

Only in regard to pastoral affairs, however. Changes there have been great, and beneficial, in many things. But looking at the character of this scattered population, at their peaceful, useful, and honourable lives, we may believe that there is an elevating influence in these lofty and solemn scenes, in which, as it were, they are overshadowed with the presence of the Almighty; and certainly are preserved from many debasing influences.

Since the above was written, twelve years ago, several of the commons belonging to the parishes here alluded to, have been enclosed, and the Association has been proportionably reduced in extent, and in numbers. It is as useful as ever, as active in spirit as before, and I see other places of meeting are appointed, for the convenience of its members.

ART. XIX.—*The Parrs, of Kendal Castle.* By SIR GEORGE DUCKETT, Bart.

Read at Appleby, July 28th, 1875.

A TABULAR descent of the Parrs from the Lancasters, Barons of Kendal, is given herewith. The following are further notices of this family.

The inquisition p. m. on Sir William de Parr, the husband of Elizabeth de Ros, recites:—

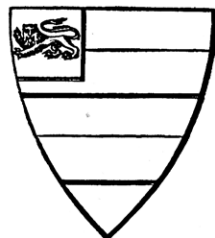
West'ml. 6 Hen. IV.	{	Willielmus de Parr ch'r tenuit, die quo obiit, ad terminum vite sue per legem Anglie, ut de jure Elizabethhe nuper uxoris sue, consang' et her' Thome de Roos ch'r, et fil' Joh'is de Roos, filii d'c'i Thome, quartam partem manerii de Kirkby in Kendal de Rege in capite, per servicium militare, vizt, per servicium quarte partis unius feodi militis, et quod Joh'es de Parr est filius et heres ipsorum Will'i et Elizabethhe. (Dods. MSS. 70, f. 136 ^b ; 11, fo. 66; Bibl. Bodl.)
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On this inquisition, Richard Duket of Grayrigg, was one of the jurors.

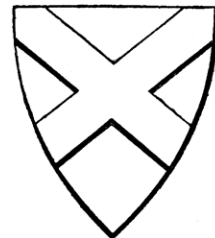
The

PEDIGREE OF THE PARRS OF KENDAL CASTLE,

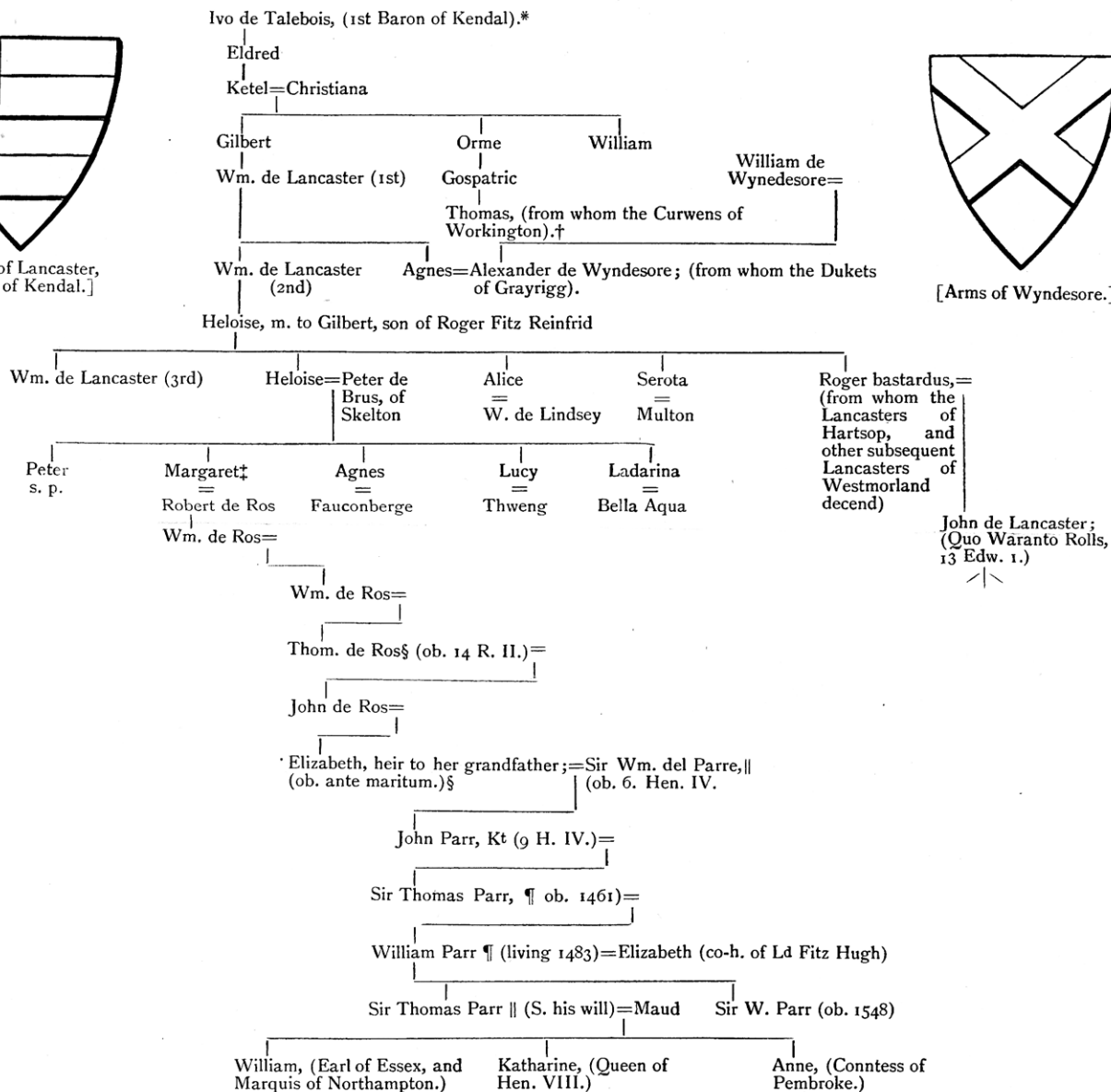
SHEWING THEIR DESCENT FROM THE LANCASTERS, BARONS OF KENDAL.



[Arms of Lancaster,
Baron of Kendal.]



[Arms of Wyndesore.]



* Vide ante, p. 193.

† Dods. MS. 45, fo 27, gives the pedigree of the Curwens of Workington.

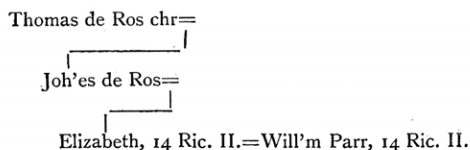
‡ Inq. p. m. taken on Margaret de Ros, 35 Edw. I. (1307); that on W. de Ros her son, 3 Edw. II.

§ Esc. de ao 14 R. II.; (Dods. MS. 70, f. 135); Richard Duket was a juror on this inquisition.

|| S. Notices of the Parrs of Kendal, at p. 178 Duchetiana. Richard Duket of Grayrigg was juror on inq. p. m. on Sir Wm. del Parre.

¶ Esc. Ao 4 Edw. IV. (No 3). Jur. dic. qd Thomas Parr miles fuit seistus de castello & manerio de Kirkby in Kendale cum p'tin', et qd Thomas Parr obiit Ao 1 Regis nunc, et qd Will'us Parr miles est filius et heres ejus. (MS. Dods. 70, fo. 140b.)

The inquisition p. m. taken on Thomas de Ros, 14 Ric. II., (grandfather of the aforesaid Elizabeth), says:—
 “Quod idem Thomas obiit ultimo die Novemb’r ult’ elaps’,
 et quod Elizabetha, uxor Will’i del Parr militis, et consanguinea et heres prædicti Thome, viz^t filia Johannis de Ros, filii prædicti Thome de Ros, etc.



The annexed extract is from the inquisition taken after the death of Agnes, wife of John Parr, 14 Hen. VI. (anno decimo quarto Henrici sexti).

Westm'l. { Agnes, que fuit uxor Joh'is Parr ar,' tenuit
 in com' Westm'l de Rege, die quo obiit, in
 dotem de hereditate Thome Parr militis, fil'
 et heredis Joh'is Parr, quondam viri sui, 3^m
 partem quarte partis manerii de Kirkeby in
 Kendall, per servitium quarte partis unius
 feodi militis. (MS. Dods. 11, fo. 49).

The 22^d Vol. of the Dodsworth MSS. contains abstracts of wills, proved between the years 1388 and 1545, and copied by Dodsworth in April, 1651 [MS. 22, fo. 145].

The will of Sir Thomas Parr, father of Queen Catherine Parr, is thus given:—

(Collectanea quedam ex registris testamentorum in officio Registrarii curiæ prerogativæ, Lond.)

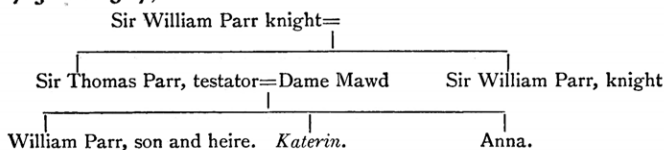
[In registro Ayloff, fo. 4; 7 Novemb. 9 H. VIII.]

I Sir Thomas Parr knyght bequeth my body to be buryed wthout pomp in the blake ffryers church in London, yf I dy wthin 20 myles of london. It^m, I will that all my lands w^{ch} decended to me as heire to Sir Will'm Parr knight my fader, shall remayne to Mawde my wief for her joynture. It^m, I will that my daughters *Kateryn* and Anne have °viii^{li} betwixt them, except they prove to be my heires or

AA

my

my son heires, and then they shall not have the s^d *viii*^{li}, but will that itt be bestowed on copes and and vestments to be given to the house of Gervays (Jervaulx), and 100^{li} to be bestowed upon the chauntry of Kendall. It', I will that my servants Rowland Thornburgh, have after the death of his fader the ffostership of my old park att Kendale for his life, and that Edward Midelton have the ffostership of the parke of Ravensworth.* It^m, I will that *my cosen, Richard Duket the younger*, have the farme w^{ch} hee hath, called Garnet house, for his lief, paying the old rent wthout fyne or gersome. It^m, I will that my brother Sir William Parr knight, have durying the noneage of myne heire, all lands w^{ch} I have of the King, in ferm for yeres in Kendale. It', I will that the college of Irtlingburgh, shall have vi^{li} xiijs iiij^d to pray for my soule. It^m, I will that my son William have my great chayne of gold, w^{ch} is worth cxli^{li} that the King's grace gave me. It^m, I make Mawde my wife, Doctor Tunstall m^r of the Rolles, and Sir William Parr my brother, myne executors. (P'bat 27 Jan. 1517).



Of these foregoing, William Parr the son, in 30 Hen. VIII., was created Lord Par and Ros of Kendal. He married Helena, d. and heir of Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, and was created earl of Essex. Finally he was created, 1 Edward VI., Marquess of Northampton, and died 28 Oct^r 13 Eliz.

Anne, married William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, ancestor of the present Earl of Pembroke.

Katherine was the last Queen of King Hen. VIII.

* Ravensworth (or Kirkby-Ravensworth), near Richmond, in Yorkshire, contains the ruins of the castle, once the seat of the Fitz Hughs. The testator's mother was Elizabeth, one of the sisters and coheirs of Lord Fitz Hugh.

† Irtlingborough, in co. Northampton.

The

The will of Maude, mother of Queen Catherine, is as follows:—

(In Registro Thower fo. 11.) 20 Maii 21 Hen. VIII.

I dame Mawde Parr wyddow, late wef of Sir Thomas Parr knight decessed, bequeth my body to be buryed in the black ffryers church in London. Item, whereas I have indebted myself for the preferment of my son and heyre William Parr, as well to the Kyng for the marriage of my said son, as to my lord of Essex for the marriage of my lady Boucher, daughter and heire apparent of the said erle &c. Anne (the testator's dau'r); Sir William Parr* k_t (the testator's brother); *Kateryne Borough* (the testator's daughter); Thomas pykeryng squire (the testator's cousyn and steward of her house). P'bat. 14 Dec. 1531 (23 Hen. VIII.) (MS. 22 Dods. fo. 208.)

QUEEN CATHERINE PARR, sixth and last wife of Henry VIII., was born at Kendal Castle, in Westmorland, and was one of the two daughters of Sir Thomas Parre, of Kendal, Knt., by Maud his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Green, of Green's Norton, in Northamptonshire. She was sister of William de Parr (see foregoing wills), Marquess of Northampton, and married as her first husband, Edward Borough (or Burgh), eldest son and heir apparent of Thomas, Lord Borough, who died s. p. before his father. She married, secondly, John Neville, Lord Latimer, who died between Sept. 12th, 1542, and 11th of March following; and thirdly at Hampton Court, July 12th, 1543, she married, being then 34 years old, and eminent for beauty, King Henry VIII. After his death, she married Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudely, (brother of Edward, Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector to Edward VI.) She died under somewhat suspicious circumstances, at Sudeley Castle in Gloucestershire, Sept. 5, 1548, 2 Edw. VI. Her will is dated Sept^r 5, 1541. (Test. Probat. Dec. 6. 1548).

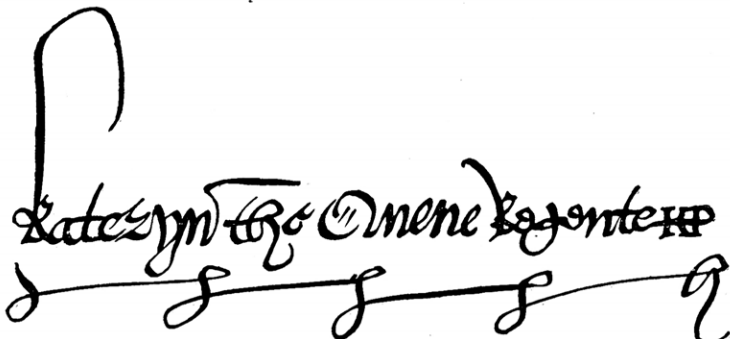
An engraving of her seal will be found at p. 234, vol. 5,

* This was Sir W. Parr of Horton.

Archæologia; "MAGNUM SIGILLU' D'NÆ KATHERINE" REGIÆ ANGLIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ." This legend surrounds her armorial ensigns, with supporters, and surmounted by the Imperial diadem. On the dexter side of the escutcheon are the arms of Hen. VIII., France quartering England, on the sinister the arms of Katherine Parr, quarterly of six. The facsimile of her autograph, here annexed, is contained in a Latin letter to the



Princess Elizabeth, (Cotton. MS. Vesp. F. iii. fo. 16^b), "Katherine Regina K.P.," and on the next page, "Kateryn



the Quene Regente K.P.," her custom being to add the initials of her paternal name; (Autographs of Royal and remarkable persons, edited by the late Mr. J. Gough Nichols, F.S.A.). Mr. Nichols observes, "It is worthy of remark, that each of Henry's Queens was in some degree, and that Katherine Parr (his most lowly extracted bride), was nearly related to him. She was his third cousin once removed."

Katherine of Arragon and Jane Seymour were his fifth cousins; Katherine Howard and Anne Boleyn were his eighth

eighth cousins once removed; and Anne of Cleves was his ninth cousin. This is set forth in a pedigree, printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1829 (p. 397), from which it is clear that each of the Queens of Henry VIII. was descended from Blood Royal. Catherine Parr was more nearly related to the King, than any of his other wives, being almost within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, being descended from John of Gaunt, fourth son of King Edward III. Her body, wrapt in lead, was in 1782 discovered at Sudley, and an engraving of the cist, or leaden covering, is represented in Vol. ix. of the *Archæologia*.

There is, (or was, in 1787,) an original picture of Catherine Parr in the gallery of Lambeth, over the chimney piece; and another in the possession of the Earl of Denbigh. (S. "Observations on the death, and place of burial of Queen Catherine Parr," pp. 1-15, Vol. ix. *Archæologia*.)

The particulars of her funeral, (at which Lady Jane Grey was chief mourner), are furnished by Brooke, *York Herald*, from his "Collections of Ceremonials," No. vi.; originally copied from a work in the Cottonian Library of the British Museum.

Funeral of Queen Katherine Parr.

"A Breviate of th'entirement of the Ladye Katherine Parre, Quene Dowager, late wife of Kinge Henrye "theight, and aftre wief to Sir Thomas Lord Seymer of "Sudeley, and highe Admirall of Englund."

"Item, on Wenysdaye the vth of Septembre, between "ii and iii of the Clocke in the morninge, died the afore-said ladye, late Quene Dowager, at the Castle of Sudley "in Gloucestershyre, 1548, and lyeth buried in the "chappell of the seid Castle."

"Item, she was ceared and chested in leade accordinglie, "and so remaynid in her pryvie chambre untill things "were in aredyness."

"Hereaftre followethe the provision in the chappell."

"Item,

"Item, hit was hangid with blacke clothe garnished
 "with Schoocheons of maryagys, viez. Kinge Henrye
 "th'eight and her in payle under the Crowne ; her owne in
 "lozenge undre the Crowne ; also tharmes of the Lorde
 "Admyrall and hers in pale without Crowne."

"Item, Rayles covered withe blacke clothe for the
 "mourners to sytt in, with stools and cussheons accord-
 "inglie, without eyther hersse mat^{te}, valence, or tapres,
 "saving ij tapres whereon were ij Scoocheons w^{ch} stode
 "uppon the Corps duringe the Seryyce."

"The ordre in proceadinge to the Chappell."

"Fyrst ij conductors in blacke with blacke staves."

"Then Gentlemen and Esquiers."

"Then Knights."

"Then Offycers of Household with there whyte staves."

"Then the Gentlemen Huisschers."

"Then Somerset Heralde in the K.'s cote."

"Then the corps borne by vi Gentlemen in blacke
 "gounes with their hodes on their heades."

"Then xi staffe torches borne on eche side by yeomen
 "rounde aboute the corps, and at eche corner a Knight
 "for assistaunce with their hodes on theyre heades."

"Then the Ladye Jane, daughter to the Lorde Marquis"
 "of Dorsett, Chief Mourner, led by an estate, her trayne"
 "borne uppe by a yonge ladye."*

"Then vi other Ladie mourners, ij and ij."

"Then all Ladies and Gentlemen, ij and ij."

"Then Yeomen, iij and iij in a rank."

"Then all other followinge."

"The manner of the service in the church."

"Item, when the corps was sett within the Rayles and
 "the mourners playcid, the hole Quere began* and sange
 "certain salmes in Englishe and reade iij lessons, and
 "after the iij^{de} lesson the mourners accordinge to theyre
 "degrees, and as yt ys accustomed, offerid into the Almes

* This was Lady Jane Grey, daughter of Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset,
 afterwards Duke of Suffolk ; beheaded in the reign of Queen Mary.

" boxe

“boxe, and when they hadde don, all other, as gentlemen
“or gentlewomen, that wolde.”

“The Offeringe don, Doctor Coverdall, the Quene’s
“Almner, began his Sermonde, whiche was verie good
“and godlie, and in one place therof he took an occasion
“to declare unto the people, howe that there shoulde
“none there thinke, seye, or spreade abroad, that the
“offeringe which was there don, was don anye thing to
“proffitt the deade, but for the poor onely; And also the
“lights which were caried and stode about the corps,
“were for honour of the parsson, and for none other
“entente, nor purpose; And so wente throwghe with
“hys Sermonde, and made a godlye prayer; And th’ole
“Church aunswerid and praied the same with hym in
“th’ ende.”

“The Sermonde don, the corps was buried, duringe
“which tyme the Quere songe *Te Deum* in Englishe.”

“And this don, afre dynner, the mourners and the rest
“that wolde returnid homewarde agayne, all which afore-
“said was done in a mornynge.”

NOTE UPON THE PEDIGREE OF LANCASTER, BARON OF
KENDAL.

It behoves us to observe that exception has been taken
exception has been taken to the entire descent of William,
the first of the name of Lancaster, Baron of Kendal, not
only from Ivo de Taillebois, but (as we understand it),
from those in recorded and immediate succession to him.
The question will be found raised in the “Introduction to”
“the Pipe Rolls of Cumberland, Westmorland, and”
“Durham,” (Published by Soc. of Antiquarians of New-
castle-upon-Tyne, 1847), and as the pages of that work
may give it the stamp of authenticity, we here quote so
much of the entry, as relates to the matter:—

“Kendal, with the rest of Amounderness, was in the hands
“of the Crown at the date of the compilation of Domesday,
“but was afterwards in the possession of Yvo Tailbois, who
“appears

"appears to have been also the proprietor of the manor of Kirkby Stephen, in the Barony of Appleby." *

"On the death of Yvo, Ranulph de Meschines succeeded to his large possessions, in right of Lucia his wife, the relict of Roger de Romara. Lucia, in her second widowhood, had livery of the lands which had belonged to Yvo Tailbois in Lincolnshire, and transmitted them to her son, William de Romara. The Barony of Kendal, however, passed into other hands. The particulars of this alienation are explained by Ordericus Vitalis, who tells us, that in 1122 William de Romara took up arms against his sovereign, because he refused to restore his mother's inheritance, which her husband Ranulph had given in exchange for the county of Chester. Kendal was thus in possession of the Crown up to the 31 Henry I., as appears by the accounts of that year, but during the reign of Stephen, probably in that of Scotland, for" says the Introduction in question, "in the subsequent claims of the Scottish Kings, the county of Westmorland is included, as well as Cumberland and Northumberland.† Kendal, in the meantime, became the property of Nigel de Albini, whose son, Roger de Mowbray, granted it to William de Lancaster. Nigel de Albini, and William de Lancaster are both mentioned as former possessors of the Barony, in a charter of Richard I. to Gilbert, the son of Roger Fitz Reinfrid, and it further appears from the return of Knights' fees, in the Black Book of the Exchequer, that William (de Lancaster) derived his title from Roger de Mowbray, in the reign of King Stephen."

"It is necessary to state thus distinctly the authorities, from which the descent of the Barony of Kendal is derived, because a fictitious pedigree is preserved amongst the muniments of the Abbey of St. Mary at York, which

* See Charter of Yvo Tailbois to the Monastery of St. Mary, York, under Stephen, its first abbot, 1088-1112 (Monasticon).

† Rymer's *Fœdera*.

"traces

“traces the genealogy of William de Lancaster from Yvo Taillebois. With so little skill has this pedigree been fabricated, that the names of Eltred and Ketel are introduced as those of the son and grandson of Yvo, ‘a remarkable instance,’ says Dr. Whitaker, if true, ‘of the adoption of Saxon names into a Norman family.’ Ketel the son of Eltred, Yvo Tailbois, and William de Lancaster, all appear from the chartulary of St. Mary’s to have been benefactors of the abbey, and an ignorant monk has joined their names as links in one pedigree.” [Pipe Rolls, Cumb. Westm. and Dm., Soc. Ant. NC., pp. xliii-iv.]

The foregoing statement, considering the source whence it is derived, would seem *prima facie* to be conclusive, but it is unfounded as regards the immediate progenitors of William de Lancaster. The facts to be presently adduced, go far to contradict if they do not entirely refute so much of it, as relates to his descent from Ethelred. Whether this Ethelred was the son of Ivo de Taillebois, under that name, seems very doubtful; still more so whether the Saxon King of that name was his maternal grandfather, (as stated by Burn in his History of Westmorland, and the Curwen descent). The date of that King’s death in 1016, and the accession of the Conqueror, the true epoch of Ivo de Taillebois, are too far separated to render the supposition probable, and of Elgiva, according to Burn, the daughter of Ethelred, and wife of Ivo de Taillebois, we have not succeeded in finding otherwise any record.* We have given in a footnote to a table of descent of the Lancaster family, the evidences from Ingulphus in support of Lucia the wife, first of Ivo de Taillebois, and secondly of Roger de Romara. The Abbot of Croyland (Ingulphus), contemporary with the facts he relates, records no issue by the first husband of the Countess Lucia. The entries following distinctly allude to the father of Ketel by the Saxon name of Ethelred.

* Burn’s History of Westmorland and Cumberland, i., 253, 465; ii., 52, 53.

In the Chartulary of Cockersand, of which William de Lancaster, (who first assumed that name by license of King Henry II.), was a benefactor, we find him styled, "*filius Gilberti*" (Dods. MS. 45, fo. 27; Mon. Angl. vi., 909). The mother of this Gilbert, father of William de Lancaster (called "*filius Ketelli*") (Rawl. MS. B. 437, fo. 114), was *Christiana*, the wife of Ketellus. This is proved by her attestation to her husband's grant of the church of Morland in Westmorland, to the Abbey of St. Mary's, York. That *Ketel*, the husband of the aforesaid Christiana, was the son of *Ethelred*, is proved by another grant of William de Lancaster (the 2nd) to the Hospital of St. Peter's, York; so that the above facts distinctly shew Ethelred to have been the direct ancestor of William (de Lancaster), and thus far, as regards that part of the descent, the imputation cast upon it is sufficiently controverted. We see nothing to oppose the supposition that Ethelred was the son of Ivo, save in the Saxon name, which, if such really was his name, is against this contingency. Burn, under the descent of the Curwens of Workington, as before observed, makes Ivo de Taillebois to marry Elgiva, the d. of Ethelred, King of England, but no authority for this statement is brought forward in proof of it. The match with Lucia, on the contrary, is substantiated by Ingulphus, so that were the intervening difficulty removed, as regards Ethelred, the proved progenitor of the Lancasters, the descent of that family, (and that of the Curwens) from Ivo, would require no further corroboration. According to the Introduction to the Pipe Rolls, (p. xviii) Lucia was the daughter, *not the wife*, of Ivo de Taillebois, as shewn by the Pipe Roll, 31 Hen. I. This, *if true*, increases the difficulty, and tends to make the Lancaster descent from Ivo through that wife, still less probable, but in no way affects the descent from Ethelred, the father of Ketellus.

ART.