

NOTES IN REFERENCE TO THE FAMILY OF FOLIOT, AND TO THE LATIMER AND NEVILL BARONS LATIMER, ETC., IN CONNECTION WITH THE MANOR OF ISELHAMPSTED-LATIMER, IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

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FOLIOT.

In 1731, a suit brought by the then Chaplain of Latimers against the lay impropiator, for the recovery of certain tithes, was heard on appeal by the House of Lords; and the Chaplain's claim was based on an agreement made in the 14th year of King John (1213), to which agreement *Walter Foliott*, then lord of the manor of Latimers, was party. The printed abstract of the case (endorsed with judgment in favour of the plaintiff) found its way some few years since to the hands of the present Rector of Latimer; and from the statement in it relative to Foliot, it appears that that family at one time held the manor of Iselhampsted Latimer, now called simply Latimer. I am unaware of evidence supporting this, except that in an old writing, a piece of land on the estate is described as "*hither ffolliots.*"

Dugdale, in his account of the Foliot family, states that in 9th Henry III. (1224), a Walter Foliot executed the Sheriff's office in Oxfordshire, and that he left as his heiress an only daughter, married to Ralph Chenduit (or Cheyne?). Davenport's catalogue of Sheriffs of Oxfordshire also names Walter Foliot and two other Sheriffs of the family, Peter Foliot in 1258, and Sampson Foliot in 1267.

Ralph Chenduit was probably of the family known to have held, at that time, the manor of Iselhampsted-Cheyne (now Chenies), which adjoins Iselhampsted-Latimer: indeed, there is on record, that in 1237 a fine was paid by a *Ralph* Chenduit for "Isthampsted" (Cole MSS., Vol. 39, p. 38); and could it be shown that the Oxfordshire sheriff of 1224 was the Walter Foliot of 1213 mentioned in the abstract of the law-suit, as might well be, Oxfordshire and Buckingham-

shire being contiguous, the conjecture would follow that at one period the two Iselhampstedes had the same lord, viz., the Ralph Chenduit who married the heiress of Walter Foliot. The fact that Dugdale names the manor granted to the Latimers in 1331 as "Isenhamstede-Chenduit" favours the conjecture.

I cannot place Walter Foliot in the accompanying pedigree, which shows a branch of the family terminating in an heiress, *circa* 1199, a date earlier than those above quoted; but at least it appears from the pedigree that, whether or no the Foliots had Iselhampsted, its Latimer lords had from them descent. There were other branches of the Foliot family, of one of which was Jordan, Baron Foliot, who had summons to Parliament from 1295 to 1299, in which latter year probably he died; his line failed in his grandson in 1326, and the barony, says Burke, remains in abeyance between the descendants of his two granddaughters. There were also three Bishops Foliot, all of Hereford, of whom the first, Gilbert, was translated to London, and died in 1187; the second, Robert, died in 1186; and the third, Hugh, died in 1234. These prelates appear to have been of a branch of the family seated in Worcestershire.

#### LATIMER.

This family gained distinction in the reign of Henry III., and in the persons of William Le Latimer, surnamed "Le Riche," and his brother John. Dugdale commences his account of the family by relating that "in 2nd Richard I. (1190), William *de* Latimer had a trial with Geffry de Valoins, who had possessed himself of part of his park at Billinges in Com. Ebor.," and that to him succeeded the William who became a Baron of the realm. I have not discovered the situation of "Billinges" in Yorkshire. The lands of Valoins were in the counties Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hertford, Cambridge and Lincoln, and the Geoffrey above had also land in Yorkshire, at Burton; but which Burton? for there are five in the East Riding, and one in the West Riding. In one account Valoin's land is called Burton North, so it may have been either one of the Burtons near Beverley, or Burton near Ripon. If Valoin's Burton were ascertained, the discovery of

Latimer's *Billinges* might follow, for that the places were adjacent may be judged from Valoin's encroachment.

#### 1ST BARON LATIMER, OF DANBY.

William Le Latimer, as the name was primarily written—Latimer meaning Interpreter—was probably the son of him of "*Billinges*." That in 1254 he occupied an important position in the county of York, is evident from the fact that he was in that year made Sheriff, which office he held six years consecutively. In 1258 he was also appointed Escheator-General in all the counties north of the Trent; and in 1267 and the two years following he was again Sheriff. In 1270 he and his brother, John Latimer, accompanied Prince Edward in his crusade to the Holy Land, and when Edward became king, Latimer was with him in his expeditions against Wales and Scotland, and took part also in the French war. At what time he married the rich co-heiress Alice Ledet is uncertain; but it appears that her father, Walter Ledet, being dead in 1257, and she and her sister Christiana at that time minors in the wardship of the King, they were given by him in marriage—Alice to William Latimer; Christiana to John Latimer: the nuptials may have been celebrated a few years later.

With the co-heiresses the Latimers acquired large estates in Northamptonshire, and of these the chief were the hundreds of Corby and Warden, the sisters each inheriting a moiety of them; by ultimate arrangement, however, the whole of Corby descended to the heirs of Alice, the elder sister, and her husband William Latimer, as did Warden to the heirs of the younger and her husband, John Latimer.

The manor of Danby, in Yorkshire, about twelve miles west of Whitby, was, about 1298, granted by the King to William Latimer, "with remainder to William his son and Lucia his wife, and to the right heirs of Lucia." As, however, this lady was naturally the heiress, being the sole child of Robert de Thweng, in whose family Danby had long been held, the King's grant seems to have been in the nature of confirmation. In 1299 both Williams were summoned by writ to Parliament, and Danby became the chief seat of the

Barons. In the same year Thomas Latimer, son of John, who had been dead some years, had summons as Baron Latimer of Braybrook. William, the elder Baron, died in 1305; his burial is not recorded, but it was probably at the Priory of Guisborough (about eight miles from Danby), where his descendants were afterwards buried.

#### 2ND BARON LATIMER.

The writ of summons to "Willielmo Le Latimer, Juniori," was dated some months earlier than his father's, so that, as Burke says, he enjoyed precedency of his father, and was really the first Baron; but, as son and successor to the estates, he is here placed second.

By his marriage with Lucia de Thweng he acquired in Yorkshire other manors than Danby, for several others in the same district are enumerated as in his possession at the time of his decease. Lucia proved an unfaithful wife. Dugdale records that during the absence of her lord in Scotland she, "residing at his manor house of Brunne, was taken away with divers goods by certain unknown persons," and that the abduction was not without consent appears too probable from her after-conduct. It is much doubted that she was married to Nicholas de Meinill, with whom she lived after her abduction, and Latimer, having obtained his divorce from Rome, she had in succession two other husbands, Robert de Everingham and Bartholomew de Fancourt. She survived Latimer twenty years, and, dying in 1347, directed her burial to be with her ancestors at Guisborough Priory. Lord Latimer, after divorce from her, married as his second wife Sybil, widow of William de Huntingfield; it is clear, however, from dates—the second marriage having occurred, according to Dugdale, in the year of the battle of Bannockburn, 1314—that the first wife was the mother of William Latimer, the third Baron. The second Baron was Governor of Rockingham Castle, county Northampton, in 1307. Previous to this he had distinguished himself as one of the commanders of the 1st Edward in Scotland, and had been rewarded by a grant of lands in Northumberland. In 1314 he fought for the 2nd Edward at Bannockburn. In 1316 or 1317, on the death of Alice, his mother, he inherited her estates in the

counties Northampton and Bedford. In 1320 he was one of the confederate nobles, headed by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in arms against the King's favourites, the Despensers; and having for this received the sovereign's pardon, he is found two years later opposed to Lancaster at Boroughbridge, where the Earl was taken prisoner, and soon afterwards decapitated. In 1323 Lord Latimer was made Governor of the City of York; four years later, 1327, he died, and was buried at Guisborough. The inquisition made after his death showed his estates to have been in the counties York, Cumberland, Northampton, Bedford, Surrey, and Kent—in the latter the manor of Ash, near Dartford.

### 3RD BARON LATIMER.

William, the third Baron, was twenty-six years of age at the death of his father, when doing homage he had livery of the manor of Danby and all other lands of his inheritance. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John, Baron Botetourt, an eminent commander in the army of Edward I., and incurred the Royal displeasure by purchasing without licence from Maud, the widow of Lord Botetourt, the office of coinage in the Tower of London and city of Canterbury, held *in capite* from the sovereign. For this transgression he was pardoned in 1329, and there is nothing else recorded in regard to him except his summons to Parliament in the year of his father's death, and until his own death, in 1335, when he had attained but thirty-four years. To the estates which he had inherited in the several counties above-named were added others acquired by his marriage, in Worcestershire and Lincolnshire, and in the enumeration of his manors, "*Isenhamstede-Chenduit*," in Buckinghamshire, appears for the first time as Latimer property. The conjecture favoured by finding the name thus given by Dugdale has been indicated. The manor, which may have been in the possession of Chenduit, or Cheyne, after Foliot, had in the reign of Edward II. belonged to Hugh Despenser, father or son, on whose attainder it was forfeited to the Crown. By the young King Edward III. it was granted to Simon de Bereford (or Beresford), and for his treason being again forfeited, it was granted by

the King, in 1331, to William, 3rd Baron Latimer, and Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs; on failure of these to revert to the Crown.

#### 4TH BARON LATIMER.

William, the fourth Baron, was but six years old when his father died; he had, however, the care of his mother, who survived her lord many years, and married for her second husband Robert de Ufford, son of the first Earl of Suffolk. This lady presented to the parsonage of *Iselhamsted* in 1347, her son being still under age. Four years later, 1351, he proved his age, and had livery of his lands, his homage on the occasion being "respited" on account of his absence from England, in the King's service at Calais. Thus his career as a soldier was early commenced. In 1359 he was with the expedition sent to Gascony, and the next year, then residing at Danby, he was appointed Governor of Becherell, in Brittany, the year following becoming Captain-General to John de Montfort, Duke of Brittany. His holding such commands, at the age of thirty, is sufficient evidence of his ability; he was much distinguished as commander of the Duke's army, and especially at Auray, in 1364, when the French army was encountered by a greatly inferior force of English and Bretons, and completely defeated. Returned to England, he became Steward of the King's Household, but in 1376 he was deprived of his office, impeached for peculation and squandering of the royal treasure, and fined 20,000 marks. Later, the charges which had been brought against him were proved to have been untrue, the fine was remitted, and he was reinstated in his office, and in his sovereign's favour.

The Baron was one of the executors of the will of King Edward III., and after his death enjoyed the confidence of the young King, his successor, by whom he was made a Knight of the Garter. He was again in France with the army commanded by Prince Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham, and afterwards Duke of Gloucester. Soon afterwards, in 1380, he died at the age of fifty-one, having by will directed that he should be buried with his ancestors at *Guisborough Priory*, in Yorkshire. His estates, enumerated by Dugdale, with

those settled on his wife, Elizabeth Fitz-Alan, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel, comprised eleven manors in Yorkshire, four in Lincolnshire, two in Northamptonshire, eight in Bedfordshire, and in Buckinghamshire a third part of the manor of Broughton, near Newport Pagnell (called by Lysons the manor of Hellows), and the Manor of *Iselhampsted*, this last being one of those held for life by his widow, who survived him three years. Leaving no son, his estates devolved on his only daughter, then twenty-seven years of age.

#### THE HEIRESS OF THE LATIMERS,

Elizabeth Latimer, was married to John de Nevill, seventh Baron Nevill of Raby, she being that lord's second wife. Consequent on this marriage, the Latimer estates passed to the Nevills, to whom eventually, as will be shown, the title, by a second creation, was transferred. The heiress, Elizabeth, survived her first husband, Lord Nevill, and married as her second husband Robert, fourth Baron Willoughby de Eresby, by whom she had no issue. By her first husband, as shown in the pedigree, she had one son and one daughter, and as the daughter also married a Willoughby (the son of her step-father, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, by his first marriage), mistakes have been made in regard to the alliances. Dugdale's statement of them is difficult to follow, and Dr. Lipscomb, in the endeavour, falls completely into error.

Elizabeth Latimer, then the wife of Lord Willoughby de Eresby, died in 1395. In a list of obits from a calendar belonging to the Priory of Guisborough is found "*Obitus Elizabeth Latymer matris Joñis. Nevill Dñi. de Latymer, Nonas Novembris,*" year not added, 1395. Thus we learn that the heiress was laid in the sepulchre of her fathers. Her second husband, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, survived her a year, dying in 1396. Dugdale names his possessions in the counties Lincoln, Northampton, Norfolk, and Cambridge, and "by the courtesy of England," in right of Elizabeth his wife, lands in counties York, Northampton, Bedford, and Buckingham, the manor in the latter county being "*Isnampstede-Latimer*"; the name is differently written each time it is found in Dugdale.

## JOHN NEVILL, 5TH BARON LATIMER.

John Nevill, the son of Elizabeth Latimer by her first husband, Lord Nevill, was about twelve years old when his mother died, and "proving his age" in 1404 had summons to Parliament, *jure matris*, as "Johanni le Latimer." He seems to hold an intermediate position between the Latimer and Nevill Barons Latimer, for being a Nevill, he yet held the old barony, not that of the second creation afterwards held by the Nevills. He is supposed to have been the builder of Snape Castle, county York, about nine miles from Middleham Castle, the ancient seat of the Nevills of Raby and Middleham, and about thirty miles from Danby, the seat of the Latimers; Snape Castle became the chief residence in Yorkshire of the second line of Barons Latimer. The fifth Lord Latimer died in 1430, when about forty-seven years of age. He had married Maud, widow of Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, and daughter of Thomas, tenth Lord Clifford, but having no issue, he entailed the Latimer estates, which he had inherited from his mother, on his half-brother, Ralph Nevill, first Earl of Westmoreland, who settled them on Sir George Nevill, one of his sons by his second wife, Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. This disposition of the estates was made notwithstanding that John Nevill, Lord Latimer, had a sister, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Willoughby, Knight, on which lady, as of the Latimer blood, through her mother, Elizabeth Latimer, the barony devolved, and in whose descendants it is still said to be vested. The litigation which resulted from the alienation of the estates will further on be referred to.

## GEORGE NEVILL, 1ST BARON LATIMER—2ND CREATION.

Sir George Nevill, on whom the Latimer estates had been settled, was, in 1432, summoned to Parliament by writ to "Georgio Latymer Chev." That Sir John Willoughby, son of the above Sir Thomas, did not acquiesce in the arrangement which deprived him of the estates of the Latimers, to whom, through his mother and grandmother, he was heir in blood, is evident from the fact that in 1435 an agreement was made between the new



Baron Latimer and Maud, Countess of Cambridge, widow of the last Baron (she, no doubt, having life interest in part of the property), to the following effect: "That if they should, by advice of their counsel, grant unto Sir John Willoughby, Knt., for the purpose of avoiding litigation, any of the lands which formerly belonged to the said John, Lord Latimer, she (the Countess of Cambridge) should give of the said grants two parts, and he (George, Lord Latimer) one part. And in case of any suit commenced by Sir John Willoughby against them, by reason of his being the next heir of blood of the said John, Lord Latimer, of Danby, for any of those lands, she (the Countess) to pay two third parts, and he (George, Lord Latimer) the other part of the costs incurred thereby." It was not, however, until some years later that a final arrangement was arrived at between Willoughby and Nevill.

George, Lord Latimer, was one of the Commissioners (as was also his elder brother, Richard, Earl of Salisbury) appointed to meet those deputed by the King of Scotland for the adjustment of injuries committed by the subjects of either realm contrary to truce. He was afterwards one of the chief commanders of the army raised in the north for the defence of the kingdom. But in the latter years of his life his mind was impaired, on which account his estates were placed in the custody of his nephew, the great Earl of Warwick. His death occurred in 1469, and he was buried in the church of Well, about a mile from his residence, Snape Castle. The lands of which he was found seized lay in the counties York, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Lincoln, Northampton, Bedford, and Buckingham; in the latter county, "the hundred of Crawley" (? the manor of Broughton, in the parish of Crawley) and the manor of "*Ismanstead Latimer*." The wife of this lord was Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. She survived her husband some years, and left a remarkable will (dated 20 Sept., 1480), still preserved, (see Baker's "Hist. of Northamptonshire" and Nicolas's "Testamenta Vetusta"), in which she made special provision for her daughter, Katherine Dudley, who appears to have been in poor circumstances, and directed with considerable minuteness her burial "in the Chapel of Our Lady, in the

Collegiate Church of Warwick, over the head of my said lord and father, between my natural born son, Harrie Latimer, and Oliver Dudley, late my son-in-law . . . four stones of fair marble, with effigies thereon of copper gilt, to be laid over the graves . . . and the like stone upon my lord my husband," of whose burial at Well, county York, there is record.

#### SIR HENRY NEVILL, KNIGHT.

The Harrie named in the will above quoted was the only son of George, Lord Latimer. He fell in 1469, a few months before the death of his father, at Edgecote, near Banbury, in one of the battles between the Red and White Roses. To this Sir Henry Nevill (his mother in her will calls him Latimer), and to the heirs male of his body, King Edward IV. granted, in 1468, the manor of "*Iselhamstead Latimer*," "taking into consideration his laudable services, and that the manor had long been in possession of the Lords Latimer." This grant was probably to confirm the Nevill tenure of the manor, they not being of the blood of William Latimer, to whom and the heirs of his body it had been originally a royal grant; for the Nevills appear to have had possession of Iselhamsted previous to the grant of 1468, though their right to it was at the time probably disputed by Willoughby. At the final adjustment of the dispute between the two families, it appears that, notwithstanding King Edward's grant, Iselhamsted was surrendered by the Nevills, for the second Baron Willoughby de Broke is found, by the Court rolls, to have been lord of the manor in 1509, and it descended to his heir.\*

#### 2ND BARON LATIMER—2ND CREATION.

Richard Nevill, son of the slain Sir Henry, was but two years old at the death of his grandfather. His mother was Joan Bouchier, daughter of John, Baron Berners. The young Lord Latimer, in his 20th or 21st year, held a command in the army of Henry VII, at the battle of Stoke (1487), when the insurgent force under

\* See history of the manor by Mr. Burgess, in the preceding pages.

De la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, was defeated. In 1496 he commanded under the Earl of Surrey in the army sent to oppose the invasion of England by James IV. of Scotland, in support of the Pretender, Perkin Warbeck, and at Flodden Field, 1513, Lord Latimer further proved his merits as a soldier.

His right to his barony was contested by Sir Robert Willoughby, created Baron Willoughby de Broke in 1492, and grandson of the Sir John Willoughby before mentioned as claimant to the old Latimer estates. The judgment as to the barony was to the effect that, Richard, Lord Latimer, held the barony descended to him from his grandfather, George, Lord Latimer, who had been thus created by a new title in 1432, and that the claim of Lord Willoughby de Broke should have been for the old Barony of Latimer of Danby, created in 1299. This, the rightful claim, Lord Willoughby did not afterwards see fit to advance, but Nicolas and Burke are of opinion that the right to the old Barony of Latimer has remained with his descendants, of whom is Henry Verney, the present and 17th Lord Willoughby de Broke.

Soon after the judgment as to the barony had been given, the contention in regard to the estates was amicably terminated by a contract of marriage, between the grandson of Lord Willoughby de Broke, and the daughter of Richard, Lord Latimer; the bride to carry to her husband certain manors which had belonged to the old Latimer family. This marriage of Edward Willoughby and Margaret Nevill is shown on the pedigree; the issue was female only, so that from Willoughby, the estates, and the claim to the old barony, passed by marriage to Greville, and from that family, in the same manner, to the family of Verney.

Richard, Lord Latimer, died in 1530, probably at Snape Castle, as his burial was at Well; so also was that of his wife, who was of the house of Stafford, and who bore him five sons and six daughters; the pedigree, however, shows only the issue connected with the descent of the title.

### 3RD BARON LATIMER—2ND CREATION.

John Nevill, third Baron Latimer, was a zealous Roman Catholic, and was concerned in the rising in

Yorkshire, called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," against the cruel measures of Henry VIII., enforced by his minister, Thomas Cromwell, in the suppression of monasteries, and the plunder of Church property. On the collapse of the insurrection, Lord Latimer, who had been one of those deputed by the insurgents to treat with the King's lieutenant, the Duke of Norfolk, was included in the general pardon, which, however was not granted before sanguinary vengeance had been executed on the poor people, and on many of their leaders.

The Baron was thrice married. His first wife was a daughter of Sir Edward Musgrave, of Hartland, county Westmoreland; the second was Dorothy de Vere, sister of the Earl of Oxford (she was the mother of the succeeding Baron and of a daughter); and the third wife was Katherine Parr, who at the time, although not more than twenty years of age, was the widow of Lord Borough. After Lord Latimer's death she became the sixth and last Queen of Henry VIII., and after the King's demise married, as her fourth husband, Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudley, by whom only she had issue, a daughter, whose survival beyond childhood is uncertain.

The third Nevill Lord Latimer, died in 1542. His will (Nicolas's "Testamenta Vetusta") directs his "body to be buried in Well Church, York Co., where my ancestors lie, should I die in Yorkshire," and where had been buried his wife Dorothy. He was, however, interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, in the chapel of St. Thomas, near the north door (Dugdale), so it may be inferred that he died in London, where he had a house "in the churchyard of the Chartreuse" (Charter House), in regard to the letting of which house, during his absence from London, a curious letter is quoted by Miss Strickland in her life of Queen Katherine Parr.

#### 4TH BARON LATIMER—2ND CREATION.

Of John Nevill, the fourth and last Baron, I find no other record than his summons to Parliament; the writ is directed to "Johanni Nevill de Latimer, Chivaler," in which form each of his predecessors had been addressed.

He had no son, and left in 1577 daughters only, by his wife Lucy Somerset, daughter of Henry, Earl of

Worcester. His altar tomb, with effigy recumbent, is in Well Church, where are other memorials of this branch of the Nevills, three (if not four) of the Latimer Barons lying there, and two of their consorts. The widow of the last Baron was, in 1582, buried in the church of Hackney, at that time a pleasant village near London. Hackney Church was ruthlessly demolished in 1798, and the sumptuous monument it contained to the memory of Lucy, Lady Latimer, broken to pieces. But in 1880, by Lady Burdett Coutts, who has descent from Lady Latimer, the monument was reconstructed in the vestibule of the new church now standing at some little distance from the site of the former edifice, of which the tower only remains. In the reconstruction of the monument (an altar tomb) all fragments discovered have been carefully used, and the figure of Lady Latimer, which had been sadly mutilated, has been repaired and replaced in its former position; the inscriptions, fortunately saved from destruction, have also been replaced.

#### PARTITION OF ESTATES.

Of the daughters of the last Baron Latimer there were four, and between them, or three of them, as co-heirs, were partitioned his estates. The Hundred of Corby, in Northamptonshire, had been sold by him; the manor of Burton Latimer, in the same county, passed to Katherine, Countess of Northumberland, the eldest daughter; Dorothy, Countess of Exeter, second daughter, had Snape Castle and the estate attached to it, in Yorkshire, also the manors of Bozeat and Church Brampton, in Northamptonshire, and Great Comberton and other manors in Worcestershire; Lucy, Lady Cornwallis, third daughter, died the same year as her father, whether before or after him, and whether participating in the estates, I have not discovered; Lady Danvers, the fourth daughter, had Danby, in Yorkshire, and Stowe and Kissingbury in Northamptonshire, the latter two manors had come to the Nevills with Elizabeth Beauchamp, wife of George, Baron Latimer, as also the Worcestershire manors.

## DANBY.

The Manor of Danby, in the wapentake of Cleveland, North Riding, County York, was, at some time after the Conquest, granted to Robert de Brus, Lord of Skelton and Annandale, and was held by the Barons, his descendants, until 1273, when, the line having failed, it passed, by the marriage of a co-heiress, to the family of Thweng. That family retained it but a quarter of a century, for about 1298, Robert de Thweng died, leaving the manor to his only daughter, Lucia, who became the wife of William Latimer, junior, as was shown when referring to that Baron; the King at this time, to confirm possession to the Latimers, granting the manor to the elder Baron for life, with reversion to the younger.

The castle is supposed to have been built by the second Latimer Baron; it became the chief northern seat of the family, and the Barons are designated Latimer of Danby, although the place did not constitute the title to the barony, the writ of summons in each case being issued simply to "Willielmo Le Latimer." The castle stands on high ground, commanding an extensive tract of country, a great part of which is moorland. The small river Esk flows at the foot of the rapid descent, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the castle, and three-quarters of a mile further north is the edge of the great moor. Two miles to the west, where is now the village of Castleton, was the baronial fortress of De Brus, of which the mound, called Castle Hill, and a portion of the moat, are now the only indications.

We do not learn up to what period Danby Castle was inhabited. Elizabeth Latimer, the heiress, died in 1395, and the fact of her burial at Guisborough, eight or nine miles from Danby, seems to point to her having died at the castle. Her son, the first Nevill Baron (though holding the old Barony in right of his mother), is said to have built, or rebuilt, Snape Castle, thirty miles distant from Danby; this, if correct, may imply transfer of his residence from one place to the other; but whether so or not, it is known that his successors, the Barons Latimer of the second creation, lived at Snape, and were interred in their parish church of Well. They, however, retained

possession of Danby, and when the line failed in default of an heir male, and the estates were shared by the daughters, co-heirs of the last Baron, it fell to the lot of Elizabeth, the wife of Sir John Danvers, of Dauntsey, county Wilts. Their son, Sir Henry Danvers, was created Baron Danvers, of Dauntsey, in 1603, and Earl of Danby, in 1626, but did not transmit the titles, dying in 1644, unmarried. Neither did his two brothers perpetuate the family; but a sister, Elizabeth Danvers, married Thomas Walmesley, of Dunkenhalth, county Lancaster, their only daughter, Anne Walmesley, married, as her second husband, Sir Edward Osborne, Baronet; and in the person of their son, Sir Thomas Osborne, was, in 1673, revived the title of Latimer, as a Viscounty.

Viscount Latimer, of Danby, afterwards Earl of Danby, Marquis of Carmarthen, and Duke of Leeds (all of which titles are borne by his descendant, the present duke), did not, however, inherit the place whence he derived his title. Danby had been sold by Sir Henry Danvers to five freeholders of the district, by whom, in 1656, it was again sold to John Dawnay, Esq., of Cowick, county York, whose son, in 1680, was created Viscount Downe. The 8th Viscount of the line is now owner of the ancient manor, and of Danby Castle, adjoining the venerable and ruined walls of which there is now a farmstead; Danby Lodge, the shooting residence of Lord Downe, being distant three-quarters of a mile, and nearer to the moor.

#### SNAPE.

The manors of Snape and Well had come to the house of Nevill with the heiress of Fitz-Ranulph, of Middleham, more than a hundred years before the Lords Latimer made Snape their residence. A castle existed there, it is said, before that built by the Nevill Latimers, perhaps by the first of them, preferring his paternal estate, and the neighbourhood of his kin at Middleham Castle (nine miles from Snape), to Danby, the seat of the old Latimers.

Thus Snape became the chief northern residence of the second line of Barons, as Danby had been of the first, and as at Guisborough Priory was the sepulchre of the

Latimers, so at the parish church of Well was that of the Nevills. An illustrious personage who, as Lady Latimer, passed some years of her life at Snape Castle, was Katherine Parr, afterwards Queen of Henry VIII. She was the third wife of John Nevill, third Lord Latimer, and he was the second of her four husbands.

As above shown, on the distribution of the lands of the last Baron Latimer in 1577 among the co-heiresses, his daughters, the estates of Snape and Well were apportioned to the second daughter, Dorothy, wife of Thomas Cecil, eldest son of Lord Burghley. This Thomas became Earl of Exeter, and by him Snape Castle was considerably altered and adapted to the requirements of his time, its character of *Castle* being, in a great degree, transformed to that of *Hall*, as it is often designated. In the Cecil family it remained two and a quarter centuries—that is, until the beginning of the present century—when it was sold by the Marquis of Exeter; but even before that time a large part of the castle had been dismantled. The building when complete was quadrangular; portions of the southern and eastern sides have been maintained, and these, with fragments of the remainder, sufficiently indicate its former extent and stateliness. Of the portion now standing, the principal apartment has been adapted as a chapel-of-ease to the parish church of Well, and the remainder serves as a farm-house; the situation is at the western end of the village of Snape, and close by are the lodge and gates of Thorp Perrow Park, in which stands the mansion of Mark Milbank, Esq., now lord of the manor.

#### REPRESENTATIVES AND CO-HEIRS OF THE BARONIES OF LATIMER.

The Barony of Latimer, of Danby, created by writ in 1299 to William Le Latimer, is considered by competent authorities to be vested in Henry Verney, Baron Willoughby de Broke, as heir-general of Elizabeth, sister and heir of John, fifth and last Baron.

The co-heirs of the Barony of Latimer, created by writ in 1432 to Sir George Nevill, are stated by Burke (in his "Extinct Peerage," 1883) as follows:—



As descended from Katherine Nevill, eldest daughter and co-heir of John, the fourth and last Baron, d. 1577, the Duke of Athole, senior co-heir.

As descended from Dorothy, second daughter and co-heir, Winchcombe Henry Howard Hartley, of Bucklebury, Berks; Sir Rainald Knightley, Baronet, of Fawsley, county Northampton; Troth, widow of the Very Rev. Richard Jenkins, D.D., Dean of Wells.

As descended from Lucy, third daughter and co-heir, Sir Robert Burdett, Baronet, of Foremark; Sir Charles Robert Tempest, Baronet; Charles Standish, Esq., of Standish, county Lancaster; John Wright, Esq., of Kelvedon, county Essex; John Rogerson Rollo, Lord Rollo.

As descended from Elizabeth, fourth daughter, George William Villiers, Esq.; Montague Bertie, Earl of Abingdon. The Duke of Leeds, Viscount Latimer, etc., is also a descendant of the same lady, as shown in the accompanying pedigree.\*

After the death of John Nevill, the last Baron, his cousin Richard Nevill, of Penwyn,† county Worcester, styled himself Lord Latimer. His claim to the title, however, has not been recognized, and the petition of his son Edmund for the Earldom of Westmoreland, forfeited in 1570, was rejected. Nevertheless, on the tomb of Edmund Nevill, in East Ham Church, Essex, the titles Latimer and Westmoreland appear in the inscription. Edmund Nevill left no surviving male issue; he died about 1640, at Brussels. There is no date on the tomb.

\* This enumeration of the co-heirs appeared in Burke's "Dormant and Extinct Peerages," 1866, and is repeated in the edition of 1883 without alteration, although several of the persons mentioned had died. Winchcombe Henry Howard Hartley, Esq., of Bucklebury, Berks, died, s.p., 1881, when his estates devolved on his three neces. Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., died, s.p.m., 1880, and was succeeded by his cousin, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. Sir Charles Robert Tempest, Bart., died, s.p., 1865, and was succeeded in his estates by his nephew, Charles Henry Tempest, Esq., created Baronet 1866, of Broughton Hall, Skipton, co. York. Charles Henry Lionel Widdrington Standish, Esq., died 1883, and was succeeded by his son, Henry Noailles Widdrington Standish, Esq. (This family has been seated at Standish since the reign of Henry III.) John Francis Wright, Esq., of Kelvedon, near Brentwood, Essex, died, s.p., 1868, and was succeeded by his nephew, Edward Carington Wright, Esq.

† Mod. Pinvin, near Pershore.