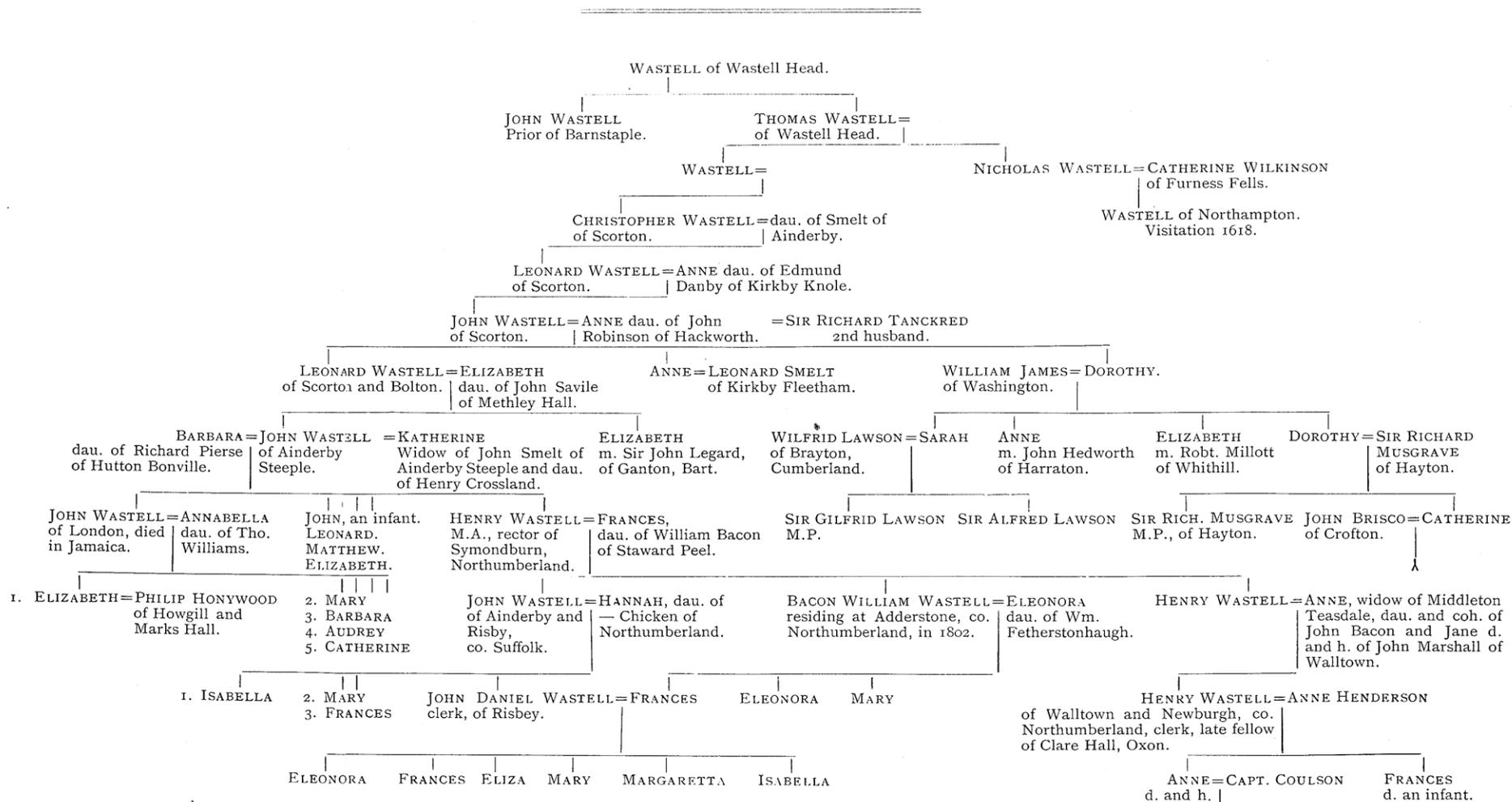


Pedigree of Wastell of Wastell Head.



ART. XII.—*The Pedigree of Wastell of Wastell Head ;
with a memoir of General Honeywood of Howgill Castle.*
By F. H. M. PARKER of Fremington.

Read at Bowness-on-Windermere, Sept. 18th, 1900.

THE family of Wastell derived its name from the wild tract of moorland south of Shap, through which runs the main road to Kendal. They appear to have been seated here about the time of Queen Elizabeth, but later than this there is little or no mention of the name. Before the accession of the Stuarts they had sought their fortunes in other parts of the country ; but though they settled elsewhere there is much that is interesting to be found in following out the history of the old Westmorland stock, and their career again and again brings us in touch with these counties.

The family is now extinct. The last heir of the family left daughters only, and with the youngest of them, in 1892, the name of Wastell passed away. Among her papers was found an old pedigree purporting to be drawn up by Dugdale, which carries the family two generations beyond the Visitations, and adds considerably to its interest from the point of view of a local antiquary.

The head of the pedigree had two sons, John and Thomas ; the former is described as Prior of Barnstaple, the latter as of Wastell Head. Thomas also had two sons. One, Nicholas, married Catherine Wilkinson of Furness Fells, and was ancestor of a family of visitation rank in Northampton. This branch does not concern this paper ; but it may be noted that about this time there was a distinguished divine in the town of Northampton, Simon Wastell, who was master of the school

there. A full account of him appears in the *Dictionary of National Biography*; herein he is described as of a Cumberland family. However, all other authorities make him a Westmorland man, Camden (edition of 1762) expressly stating that he came from the Shap district; and the Cumbrian origin appears to be an error, though only of importance locally. Thomas Wastell of Wastell Head had another son who was father of Christopher Wastell of Scorton, with whom starts the pedigree in the *Yorkshire Visitation of 1665*. He married one of the family of Smelt of Ainderby, and had a son Leonard and he a son John. The last-named was a Master in Chancery, and married Anne, daughter of John Robinson of Hackworth; this lady as a widow married Sir Richard Tanckred of Whixley, Knight. By her he had a large family, among them Leonard, his heir; Anne, who married Leonard Smelt of Kirkby Fleetham, one of whose sons is stated to have held a commission in the Parliamentary army, and Dorothy, who married William James of Washington, in Durham. He represented a family which possessed several distinguished members. His grandfather, William James, was Bishop of Durham, having been previously master of University College, Oxford, and had a son who was Public Orator at Oxford; while his brother Francis was a Fellow of All Soul's, Doctor of Civil Law, Master in Chancery, and chancellor of the dioceses of Bath and Wells and of London.

The only surviving son of William and Dorothy James died within a year of his father, leaving his sisters co-heirs. One of them married Sir Richard Musgrave of Hayton, and her daughter Catherine married John Brisco of Crofton; both of these families have at one time adopted as a baptismal name that of the old family whose career we are tracing. Another married Wilfrid Lawson of Brayton, second son of the then reigning Lawson, who lived at Isell; her sons Gilfrid and Alfred

succeeded in turn to the baronetcy, and Gilfrid, the elder, was for many years under Anne, and the first two Georges, member for Cumberland, as was his cousin, Sir Richard Musgrave. The other daughters married Hedworth of Harraton, and Millott of Whithill, in Durham, well-known families, but not within the scope of this paper.

Leonard Wastell succeeded, and married a daughter of John Savile of Methley Hall, which property had devolved upon him on the death of his half-brother, Sir Henry, first and last baronet. He was son of Sir John Savile, a baron of the Exchequer under the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and nephew of Sir Henry Savile, Provost of Eton, a most eminent scholar and mathematician. Leonard Wastell had two children, Elizabeth, who married Sir John Legard of Ganton, Bart., and was ancestress of the present holder of the title, and John, who succeeded. His first wife, Barbara Pierse, was a lineal descendant of the celebrated Shepherd Lord—"the good Lord Clifford." He married secondly the widow of John Smelt of Ainderby, through which marriage it appears that the Wastells acquired the splendid Ainderby estate.

By the first marriage John Wastell had several children: of these John was a merchant in London, and died in middle life, leaving five daughters; the eldest of whom married Colonel Honeywood, a gallant officer, descended through his mother from many Westmorland families, who deserves a separate notice. Another son, Henry, was rector of Symondburn in Northumberland, and married Frances Bacon, a niece of Thomas Forster of Bamborough Castle, one of the leaders in the rising of 1715. His son John eventually succeeded to the great Wastell property, and also to the Forsters' estate at Adderstone in Northumberland.

At this period the family must have been at the zenith of their fortunes, and it is impossible for the family

chronicler to avoid a feeling of regret that there is more to tell. They could claim descent from a celebrated family which left its mark not only on local but on national history. Their heir male was connected by marriage with many noted families in Northumberland. Their heir general was the wife of General Honeywood, a man distinguished by ancestry, wealth, and military eminence. Their possessions included two fine country seats, one at Scorton—since pulled down—and Ainderby Hall, and a landed estate of which it was said that from Ainderby Steeple (a place noted for its wide prospect) John Wastell could look far and wide and see nothing that was not his own. Such were the fortunes of the Wastells a hundred and fifty years ago.

John Wastell succeeded. He was a great light on the Turf, and his son is said to have been broken-hearted when he first learned how the estates had been mortgaged. He was one of the founders of the Jockey Club, figured largely in Bunbury's sketches, and won the Oaks; but though not much of a better, seems to have lost heavily over his racing establishment. The town house and the great Yorkshire estates were realised, and the family retired to Risby House in Suffolk, a seat which had been purchased on account of its proximity to Newmarket. He had two brothers, Bacon William, and Henry. The former's eldest daughter married her cousin, Rev. John Daniel Wastell, only son of the unfortunate John Wastell. Mr. John Daniel Wastell did a great deal to restore the fortunes of the family, but left no son to take his place. He had six daughters, with the youngest of whom the name became extinct.

Henry Wastell of Newburgh acquired by marriage the estate of Walltown in Northumberland, which descended to his son Henry, a clergyman, the last male of the family, and thence to his only surviving daughter, who brought it by marriage to the Coulsons.

Thus died out the family of Wastell. Its career had

run through many counties between its rise on the fells of Shap and its ending in Suffolk, and this is undoubtedly the reason why, though many county histories give notices of them, no continuous genealogy of the whole family has yet been published. Possibly then a sketch of their entire career from the point of view of a family rather than a local historian may most fitly be appropriated to the county of the ancestors from which they drew both their lineage and their name.

The Wastells possessed two curious relics of the Stuarts, which deserve a passing reference. One was a silver heart, which opened. On the outside were the words—"Prepared be to follow me. C.R." On the inside, a portrait of Charles I. Opposite, "Jan. 30, 1648," and below, the skull and crossbones. On the outside the words—"I live and dy in loyalty," and below a pierced heart.

It is said that only one other of these hearts still exists. There was also a copper medal, on one side bearing a portrait of Charles; on the reverse, hands from heaven holding a martyr's crown, and a device "Sheep without a shepherd." The origin of these is unknown; but it is certain that they had been in the family for many generations. A connection has been suggested between them and a certain William Wastell, who in some Scotch works is stated to have gallantly defended Hume Castle, in Berwickshire, against Cromwell. His identity, however, is uncertain. The interests of the Yorkshire Wastells were mainly Roundhead, in fact there was a "Col. Wastall" among the Puritan officers; while there were other families called Wastell, as the name is found in Northampton as early as Edward III.'s reign, and in London in that of Edward I.

GENERAL PHILIP HONYWOOD OF HOWGILL CASTLE
AND MARKS HALL IN ESSEX.

General Honeywood, a distinguished and gallant officer,

figured with some consequence a hundred and fifty years ago in the history of Westmorland, with which he was connected through his mother, the heiress of Howgill Castle, "the fair building which stands high on the skirts of the mountains in the eye of the country." His father, Robert Honywood, inherited the paternal estate of Charing in Kent, and also through a cousin, John Lamotte Honywood, that of Marks Hall in Essex. Philip Honywood, who was the fourth and youngest son, succeeded to the estates on the death of his nephew, Richard, in 1758. The Honywood family was an old and important one, prominent especially during the Civil War and Commonwealth, Sir Robert of Charing being an influential supporter of the Roundhead party; while his kinsman, Sir Thomas of Marks, afterwards D.C.L., seems to have been even more strenuous in making his seat a gathering place for Puritan leaders. A full account of the family is to be found in Morant's *Essex*, wherein we learn that Philip Honywood's wife was "a very agreeable and accomplished lady." She was the daughter of John Wastell of London.

Philip Honywood served at Dettingen in the regiment of his uncle. The latter, with whom he is sometimes confused, was a namesake, also attained the rank of general, was made a Knight of the Bath after the battle, became Governor of Portsmouth, and died unmarried* in 1752. The subject of this account distinguished himself greatly by his personal valour, and was desperately wounded, receiving twenty-three broad-sword cuts, and and two musket balls, which were never extracted. He had not recovered when he took part in the famous skirmish at Clifton Moor in the "Forty-five," where he appears as "the lang man in the muckle boots" of the Highlander's story. Here he was overpowered, received

* So Morant says. A relative of the family, however, comments: "I saw some papers or book at Risby, in which Miss Sarah Wight was mentioned as wife of General Sir Philip Honywood."

some more slashes about the head, and was taken up for dead. However, with true Westmorland vitality he recovered, and lived nearly forty years more. It is curious that one of his family mottoes was "moriendo vivo." He was appointed Governor of Kingston-upon-Hull in 1766. He married Miss Elizabeth Wastell at the Chapel Royal at Whitehall, December 6th, 1748. A tradition states that he left his wife shortly after the marriage, if not at the church door, and did not see her till, several years after, he encountered her at a ball, failed to recognise her, and asked to be introduced to the charming lady; then discovering that like the famous Lord March he was admiring his own wife. This must be taken for what it is worth, as the legend may have grown round the fact that their only child was born more than ten years after the marriage; and a strong expression of regard for his memory in some papers opened after her death is inconsistent with any recollection of neglect. The son, Philip, died February 3rd, 1779, at the age of nineteen; a youth of considerable promise.

General Honeywood sat as a member for Appleby for many years, being first returned in 1754; that election being the scene of the celebrated contest between the Lowther and Tufton factions, with the latter of which he allied himself. Chancellor Ferguson in his *Biographies of Cumberland and Westmoreland M.P.'s* tells us that he was regular in attendance in all important divisions, though almost always in the minority; but that he seems never to have addressed the House. He died at his residence in Charles Street on the 20th February, 1785, and two lengthy notices of his life appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

By his will he left his large estates to his wife for life. We believe we are correct in stating that she did not survive beyond the year's end. The property then passed to Mr. Filmer Honeywood, M.P., son of the

general's distant kinsman, Sir John Honywood of Evington, Bart., and Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward Filmer, Bart., his second wife. The property so bequeathed did not, however, include the Westmorland estate at Howgill, as some years previously to his death General Honywood had sold it to the Tuftons.
