.
1897	Sir R. Douglas Powell, 1st Baronet, of Wimpole Street, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Physician Extraordinary to His Majesty)	62, Wimpole Street, W.
1897	Sir Thomas Smith, 1st Baronet, of Stratford Place, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. (Hon. Serjeant-Surgeon to His Majesty)	5, Stratford Place, W.

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCES.
1896	Sir Joseph Fayrer, 1st Baronet, of Devonshire Street, K.C.S.I., LL.D., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S. (Surgeon - General, Physician Extraordinary and Hon. Physician (K.H.P.) to His Majesty)	16, Devonshire Street, W.
1887	Sir Frederick W. Carden, 2nd Baronet, of Wimpole Street (Lieut-Colonel, J.P. for Hants)	Stargroves, East Woodhay, Newbury. 2, Orme Square, W.
1894	Sir Philip Burne - Jones, 2nd Baronet, of Rottingdean	North End House, Rottingdean, Sussex.
1801	Sir Christopher W. Baynes, 4th Baronet, of Harefield Place (Auditor to the Hon. Society of the Baronetage)	Arthur's Club, S.W.
1683	Sir John R. Heron-Maxwell, 7th Baronet, of Springkell (Member of the Royal Company of Archers of the Guard. J.P. and D.L. for Dumfries-shire. J.P. for Cumberland, Surrey, and London. Member of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	9, Wilbraham Place, S.W.
1629	Sir Francis Osborne, 15th Baronet, of Newtown (Member of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	The Grange, Framfield, Sussex
1806	Sir Robert A. Morris, 4th Baronet, of Clasmont (J.P. and D.L. for Glamorganshire)	Sketty Park, Swansea. Bryn Hyfryd, Westcross, near Swansea.

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCES.
1663	Sir Bruce M. Seaton, 7th Baronet, of Abercorn (D.L. for Tower Hamlets)	Durham House, Chelsea, S.W.
1804	Sir Guy F. T. Clarke-Travers, 3rd Baronet, of Rossmore (Lieut.-Colonel)	43, Great Cumberland Place, W.
1707	Sir Robert Dashwood, 9th Baronet, of West Wycombe (J.P., D.L., and County Councillor for Bucks)	West Wycombe Park, Bucks.
1827	Sir Tristram Tempest-Tempest, 4th Baronet, of the Elms and of Beaumont-Leyes	Tong Hall, Drighlington, Yorks. Aughton, Ormskirk. Beaumont Leyes, Leicester.
1866	Sir James R. Fergusson, 2nd Baronet, of Spitalhaugh (Member of the Royal Company of Archers of the Guard. J.P. and D.L. for Peebles-shire)	Spitalhaugh, West Linton, Peebles-shire. Hever Court, Gravesend.
1809	Sir Howland Roberts, 5th Baronet, of Glassenbury, and of the City of Cork	31, Argyll Road, Kensington, W.
1831	Sir William Chaytor, 4th Baronet, of Croft, and of Witton Castle (J.P. for Durham and N. Riding of Yorks)	Croft Hall, Yorks. Witton Castle, Durham.
1898	Sir T. Andros de la Rue, 1st Baronet, of Cadogan Square, M.A.	52, Cadogan Square, S.W.
1752	Sir Charles Gibbons, 6th Baronet, of Stanwell Place (Captain Royal Navy. D.L. for Middlesex).	Stanwell Place, Staines, Mid- dlesex.

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCES.
1795	Sir Thomas L. H. Neave, 5th Baronet, of Dagnam Park (J.P. and D.L. for Anglesey)	Dagnam Park, Romford. Llysdulas, Amlwch, Anglesey.
1899	Sir Francis Tress Barry, 1st Baronet, of St. Leonard's Hill, and of Keiss Castle (M.P. for Windsor. J.P. and County Alderman for Berks, J.P. and D.L. for Co. Caithness. Baron de Barry in Portugal)	St. Leonard's Hill, Windsor. Keiss Castle, Wick, Caithness. 1, South Audley Street, W.
1821	Sir George F. C. Pocock, 3rd Baronet, of Hart (Hon. Colonel)	72, Lansdowne Place, Brighton.
1892	Sir Mark J. McT. Stewart, 1st Baronet, of Southwick, and of Blairderry, M.A. (M.P., J.P., and D.L. for Kircudbrightshire, and J.P. for Wigtownshire)	Southwick, Dumfries, N.B. Ardwell, Wigtownshire. 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
1805	Sir Claude Champion-de-Crespigny, 4th Baronet, of Champion Lodge, (J.P. for Essex)	Champion Lodge, Essex.
1703	Sir Hector M. Hay, 7th Baronet, of Alderston	Ingoldsby, Tangley Park, Hampton.
1898	Sir Fredk. Wigan, 1st Baronet, of Clare Lawn, and Purland Chase, Knt. (J.P. for Co. London. J.P. and D.L. for Surrey. Director of North London Railway)	Clare Lawn, East Sheen, S.W.
1895	Sir David Dale, 1st Baronet, of West Lodge, D.C.L. (J.P. and D.L. for Co. Durham. Director of North Eastern Railway)	West Lodge, Darlington.

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCES.
1617	Sir Philip Grey-Egerton, 12th Baronet, of Egerton and Oulton	Oulton Park, Tarporley, Cheshire. Broxton Old Hall, Chester. 5, Carlos Place, Grosvenor Square, W.
1895	Sir James Blyth, 1st Baronet, of Blythwood (J.P. for Essex)	Blythwood, Stansted, Essex. 33, Portland Place, W.
1812	Sir Seymour J. Blane, 3rd Baronet, of Blanefield, C.B. (Lieut.-General)	White's Club, S.W.
1852	Sir A. Alison, 2nd Baronet, G.C.B., LL.D. (General)	93, Eaton Place, S.W.
1897	Sir James Pender, 1st Baronet, of Thornby Hall (J.P. for Co. Northampton and Linlithgow)	Thornby Hall, Northampton. 2, Mount Street, Berkeley Square, W.
1621	Sir James Erasmus Philipps, 12th Baronet, of Picton Castle, M.A. (Prebendary of Salisbury)	Barnard's Cross, Salisbury.
1800	Sir Walter George Stirling, 3rd Baronet, of Faskine (Hon. Colonel. Extra Groom-in-Waiting to His Majesty. J.P. for Northampton and Kent)	Burrs Wood. Groombridge, Kent.
1660	Sir Simeon H. L. Stuart, 7th Baronet, of Hartley Mauduit (D.A.A.G. Imperial Yeomanry. D.L. for Essex. Member of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	Broomfield Manor, Essex. 7, Victoria Square, S.W.

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCES.
1759	Sir Robert A. Cunliffe, 5th Baronet, of Liverpool (Hon. Colonel. J.P., D.L., and County Councillor for Denbighshire)	Acton Park, Wrexham, Denbighshire.
1899	Sir Henry Thompson, 1st Baronet, of Wimpole Street, F.R.C.S. (Surgeon Extraordinary to the King of the Belgians)	35, Wimpole Street, W.
1628 1703	Sir J. Kenneth D. Mackenzie, 11th Baronet of Tarbat, 8th Baronet of Scatwell	19, Glazebury Road, W.
1813	Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon, 5th Baronet, of Halkin (D.L. for Kincardineshire)	Maryculter, N.B. 61, Warwick Street, S.W.
1791	Sir Henry C. E. Malet, 3rd Baronet, of Wilbury House (Lieut.-Colonel. J.P. for Wilts)	Wilbury, Salisbury.
1886	Sir John E. Dorington, 1st Baronet, of Lypiatt, M.A. (M.P. for Tewkesbury Division. J.P., D.L., and Chairman of County Council for Gloucestershire. Commissioner in Lunacy, unpaid. Member of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	Lypiatt Park, Stroud. 30, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
1622	Sir Reginald A. Barnewall, 10th Baronet, of Crickstown Castle	23, Cliveden Place, Eaton Square, S.W.
1626	Sir Edgar R. S. Sebright, 11th Baronet, of Besford (J.P. and D.L. for Herts)	Beechwood, Dunstable.

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCES.
1898	Sir James Rankin, 1st Baronet, of Bryngwyn, M.A. (M.P. for Leominster Division. J.P. for Co. and City of Hereford. D.L. and County Councillor for Herefordshire. Chief Steward of Hereford)	Bryngwyn, Hereford. 35, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
1869	Sir David Lionel Goldsmid-Stern-Salomons, 2nd Baronet, of Broomhill, M.A. (D.L. and County Councillor for Kent. J.P. for Westminster, Middlesex, London, Kent, and Sussex. Director of South Eastern and Chatham Railway)	Broomhill, Tunbridge Wells. 49, Grosvenor Street, W.
1815	Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, 4th Baronet, of Smeaton-Hepburn (J.P. and D.L. for Haddingtonshire)	Smeaton-Hepburn, Prestonkirk, N.B. Letham House, Haddingtonshire, N.B.
1665	Sir James W. Malcolm, 9th Baronet, of Balbedie (J.P. for Norfolk)	Balbedie, Fifeshire. Hoveton Hall, Norfolk.
1641	Sir Edward Chichester, 9th Baronet, of Raleigh, C.B., C.M.G. (Captain Royal Navy. A.D.C. to His Majesty)	Youlston, Barnstaple.
1894	Sir James Reckitt, 1st Baronet, of Swanland Manor (J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for East Riding of Yorks)	Swanland Manor, Brough, Yorks.
1628	Sir Henry Nightingale, 9th Baronet, of Newport Pond (Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel)	Villa Beaumanoir, Paramé-Illet Vilaine, France.

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCES.
1783	Sir Warwick Charles Morshead, 3rd Baronet, of Trenant Park (J.P. and County Councillor for Berks. J.P. for Cornwall)	Forest Lodge, Binfield, Bracknell, Berks. Tregaddick, Blisland, Cornwall.
1626	Sir Vauncey Harpur Crewe, 10th Baronet, of Calke Abbey (J.P. for County Derby and D.L. for County Stafford)	Warslow Hall, Ashbourne. Calke Abbey, near Derby.
1786	Sir James Colquhoun, 12th Baronet, of Colquhoun and of Luss, M.A. (Chief of the Clan Colquhoun. Lord-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire. J.P. for Poole)	Ross-dhu. Ardencaple Castle, Gareloch. Arrochar House, Loch Long. Camstradden and Stuckgowan, Loch Lomond. (All in Dumbartonshire.) Dunclutha, Ore, Hastings.
1838	Sir William Foster, 2nd Baronet, of Norwich (J.P. and D.L. for Norfolk)	Hardingham, near Attleborough, Norfolk.
1803	Sir Richard Wellesley Barlow, 4th Baronet, of Fort William	24, Queen Square, Bath.
1823	Sir David F. Ochterlony, 3rd Baronet, of Ochterlony (Scotch Education Department)	23, Crawford Road, Edinburgh.
1733	Sir William Perceval Heathcote, 6th Baronet, of Hursley (J.P. for Hants)	Redvers, Bournemouth.
1786	Sir Henry Ralph Vane, 4th Baronet, of Hutton-in-the-Forest (D.L. and J.P. for Westmorland, J.P. and County Alderman for Cumberland)	Hutton-in-the-Forest, Penrith. Scarness Cottage, Bassenthwaite, Cumberland.

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCES.
1899	Sir Tho. Brooke, 1st Baronet, of Armitage Bridge (J.P., D.L., and Chairman of Quarter Sessions for West Riding of Yorks Director of London and North-Western Railway)	Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield.
1885	Sir William Corry, 2nd Baronet, of Dunraven	77, Cadogan Gardens, S.W
1898	Sir William Henry Tate, 2nd Baronet, of Park Hill (J.P. for Lancaster)	Highfield, Woolton, Liverpool. Downing, Holywell, Flint.
1797	Sir William Wallace Rhoderic Onslow, 5th Baronet, of Altham (J.P. and D.L. for Cos. Cornwall and Wilts)	Hengar, Bodmin, Cornwall. Chitterne, Heytesbury, Wilts.
1821	Sir Charles Simeon King, 3rd Baronet, of Corrard	Corrard, Lisbellaw, Fermanagh. Swerford Park, Enstone, Oxford. The Highlands House, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.
1803	Sir Brook Kay, 4th Baronet, of East Sheen	Stanley Lodge, Battledown. Cheltenham.
1841	Sir George E. W. Couper, 2nd Baronet, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., (Distinguished for Service in India)	Camberley, Surrey.
1836	Sir George C. E. Rowley, 3rd Baronet, of Hill House (Hon. Lieut.-Colonel)	Army and Navy Club, S.W

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCES.
1899	Sir John Usher, 1st Baronet, of Norton (D.L. for Caithness-shire, J.P. for Midlothian)	Norton, Ratho Station, Midlothian. Wells, Roxburghshire.
1626	Sir Reginald H. A. Ogilvy, 10th Baronet, of Inverquharity (Hon. Colonel and A.D.C. to His Majesty. D.L. and J.P. for Forfarshire. D.L. for Co. of City of Dundee. J.P. for Perthshire)	Baldovan House, Forfarshire.
1628	Sir Thomas Pierce Butler, 10th Baronet, of Garryhendon (J.P. and D.L. for Carlow)	Ballin Temple, Tullow, Carlow. Garryhendon, Co. Carlow.
1871	Sir Alexander Christison, 2nd Baronet, of Moray Place, M.D. (Surgeon-General)	40, Moray Place, Edinburgh.
1795	Sir Richard Poore, 4th Baronet, of Rushall (Captain Royal Navy, A.D.C. to His Majesty)	United Service Club, S.W.
1661	Sir Richard H. Williams-Bulkeley, 12th Baronet, of Penrhyn (Lord-Lieutenant of Anglesey. J.P. for Carnarvon. D.L. and Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Anglesey)	Baron Hill, Beaumaris.
1789	Sir Robert Hodson, 4th Baronet, of Holybrooke House (Hon. Colonel. J.P. and D.L. for Co. Wicklow)	Holybrooke House, Bray, Wicklow. Green Park, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCES.
1866	Sir Pryse Pryse, 1st Baronet, of Gogerddan (D.L. and J.P. for Cardiganshire)	Gogerddan, Aberystwith.
1841	Sir Humphrey F. De Trafford, 3rd Baronet, of Trafford Park (Member of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	Hill Crest, Market Harborough. 18, Arlington Street, S.W.
1831	Sir James H. Gibson-Craig, 3rd Baronet, of Riccarton, M.A. (Brigadier of the Royal Company of Archers of the Guard. J.P., D.L., and Commissioner of Supply for Midlothian)	Riccarton, Currie, N.B.
1801	Sir Hugh Denis Crofton, 5th Baronet, of Mohill Castle (J.P. for Leitrim)	Mohill Castle, Co. Leitrim.
1836	Sir William G. H. T. Ramsay-Fairfax, 2nd Baronet, of The Holmes (Colonel. J.P. and D.L. for Roxburghshire)	Maxton, St. Boswell's, N.B. 16, Queen's Gate, S.W.
1628	Sir John W. B. Riddell, 11th Baronet, of Riddell (J.P. and County Councillor for Northumberland)	Heppell Whitefield, Rothbury. Northumberland. 46, Beaufort Gardens, S.W.
1661	Sir George Everard A. Cayley, 9th Baronet, of Brompton (J.P. and D.L. for Flintshire. J.P. for Denbighshire and North Riding of Yorks)	The Green, Brompton, Yorks. High Hall, Brompton. Llannerch Park, St. Asaph.

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCES.
1711	Sir Walter O. Corbet, 4th Baronet, of Moreton-Corbet (J.P. and D.L. for Salop. J.P. for Fifeshire)	Acton Reynald, near Shrewsbury. St. Fort, Fife.
1711	Sir Henry Foley Lambert, 7th Baronet, of London (J.P. for Cos. Stafford and Worcester)	The Lodge, Great Malvern.
	Sir Harry Foley Vernon, 1st Baronet, of Hanbury Hall, M.A. (J.P., D.L. and County Alderman for Worcestershire)	Hanbury Hall, Droitwich.
1660	Sir Stewkley Frederick Draycott Shuckburgh, 10th Baronet, of Shuckburgh	Shuckburgh, near Daventry.
1896	Sir William Thomas Lewis, 1st Baronet, of Nantgwine and Tonmawr-Ishaf (J.P. for Monmouth, and Brecon. J.P. and D.L. for Glamorganshire)	The Mardy, Aberdare, South Wales.
1721	Sir William Codrington, 5th Baronet, of Dodington	Château-de-la-Boullaye, near Montfort, Brittany.
1808	Sir Archibald S. L. Campbell, 5th Baronet, of Succoth (J.P. and D.L. for Dumbartonshire)	23, Moray Place, Edinburgh.
1880	Sir Edward Ripley, 2nd Baronet, of Rawdon (J.P. for West Riding of York. J.P. and D.L. for Shropshire)	Bedstone Court, Bucknell, Salop.

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCES.
1815	Sir Gilbert King, 4th Baronet, of Charlestown, M.A.	Charlestown, Drumsna, Co. Roscommon. 21, Fitzwilliam Square South, Dublin.
1841	Sir Arthur T. F. Clay, 4th Baronet, of Fulwell Lodge (J.P. for Surrey and County London)	Ardmeallie, Banffshire. 19, Hyde Park Gate, S.W.
1660	Sir J. Walter Smythe, 8th Baronet, of Eshe Hall (D.L. for Monmouthshire)	Eshe Hall, Durham. Acton Burnell Park, Shrewsbury.
1697	Sir Charles Buckworth - Herne - Soame, 9th Baronet, of Sheen (J.P. and County Councillor for Salop)	Dawley, Salop.
1787	Sir Charles C. Des Vœux, 6th Baronet, of Indiaville	Brook's Club, S.W.
1795	Sir Archibald Lamb, 3rd Baronet, of Burville (Major, D.L. for Sussex)	Beauport, Battle, Sussex.
1897	Sir Lindsay Wood, 1st Baronet, of The Hermitage (J.P. and D.L. for Co. Durham)	The Hermitage, Chester-le-Street.
1621	Sir Herewald Wake, 12th Baronet, of Courteenhall (J.P. for Northamptonshire)	Courteenhall, Northampton.
1884	Sir W. Paget Bowman, 2nd Baronet, of Holmbury St. Mary M.A.	Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, W.C.
1808	Sir Hugh C. G. Montgomery, 4th Baronet, of The Hall (Major)	33, Chapel Street, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCES.
1895	Sir George Newnes, 1st Baronet, of Wildcroft (M.P. for Swansea Town, J.P. for Devon)	Hollerday Hall, Lynton. Hesketh House, Torquay. Wildcroft, Putney Heath, S.W.
1773	Sir Collingwood Hughes, 10th Baronet, of Portsmouth	East Bergholt Lodge, Suffolk. Norman Court, Southsea.
1660	Sir Henry Paston-Bedingfeld, 7th Baronet, of Oxburgh (J.P. and D.L. for Norfolk)	Oxburgh Hall, Norfolk. 45, Cromwell Houses, S.W.
1626	Sir Wm. Johnston, 8th Baronet, of Johnston and Caskieben (J.P. for Aberdeenshire)	The Ranche, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
1894	Sir John Williams, 1st Baronet, of Brook Street, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Physician to T. R. H. the Duchess of Cornwall and Princess Beatrice)	63, Brook Street, W.
1895	Sir John T. Brunner, 1st Baronet, of Druid's Cross (M.P. for Northwich Division. J.P. for Cheshire)	Druid's Cross, Wavertree, Liverpool. Winnington Old Hall, Northwich. 9, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
1838	Sir William H. Worsley, 3rd Baronet, of Hovingham (J.P. for North Riding of Yorkshire)	Hovingham Hall, York.
1866	Sir Charles Elphinstone Fleming Stirling, 8th Baronet, of Glorat (J.P. and D.L. for County Stirling)	Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.
1803	Sir Arthur R. De Capell Brooke, 5th Baronet, of Oakley (J.P. and County Councillor for Northants)	Great Oakley Hall, Kettering. Aghadoe, Cork.

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCE.
1662	Sir Thomas S. Tancred, 8th Baronet, of Boroughbridge.	46, Inverness Terrace, W.
1897	Sir John Gilmour, 1st Baronet, of Lundin and Montrave, and of South Walton (J.P. and D.L. for Fifeshire)	Montrave, Leven, Fifeshire.
1667	Sir John A. Hanham, 9th Baronet, of Wimborne, M.A., (J.P. for Dorset. Apparitor-General of Province and Diocese of Canterbury)	Dean's Court, Wimborne.
1863	Sir Savile B. Crossley, 2nd Baronet, of Belle Vue (M.P. for Halifax. J.P. for Suffolk and Norfolk)	Somerleyton Hall, Lowestoft. 12, Carlton House, Terrace.
1897	Sir James Reid, 1st Baronet, of The Chesnuts, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P. (Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty)	The Chesnuts, Ellon, Aberdeenshire. Windsor Castle, Berks.
1662	Sir Algernon K. B. Osborn, 7th Baronet, of Chicksands (J.P. for Beds.)	Chicksands Priory, Shefford. Beds.
1779	Sir Henry B. Hill, 6th Baronet, of Brook Hall (Major)	St. Columb's, Londonderry.
1779	Sir Christopher Robert Lighton, 7th Baronet, of Merville (J.P. and D.L. for Herefordshire)	Blackbrook, Bickley, Kent
1628	Sir Alexander Hope, 15th Baronet, of Craighall (J.P. for Midlothian)	Pinkie House, Musselborough.

CREATION.	NAMES, IN THE ORDER OF SIGNATURE.	SEATS AND RESIDENCES.
1781	Sir Charles W. F. Craufurd, 4th Baronet, of Kilbirny (Lieutenant Royal Navy)	10, Warwick Square, S.W.
1808	Sir George Reresby Sitwell, 4th Baronet, of Renishaw, F.S.A. (J.P. for Derbyshire and Scarborough. Member of Executive Committee H.S.B.)	Renishaw Hall, Derbyshire. Belvoir Terrace, Scarborough.
1694	Sir Ralph William Anstruther, 6th Baronet, of Balcaskie (J.P. and D.L. for Cos. Caithness and Fife)	Balcaskie, Fife.
1776	Sir George R. Fetherston, 6th Baronet, of Ardagh (in Holy Orders. J.P. for Co. Longford)	Ardagh House, Co. Longford. Talbot Leigh, Bournemouth.
1660	Sir William F. Clerke, 11th Baronet, of Hitcham.	Mertyn Hall, Flints. 46, Lennox Gardens, S.W.
1852	Sir George F. Bonham, 2nd Baronet, M.A. (J.P. for Surrey. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Servia)	Knowle Park, Surrey. British Legation, Belgrade.
1897	Sir Theophilus Peel, 1st Baronet, of Tyersall Hall (J.P., D.L., and Deputy - Chairman of Quarter Sessions for West Riding of Yorkshire)	Potterton Hall, Barwick-in-Elmet, Yorkshire.

No. 6.

ROYAL LICENCE

FOR

GRANT OF CREST OF HONOURABLE

AUGMENTATION

TO

SIR PHILIP BOWES VERE BROKE, BARONET.

GEORGE NAYLER, York Herald.

IN THE NAME AND ON THE BEHALF OF HIS MAJESTY

(signed) GEORGE P.R.

GEORGE THE THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c. To our Right Trusty and Right entirely beloved Cousin Charles, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and our hereditary Marshal of England, Greeting.

WHEREAS taking into our Royal consideration the distinguished zeal courage and intrepidity of our Trusty and Well beloved Philip Bowes Vere Broke Esquire Post Captain in our Royal Navy and commander of our ship the SHANNON particularly displayed by him in his recent brilliant engagement with the United States frigate CHESAPEAKE of superior force off Boston on the first day of June last when after a most severe arduous and decisive conflict the enemy were compelled in the short space of fifteen minutes to surrender to our Ship under his command WE have been graciously pleased to advance

him the said Philip Bowes Vere Broke to the dignity of a Baronet of our United Kingdom by Letters Patent under our Great Seal bearing date the second day of November last AND WE being desirous of conferring upon the said Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke such a further mark of our Royal favour as may in an especial manner evince the sense WE entertain of his able conduct and signal intrepidity in personally boarding the enemy's ship at the head of his men on which occasion he was severely wounded have thought fit to grant unto him our Royal Permission to bear a Crest of Honourable Augmentation whereby his faithful and zealous exertions in our service may be commemorated and transmitted to Posterity

KNOW YE that WE of Our Princely Grace and Special Favour have given and granted and by these Presents do give and grant unto the said Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke our Royal Licence and authority to bear the Crest of Honourable Augmentation following that is to say

Issuant from a Naval Crown a Dexter Arm embowed encircled by a wreath of Laurel the hand grasping a Trident erect as the same is in the painting hereunto depicted together with the motto *Sævumque Tridentem Servamus*

to be borne by him and his descendants as a lasting memorial of his highly distinguished conduct and gallantry provided the same be first duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms and recorded in the Heralds' Office otherwise this our Licence and Permission to be void and of none effect

OUR WILL and Pleasure therefore is that you Charles Duke of Norfolk to whom the cognisance of matters of this nature doth properly belong Do require and command that this our Concession and Especial Mark of our Royal Favour be registered in our College of Arms to the end that our officers of Arms and all others upon occasion may take full notice and have knowledge thereof AND for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

Given at our Court at Carlton House the twentieth day of January 1814 in the fifty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

(signed) SIDMOUTH.

No. 7.

EXEMPLIFICATION
 OF THE
 CREST OF HONOURABLE AUGMENTATION
 GRANTED BY THE KING
 TO
 SIR PHILIP BOWES VERE BROKE BARONET.

ARMS
 OF THE
 EARL
 MARSHAL.



ARMS
 OF THE
 HERALDS'
 COLLEGE.



TO ALL AND SINGULAR to whom these Presents shall come Sir Isaac Heard knight Garter Principal King of Arms and George Harrison Esquire Clarenceux King of Arms of the south-east and west parts of England from the river Trent southwards send greeting WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Signet and the Sign Manual of His Royal Highness in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty bearing date the 20th day of January last signified unto the Most Noble Charles Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England

that taking into His Royal consideration the distinguished zeal courage and intrepidity of Philip Bowes Vere Broke Esquire Post Captain in the Royal Navy and commander of His Majesty's Ship the SHANNON particularly displayed by him in his recent brilliant engagement with the United States frigate the CHESAPEAKE of superior force off Boston on the first day of June last when after a most severe arduous and decisive conflict the enemy were compelled in the short space of fifteen minutes to surrender to his Majesty's said Ship under his command His Royal Highness had been graciously pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty to advance him the said Philip Bowes Vere Broke to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom by Letters Patent under the Great Seal bearing date the second day of November last and that being desirous of conferring upon the said Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke Baronet such a further mark of the Royal favour as may in an especial manner evince the sense which His Majesty entertains of his able conduct and signal intrepidity in personally boarding the enemy's Ship at the head of his men on which occasion he was severely wounded His Royal Highness had thought fit to grant unto him His Majesty's Royal permission for bearing a Crest of Honourable Augmentation whereby his faithful and zealous exertions in His Majesty's service may be commemorated and transmitted to Posterity that is to say

“ Issuant from a Naval Crown a dexter arm embowed encircled by a wreath of laurel the hand grasping a trident erect ” as the same is in the painting annexed to the said Royal Warrant more plainly depicted together with the motto “ Sævumque tridentem servamus ”

to be borne by him and his descendants as a lasting memorial of his highly distinguished conduct and gallantry provided the same be first duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms and recorded in the Herald's Office otherwise His Majesty's said Licence and Permission to be void and of none effect AND FORASMUCH as the said Earl Marshal did by Warrant under his hand and seal bearing date the sixteenth day of February last authorise and direct us to exemplify the said crest of Augmentation accordingly KNOW YE THEREFORE that We the said Garter and Clarenceux in obedience to the Royal command in pursuance of his Grace's Warrant and by virtue of the Letters Patent of our several offices to each of us respectively granted do by these Presents

exemplify unto the said Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke the Crest of Honourable Augmentation following viz:

“Issuant from a Naval Crown Or a dexter arm embowed encircled by a wreath of laurel proper the hand also proper grasping a Trident erect of the first” as the same is in the margin hereof more plainly depicted together with the motto “*Sævumque tridentem servamus*”

to be borne and used forever hereafter by him the said Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke Baronet and his issue male pursuant to the tenor of the said Royal Warrant and the Laws of Arms IN WITNESS WHEREOF We the said Garter and Clarenceux Kings of Arms have to these Presents subscribed our names and affixed the seals of our several offices this day of March in the fifty-fourth year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the Third by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c. And in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

ISAAC HEARD

Garter

Principal
King of
Arms.

GEORGE HARRISON

Clarenceux

King of
Arms

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